

Development Assistance Terminology and JICA Terminology

A

● **Accountability:**

Responsibility to furnish adequate and accurate explanations to citizens and the people of a recipient country regarding content, financial affairs, and reasons behind decisions when proceeding with development aid and international cooperation activities and programs.

● **Aftercare cooperation:**

Additional cooperation, including provision of equipment and dispatch of experts after completion of a project. In addition, as a part of aftercare cooperation, in the Acceptance of Technical Training Participants Program and Youth Invitation Program, support is given to the establishment and management of alumni associations for such groups, and reference materials are sent to former training participants after their return to their home countries.

● **Aid fatigue:**

A situation where aid from developed countries either fails to increase, or decreases. Causes include worsening financial affairs and economic downturn as well as lack of recognizable aid effects, leading to doubts about aid and thus, sometimes making it difficult to gain support for increasing aid budgets.

● **Aid for increase of food production (2KR):**

Under this grant aid scheme, developing countries are helped to achieve self-sufficiency through the provision of fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, and agricultural machinery.

B

● **Basic design study (B/D):**

Japan's Grant Aid Programs are initiated in line with decisions (generally based on JICA's own B/D) made by the Japanese government on matters such as suitability and content. These studies aim to explore a project's potential and to create optimum plans for its realization. The main topics include basic design, construction costs, work processes, alternative plans, economic and technical feasibility, financial concerns, and administrative systems.

● **Basic human needs (BHN):**

The idea is to find ways of providing aid for direct use to people with low incomes instead of prior forms of aid that emphasized economic development. BHN refers specifically to basic living needs such as food, housing, clothing, safe drinking water, sanitary facilities, health care and education.

● **Bilateral aid:**

An ODA category denoting aid between a developed country and a developing country. Its benefits include provision of flexible, detailed aid and furtherance of friendly relations between the two sides, since the aid policies and achievements of the donor leave a direct impression on the recipient.

● **(Convention on) Biological Diversity:**

A convention providing protection for biological diversity and encouraging sustainable use of natural resources in order to prevent any further

extinction of biological species from the global perspective. The convention calls for the comprehensive conservation of biological diversity on three levels: habitat, species, and genes.

C

● **Capacity-building:**

A concept referring to the raising of the recipient's ability to execute and administer the process of institution building, i.e., the process whereby the agent of implementation achieves self-reliance.

● **Common Agenda:**

Global issues such as the environment, population, and HIV/AIDS, jointly stipulated and addressed by Japan and the United States of America.

● **Community Empowerment Program:**

A program started in fiscal 1997 on the basis of the "Global Welfare Initiatives" proposed by Japan at the Lyon Summit in 1996. Support related to maternal and child health; welfare of the elderly, the disabled and children; and poverty alleviation measures are commissioned by JICA for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) active in the regions concerned (local NGOs).

● **Coordinator:**

Personnel in charge of negotiations with the recipient country, contacting the related persons, managing funds, etc., in project-type technical cooperation, projects involving Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) dispatch and field dispatch study teams.

● **Core support for important policies:**

Direct support for pivotal institutions within governments responsible for formulation of important policies such as financial and monetary policy, industrial policy, and regional policy concerned with transition to a market economy. Such support is a typical form of applied aid involving policy support. The Japanese government has implemented "market economy-type development studies" to support the introduction of a market economy and "a program of core support for important policies."

● **Counterparts:**

Local technical experts who work together with JICA experts and Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) sent to developing countries to provide technical assistance and who receive technical instruction from these JICA experts or JOCV.

D

● **DAC list:**

The DAC list includes recipient countries and regions covered by aid statistics compiled by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), and is divided into two parts. Part I consists of developing countries and Part II of countries in Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union and Singapore, where development is relatively advanced.

● **DAC New Development Strategy:**

A long-term aid strategy for the 21st century adopted by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in May 1996. Japan played

a leading role in its formulation. A "new global partnership" to realize common development goals based on a division of responsibility between developing and developed nations was proposed. Goals fall into the three categories of economic welfare, social development, and sustainable environmental potential. Specific targets include reducing the portion of people living in extreme poverty, providing universal primary education in all countries, and reducing infant and maternal mortality.

● **Development Assistance Committee (DAC):**

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) was formed in 1961 as a subordinate agency of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). DAC distributes aid information, adjusts aid policies, and examines the implementation of aid by member countries and their aid policies. Where necessary, it also gives advice to member countries. As of 2001, DAC consisted of 22 developed countries as well as the European Union (EU).

● **Digital divide:**

The gap between those who have access to information and those who do not. Describes the further widening economic gap caused by the wealthy, who continue to increase their economic power by obtaining information using computers and communications equipment, thereby distancing themselves economically from the poor.

● **Donor:**

A country or organization that provides aid. In contrast, "recipient" refers to a developing country that receives aid.

E

● **Empowerment:**

When individual awareness, independent decision-making capabilities, and economic, social, legal, and political power is obtained and exercised, being able to make decisions by oneself helps erase social inequalities.

F

● **Food aid (KR):**

Under this grant aid scheme, Japan offers aid on the basis of the Food Aid Convention (FAC) of 1986; it is committed to providing the equivalent of at least 300,000 tons of wheat annually. In line with the wheat conversion method stipulated in the FAC, Japan provides the funds needed for developing countries to purchase rice, wheat, maize and other cereals.

G

● **Gender:**

Differentiation based on social constructs rather than biology.

● **Gender mainstreaming:**

Integrating gender aspects into development processes allows gender equality to be integrated in all policies and programs, and then both men and women can participate in decision-making processes with relation to all development issues.

● **Global issues:**

Issues of global significance such as the environment, population, HIV/AIDS, women in development (WID) and narcotics. Also includes issues requiring international cooperation for their solution.

● **Good governance:**

Refers to ensuring, among other things, efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, the rule of law, dialogue with civil society and reduction of excessive military expenditures in politics and administration. In its ODA, Japan considers development in harmony with the environment and aid for basic human needs (BFIN) as cooperation toward good governance.

● **Graduate nation:**

A developing country that has achieved the ability to pursue further development as a consequence of economic development. Graduation is conditional on a per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of more than US\$8,625.

● **Grant aid for rehabilitation:**

Although a loan aid project may require rehabilitation, considerations such as urgency, profitability or the scale of the work may preclude a response involving loan aid. Grant aid for general projects can be provided in such cases.

● **Grant assistance for grassroots projects:**

A form of grant aid executed through Japan's overseas diplomatic offices to support small-scale projects that cannot be dealt with adequately by means of ordinary grant aid. Implemented in response to requests from local governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in developing countries.

● **Grant element:**

An index of the flexibility of aid conditions in financial cooperation. The more flexible the terms of the loan (interest, repayment period, grace period, etc.), the larger the grant element. A grant aid project has a 100% grant element.

H

● **Human-centered development:**

An approach to economic cooperation from the viewpoint of individual human lives, welfare, and happiness. From the late 1980s, the importance of "human development" came to be stressed. The declaration adopted at the 1995 United Nations World Summit for Social Development states that "we will...place people at the centre of development and direct our economies to meet human needs more effectively" and clearly indicates its view that "human-centred development" should be pursued.

● **Human security:**

This term was used as one of a pair together with "human-centered development" in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s "Human Development Report" of 1994. Human security applies to the individual, who should be free from the threat of starvation, disease, and repression due to race or belief. The UNDP classifies human security into the seven categories of food, health, environment, the individual, regional communities, politics, and the economy.

I

● **Infrastructure:**

Various forms of fundamental economic activities. Also known as social capital. Infrastructure can be divided into two categories: economic infrastructure, such as energy, roads, ports, rivers, communications, agricultural foundations, railways, and airports; and social infrastructure, i.e., public hygiene, education, housing, water, and drainage.

● **International Development Association (IDA):**

Also known as the "Second World Bank." Since the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) are semi-commercial financial institutions, there was a call for an institution that could provide aid to developing countries under more flexible conditions and the IDA was founded in September 1960. Membership is restricted to World Bank member nations, of which there were 161 as of 2000.

J

● **Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC):**

A special governmental corporation founded through the merger of the Export-Import Bank of Japan and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF). It conducts export and investment financing and other international financing business, and extends yen loans and other overseas economic cooperation to developing countries.

● **Japan Center:**

Established as bases to support reform efforts for transitions to market economies in former socialist countries in Indochina and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), such as Kazakhstan. Japan dispatches experts and carries out other cooperation, implements various types of training to cultivate human resources, and conducts Japanese language education and introductions to Japanese culture.

● **JICA Grassroots Partnership Program with NGOs, Local Governments and Institutes:**

A program in which JICA commissions Japanese nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), local governments, and universities possessing experience and expertise in international cooperation in areas such as social development and policy and institutional support. It differs from a JICA Partnership Program in that smaller organizations are extensively eligible, project scale is within 10 million yen, project duration is within one year, and other aspects. Thus, such a cooperation project is carried out in a more detailed manner.

● **JICA Partnership Program with NGOs, Local Governments and Institutes:**

Under this program JICA commissions Japanese non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local governments, and universities possessing experience and expertise in this kind of international cooperation to respond to diversifying local needs in developing countries and providing minutely tailored aid to residents at the grassroots level.

● **Junior Professional Officer (JPO):**

JPOs are employed under a system of practical training for young Japanese wishing to become full employees of international public service organizations. They are given the opportunity to work for a certain

period for international organizations, where it is hoped they will increase their specialized knowledge and gain experience in international activities. JPOs are generally sent for two years to the regional offices of international agencies worldwide.

L

● **Least developed countries (LDCs):**

An income-based classification of developing countries employed by the United Nations and referring to the least developed countries.

● **Loan assistance:**

A government loan on a bilateral basis with a long repayment period and a low-interest rate. In Japan, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) provides yen-based loans, also known as "yen loans."

● **Local costs:**

Costs borne by a recipient country for implementation and management of a project. Refers specifically to the costs of land acquisition, personnel costs for counterparts and project staff, costs needed for moving equipment and materials, and recurrent costs (administration and maintenance of buildings, equipment and materials, and staff employment).

● **Local in-country Training:**

This JICA training program is aimed at transferring and popularizing skills in developing countries. Former participants in Japanese technical cooperation play a central role in implementing training for local participants in their own countries.

M

● **Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR):**

A regional common market founded in 1991 by Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

● **Multilateral aid:**

A form of ODA involving cooperation with developing countries through provision of funds to the World Bank and international organizations. It gives access to the specialized knowledge, experience, and global aid networks of international organizations, and ensures political neutrality. Many benefits ensue: refugee aid not easily tackled through bilateral aid can be provided; global environmental issues can be addressed; and effective aid can be provided in cases where there is only inadequate information available on recipient areas and aid methods.

N

● **New debt strategy:**

A strategy based on a proposal made by then US Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady at a G7 meeting. Premised upon a medium-term economic plan by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, its aim is to reduce private debt among middle-income debtor nations.

O

● Ownership:

Self-help efforts of developing countries. The basic concepts in the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) new development strategy are "ownership" (self-help efforts of developing countries) and "partnership" (linkage with more developed countries to support ownership).

P

● Package cooperation:

A cooperation method based on a comprehensive approach to development targets in specific priority aid sectors. It allows for combinations of project-type technical cooperation, acceptance of technical training participants, dispatch of technical experts, dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV), and other forms of technical cooperation and grant aid.

● Participatory development:

This concept has provoked interest since the late 1980s as a development aid strategy. Enhanced effectiveness and sustainability of development aid requires participation in the decision-making process in aid activities by local residents who are beneficiaries of the aid, through which benefits can be distributed more equally.

● Partnership Program:

A program carried out by a developing country that has previously received aid and has since experienced economic development that enables it to provide aid to another developing country, which it implements jointly with Japan on equal terms.

● Policy and institutional support:

Various types of support in relation to expertise in the creation and operation of an economy and systems, as well as the human resources development involved, by a country making the transition to a market economy. This includes holding "Seminars on Democratization" introducing the current state, history, and experiences of Japan's legal, administrative, parliamentary, and other systems; receiving trainees in the fields of market economy management and administrative management; and dispatching experts who offer advice on policy.

● Post-conflict assistance:

A type of assistance for recovery and development after the conclusion of a regional conflict. With the objectives of building peace and establishing a foundation for sustainable development, it addresses issues that remain after the conclusion of a regional conflict: restoration of facilities, promotion of industry, treatment of soldiers retired from service, assistance to the wounded, weapons control, and maintenance of public order and safety.

● Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP):

An independently prepared report that the 1999 World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) Development Committee required of heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) hoping for debt reductions, for the purpose of approving or disapproving debt reduction. Special attention to poverty countermeasures is required in preparing the paper.

● Project cycle management:

Participatory development method which uses a project design matrix (PDM) outline chart to manage a project cycle of planning, implementation, and evaluation. It consists of participatory planning, monitoring, and evaluation.

● Project design matrix:

Project outline chart used for project cycle management (PCM). Overall goal, project purpose, output, activities, objectively verifiable indicators, means of verification, important assumptions, preconditions, and input are contained in the matrix.

● Project formulation advisor:

An advisor dispatched by JICA to a developing country who gathers materials and information and exchanges views with related persons in order to formulate effective cooperation projects that are tailored to actual conditions in the country.

● Project formulation studies:

When cooperation is provided, there may be a lack of clarity concerning relations with other aid organizations, particularly in connection with the recipient country's development plans and fields of cooperation, the effects of cooperation, influence on the environment and society and sustainability. JICA carries out project formulation studies to clarify such matters and compensate for any inadequacies. Study teams are sent to discuss matters with the recipient government and related organizations, and support may be provided for drafting requests.

● Public participation expert:

An expert dispatched to a developing country to make waste disposal, lacquer art, and other techniques and experience possessed mainly by Japanese local governments and regions useful to the regions of developing countries.

R

● Reproductive health:

A state of health in which all the functions and active processes of the human reproductive system are free from illness or impediment and are maintained in a wholly satisfactory condition (physically, mentally, and socially).

● Research cooperation:

A type of technical cooperation under which researchers from Japan and developing countries engage in joint research on topics related to economic and social development in specific developing countries. Cooperation normally lasts three years. JICA sends groups of experts, accepts counterparts for training, and, when necessary, formulates special measures to provide portable equipment and local working costs.

S

● Sector Program:

Under this program, aid which has been provided individually by each donor is grouped by sector to make adjustments between a developing country and donor. This is an effective approach for providing aid with a comprehensive view of a sector.

● Senior Advisor:

An expert working for JICA who is devoted to technical cooperation activities. Overseas they act as high-level advisors, project leaders, and general experts, while in Japan they conduct various kinds of research, offer advice on research, train would-be experts, and instruct technical training participants from overseas.

● South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC):

An association founded in 1985 aimed at regional cooperation in seven countries of Southwest Asia.

● South-South cooperation:

Mutual economic development between developing countries through regional cooperation. Development in these countries was previously thought to depend upon financial and technical aid from more developed countries. But the developing countries have diversified and we are now aware of how important it is for them to cooperate among themselves. In particular, the capital-intensive, knowledge intensive technology of the more developed countries often fails to meet the needs of developing nations. Since the late 1970s, cooperation between the developing nations ("South-South cooperation") has been encouraged by institutions such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

● Structural adjustment:

Economic revitalization involving stabilization of the macro-economy in the short-term and, in the medium-term, deregulation of finance and trade, privatization of public companies, and stimulation of free competition among private companies. Introduced in the early 1980s by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in response to debt crisis among developing countries.

● Sustainable development:

An approach to development recognizing the need for the present generation to preserve the environment and maintain resources for future generations.

T

● Technology transfer:

Organizations and individuals possessing specific skills transfer them to other organizations and individuals through education and training, and then strive to ensure that they take root and spread. In the case of international cooperation, production and managerial skills required to further development in developing countries are transferred from developed countries or companies.

● Third-country expert:

One type of JICA expert dispatch. An expert, who is from a developing country, is dispatched to another developing country as a technical cooperation expert, as part of support for south-south cooperation. Technology transfer is more suitably and efficiently carried out thanks to similarities in environment, technology standards, culture, and language between the two countries.

● Third-country training:

Training implemented by JICA aimed at enabling a developing country subject to transfer the skills it has acquired from Japan to other countries in the same region. Conceptually, Japan is the "first country," the recipient of Japanese technology is the "second country" and the neighboring country is the "third country."

● Training participant initiated by local government:

A trainee accepted by JICA based on a proposal for trainee acceptance submitted by a local government or other local body, in order to render regionally cultivated techniques and experience in fields such as wine-making and ironware production useful for development in developing countries.

W

● Women in development (WID):

The essence of WID is that women are not merely the beneficiaries but also the agents of development. Women play an extremely important role in economic and social activities. Awareness that women's participation in development is indispensable to effective development aid led to the concept of WID.

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■Public Participatory Cooperation

Study on Participation of Japanese Disabled People in International Cooperation Programs, Phase 2

■Topical and Sectoral Studies

Study for the Environment

Rethinking Poverty Reduction: PRSP and JICA

Sectoral Study on Development Assistance: Women in Development

Sectoral Study on Development Assistance: Development and Education

Sectoral Study on Development Assistance: Participatory Development and Good Governance

Study on Government Decentralization Reforms in Developing Countries

Study on Peacebuilding

Basic Study on Okinawa's Development Experience in Public Health and Medical Sector

Basic Study on Information Revolution in Development Assistance

Basic Study on Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Technical Cooperation Toward Upgrading Technical Levels of Rural Women in Developing Countries

■Country and Region-Specific Aid Studies

Second Country Study for Development Assistance to the People's Republic of China

Country Study for Development Assistance to Mongolia

Second Country Study for Development Assistance to the Philippines

Second Country Study for Development Assistance to the Kingdom of Thailand

Fourth Country Study for Development Assistance to Indonesia

Second Country Study for Development Assistance to Malaysia

Country Study for Development Assistance to the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Country Study for Development Assistance to Lao People's Democratic Republic

Country Study for Development Assistance to the Kingdom of Cambodia

Second Country Study for Development Assistance to India

Country Study for Development Assistance to the Kingdom of Nepal

Second Country Study for Development Assistance to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Country Study for Development Assistance to the Democratic Socialist Republics of Sri Lanka

Country Study for Development Assistance to the Federative Republic of Brazil

Country Study for Development Assistance to the Republic of Cuba

Country Study for Development Assistance to the Arab Republic of Egypt

Country Study for Development Assistance to the Republic of Kenya

Country Study for Development Assistance to the Republic of Senegal

Country Study for Development Assistance to the Republic of Ghana

Country Study for Development Assistance to the United Republic of Tanzania

Country Study for Development Assistance to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Regional Study for Development Assistance to Oceania

Regional Study for Development Assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa

Regional Study for Development Assistance to Southern Africa

■Seminar Reports

International Symposium on the roles of JICA and NGOs in Supporting and Strengthening Democratic Institutions in Developing Countries

International Symposium on Local Development and the Role of Government: New Perspectives on Development Assistance

JICA-CIDA Joint Seminar: The Southern African Region Prospects for Development Cooperation Toward the 21st Century

International Seminar on Basic Education and Development Assistance in Sub-Saharan Africa

International Symposium on Health Initiatives in the Asian Economic Crisis—Human Centered Approach

■Periodical Publications

Technology and Development

■Technical and Training Methods

Case studies on project-type technical cooperation projects (84 studies)

■General Information on Countries and Projects

JICA website: <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/index.html>

Note: The above publications and materials can be examined in the JICA Library.

Overseas Offices

Asia

JICA Bangladesh Office

F/8-A.Rokeya, sharani, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh

IDIB-Bangladesh Islamic Solidarity Educational Waki, 12th Floor, Bangladesh (Banani P.O.Box No.9030, Dhaka-1213, Bangladesh) TEL +880-2-9126315

JICA Cambodia Office

House No.448AEO, Monivong Blvd, sangkat Tonle Bassac, Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia (P.O.Box 613, Phnom Penh, Cambodia) TEL +855-23-211673-4

JICA China Office

Room No.1111, Beijing Fortune Building, 5 Dong San Huan Bei-Lu, Chao Yang District, Beijing 100004, People's Republic of China TEL +86-10-6590-9250

JICA India Office

2nd Floor, DLF Centre, Sansad Marg, (Parliament Street) New Delhi-110001, India TEL +91-11-331-1990

JICA Indonesia Office

Plaza B 11 Tower II 27th Floor, Jl. MH. Thamrin 51, Jakarta Pusat 10350, Indonesia TEL +62-21-390-7533

JICA Laos Office

Home No.351, Naxay Village Unit 24, Wat Sisangvone Road, Saisyth District, Vientiane, Lao P.D.R. (c/o JICA Laos Office, P.O.Box 3933, Vientiane, Lao P.D.R.) TEL +856-21-414387

JICA Malaysia Office

Suite 29.03, Level 29, Menara Citibank, 165, Jalan Ampang, 50450 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia TEL +60-3-21668900

JICA Mongolia Office

Zalauhuudin Street 24, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia (c/o Central P.O.Box 682, Ulaanbaatar 13, Mongolia) TEL +976-11-325939

JICA Myanmar Office

No.73, University Avenue, Yangon, Myanmar (Mail to be sent to the Japanese Embassy at the address below) (Technical Cooperation Section, Embassy of Japan, No.100, Natmank Road, Yangon, Myanmar, P.O.Box 841) TEL +95-1-527228

JICA Nepal Office

Tripureshwar, Kathmandu, Nepal (P.O.Box 450, Kathmandu, Nepal) TEL +977-1-260236

JICA Pakistan Office

Consats Headquarters' Building, Shahrah-e-Jamhuria, G-5/2, Islamabad, Pakistan (P.O.Box 1772, Islamabad, Pakistan) TEL +92-51-2829473

JICA Philippines Office

12th Floor, Pacific Star Building, Senator Gil J. Puyat Avenue Corner, Makati Avenue, Makati City, Philippines (P.O.Box 1026, Makati Central Post Office, Makati City, Philippines) TEL +63-2-8933081

JICA Singapore Office

Room 801, RELC Building 30, Orange Grove Road, Singapore 258352 TEL +65-67340706

JICA Sri Lanka Office

167, Gregory's Road, Colombo 7, Sri Lanka (P.O.Box No.2068, Colombo, Sri Lanka) TEL +94-1-681248

JICA Thailand Office

1674/1, New Petchburi Road, Bangkok 10320, Thailand TEL +66-2-251-1655

JICA Uzbekistan Office

5th Floor, International Business Center, 107-B, Amir Temur Str., Tashkent 700084, Uzbekistan TEL +998-71-120-7966

JICA Viet Nam Office

11th Floor, Office Tower, Daeha Business Center, 360 Kim Ma Street, Ba Dinh District, Hanoi, Viet Nam TEL +84-4-8315005

Middle East

JICA Egypt Office

World Trade Center 10th Floor, 1191 Comiche El Nile St. Boulak, Cairo, Egypt (P.O.Box 475, Dokki, Arab Rep. of Egypt) TEL +20-2-5748240

JICA Jordan Office

Salah Al Suheimat Str., Adel Hajarat Commercial Complex-Swefich 3rd Floor, Amman, Jordan (P.O.Box 926355, Amman, 11110, Jordan) TEL +962-6-5858921

JICA Morocco Office

BUREAU DE LA JICA AU MAROC 6, Rue de Rif, Route des Zaers, Souissi, Rabat, Maroc TEL +212-37-638708

JICA Saudi Arabia Office

Economic Section, Annex of Japanese Embassy, Block No.55, Amer Ibn Aws Street, Al-Raed District, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (P.O.Box 90552, Riyadh 11623, Saudi Arabia) TEL +966-1-4882212

JICA Syria Office

Bakdounis Building, Masr Street, Abou-Romaneh, Rawda, Damascus, Syria (P.O.Box 10012, Damascus, Syria) TEL +963-11-3339359

JICA Tunisia Office

BUREAU DE LA JICA EN TUNISIE 16, rue Jafer El Barnaki, Mutuelleville, 1002 Tunis, Tunisie (B.P. 764, 1080, Cedex, Tunis, Tunisie) TEL +216-71-786386

JICA Turkey Office

Ugur Muncar Cad, 88/6 B Block, Gaziosmanpasa 06700 Ankara, Turkey (P.K.117 Kavaklidere 06692, Ankara, Turkey) TEL +90-312-4472530

JICA Office in Gaza

JICA Office in Gaza, No.102 Riyad Tower, 136/57 Damascus Street, Al-Renal, Gaza (Ms. Naoko Ichikata, Embassy of Japan, Asia House 4, Weizman Street, Tel-Aviv 64239, Israel) TEL +972-3-6958291

Africa

JICA Côte d'Ivoire Office

7 Boulevard Roume, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire (04 B.P. 1825, Abidjan 04, Côte d'Ivoire) TEL +225-20222290

JICA Ethiopia Office

Woreda 17, Kebele 17, House No.222, Addis Ababa, Eihopiya (P.O.Box 5384, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) TEL +251-1-615880

JICA Ghana Office

Valco Trust House, Casle Road, Ridge, Accra, Ghana (P.O.Box A.N. 6402, Accra-North, Ghana) TEL +233-21-238419

JICA Kenya Office

The Rahimulla Trust Tower 10th and 11th, Upper Hill Rd., Nairobi, Kenya (P.O.Box No.50572-00200, Nairobi, Kenya) TEL +254-2-2724121

JICA Malawi Office

Area 13-Plots 5 and 6, Development House Ground Floor, Lilongwe 3, Malawi (P.O.Box 30321, Capital City Lilongwe 3, Malawi) TEL +265-1-771644

JICA Nigeria Office

2nd Floor, AP Plaza, Adetokunbo Ademola Crescent, Wuse II, Abuja, Nigeria (P.M.B.5090, Wuse, Abuja, Nigeria) TEL +234-9-523-2869

JICA Senegal Office

BUREAU DE LA JICA AU SENEGAL Immeuble ABM 20 Avenue Léopold Sedar Senghor Dakar, Senegal (B.P.3323, Dakar, Senegal) TEL +221-8216919

JICA South Africa Office

1st Floor, Bank Forum Building, Fehrsen & Bronkhorst Streets, New Muckleneuk, Pretoria, Republic of South Africa (P.O.Box 14068, Hatfield 0028, Pretoria, Republic of South Africa) TEL +27-12-3464493

JICA Tanzania Office

Plot No.1033/1, Mindu Street, Upanga, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (P.O.Box 9450, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania) TEL +255-22-2113727

JICA Zambia Office

Plot No.11743A, Brentwood Lane, Longacres, Lusaka, Zambia (P.O.Box 30027, Lusaka 10101, Zambia) TEL +260-1-254501

JICA Zimbabwe Office

Southampton Life Centre, 8th Floor, 77 Jason Moyo Ave., Harare, Zimbabwe (P.O.Box 4060, Harare, The Republic of Zimbabwe) TEL +263-4-252500

Latin America

JICA Argentina Office

AGENCIA DE COOPERACION INTERNACIONAL DEL JAPON Dr. Ricard Rojas 401, Piso 8, 1001-Buenos Aires, Argentina TEL +54-11-43138901

JICA Bolivia Office

AGENCIA DE COOPERACION INTERNACIONAL DEL JAPON EN BOLIVIA Av. Victor Sanjinés No.2678 Edificio BARCELONA Piso 5, La Paz, BOLIVIA (Cajon Postal No.11447, La Paz, Bolivia) TEL +591-2-2422221

JICA Brazil Office

ESCRITORIO ANEXO DA EMBAIXADA DO JAPAO SCS Quadra 01, Bloco F, Ed. Camargo Correa, 12º Andar, Brasília, D.F. Brasil (Caixa Postal 09942, Cep 70.001-970- Brasília-D.F. Brasil) TEL +55-61-3216465

JICA São Paulo Office

ESCRITORIO ANEXO DO CONSULADO GERAL DO JAPAO EM SAO PAULO Av. Paulista 37-1º Andar, Conj. 11 Parniso, São Paulo-SP, Brasil, CEP 01311-902 TEL +55-11-251-2655

JICA Chile Office

AGENCIA DE COOPERACION INTERNACIONAL DEL JAPON Av. Andrés Bello 2777, Edificio de la Industria Piso 27, of. 2701, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile TEL +56-2-2033095

JICA Colombia Office

AGENCIA DE COOPERACION INTERNACIONAL DEL JAPON Carrera 7, No.73-55, Edificio Standard Chartered, Piso 13, Bogota D.C., Colombia (Apartado Aéreo No. 90861, Santa Fe de Bogotá, D.C. Colombia) TEL +57-1-312-1117

JICA Dominican Republic Office

AGENCIA DE COOPERACION INTERNACIONAL DEL JAPON Av. Sansota No.20, Edificio Torre Empresarial AIRD, Piso 7, La Julia, Santo Domingo, República Dominicana (Apartado Postal No. 1163, Santo Domingo, República Dominicana) TEL +1-809-381-0005

■ **JICA Honduras Office**
AGENCIA DE COOPERACION INTERNACIONAL DEL JAPON
Calle Santa Rosa, Colonia Lomas del Mayab, Casa No.1346, Tegucigalpa, M.D.C., Honduras, Central America (Apartado Postal No. 1752, Tegucigalpa, M.D.C., Honduras, Central America)
TEL +504-232-6727

■ **JICA Mexico Office**
Ejército Nacional #418-201 Col. Chapultepec Morales, Mexico, D.F., C.P.11570
TEL +52-55-55452476

■ **JICA Panama Office**
AGENCIA DE COOPERACION INTERNACIONAL DEL JAPON EN PANAMA
Edificio World Trade Center Panama, Piso 4, Calle 53E, Urbanización Marbella, Ciudad de Panama, República de Panama, REPUBLICA DE PANAMA (0832-00900 World Trade Center Panama, Panama, República de Panama)
TEL +507-264-9669

■ **JICA Paraguay Office**
AGENCIA DE COOPERACION INTERNACIONAL DEL JAPON OFICINA EXTERIOR EN PARAGUAY
Presidente Franco y Ayolas, Edificio Ayfra 11° Piso, Asunción, República del Paraguay
(Casilla de Correo No. 1121, (P.C.1209) Asunción, República del Paraguay)
TEL +595-21-491154-7

■ **JICA Peru Office**
Av. Angamos Oeste 1381, Santa Cruz, Miraflores, Lima, Peru (Apartado Postal 18-0261, Lima 18, Peru)
TEL +51-1-2212433

● **North America**

■ **JICA U.S.A. Office**
1776 Eye Street, N.W., Suite No.895, Washington D.C. 20006, U.S.A.
TEL +1-202-293-2334

● **Oceania**

■ **JICA Fiji Office**
7th Floor, Dominion House, Suva, Fiji
(JICA Private Mailbag, Suva, Fiji)
TEL +679-3-302522

■ **JICA Papua New Guinea Office**
Shop 7A, Second Floor, Garden City, Lot 4, Section 18, Angau Drive, Boroko, N.C.D., Papua New Guinea (P.O.Box 6639, Boroko, N.C.D., Papua New Guinea)
TEL +675-3251699

■ **JICA Samoa Office**
Mulival, Apia, Samoa
(P.O.Box No.1625, Apia, Samoa)
TEL +685-22572

● **Europe**

■ **JICA Austria Office**
Lichtensteinsstrasse 12/10, 1090 Wien, Austria
TEL +43-1-3156565

■ **JICA France Office**
BUREAU DE JICA EN FRANCE
8, Rue Sainte-Anne, 75001 Paris, France
TEL +33-1-40200421

■ **JICA United Kingdom Office**
26/28 Hammersmith Grove, London W6 7BA, U.K.
TEL +44-20-8834-1025

JICA/JOCV Offices

■ **JICA/JOCV Bhutan Office**
Doybun Lam / Memorial Chorten, Thimphu, Bhutan
(P.O.Box 217, Thimphu, Bhutan)
TEL +975-2-322030

■ **JICA East Timor Office**
No.26, Farol Area, Dili, East Timor
(CPA No.83, Dili, East Timor)
TEL +670-390-312420

■ **JICA/JOCV Kyrgyz Office**
2nd Floor, TESKO Office Building, 203 Sovetskaya Str., Bishkek 720011, Kyrgyz Republic
TEL +996-312-665774

■ **JICA Afghanistan Office**
House No.49, wazir Akhbar Khan Main Road, in front of Wazir Akhbar Khan Mosque, Kabul, Afghanistan (Central Post Office Box 461, Kabul, Afghanistan)

■ **JICA/JOCV Botswana Office**
1st Floor, Plots 896/897 Kaunda Road, Gaborone, Botswana (Private Bag 00369, Gaborone, Botswana)
TEL +267-312176

■ **JICA/JOCV Niger Office**
8 rue des Lac, Ancien Plateau, Niamey, Niger (B.P. 10036, Niamey, Niger)
TEL +227-735569

■ **JICA/JOCV Costa Rica Office**
Residencial Monteclegre, Zapote, Avenida 16 y Calle 29, del Parque de los Mangos, 100mts. Sur, 100mts. Oeste, San José, Costa Rica A.C.
(Apartado Postal #666-2010, Zapote, San José, Costa Rica A.C.)
TEL +506-2-253114

■ **JICA/JOCV El Salvador Office**
Oficina Residente Representativa de JICA/JOCV
Calle del Mirador No. 15-288, Colonia Escalón, San Salvador, El Salvador, C.A.
(Oficina Residente Representativa de JICA/JOCV Apartado Postal NO.01-114, San Salvador, El Salvador, C.A.)
TEL +503-2630940

■ **JICA/JOCV Guatemala Office**
Oficina de Voluntarios Japoneses
18 Calle, 5-56 Zona 10 Guatemala Edificio Unicentro 12 Nivel Oficina 1203, Guatemala
(Oficina de Voluntarios Japoneses Apartado Postal No.269-A, Guatemala, Guatemala)
TEL +502-3661919

■ **JICA/JOCV Jamaica Office**
8th Floor, Island Life Centre 6, St. Lucia Avenue Kingston 5, Jamaica (W.I.)
(P.O.Box 8202, C.S.O., Kingston, Jamaica (W.I.))
TEL +1-876-9294069

■ **JICA/JOCV Nicaragua Office**
Hospital Militar, 1 Cuadra al Lago, 1 y 1/2 Cuadra abajo, Barrio Bolonia Managua, Nicaragua
(Hosp. Militar, 1c. al lago, 1y1/2c. abajo, Barrio Bolonia P.O.Box 509, Managua, Nicaragua)
TEL +505-2668323

■ **JICA/JOCV FSM Office**
3rd Floor Martin's Building, Kaselelich Street, Kolonia, Pohnpei 96941, The Federated States of Micronesia (P.O.Box G, Kolonia, Pohnpei 96941, The Federated States of Micronesia)
TEL +691-320-5350

■ **JICA/JOCV Palau Office**
George Ngirasaol Commercial Building, Koror, Palau 96940 (P.O.Box 6047, Koror, Republic of Palau 96940)
TEL +680-488-5373

■ **JICA/JOCV Solomon Office**
(Temporarily closed)

■ **JICA/JOCV Tonga Office**
3rd Floor, National Reserve Bank of Tonga Building, Salote Road, Fasi, Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga (P.O.Box 413, Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga)
TEL +676-23072

■ **JICA/JOCV Vanuatu Office**
2nd Floor, Hong Kong & New Zealand House, Port Vila, Vanuatu
(Private Mail Bag 9005, Port Vila, Vanuatu)
TEL +678-23546

■ **JICA/JOCV Bulgaria Office**
NDK Office Building, 10th Floor Bulgaria Square 1, 1414 Sofia, Bulgaria
TEL +359-2-986-1517

■ **JICA/JOCV Hungary Office**
1075 Budapest, Károlyi körút 11 7A, Hungary
TEL +36-1-2697884

■ **JICA/JOCV Poland Office**
Al. Jana Pawla II 18, 1st Floor, Warszawa, Poland (Al. Jana Pawla II 18, 1st Floor 00-116, Warszawa, Poland)
TEL +48-22-6270161

■ **JICA/JOCV Romania Office**
Alcea Alexandru 9A, 3rd Floor, Sector 1, Bucharest, Romania (P.O.Box 67-3, Bucharest, Romania)
TEL +40-21-2316723

JOCV Offices

■ **JOCV Maldives Office**
Radiunge-Aage, 1st Floor Galolhu Male, Maldives (P.O.Box 2007, Male, Republic of Maldives)
TEL +960-322049

■ **JOCV Burkina Faso Office**
Immeuble Celeste, 3 ème étage Avenue de la Résidence du 17 mai Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso (01 BP 1484, Ouagadougou 01 Burkina Faso)
TEL +226-330766

■ **JOCV Djibouti Office**
Rue de Kampala, Ilot du Heron, Djibouti, Republic de Djibouti (B.P. 2627, Djibouti, Republic de Djibouti)
TEL +253-250251

■ **JOCV Madagascar Office**
Pres lot II Y53 Bis, Rue Voltaire, Ramambazafy, Antananarivo, Antananarivo 101, Madagascar (JOCV Madagascar office B. P. 60120, Antananarivo MADAGASCAR)
TEL +261-20-2252910

■ **JOCV Uganda Office**
East African Development Bank Building, 5th Floor, Plot No.4, Nile Avenue, Kampala, Uganda (P.O.Box 12162, Kampala, Uganda)
TEL +256-41-254326

■ **JOCV Belize Office**
Apt. 301, Belize Marina Towers, Belize City, Belize, C.A. (P.O.Box No.224, Belize, C.A.)
TEL +501-2234404

■ **Uruguay Coordinator Office**
Embajada del Japon Bulevar Artigas 953, Montevideo, Uruguay (Temporary Office)
(Casilla de Correo 1273, Montevideo, Uruguay)
TEL +598-2-418-7645

■ **JOCV Venezuela Office**
Altamir Suites, la Av. con la Transv., Los Palos Grandes, Venezuela (Temporary Office)
(Embajada del Japon, Apartado No. 68790, Altamira, Caracas 1062-A, Venezuela)
TEL +58-212-209-3321

■ **JOCV Ecuador Office**
Robles 653 Y Av. Amazonas, Edificio Proinco Calisto, Piso #13, Quito, Ecuador (P.O.Box 17-21-01466, Quito, Ecuador)
TEL +593-2-2230426

■ **JOCV St. Lucia Office**
23 Brazil Street, 2nd Floor of Kaycees Building, Castries, St. Lucia, W.I.
(P.O.Box 1042, Castries, St. Lucia, W.I.)
TEL +1-758-453-6032

■ **JOCV Marshall Office**
1st Floor, PII Complex, Delap Village Majuro Atoll, MH 96960, Rep. of The Marshall Islands (P.O.Box F, Majuro, MH, 96960, Rep. of The Marshall Islands)
TEL +692-625-5437

JICA Headquarters and Agencies in Japan

Headquarters

■ **Japan International Cooperation Agency**
6~13F Shinjuku Maynds Tower, 1-1 Yoyogi 2-chome,
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151-8558
TEL: 03-5352-5311~4
Website: <http://www.jica.go.jp/>

■ **JOCV Hiroo Training and Study Centre**
2-24 Hiroo 4-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-0012
TEL: 03-3400-7717

Agencies in Japan

■ **Institute for International Cooperation**
10-5 Ichigaya Honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8433
TEL: 03-3269-2911

■ **Hokkaido International Centre**
[Sapporo]
4-25 Minami, Hondori 16-chome, Shiroishi-ku,
Sapporo City, Hokkaido 003-0026
TEL: 011-866-8333
[Obihiro]
1-2 Nishi 20-jo Minami 6-chome, Obihiro City,
Hokkaido 080-2470
TEL: 0155-35-1210

■ **Tsukuba International Centre**
3-6 Koyadai, Tsukuba City, Ibaraki Prefecture 305-0074
TEL: 0298-38-1111

■ **Tokyo International Centre**
49-5 Nishihara 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151-0066
TEL: 03-3485-7051

■ **Hachioji International Centre**
31-2 Akatsuki-cho 2-chome, Hachioji City,
Tokyo 192-0043
TEL: 0426-26-5411

■ **Yokohama International Centre**
3-1 Shinko 2-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama City,
Kanagawa Prefecture 231-0001
TEL: 045-663-3251

■ **Chubu International Centre**
2-73 Kamenoi, Meito-ku, Nagoya City,
Aichi Prefecture 465-0094
TEL: 052-702-1391

■ **Osaka International Centre**
25-1 Nishitoyokawa-cho, Ibaraki City,
Osaka Prefecture 567-0058
TEL: 0726-41-6900

■ **Hyogo International Centre**
5-2 Wakihama Kaigandori 1-chome, Chuo-ku,
Kobe City, Hyogo Prefecture 651-0073
TEL: 078-261-0341

■ **Chugoku International Centre**
3-1 Kagamiyama 3-chome, Higashi Hiroshima City,
Hiroshima Prefecture 739-0046
TEL: 0824-21-6300

■ **Kyushu International Centre**
2-1 Hirano 2-chome, Yahata Higashi-ku, Kitakyushu City,
Fukuoka Prefecture 805-8505
TEL: 093-671-6311

■ **Okinawa International Centre**
1143-1 Aza Maeda, Urasoe City,
Okinawa Prefecture 901-2552
TEL: 098-876-6000

■ **Nihonmatsu Training Centre**
4-2 Aza Nagasaka, Nagata, Nihonmatsu City,
Fukushima Prefecture 964-8558
TEL: 0243-24-3200

■ **Komagane Training Centre**
15 Akaho, Komagane City, Nagano Prefecture 399-4117
TEL: 0265-82-6151

■ **Tohoku Branch Office**
15F Sendai Daichi Seimei Tower Bldg.,
6-1 Ichiban-cho 4-chome, Aoba-ku, Sendai City,
Miyagi Prefecture 980-0811
TEL: 022-223-5151

■ **Hokuriku Branch Office**
3F Kanazawa Park Bldg.,
1-1 Hirooka 3-chome, Kanazawa City,
Ishikawa Prefecture 920-0031
TEL: 076-233-5931

■ **Shikoku Branch Office**
13F 114 Bldg.,
5-1 Kamei-cho, Takamatsu City,
Kagawa Prefecture 760-0050
TEL: 087-833-0901

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Shinjuku Main Tower, 1-1 Yoyogi 2-chome,
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151-8558 Japan
TEL: +81-3-5352-5311

Website: <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/index.html>

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Ishiyama Bldg., 58-1 Yoyogi 1-chome, Shibuya-ku,
Tokyo 151-0053 Japan
TEL: +81-3-3372-6771

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A Note on Using the CD-ROM

This CD-ROM is an appendix to the JICA Annual Report 2002 and as such contains statistics for fiscal 2001.

1. Contents of this CD-ROM

The contents of this CD-ROM are listed below.

- Readme.txt *1
- Data (Folder) *2

*1 The ".txt" suffix represents a text file.

*2 JICA's statistics for fiscal 2001 are contained in the Data folder.

The statistical data on the CD-ROM utilize FileMaker Developer Tool and are created as a run-time application (Portions of software are ©1984-2002 FileMaker, Inc. All rights reserved.).

Multiple files are contained in the Data folder. In order to use the CD-ROM application, all files in this folder are necessary. Make sure to copy all files and folders to the hard disk before using.

Please see the included Readme.txt for more information on the data and its usage.

2. System Requirements

This CD-ROM is a Hybrid (HFS, ISO 9660 Level 1) CD-ROM.

The following system requirements are needed to use this CD-ROM:

Windows

- an Intel compatible 486/33 PC
- 16 MB of RAM
- a hard disk with at least 30 MB of free space
- a CD-ROM drive
- Windows 95 or higher, with Internet Explorer 4.0 or Windows NT 4.0 (with Service Pack 3)

Note: The runtime application requires the shfolder.dll and comctl32.dll files, which are installed by Windows NT 4.0 with Service Pack 3, or by Internet Explorer 4.0.

Mac OS

- a Power Macintosh or Mac OS computer with a PPC 601 processor or higher
- at least 16 MB of RAM
- a hard disk with at least 35 MB of free space
- a CD-ROM drive
- System 8.1 or higher

Note: Readable in the classic environment on Mac OS X.

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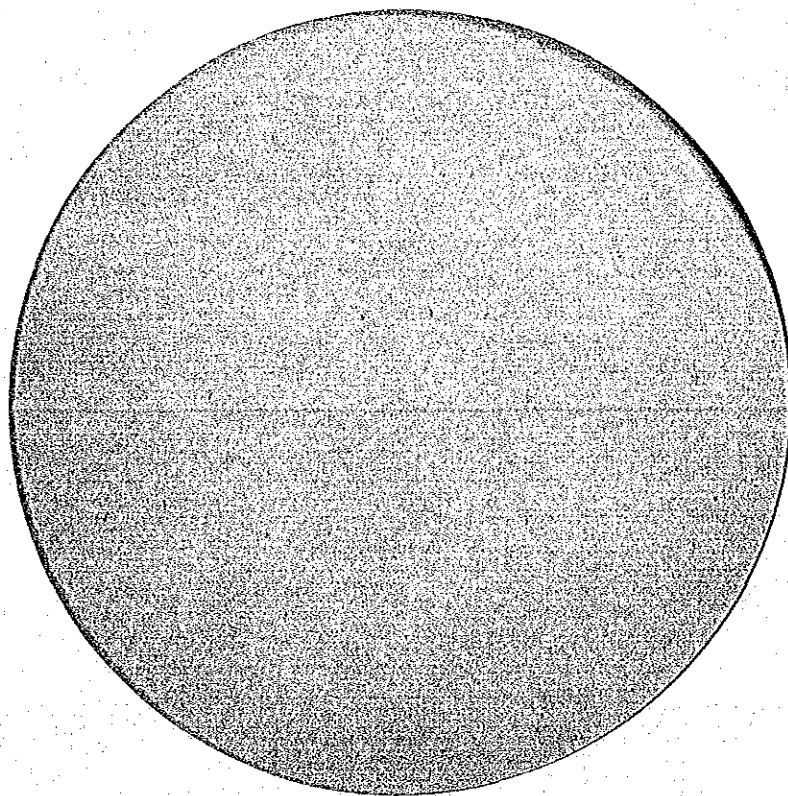
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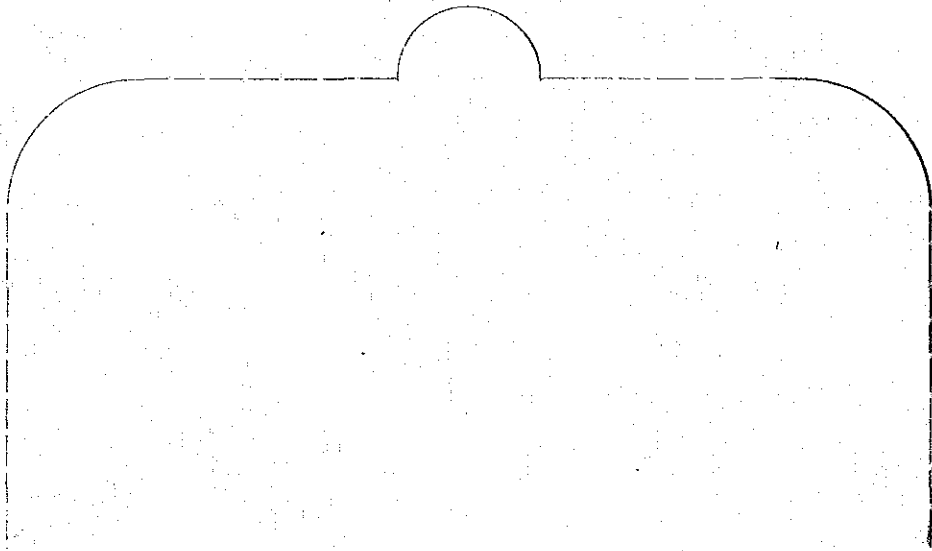
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Instructions for Interpreting Statistical Data on the CD-ROM

1. Criteria for Aggregate Totals:

- 1) The project performance figures recorded in the CD-ROM are based on JICA's Statistical Criterion.
- 2) The period covered by the figures is 1 April, 1952, to 31 March, 2002.
- 3) A fiscal year covers the period from 1 April to 31 March of the following year.
- 4) Notation of country names is based on JICA regulations.
- 5) The field categories are based on JICA's Statistical Criterion (99 fields).
- 6) Data is broken down into the following six regions:
Asia, Middle East, Africa, Latin America, Oceania, and Europe
Notes:
 - a. Until fiscal 1998, eight countries situated in Central Asia and the Caucasus region were classified under Europe; however, from fiscal 1999 these countries were reclassified as part of Asia. For this reason, although the pre-fiscal 1999 figures for the countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus region were included with the totals for Europe in the Figures for Program Performances, from fiscal 1999 these figures are found under Asia.
 - b. Middle East includes data from those countries situated west of Afghanistan and north of the Sahara Desert. Africa includes data from those countries situated south of the Sahara Desert.
- 7) JICA's programs are classified into eight areas:
 - (a) Technical cooperation programs (acceptance of technical training participants, Youth Invitation Program, dispatch of technical cooperation experts, follow-up work, project-type technical cooperation, development study); (b) Grant Aid Program; (c) Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) Program; (d) Development Cooperation Program; (e) Emigration Service Program; (f) Disaster Relief Program; (g) Recruitment and Training of Qualified Persons Program; and (h) programs related to the welfare of experts.
- 8) Types of cooperation are separated into eight categories:
 - (a) Acceptance of technical training participants; (b) dispatch of experts; (c) dispatch of study team members; (d) dispatch of JOCV; (e) dispatch of other volunteers; (f) provision of equipment; (g) departure service to emigrants; and (h) project-type technical cooperation.
- 9) The totals for the performance of programs in a specific fiscal year (based on the budget of the applicable year) include the numbers of participants arriving in Japan during the year (new participants), newly dispatched experts (new experts), study team members (new study team members), members of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (new members of JOCV), and new Japanese emigrants. Accordingly, people who resided in Japan for several continuous years (for example, the specific fiscal year, the next year, and the following year) as well as people working abroad for several continuous years are counted only in the totals for the year that they arrived/departed, and are thus not counted in the totals for the other years (for example, the next year and following year).
- 10) The figures for program performance in fiscal 2001 include the numbers for newly arrived/dispatched persons as well as the numbers for persons who remained in Japan or continued to be dis-

patched abroad (not including Japanese emigrants) from the previous fiscal year.

- 11) Since fiscal 1954, the expenses for study teams visiting several countries have been totaled in the "unclassified" category. However, between fiscal 1974 and fiscal 1993, the expenses for each study team were divided by the number of countries that the study covered and then added to the totals of each specific country.
- 12) Between fiscal 1952 and 1979, the expenses for technical training participants in Japan that were requested by international organizations were added to the performance figures for the participant's home country. However, since fiscal 1980, these numbers have not been added to bilateral performance figures but have instead been totaled under the "international organizations" category.
- 13) As a result of a fiscal 1987 review of the total program performance figures for the US Miscellaneous Pacific Islands and Yap Islands, the values for fiscal 1987 onwards were corrected in the following manner:
 - a. All performance figures before fiscal 1981, including the number of persons and expenses for the US Miscellaneous Pacific Islands, are included in the performance figures for the Mariana Islands, Micronesia, and the Marshall Islands.
 - b. Performance figures for Yap Islands can be traced back to fiscal 1964, and all data is included in the figures for Micronesia.

2. Program Performance Figures by Country

- 1) The figures for the program performances by country shows per-country performance according to field and program type.
- 2) For figures related to performance of cooperation programs that were implemented in several countries of the same region, a separate category has been established before the total for the specific region. Furthermore, for the performance of cooperation programs that were implemented in several regions, a separate category called "unclassified" has been established before the total.
- 3) In terms of the number of persons accepted or dispatched based on requests from international organizations, these numbers are not included in the figures for bilateral performance but are totaled separately by country and international organization.

3. Abbreviations

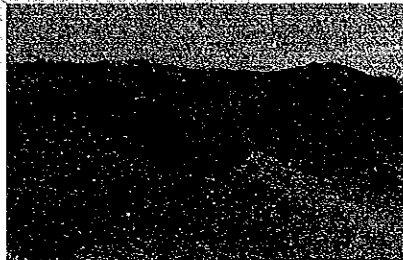
E/N: Exchange of notes

This is a broad agreement that is reached after a note is discussed by two or more countries or international organizations. In cases where aid/assistance is to be extended, an E/N is drawn up by the donor country and the developing country that specifies the content of the aid program. In grant aid cooperation, the funds are granted based on the E/N.

R/D: Record of discussions

This is a document that is prepared before the start of a project-type technical cooperation project between Japan and a developing country. The document contains the details of the agreed cooperation project between JICA and the partner organization of the recipient country. A representative from each party signs the R/D.

**Japan International Cooperation Agency
Annual Report**



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