

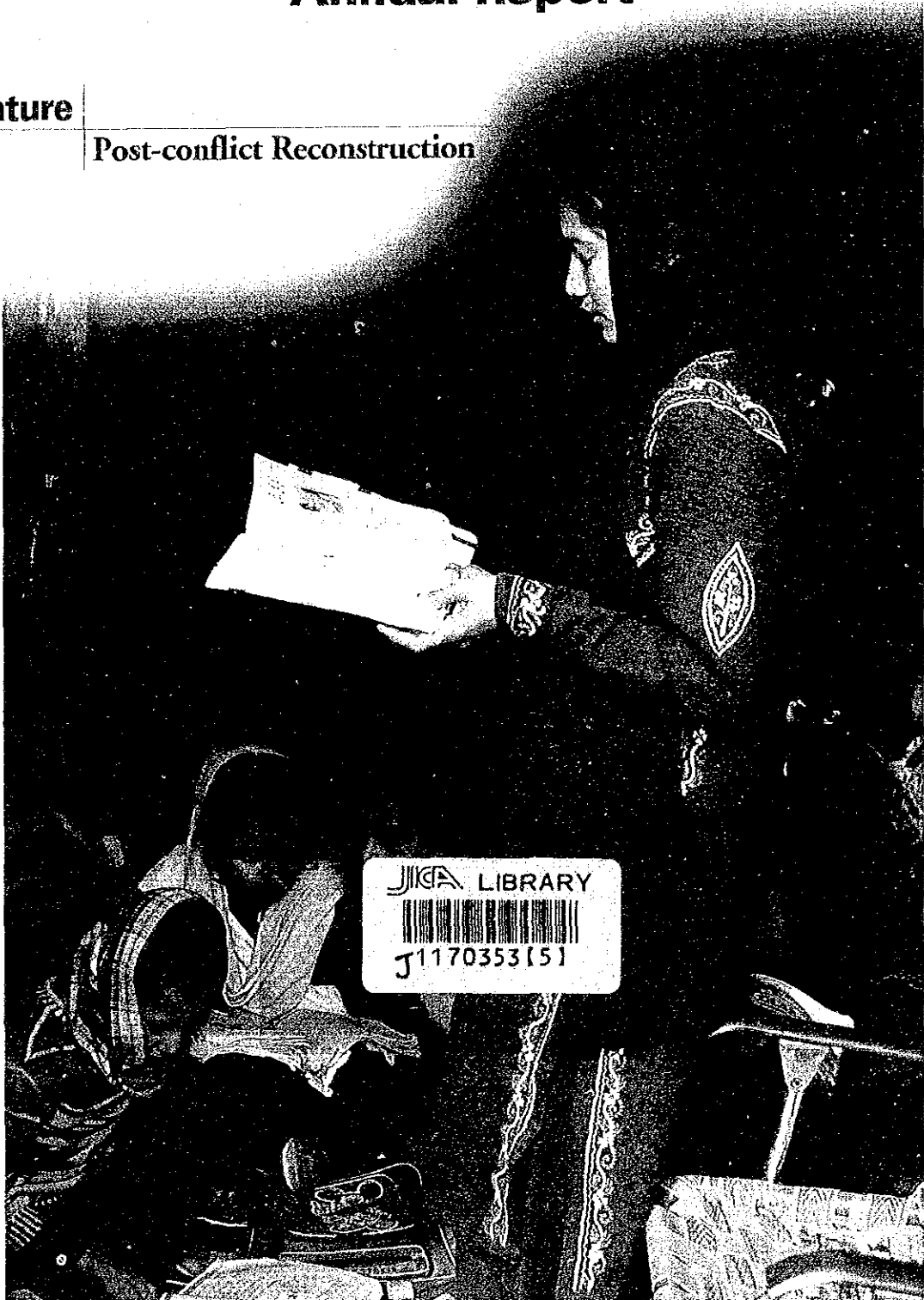
J I C A

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Annual Report

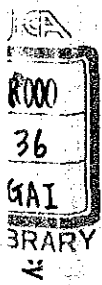
Feature

Post-conflict Reconstruction



Japan International Cooperation Agency Annual Report 2002

Japan International



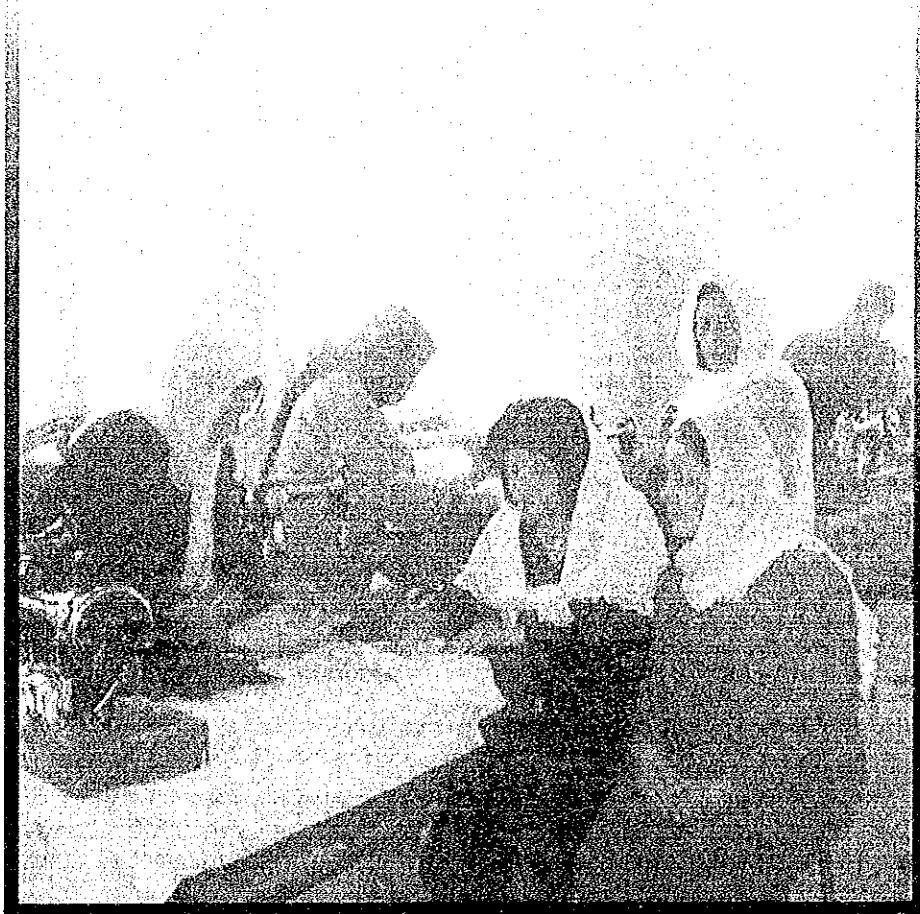
Human Development, National Development,
Bringing People Together

2002

Japan International Cooperation Agency Annual Report

Feature

Post-conflict Reconstruction



Japan International Cooperation Agency

Outline of JICA Operations

Content of Cooperation	FY 2001	FY 2000 (reference)
1. Japan's Total ODA (calendar year, provisional figures for FY2001, including aid for Central and Eastern Europe and graduate nations, etc.)	9,704 US billion dollars (1.1790 trillion yen)	13,419 US billion dollars (1.4465 trillion yen)
2. JICA's Technical Cooperation Expenses (excluding administrative costs)	160.0 billion yen	157.2 billion yen
3. Recipient Countries and Regions	152 countries, 3 regions	154 countries, 4 regions
4. Technical Training Participants (new)	21,024	17,513
5. Experts Dispatched (new)	3,233	3,381
6. Members of Study Teams Dispatched (new)	9,391	9,428
7. JOCV Dispatched (new)	1,137	1,370
8. Other Volunteers Dispatched (new)	438	276
9. Project-type Technical Cooperation Projects	237 (56 countries)	239 (58 countries)
10. Development Study Projects	234 (67 countries)	243 (79 countries)
11. Grant Aid Projects	233 (82 countries)	249 (84 countries)
12. Dispatch of JDR, Provision of Emergency Relief Supplies	9 (9 countries)	10 (8 countries)

- Notes: 1. There are 11 graduate nations* and regions for Item 1 above. They are Brunei, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong, Macao, Israel, Qatar, Kuwait, Libya, the United Arab Emirates, and Cyprus.
 2. The countries for Item 3 above for fiscal 2001 include Hong Kong and Macao, and the three regions are Palestine, the Cook Islands, and Niue.
 3. Figures for project-type technical cooperation are indicated on an R/D basis.
 4. Figures for development study are for projects involving preparatory studies, main studies, report explanations, etc.
 5. Figures for grant aid are for projects (expedited by JICA) approved by the Cabinet in fiscal 2001 and signed (E/N) by the end of June 2002.
 6. Figures for dispatch of JDR, provision of emergency relief supplies represent the number of disasters for which aid was provided (In the case that multiple countries received aid due to a single cause, the number of countries is represented).

Introduction to Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

- 1. Founded:** August 1, 1974
- 2. Aims:** JICA is a special governmental corporation established on the basis of the Japan International Cooperation Agency Law (Law No. 62 of 1974) with the aim of contributing to economic and social development in developing regions, etc., and to the promotion of international cooperation.
- 3. Capital:** 134.8 billion yen (as of March 31, 2002)
- 4. Budget:** 177.2 billion yen (FY2002)
- 5. Staff:** 1,226 (FY2002)



1170353 [5]

Front cover photo: "A female refugee teaching at an Afghanistan Refugee Camp in Pakistan" © Nobuo Shiga

This report is printed on recycled paper.

Preface

The defining challenge for the generations that have entered the 21st Century lies in finding a solution to poverty in developing countries. Though widely understood as a crucial issue, the problem is awesome in its global scale.

When the century was only months old, this fact was recognized at the Millennium Summit. In September 2000, with the support of the heads of state of 149 countries, the summit set Millennium Development Targets for the eradication of poverty and enabling all people on the face of this earth to lead a decent life.

At the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the largest UN summit in history, held in Johannesburg in September 2002, the importance of the fight against poverty was embedded in its declaration, with the specific focus concentrating on leaving a healthier global environment for succeeding generations. The Summit Declarations further acknowledged a growing awareness throughout both the developed and the developing world that poverty can be overcome through the efforts of those in need.

Even as that summit unfolded, we considered the graphic evidence that poverty and economic disparity constitute the background to terrorism and conflict. At the time, Afghanistan had begun its recovery from prolonged civil strife, even as mop-up operations continued against Al Qaeda and the Taliban in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on the USA in September 2001. Even now, in every corner of the world, numerous disputes and ethnic confrontations are taking place. Many regions are driven to poverty because of the resulting fragile social infrastructure and economic instability. These problems then remain as major obstacles to future development.

“Building peace” with the aim of overcoming these problems is one of Japan’s obligations as a member of the international community. Thus, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is providing positive support for the reconstruction of Afghanistan. In this initiative, we are utilizing the know-how that JICA acquired through its support activities for the reconstruction of Cambodia and East Timor.

These are fields in which Japan makes a unique contribution, using its own experiences of recovery—with the sup-

port of other nations—from the “scorched earth” conditions left in the wake of World War II.

Heightened public interest in international cooperation and volunteer activities has been fueled by the prospects of recovery in Afghanistan and the international summits. Grass-root activities by NGOs and other groups are flourishing.

In its most positive initiative ever, JICA will expand its cooperation and support, using JICA’s resources, information, and know-how, to individual citizens, NGOs, private corporations, and universities that wish to contribute in some form to international cooperation. We believe that full “citizen participation” in international cooperation not only enables more precise and prompt responses to the increasingly diverse and multifaceted needs of developing countries, but also makes it possible to offer more carefully tailored support at the grass-roots level.

JICA now has an even greater obligation to achieve results and to promote accountability for its activities to the Japanese public. In December 2001, as a part of government reforms, it was determined that JICA would become an independent administrative agency. Accordingly, we resolve with renewed determination to implement organizational and operational reforms to increase the speed, efficiency, effectiveness, and transparency of our activities in support of developing countries. We have every confidence that, with the understanding and participation of the Japanese people, we will amply validate the support and trust that the public has placed in us.

Our purpose in this annual report is to explain JICA’s projects and accomplishments in fiscal 2001. If as a result the reader gains a greater understanding of our activities, then it will have achieved its purpose.

We greatly appreciate your continuing support.

October 2002



Takao Kawakami
President

Japan International Cooperation Agency

A handwritten signature in Japanese characters, which reads "川崎 隆夫" (Kawakami Takao).

Overview of the JICA Annual Report 2002

This report covers program results and the status of activities for the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in fiscal 2001.

Feature ● Post-conflict Reconstruction

What is peacebuilding assistance? What is post-conflict reconstruction in which development cooperation plays an important role in the course of peacebuilding? Answers to these questions are provided in this section as well as JICA's policies and recent activities.

Development assistance in support of peacebuilding can be divided into three categories: humanitarian emergency relief, post-conflict reconstruction, and conflict prevention.

JICA provides assistance in terms of (1) humanitarian emergency relief, (2) reconciliation, (3) security control, (4) rehabilitation of social infrastructure*, (5) governance, (6) economic recovery, and (7) support for the socially vulnerable.

JICA has carried out support studies starting with participation in the economic cooperation study team sent to Afghanistan in December 2001. In March 2002, JICA commenced reconstruction programs in the fields of health and medical care, education, and broadcasting. More than 200 persons including JICA staff and experts had been sent to Afghanistan as of September 2002, and technical training participants have been accepted. Also, a JICA representative was placed in Kabul, the capital, in July 2002.

The support activities for East Timor began in February 2000 and the JICA Dili Office was set up in East Timor in March 2000. *Primary areas of support include human and organizational development, agricultural and rural development, and improvement of infrastructure. Third-country training** programs have been provided in collaboration with Asian countries, and road construction and improvement of water supply facilities that require immediate attention have been carried out in association with NGOs. JICA's cooperation to Bosnia and Herzegovina has been provided in the areas of civil life reconstruction, improvements in infrastructure, repatriation, landmines, and transition to a market economy. JICA has also provided cooperation in good governance* for Cambodia, including the creation of an environment for economic reconstruction, improvement of socioeconomic infrastructure, enhancing health and medical care, education, agricultural and rural development, removing landmines, support for the disabled, and management of environmental resources.

Taking advantage of its experience and knowledge, JICA is committed to extending consistent cooperation that

responds to immediate needs and provides comprehensive support for reconstruction in collaboration with international agencies, NGOs, and civil societies

Part I ● ODA and JICA Programs

Part I provides a bird's-eye view of JICA in fiscal 2001.

Chapter 1, "Topics in JICA Programs," reports on issues that JICA currently assesses to be important. "Approach for Information Disclosure", "Distance Technical Cooperation Enabled by IT," and "Support for Persons with Disabilities" are three of these important issues.

As the majority of JICA's activities are not implemented within Japan, but rather in developing countries and therefore are not directly witnessed by Japanese citizens, it is difficult to attract their interest. When the Freedom of Information Act and the Freedom of Information Act for Independent Administrative Institutions went into effect, JICA became committed to dynamic information disclosure. The first section, titled "Approach for Information Disclosure," explains these activities and basic policies.

The second section, titled "Distance Technical Cooperation Enabled by IT," introduces J-Net, a long-distance network of learning facilities that contributes to the elimination of the digital divide* and improves the efficiency of ODA. The digital divide, a byproduct of the advanced application of information technology, has emerged as an aid-related issue recently.

The last section, titled "Support for Persons with Disabilities," reports on support for the estimated 300 million persons with disabilities living in the Asia Pacific region, activities in the medical care field carried out in Thailand, Chile, and Myanmar, and the activities of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) in Mexico.

Chapter 2, "Japan's ODA and an Overview of JICA Programs," provides a comprehensive report on ODA and JICA program results in fiscal 2001 (calendar year 2001 for ODA). This chapter is of use to people who wish to find out what ODA is or what JICA's role is, or to get an overview of ODA and JICA results. More detailed JICA results can be found in Part IV of this report or on the attached Statistical Appendix CD-ROM.

Part II ● JICA's Regional Activities

Part II divides the countries of the world into 11 regions and describes JICA's cooperation activities for each region. It reports on the basic principles of JICA's assistance to each region, gives an overview of the regions, and summarizes the priority issues and measures in JICA programs. It also introduces representative projects in each region, allowing the reader to gain specific knowledge about JICA activities.

Chapter 1 Asia

1. Southeast Asia

Although this region was affected by the Asian economic crisis that began in 1997, the economies of some countries have gradually begun to recover. In addition to traditional assistance in agriculture, forestry, fishery, social development, mining, and industry, JICA is actively responding to challenges in new fields such as support for the socially vulnerable, the environment, information technology (IT), and issues involving the World Trade Organization (WTO), finance, and governance.

JICA continues to provide assistance by supporting south-south cooperation* conducted by ASEAN countries lead by Singapore, where Japanese cooperation has officially ended. Third-country training is also being conducted targeting East Timor and new members of ASEAN such as Viet Nam.

2. Indochina

Four of the five countries in Indochina have experienced civil war or political unrest in recent years. While the region now enjoys political stability, reconstruction will require a long-term strategy. JICA's cooperation focuses particularly on governance, including administrative and financial reform, modernization of legal systems, and the achievement of a sound market economy and macro-economic policy.

In addition, JICA has promoted cross-border cooperation that unites the entire Mekong River basin. Japan has positioned Thailand as a base for cooperation directed at the Mekong River basin countries and ASEAN. By actively promoting third-country training and region-wide projects, JICA has started support for various regional development programs to rectify disparities among ASEAN countries.

3. East Asia

China, which has seen spectacular economic development, and Mongolia, which is in the process of systemic transition, naturally require different approaches in terms of JICA's cooperation efforts.

Cooperation for China is being provided primarily in four

areas: (1) the environment and other global issues*, (2) support for reform and open-door policies, (3) promotion of mutual understanding, and (4) overcoming poverty. With disparities among regions widening during the process of development, JICA has placed the highest priority on environmental issues and infectious disease control. Cooperation for Mongolia stresses four areas: (1) intellectual support and development of human resources for transition to a market economy, (2) upgrading economic infrastructure and conditions for promotion of industry, (3) promotion of cattle-breeding and agriculture, and (4) support for basic living environments. Problems such as the widening gap between rich and poor and a decline in standards of education as well as health and medical care in rural areas have emerged recently.

4. Central Asia and the Caucasus

The common challenges for the countries of this region lie in nation-building. Due to defects in their basic functions as independent nations and in their respective industrial bases, they need to abandon the systems of the former Soviet Union and establish democratic systems and a market economy. In response, JICA provides cooperation in areas such as advice on policy for the establishment of a market economy, personnel training, and establishment of basic infrastructure. Japan centers* are set up for personnel training in two countries in the region.

Moreover, regarding measures to address serious environmental issues, JICA dispatched environmental policy advisors, particularly in response to the decimation of the Aral Sea and the damage caused by salinity. JICA is also implementing cooperation in response to specific areas such as preservation of biological diversity*.

5. Southwest Asia

A common problem that remains is the eradication of poverty in this region, where half of the world's poor live. The September 11th terrorist attack had a great impact on this region as well, resulting in major financial damage. It was reconfirmed that poverty, a primary cause of terrorism, must be alleviated immediately. For this purpose, it is important to plan well-balanced cooperation that addresses improvements in basic living conditions and stable economic growth in response to an individual country's situation.

While providing assistance for basic human needs* (BHN) in such areas as health and medical care, education, and the securing of safe water, JICA conducts a wide range of cooperation that includes the promotion of agriculture, the fostering of small and medium-sized enterprises, and the

establishment of an economic base to create economic growth. Natural environmental conservation and urban environmental problems are also within the scope of JICA's cooperation.

Chapter 2 Middle East

Areas in need of development in the Middle East include water resource management, environmental protection, and the promotion of industry. With this in mind, JICA is promoting cooperation that matches the circumstances of each country in this region of great political, economic, and social diversity. The attainment of peace is the region's greatest challenge. To support this goal, JICA is providing grant aid in BHN fields that include health care and education, and technical cooperation mainly consisting of training programs for Palestine, a party directly concerned with the peace issue. JICA also provides technical training for a core complement of Palestinian engineers in Egypt and Jordan.

In addition, JICA supports south-south cooperation conducted by Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Turkey, Morocco, Tunisia, and other countries through third-country training courses held in these countries for African, Middle Eastern, and Central Asian countries. An implementation system for post-conflict reconstruction assistance in Afghanistan is also being built.

Chapter 3 Africa

At the Second Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD II) held in 1998, the Tokyo Agenda for Action, which forms the basic policy for cooperation for Africa, was adopted. Based on this action plan, and with an understanding that the ultimate goal in the region's development is alleviation of poverty, JICA is actively involved in cooperation for human development, policy-making, and improvements in implementation capabilities in the fields of (1) social development, (2) agricultural development, (3) private sector development (establishment and enhancement of market economy systems), and (4) democratization and post-conflict reconstruction assistance.

JICA plans to promote south-south cooperation and regional cooperation based on its experiences in development in Asia and actively participate in sector programs* and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers* (PRSP) which stands for aid coordination.

Chapter 4 Latin America

1. Central America and the Caribbean

Central America includes countries at different stages of development that are united by the common languages of Spanish and English. Therefore, JICA promotes cross-border cooperation using south-south cooperation centered on Mexico. Many Caribbean nations are similar, and JICA provides support for common development issues in the region by working with regional organizations such as the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM).

Central America and the Caribbean is a region where natural disasters such as hurricanes and earthquakes occur frequently. Therefore, JICA continues to provide cooperation for disaster reconstruction and strengthening of disaster prevention capacity. In addition, as environmental issues, such as pollution and over-concentration of populations accompanying modernization and development, have become serious, the conservation of bountiful forests and marine environments needs to be addressed. Damage to socioeconomic infrastructure caused by ongoing civil wars in each country call for solutions.

2. South America

While some countries in South America are classified as mid to high income, there are also countries with low levels of development. JICA has concluded Partnership Programs* with Chile, Brazil, and Argentina, all of which enjoy high incomes, and supports them as centers for south-south cooperation with Latin American and African countries. Meanwhile, JICA is focusing on improvements in health care and sanitation, agricultural development, and the establishment of infrastructure in countries with low social indicators where incomes are relatively low. In addition, environmental issues such as the preservation of forests and atmospheric pollution are common challenges for the region.

While providing assistance to a large number of Japanese emigrants, JICA aggressively incorporates their skills into the south-south cooperation scheme by dispatching ethnic Japanese researchers and technicians as third-country experts*.

Chapter 5 Oceania

Economic independence, environmental protection, resource management, education, and health care are the main issues in Oceania. There are also many issues that need to be examined on a region-wide basis, including environmental problems, inter-island transport, and telecommunications. This situation makes it important to take an integrated

approach to the region. Japan hosted the Japan-South Pacific Forum (currently the Pacific Island States Forum) in April 2000 and achieved consensus concerning the building of a comprehensive partnership and priority areas for cooperation. JICA is planning and implementing assistance based on this consensus.

Examples of cooperation that has benefited the region are the provision of facilities for remote education centering on the University of the South Pacific in Fiji and region-wide technical cooperation for the educational and training center of the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme's (SPREP) headquarters.

Chapter 6 Europe

Japan extends cooperation primarily in the fields of support for market economization, environmental policies, and infrastructure rehabilitation. The Medium-Term Policy announced in 1999 made reference to support for countries in conflict and their neighboring countries. Ten years after the collapse of the socialist system, there are significant disparities among formerly socialist countries in terms of their transition to a market economy and reform of their social and economic sectors. It is important to strengthen JICA's approach in line with the circumstances of the economic and aid needs of each country and orientation of the Europe Union (EU).

For example, JICA has conducted cooperation that focuses on transferring industrial technology and expertise to Poland and the Czech Republic, which are planning to join the EU. However, in countries where reform is lagging behind, such as Bulgaria and Macedonia, economic and social development cooperation (such as economic infrastructure development, agricultural development, and improvement of water and sewerage systems) is also required. JICA provides assistance to countries facing ethnic problems and conflicts, such as Bosnia-Herzegovina, that focuses on post-conflict stabilization

and medium- to long-term reconstruction and development while taking into account ethnic balance.

Part III ● Outline of JICA Activities

Part III provides an overview of JICA activities by examining its cooperation programs. For example, if a reader wishes to know about JICA's acceptance of technical trainees, he or she can open the relevant page and find out the details of the Acceptance of Technical Training Participants Program and its developments in fiscal 2001. Part III does not just introduce individual programs. It also allows an appreciation of the entire structure and process of JICA programs, including how projects are formed, in what forms projects are implemented, how feedback is conducted after the end of a project, and what activities are needed for each project to proceed smoothly.

Part IV ● Fiscal 2001 Results

Part IV provides more details on fiscal 2001 programs, which were introduced in Chapter 2 of Part I, by sector, region, and country. Even more detailed results may be seen on the Statistical Appendix CD-ROM. In addition to a variety of statistical results, overviews of individual projects may also be seen on the CD-ROM.

Short Articles

Part I, Part II, and Part III include short articles called Front Line and Close Up. Front Line articles focus on topics in fiscal 2001 submitted by JICA organizations worldwide, including overseas offices and domestic centers. Close Up articles introduce new developments in individual JICA programs.

Reading the Annual Report of the Japan International Cooperation Agency

1. This annual report summarizes the activities of JICA in fiscal 2001 (April 1, 2001 to March 31, 2002).
2. The figures contained in the report are those for the fiscal year mentioned above in the case of JICA and for the calendar year 2001 (January 1, 2001 to December 31, 2001) in the case of ODA.
3. All sums indicated with a dollar sign (\$) refer to US dollars and are calculated at an exchange rate of 121.50 yen to the US\$ (the official Development Assistance Committee' [DAC] rate in 2001).
4. All maps contained in the report are approximate. National boundaries that are under dispute or unclear have been entered merely for convenience. The maps for each region in Part II display regional areas in white, and in principle those countries where JICA activities for fiscal 2001 occurred are marked in bold type, and those countries where no activities occurred are marked in normal type.
5. Terms marked with an asterisk (*) are explained in the glossary of Development Assistance Terminology and JICA Terminology.

JICA

Japan International Cooperation Agency

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the Japan International
Cooperation Agency
Annual Report 2002
Statistical Appendix
CD-ROM**

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Feature

Post-conflict Reconstruction



The terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001 and the subsequent situation in Afghanistan have highlighted the causal relationship between terrorism and poverty, as well as the horrors of conflicts. The international community is now fully aware of the significance of peace.

The international community cannot ignore the countries suffering from damage inflicted by unequal social systems and conflicts, which are likely to give rise to terrorism. Although support for these societies and countries through military and political frameworks is possible, development cooperation can also contribute a great deal to peacebuilding and stability in society.

What is peacebuilding? What is post-conflict reconstruction, in which development cooperation plays an important role? In this section, answers to these questions are provided in relation to JICA's policies and recent activities.

What is Peacebuilding?

Since the end of the Cold War, conflicts among nations have decreased, while ethnic conflicts and civil wars have

increased. Traditionally, most of the casualties of conflicts were professional soldiers. However, recently, 80% of casualties consist of non-soldiers such as civilians and children.

Emergence of this new type of conflict is attributed to drastic changes in the social structure of the countries in conflict, and in factors that trigger and prolong conflicts as compared to those in the past. Changes in social structure include overpopulation, the uneven distribution of wealth, unequal opportunities for participating in political and economic activities, and social structure problems such as injustice in multi-ethnic societies. Factors that turn confrontations into violent conflicts include rapid economic stagnation, the collapse of national unity, changes in the domestic ruling capabilities of central governments, the influx of weapons, and the intervention of neighboring countries. Hatred and vengeance are the factors that prolong conflicts and, while such factors remain, the possibility of the recurrence of conflicts can be high even after a peace agreement is signed. In order to build sustainable

peace, it is crucial to solve all these structural problems on a long-term basis.

As the factors leading to conflicts change, the international community has gradually realized that conventional military actions such as sending multinational forces and United Nations Peace-Keeping Operations (UNPKO), or political actions such as preventive diplomacy, disarmament, and mediation would be limited in preventing or solving conflicts without the support of development assistance. Peacebuilding assistance should therefore be provided in multiple combinations of the existing three approaches: military action, political action, and development assistance. It is also noted that the needs for each approach change in accordance with the stage of conflict and the complexity of the situation (See Figures a and b).

Framework for Peacebuilding Assistance through Development Cooperation

Peacebuilding assistance through development cooperation can be divided into three categories: humanitarian emergency relief, post-conflict reconstruction, and conflict prevention (Figure a).

1) Humanitarian Emergency Relief

This category refers to providing necessary aid for refugees and internally-displaced persons immediately following a conflict, and providing emergency supplies to involved and neighboring countries. Even when providing such short-term humanitarian relief, it is important to have a long-term perspective for post-conflict reconstruction. By tak-



Various vocational training courses, including sawing and computer courses, are provided at a vocational training center for women located next to the Ministry of Women's Affairs in Kabul.

ing a long-term stand, short-term humanitarian emergency relief and long-term post-conflict reconstruction can be implemented in a comprehensive manner.

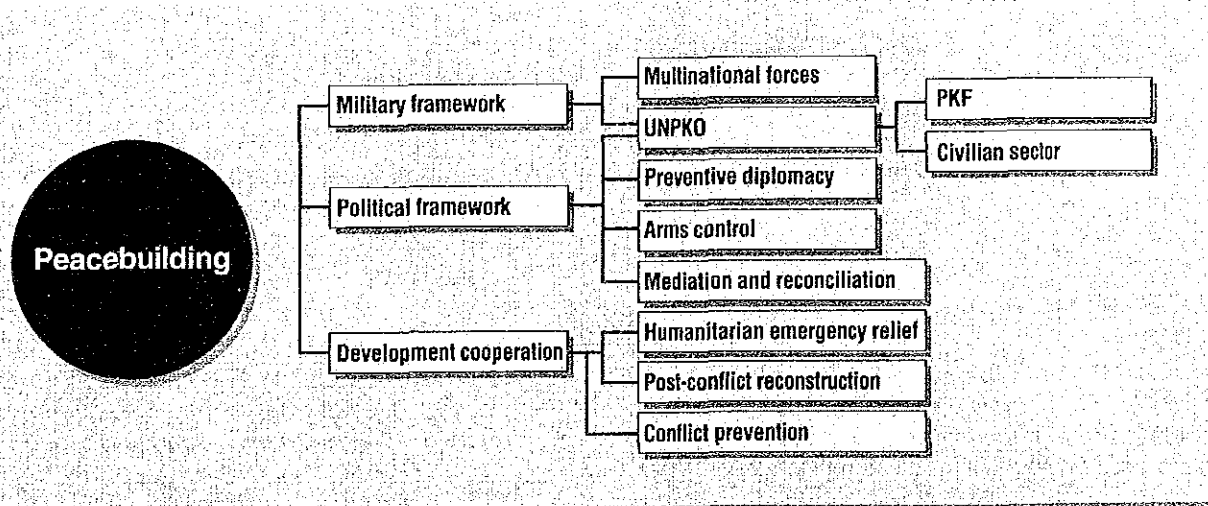
2) Post-conflict Reconstruction

This should be implemented in view of long-term development, while immediate humanitarian needs are attended to. It includes providing assistance to improve basic living conditions; for example, restoring basic infrastructure* such as health and medical care facilities, as well as electricity and water supply facilities, improving education and health/medical care, and removing antipersonnel mines.

3) Conflict Prevention

This support is provided to prevent high risk countries from entering into armed conflicts, or to prevent countries that have made steps toward reconstruction and development from reentering states of war. It includes the establishment of police, judicial, and administrative systems; disarmament,

Figure a Framework of Peacebuilding Assistance



demobilization, and reintegration of soldiers; small arms control; and assistance for elections and democratization.

Post-conflict Reconstruction

Post-conflict reconstruction, as mentioned above, includes securing food, restoring basic infrastructure (housing, health and medical care facilities, and lifelines such as electricity and water), improving education, health and medical care, and providing assistance for improving basic living conditions following the cessation of a conflict. At the initial stage following a conflict, in particular, specific needs in relation to antipersonnel mines, destroyed infrastructure, and loss of human resources with professional knowledge and skills must be addressed.

There are no universal definitions regarding at what stage post-conflict reconstruction starts after a conflict ends. It actually depends on the situation of the country concerned, or the actual aid provided by the international community. The starting time and substance of post-conflict reconstruction also vary considerably according to the country, or to the donor's* policies. In general, however, the purposes of reconstruction are not merely to return to the state of pre-conflict situations but to secure public safety and a security system, and to revive the economy and society in order to strengthen the basic foundation for peace and sustainable development*.

JICA's post-conflict reconstruction consists of seven pillars: (1) humanitarian emergency relief, (2) reconciliation, (3)

security control, (4) rehabilitation of social infrastructure, (5) governance, (6) economic recovery, and (7) support for the socially vulnerable (Figure c). When implementing post-conflict reconstruction projects, a comprehensive approach taking these fields into consideration is essential. JICA has provided assistance mainly toward improving social infrastructure in the past. However, we have started to extend assistance in the fields of governance, including assistance in establishing judicial systems and maintenance of public safety such as assistance for the police.

1. Humanitarian Emergency Relief

In many cases, there is a lack of basic living materials, such as food, everyday goods, and water, as well as sanitation and housing for returning refugees and internally displaced persons immediately following a conflict. Assistance is provided to accommodate such needs.

2. Reconciliation

In order to promote reconciliation among opposing groups or different ethnicities, and to prevent a recurrence of confrontation, the resettlement and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons into the national society are the first important steps toward reconstruction and development.

Reconciliation is further promoted by providing peace education through school systems, local societies, and the media, and by treating mental distress such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

Joint Japan-Canada Peacebuilding Learning Project

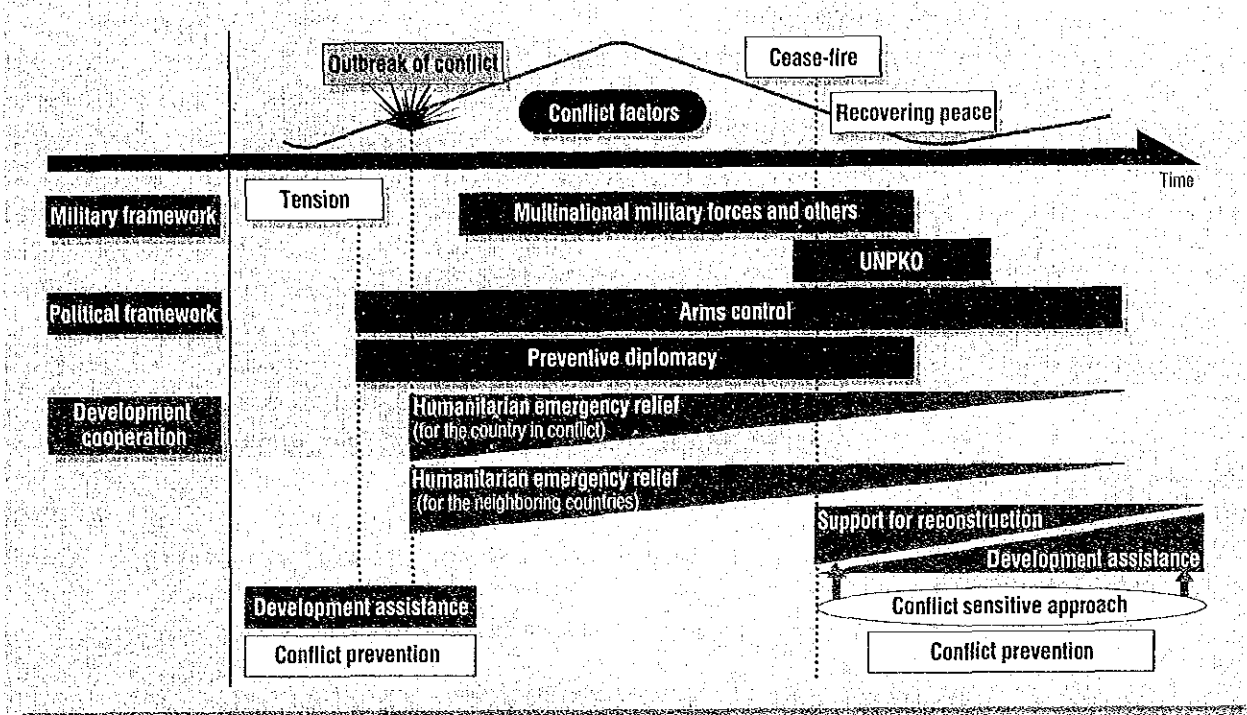
A joint Japan-Canada symposium on peacebuilding was held in Tokyo in September 1999. Government agencies, NGOs, and research organizations from both countries attended the symposium. All the participants discussed possible contributions to peacebuilding through development assistance, and concluded that NGOs would play a key role in future peacebuilding activities.

It was agreed that government agencies and NGOs from both countries carry out a joint study for the purpose of (1) learning from both countries' experiences to improve peacebuilding assistance in the future; (2) developing a Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment (PCIA); and (3) discussing future Japan-Canada cooperation toward

peacebuilding.

In response, an on-site survey team consisting of members of government agencies (JICA and CIDA) and NGOs, of which three are Japanese, from both countries was sent to Guatemala and Cambodia in February and November 2001. In Cambodia, Japanese PCIA (refer to JPCIA, pp.16) was tentatively used for the first time. The assessment of projects was carried out to clarify matters of importance and concerns to be considered for future peacebuilding assistance. Regional workshops are being planned jointly by Japan and Canada to share the evaluation results with other aid agencies and NGOs.

Figure b Process of Peacebuilding



Feature Post-conflict Reconstruction

3. Security Control

Recovering public safety is a basic requirement of reconstruction and development. To achieve it, security sector reform for the military and the police force, as well as judicial system reform, are necessary. For instance, assistance is required for disarmament, demobilization, reintegration of soldiers, and reform in the police organization and improvements in the criminal investigation abilities of the police force to combat the illegal trade of guns, drugs, and diamonds and precious metals, all of which are byproducts of a conflict. Controlling the inundation of small arms is an important task for the concerned country following a conflict.

4. Rehabilitation of Social Infrastructure

Providing support to restore the infrastructure for basic living needs (lifelines such as housing, water, and electricity), and to improve people's daily lives through the restoration of medical, sanitation, and education services forms part of the groundwork for reconstruction. Removal of antipersonnel mines that undermine reconstruction and development and awareness of landmine risks for citizens in regions where landmines are buried are also part of social infrastructure rehabilitation.

5. Governance

Participation in political and economic activities that is limited to certain groups or ethnic groups may lead to the recurrence of conflicts. It is therefore essential to construct structures and systems in which a wide variety of people are allowed to participate in politics and the economy. Governance support to prevent the recurrence of conflicts includes assistance for fair elections, reconstruction of the administrative systems, and establishment of judicial systems that respect human rights. Because many people with professional knowledge and skills are likely to be lost during conflicts, it is critical to foster human resources capacity.

6. Economic Recovery

A stagnant economy, disparities between rich and poor, and an increase in unemployment are likely to cause a recurrence of conflict. Thus, the recovery of economic vitality is essential for preventing the recurrence of conflicts and to promote reconstruction and development. Some concrete support plans include improving economic infrastructure, employment creation, promoting trade and investments, developing industries, and revitalizing rural villages. In terms of job creation, it is crucial to develop agriculture and small and medium-sized businesses, especially for the poor and impoverished areas.

7. Support for the Socially Vulnerable

The needs of war victims, including child soldiers, war orphans, widows, landmine victims, disabled people, and street children, are particularly high in post-conflict reconstruction. Supporting these socially vulnerable people is an important task of peacebuilding assistance.

When providing any of the abovementioned seven pillars of peacebuilding assistance, it is important to fully understand the factors that contributed to a conflict in the concerned country so as not to stimulate those factors. In addition, since a conflict affects men and women differently, it is essential to provide support that promotes gender* equality and secure women's participation in the whole process of reconstruction and development, especially in the process of decision-making.

Conflict Sensitive Approach

As explained above, post-conflict reconstruction involves the rebuilding of society, the economy, and people's lives that were damaged by conflict, and then nurturing and strengthening the ability of the government and citizens to prevent conflicts by themselves. However, as inappropriate assistance may lead to the recurrence of conflicts, implementation of projects in post-conflict situations requires a different approach from that of regular development assistance. For

instance, when assistance goes disproportionately to a specific group, it may trigger a confrontation among the opposing groups. In another instance, when providing assistance for reintegrating demobilized soldiers, assistance to the residents of a village where the demobilized soldiers start their new lives should also be taken into consideration, otherwise the assistance can trigger confrontation or friction between the demobilized soldiers and the residents. Because post-conflict countries subject to assistance have many unstable elements, conflicts can easily erupt in unforeseen circumstances. In order to prevent conflict, it is important to understand the concept of 'conflict sensitive approach.'

'Conflict sensitive approach' requires analyzing development assistance from various viewpoints in order to minimize any possible negative impacts of a development project. It also means to pursue more effective ways to implement development assistance which could have a positive impact, help eradicate factors that lead to conflicts, and promote peacebuilding. In other words, in order to promote peacebuilding through development assistance, the conflict sensitive approach, which prevents the development assistance from triggering or accelerating conflict factors, should be emphasized when providing not only post-conflict reconstruction assistance but also normal development assistance in impoverished countries with vulnerable social structures (refer to the boxed column about JPCIA).

Development of Japan Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment (JPCIA)

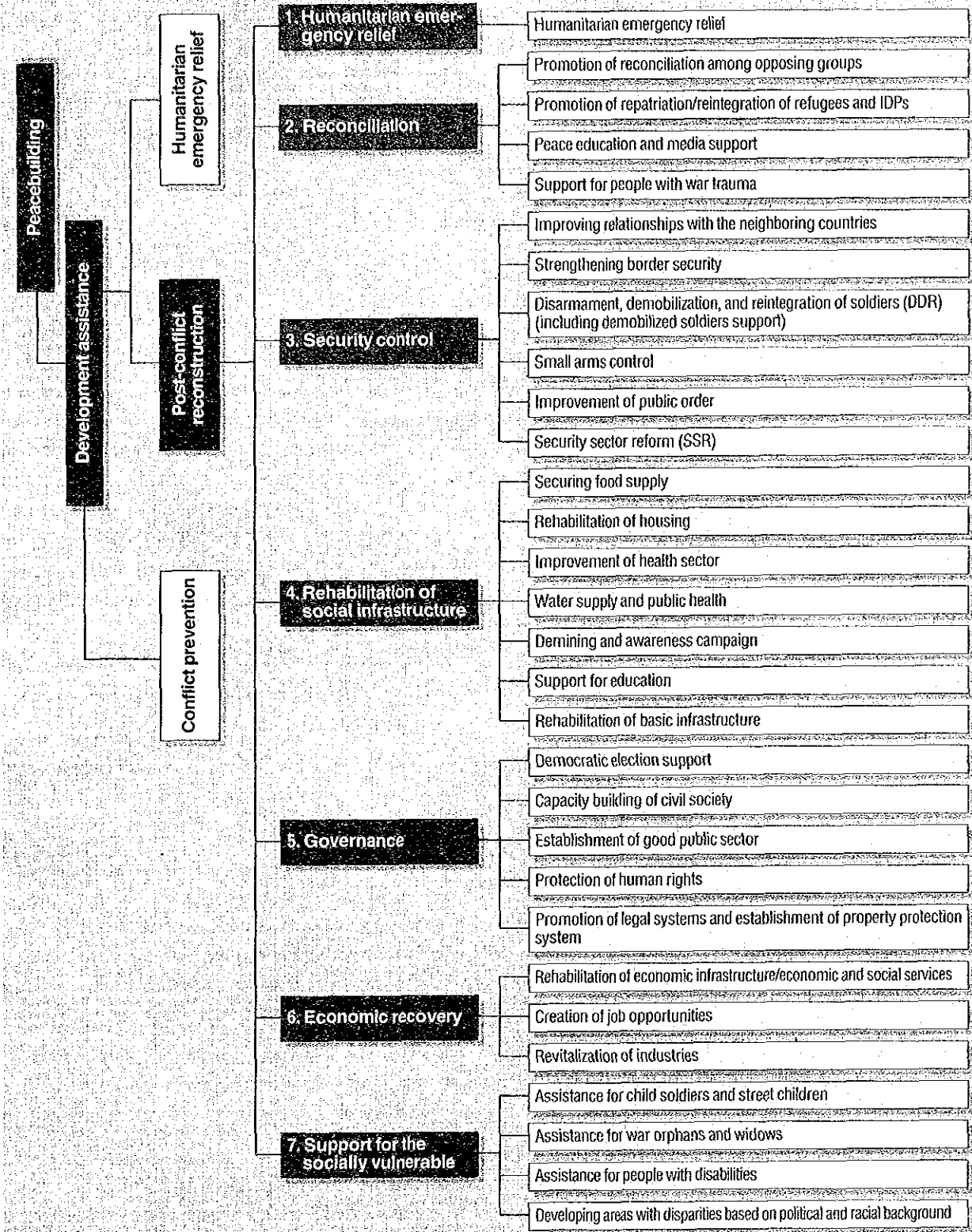
Development cooperation contributes to conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction. However, if exercised only toward specific social groups or in exclusive areas, such assistance could intensify hostilities between conflicting groups within the country. Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment (PCIA) is a programmatic tool to promote peace while avoiding further conflicts through the implementation of development assistance. Various aid agencies including UK Department for International Development (DFID), a research agency in Canada and the European Union (EU), have undertaken the development of their own PCIA methods.

In 2001, JICA initiated a study group with NGOs to learn PCIA methods being developed by other agencies

and to develop the Japan Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment (JPCIA). Japanese PCIA has the following features: (1) it comprehensively addresses causes of conflicts, factors attributing recurrence of conflict, and specific needs at the time of reconstruction; (2) it incorporates a conflict sensitive approach, which contributes to conflict prevention and promotes peace in implementing reconstruction projects by applying tools from each stage, starting with planning, and proceeding to implementation and evaluation of a project.

JPCIA was tentatively applied at the on-site survey in Cambodia for the Japan-Canada joint evaluation study on peacebuilding. The tool is now being reviewed for revision based on the results of the survey.

Figure c Framework for Post-conflict Reconstruction in Peacebuilding Support



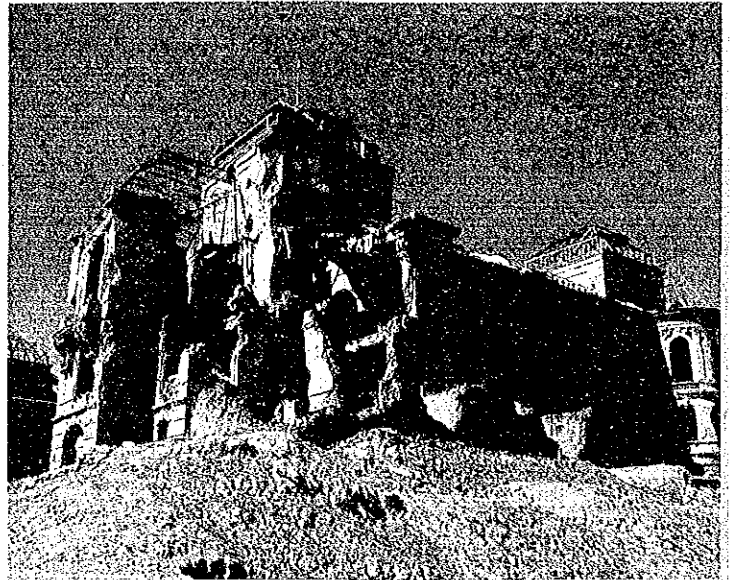
Feature
Post-conflict Reconstruction

Country Study

Afghanistan

1. The International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan, and Japan's Role

After the invasion of Soviet troops in 1979, Afghanistan suffered 23 years of continuing civil war. The conflict destroyed a land mass that is 1.7 times that of Japan and produced more than four million refugees who escaped to neighboring countries, as well as 1.2 million internally displaced



A destroyed palace in Kabul

persons who had to leave their native regions. They became dependent on humanitarian aid provided by international agencies and NGOs. The September 11th terrorist attacks on the U.S. in 2001 drastically changed the situation in Afghanistan. In accordance with the Bonn Agreement that was concluded with the support of the international community following the collapse of the Taliban regime, an interim regime was inaugurated in December 2001 and the international community then started to provide full-fledged reconstruction assistance.

At the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan held in Tokyo in January 2002,

Research on Peacebuilding

JICA conducted two research projects on peacebuilding (1999-2000 and 2000-2001). During the first research project, which was on a project strategy for peacebuilding, the concept of peacebuilding and the role of development cooperation in the process of peacebuilding were examined. A framework of development cooperation for peacebuilding assistance was divided into humanitarian emergency relief, post-conflict reconstruction, and conflict prevention. The possibilities of development cooperation for peacebuilding were analyzed.

The study group suggested that a more specific strategy should be presented to enhance future JICA post-conflict reconstruction assistance. In order to do this, the study group confirmed the need for reviewing JICA's experiences in post-conflict countries, including East Timor and Cambodia.

In response, a research project entitled Analysis of Aid

Framework for Effective Post-conflict Reconstruction Assistance was conducted (2001-2002). The process and implementation structure of post-conflict reconstruction using bilateral aid* agencies and international NGOs, and their experiences in relation to post-conflict reconstruction, were studied so that they could be incorporated into JICA's future post-conflict reconstruction assistance.

In view of the results and experiences attained during JICA's post-conflict reconstruction assistance in countries with histories of conflicts, the best way to carry out JICA's rapid post-conflict reconstruction assistance that addresses local needs was examined. Various suggestions on specific support mechanism such as cooperation with NGOs and other international agencies were also compiled. The report on these studies and research was presented at an open seminar in May 2002, thus introducing JICA's peacebuilding support activities to the public.

the international community announced its plan of providing more than 4.5 billion dollars in aid to Afghanistan over the next five years. Japan announced its policies for reconstruction and development assistance for Afghanistan as being support for the peace process and citizen reconciliation, as well as support for development of human resources who will lead the country in the future. Priority areas include the resettlement of refugees and displaced persons, the removal of landmines and unexploded ordnances, and assistance in building a media infrastructure in terms of peace process and citizen reconciliation support, and support for education, health and medical care, and the improved status of women in terms of human resources support. Japan promised to provide up to 500 million dollars over the next two-and-a-half years.

2. JICA's Activities and Current Situations

JICA started working on reconstruction and development in Afghanistan from a very early stage, beginning with Japan's participation in the economic cooperation study team that was sent to Afghanistan right after inauguration of the interim regime in December 2001. In March 2002, quick-impact reconstruction programs, including the rehabilitation of health and medical care, educational, and broadcasting facilities commenced in the capital, Kabul. JICA has assisted in broadcasts of Emergency Loya Jirga (National Assembly). It has also sent experts and accepted training participants for the purpose of fostering human resources in the aforementioned priority areas, just as the Japanese government promised it would. After June, when a transitional administration was inaugurated, reconstruction support programs were extended



People watching Loya Jirga on TV

to a wider area and quick-impact reconstruction programs similar to those conducted in Kabul commenced in Kandahar, the second largest city, in September. Needed assistance in the fields of agriculture and road construction in local areas is also planned with the prospect of promoting the return and reintegration of refugees and displaced citizens.

JICA and Japanese NGOs operating locally in Afghanistan hold discussions for further collaboration,

3. JICA President's Visit to Afghanistan, and Establishment of Local Implementation System

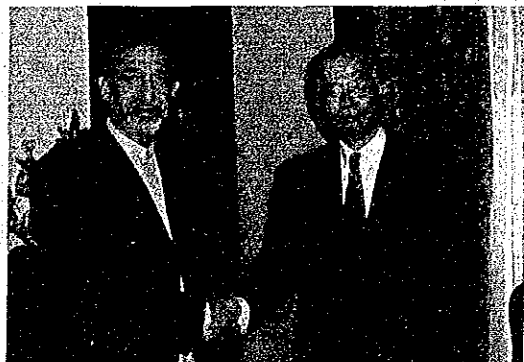
JICA President Kawakami visited Afghanistan from July 14 to 17, 2002. Through discussions with President Karzai and major cabinet members of the transitional administration and an inspection of Kandahar, he confirmed JICA's resolution to cooperate fully toward the reconstruction and devel-

JICA President Kawakami Meets President Karzai for Discussions

"The people of Afghanistan will never forget Japan's tremendous support. Please send our sincere appreciation to the Japanese government and citizens. Further support in the future is highly appreciated." (Comment by President of the transitional administration Hamid Karzai)

"We are planning to start quick-impact reconstruction programs in Kandahar, as the first step in extending assistance to local areas, after studying public safety conditions and security systems in the area." (Comment by JICA President Takao Kawakami)

On July 17, 2002, JICA President Kawakami shook hands with President Karzai of the Afghanistan Transitional Administration in Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan.



opment of Afghanistan as a nation-building partner.

President Karzai welcomed the visit and the establishment of an office in Afghanistan. At the same time, he requested further reconstruction support in rural areas, which is crucial for the stabilization of public safety and sustainable reconstruction of Afghanistan. In particular, he requested assistance for roads, local development, education, and health and medical care.

President Kawakami's visit to Afghanistan took place only three weeks after the establishment of the transitional administration following the Emergency Loya Jirga. It served as a great opportunity to impress the Afghanistan administration and its citizens with Japan's positive contribution to reconstruction support.

JICA had sent more than 200 persons to Afghanistan as of September 2002, including staff and international cooperation experts, technical experts, and consultants in the fields of education, medical care, and construction. While promoting this local assistance, JICA has been establishing a more effective implementation system in order to respond to its upgrade support. In April 2002, JICA sent a staff member to the Japanese embassy in Afghanistan to prepare for the establishment of a local base and examine the future directions of Japan's economic and technical support. As a result, a local base was established in July 2002 with a JICA representative and staff.



Children flying kites in the schoolyard of a destroyed elementary school in Kandahar

4. Developing Local Areas and Ensuring Safety

In order to achieve peace and sustainable reconstruction and development in Afghanistan, it is extremely important for the international community to assist in improving the relationship between the local military cliques or dominant figures, and the central government in terms of disarmament and establishing taxation systems.

In July 2002, based on a request from the Afghanistan government for local area assistance, JICA dispatched a JICA security mission to Kandahar, which needs assistance in



Before and after the renovation of the Afshar Girls' School



Girls studying in school



examining public safety and security systems. JICA then launched an emergency reconstruction program in Kandahar as the first step in local area development. JICA plans to promote support activities in agriculture, roads, and water supply in local areas in the future.

Considering the current situation in Afghanistan, in which the central and local governments still seek a way to establish good relationships, ensuring safety is the priority task for implementing reconstruction support activities. While collecting information on public safety and enhancing safety measures, JICA plans to examine possible cooperation programs in other local areas as well.



Mothers discussing the future of a school

East Timor

1. From Background to End of Conflict

East Timor is a small island located east of Indonesia. It has a land area of approximately 14,000 km² (equivalent to the size of Nagano Prefecture) and a population of approximately 750,000, more than 70% of which is engaged in agriculture.

The Portuguese arrived on the island in the 16th century and then the Dutch reached the western part of the island in the 17th century. The eastern part of the island was colonized by Portugal in the beginning of the 18th century. West Timor declared independence as part of Indonesia after World War

II, while East Timor remained a Portuguese territory. Following the political transition that took place in Portugal in 1974, parties that supported either independence or integration with Indonesia were established and fought against each other in East Timor. In 1975, Indonesia intervened in East Timor's political realm in an attempt to stabilize the situation, and the area was integrated into Indonesia the following year. However, this integration was never recognized by the international community.

After 23 years of Indonesian rule, a national referendum was held on greater autonomy from Indonesia in August 1999. This was made possible by the Asian economic crisis of 1997 that led to the destabilization of the Indonesian political system and Indonesia's policy shift concerning East Timor. Despite an overwhelming majority who voted against autonomy, pro-integration militias committed acts of vandalism and violence throughout East Timor. As a result, more than 75% of the population became refugees or were internally displaced, and more than 70% of the domestic infrastructure was destroyed. In September, based on a UN resolution, Australian-led multinational forces were sent to East Timor to restore order and security. In October, the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) was established and served as the interim administration until May 20, 2002, when East Timor declared its independence to the international community.

Emergency Development Study

Study on Social Infrastructure Improvement Plan for Emergency Reconstruction in East Timor

More than 75% of the physical infrastructure was either destroyed or became unusable due to the violence in September 1999. At the request of UNTAET, a situational study was conducted to formulate emergency rehabilitation plans for restoring the physical infrastructure nationwide to its original state. Roads, bridges, ports, irrigation systems, and power facilities/stations were investigated nationwide. In the study, a pilot project was formed for emergency rehabilitation and labor-intensive road repairs were carried out. Part of the pilot project later became a project with emergency grant aid from the Japanese government.

2. JICA's Cooperation in Response to Reconstruction and Development Needs

Dispatching a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) to East Timor in October and November 1999, the international com-

munity worked out medium and long-term needs for reconstruction and development in eight fields: economy, health care, education, agriculture, infrastructure, rural development, civil service, and judiciary.

In response, Japan launched full-scale post-conflict reconstruction plans for East Timor following a donor* meeting that was held in Tokyo in December 1999. JICA also started providing support in February 2000, and established an office in Dili the following month.

The priority areas of JICA in post-conflict reconstruction for East Timor include: (1) capacity-building* and institutional building, (2) agricultural and rural community development, and (3) rehabilitation and maintenance of social and economic infrastructure. In the area of capacity building and institutional building, JICA assists in fostering capacities of administrative personnel and building administrative systems in order to address the shortage of experienced and skilled human resources in various fields, including management posts in the government that were previously occupied by Indonesians. As for promoting agricultural and rural community development, medium to long-term assistance is provided for stable food supplies, especially rice. Finally, JICA provides assistance in rehabilitation and maintenance of social and economic infrastructure that was destroyed during the 1999 violence that followed the referendum.

Such support has been provided through various aid schemes such as emergency development studies, community empowerment programs*, and provision of special medical equipment in cooperation with NGOs, and acceptance of technical training participants. In the future, JICA plans to further strengthen assistance for human resources development as necessary aid for a new independent country. For example,



A fruit stand run by a women's group in JICA's community empowerment program with HABURAS, a local NGO. It contributes to economic support by increasing the incomes of women who have been adversely affected by conflict.

middle-level technicians will be trained by assisting the engineering department of the National University of East Timor, and experts and Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) will be dispatched to East Timor.

JICA's post-conflict reconstruction assistance for East Timor has the following features.

3. Coordination with Asian Countries

One of the features of JICA's assistance for East Timor is its cooperation with Asian countries. As it is very important for East Timor to build a good relationship with its Asian neighbors, JICA carries out third-country training* programs in cooperation with other Asian countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand to provide human resources development assistance in East Timor.

4. Cooperation with NGOs

JICA's assistance is being implemented through active collaboration with NGOs. JICA implements projects in cooperation with international and Japanese NGOs as well as with

Community Empowerment Program

Health and Medical Care System Reconstruction Project in East Timor

The violence of September 1999 destroyed medical facilities and forced Indonesian health and medical care practitioners in East Timor to flee, resulting in the collapse of domestic health and medical care systems. JICA and an NGO, World Vision, implemented a joint program to rebuild community-based health and medical care systems in Remesio, Raurara, and Rikidoe, subdistricts of the Aieuro District located approximately 50 km southwest of the capital of Dili. The project duration is one year and

six months starting in February 2000. The program (1) facilitated planning and management of effective health-care services, (2) developed human resources such as community health workers, traditional midwives, and sub-district level health care workers, (3) restored the primary healthcare system and sub-district level health centers and village services in health posts, (4) strengthened the relationship between local governments and private sectors.

local NGOs that have been active in East Timor even before the time of violence.

5. Accommodation of Local Needs

In order to properly respond to East Timor's needs for reconstruction and development, JICA applies its aid schemes flexibly. It is best represented by the emergency reconstruction and improvement plan (development study) of the infrastructure and water supply system. Not only was a recovery plan

for the infrastructure and water facilities formulated, but also pilot projects were designed and implemented to reconstruct and repair water facilities that needed immediate action within the framework of an emergency development study. This project has played an important role in creating employment and revitalizing the economy during the transition period from humanitarian emergency relief to post-conflict reconstruction, along with the quick-impact project that the United Nations implemented.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

1. From Background to End of Conflict

Triggered by the death of President Tito in 1980 and aggravated by an economy that had been stagnant since the oil crisis, the economic crisis in the former Yugoslavia caused higher inflation and unemployment, as well as a rise in foreign debt. At the same time, ethnic conflicts intensified to the level of nationalist movements. After Slovenia and Croatia broke away from the former Yugoslavia in 1991, confrontations between pro-independence Muslims and Croats, and anti-independence Serbs intensified in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The conflicts turned into full-scale fighting and resulted in "ethnic cleansing" movements among the three ethnic interests.

The civil war, which lasted for three-and-a-half years, killed 200,000 people and produced more than 2.7 million refugees and internally displaced persons, or more than half of the population. At the end of 1995, the political leaders involved in the conflict were invited to negotiate a peace agreement in Dayton, Ohio, the United States. A peace agreement was then concluded, and the civil war finally ended.

According to the Dayton Agreement, a system of 'one nation, two main governments' was established. It is managed by two entities (independent regions equivalent to a nation), the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (mostly Muslims and Croats) and Republika Srpska (mostly Serbs). The country marked a fresh start as a unique nation of three governments: a government for each entity and a central government that functions as a diplomatic and coordinating body between the two entities.

2. JICA's Cooperation for Reconstruction and Development

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the economy was devastated by the conflict, and 80 to 90% of everyday goods were provided through humanitarian relief from foreign countries. Humanitarian relief was indispensable in this situation, and Japan had provided humanitarian assistance for refugees since the outbreak of the conflict. After the peace agreement, from the viewpoint of short-term emergency economic revival, Japan implemented a non-project grant aid project to immediately support equipment and materials that were required for economic activities.

The Project for Rehabilitation of the Public Transportation System in Mostar

In the city of Mostar, Muslim and Croats confront each other from, respectively, the east and west parts of the city. Initially, assistance was requested by two bus companies, one from each group. As a condition for aid (the process is called 'conditionality'), JICA proposed establishing a unified public bus company with the agreement of both groups. The public bus company was established accordingly, with one office managed in turn by pres-

idents from the two ethnic groups. JICA approved of this unification, and implemented a project JICA's positive promotion of reconstruction has been greatly praised by other donors*. In the process of achieving 'conditionality' in Mostar, a loop route service connecting public facilities for both groups in the city was initiated by the operators themselves. New buses are expected to promote further ethnic reconciliation.



Japan implemented grant aid for buses to a city-owned public transportation corporation in Sarajevo, Mostar, and Bonja Luka. The buses are available to the general public.

Based on the prospects of medium to long-term economic revival and development, JICA provides cooperation emphasizing human resources development in terms of (1) reconstruction of civil life through the restoration of electric and water services, (2) improvements in infrastructure such as medical care, public transportation, and roads, (3) assistance through job creation for refugee repatriation, (4) landmine-related support, including rehabilitation for landmine victims,

and (5) technical assistance for transition to a market economy and know-how for economic management. Since 1996, JICA has made a great effort to apply all possible aid schemes to address each of the above fields. The schemes include training programs and dispatch of Japanese experts for the purpose of training and capacity building for administrative officials, as well as maintenance/management technicians for equipment and materials provided, a development study for infrastructure development, and promotion of grant aid.

When formulating and implementing projects, JICA tries to promote ethnic reconciliation by providing aid equally to each ethnic entity. JICA also fosters ample opportunities for the concerned entities to sit down and talk at the same table under the auspices of a project. In addition, assistance for landmine victims has been provided in cooperation with local NGOs and other aid agencies.

Cambodia

1. From Background to End of Conflict

Cambodia became independent from France in 1953, and in 1975 the Khmer Rouge established the Pol Pot regime. While the Pol Pot regime was in power, 1.7 million people were reportedly killed. The tragedy continued until 1979, when the Heng Samrin administration replaced Pol Pot and established the Kingdom of Cambodia with support from

Vietnamese troops. However, the reconciliation of Cambodia did not fully start until the withdrawal of the Vietnamese in 1989.

After two years of negotiations, the Paris Peace Agreements for a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian conflicts were concluded in 1991, marking a start to post-conflict reconstruction for Cambodia. The United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) was established in 1992 and undertook a wide range of responsi-

Assistance Project for Cambodia's Legal and Judicial Reform

This plan is designed to support the establishment of a civil code and a code of civil procedure, as well as develop human resources in judicial circles under a framework of assisting the central major policy-making agencies. The civil code and code of civil procedure are basic laws required to secure people's rights and property. They are indispensable for the future economic development of the country. As for human resources development in judicial circles, workshops on civil code and civil procedure code were held for administrators and prosecutors in the Ministry of Justice. Officials involved with the civil code and civil procedure code were invited to Japan for country-focused training. The secretary of the

Ministry of Justice was also invited as an individual training participant. In addition, Cambodian lawyers participated in other training courses and seminars regarding the civil law system in cooperation with the Japanese Ministry of Justice, Nagoya University, and the Japan Federation of Bar Associations. The seminars of the Japan Federation of Bar Associations, in particular, are attended by 80% of all registered Cambodian lawyers. The participants in the seminars stated that the seminars helped them understand the new codes of civil procedure, and therefore human development support for legal professionals has been fruitful.

Support for Anti-personnel Mine Activities in Cambodia

Landmines are still buried throughout northwest Cambodia, especially near the Thai border, which was once controlled by the Pol Pot army. Many unexploded ordnances from the Viet Nam War remain near the Vietnamese border in the east. Hundred of thousands or perhaps even millions of landmines and unexploded ordnances are estimated to be buried all over Cambodia, providing an obstacle to smooth economic recovery and threatening people's lives.

In order to address this situation, JICA conducted a project-design study and launched a program to strengthen the Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC) in 1998. Under this plan, the Japanese government extended grant aid through which bush removal machines, vehicles, and communication devices could be procured. Bush removal machines are useful in reducing operation

JICA has assisted in human resources development for the Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC).



hours by automating the removal of bush. JICA has contributed a great deal to more effective and rapid landmine removal operations by sending information systems advisors and maintenance and transportation advisors to CMAC.

bilities for the revival of Cambodia until its withdrawal in 1993. However, as evidenced by an armed clash in 1997, it took a long time before Cambodia achieved stable peace.

Various factors contribute to conflicts in Cambodia. Some of the more significant ones include geographical isolation and extreme poverty in rural areas, an under-developed judicial system and lack of awareness with regard to human rights protection, and a failure to disarm (a countermeasure against the Khmer Rouge). Permanent peace will not be achieved without addressing these factors in post-conflict reconstruction

assistance for Cambodia as these factors may lead to another conflict.

In order to minimize the impact of these factors, JICA has assisted Cambodia in achieving reconstruction and development.

2. JICA's Cooperation in Response to Needs for Reconstruction and Development

As for post-conflict reconstruction for Cambodia, there has been a comprehensive need to improve governance, the

Triangular Cooperation Project in Cambodia (Repatriation and Internally Displaced Persons)

This project has been promoted by countries that form a geographic triangle: Japan, four ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand), and Cambodia. Based on the idea that 'refugees and internally displaced persons should voluntarily repatriate,' this project aims to restore social infrastructure through rural development projects so that refugees and internally disabled persons can be repatriated. Project activities covered four areas: agricultural production, education, livelihood improvement, and public sanitation. The project was divided into four phases. In the first phase, a rural infrastructure was established. The second and third

phases included programs incorporating various activities such as technical transfer to farmers, establishment of farmers' organizations, construction and management of community centers, and introduction of rotation materials. In the final phase, the project activities will be handed over to local staff. Through these activities, approximately 1,300 refugees and internally displaced persons are, at present, estimated to have returned home to the 227 villages administered by this project. That is equivalent to 1.2% of the total population in the administered villages under this specific project.



As part of the triangular cooperation project (return of refugees and internally displaced persons), Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) tour villages to provide immunization and sanitary instruction that lowers the mortality rate for children.

economy, and society ever since the peace agreements were concluded. Priorities vary from phase to phase of the recovery. Immediately after the ceasefire, from 1991 to 1993, the dominant needs for basic administrative mechanisms were repatriation, general elections, and promulgation of the constitution. From the withdrawal of UNTAC in 1994 until the general election in 1998, the focus was on social and then economic needs. Since 1999, aid needs have been diversified to

Future Support for Peacebuilding

Based on its experiences during World War II, Japan has come to know the importance of peace and has been enjoying the benefits of peace, which is the basis for nation-building and human resources development. Peace is the foundation for social development and the people's happiness in every country and region.

At the moment, there are many countries devastated by conflicts or which are trying to recuperate from the calamity caused by conflicts. Among these countries not a few revert to a state of conflict, having failed to recover.

As a member of the international community that aspires to peaceful coexistence, it is the responsibility of Japan to assist these countries with self-help efforts to achieve peace, stability, and reconstruction.

In order for post-conflict countries to build and stabilize peace, and to move forward in rebuilding their nations, all

improve the capabilities of administrative mechanisms, alleviate poverty, boost the economy, improve infrastructure, and develop educational and human resources.

JICA has provided a wide variety of support in response to such various needs. In its implementation, the focus has been in eight areas: (1) good governance, (2) environmental development for economic promotion, (3) economic and social infrastructure development, (4) enriching health and medical care, (5) enriching education enhancement, (6) agriculture and rural development, (7) landmine clearance and support for disabled persons, and (8) environmental resources management. In the early 1990s when post-conflict reconstruction for Cambodia began, there was no concrete definition of what post-conflict reconstruction means as part of peacebuilding. Therefore, this support did not always begin for the purpose of peacebuilding or post-conflict reconstruction.

Nonetheless, most of the projects that were initiated to respond to the varying needs of Cambodia contributed significantly to post-conflict reconstruction and to peacebuilding in Cambodia.

support activities—including military and political actions for peacebuilding in the initial stage, flexible response to urgent needs, and transition to post-conflict reconstruction for stabilizing peace and nation building—must be implemented consistently and continuously. For Japan, which is by law limited with regard to military involvement, support for post-conflict reconstruction through development cooperation, as well as political action, has to be rigorously addressed.

JICA, as an implementation agency for official development assistance (ODA), has assisted the self-help development efforts of developing countries in various ways. In the future, JICA will further promote consistent support, from response to urgent needs to full-scale reconstruction support, making full use of our past experience and knowledge. However JICA's support may not be enough. All international agencies, NGOs, and civil society have to devote more joint efforts to peacebuilding assistance.