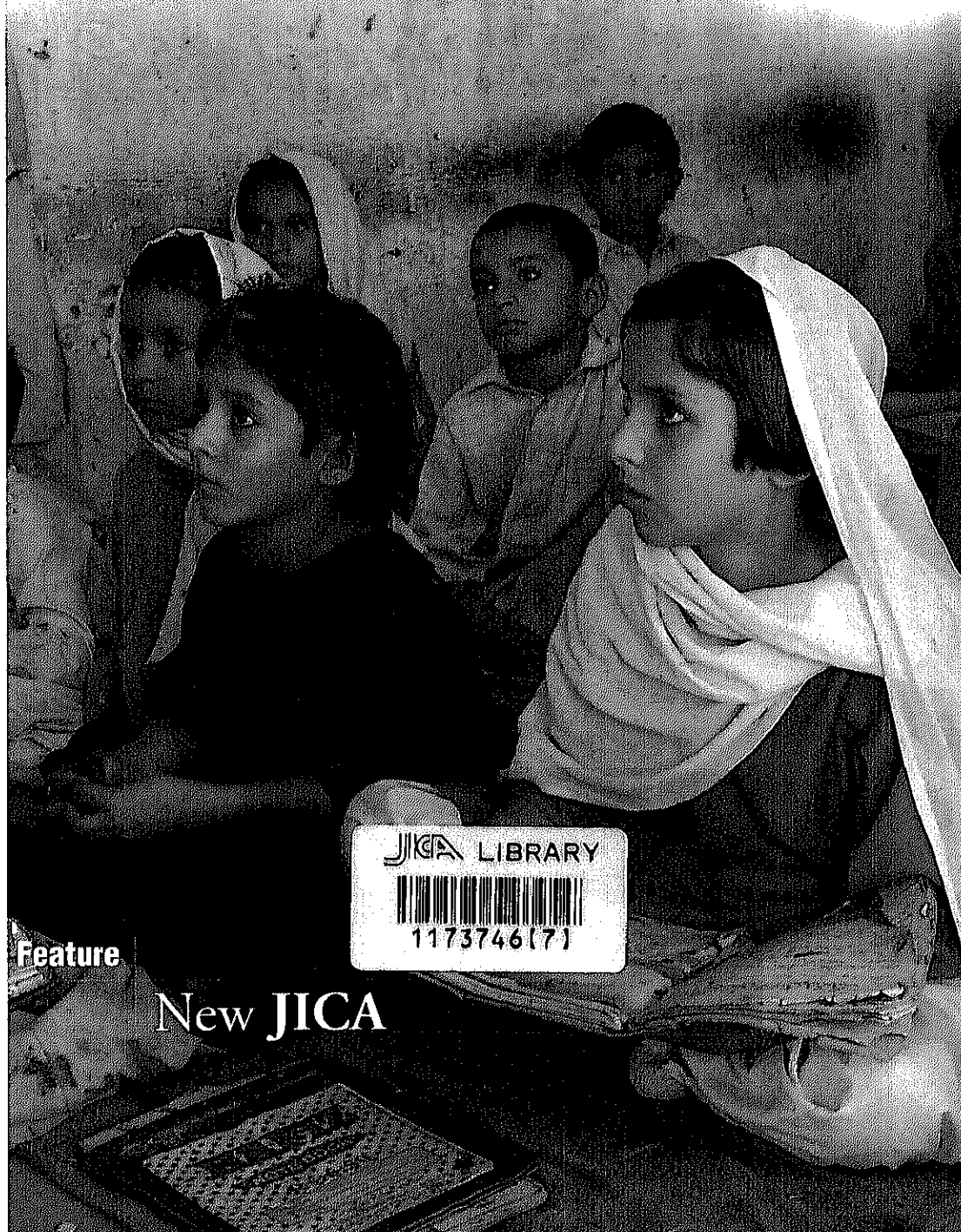


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Outline of JICA Operations

Content of Cooperation	FY 2002	FY 2001 (reference)
1. Japan's Total ODA (calendar year, provisional figures for FY2002, including aid for Central and Eastern Europe and graduate nations, etc.)	9,295 US billion dollars (1.1638 trillion yen)	9,900 US billion dollars (1.2029 trillion yen)
2. JICA's Technical Cooperation Expenses (excluding administrative costs)	147.6 billion yen	160.0 billion yen
3. Recipient Countries and Regions	152 countries, 6 regions	152 countries, 3 regions
4. Technical Training Participants (new)	19,683	21,024
5. Experts Dispatched (new)	2,802	3,233
6. Members of Study Teams Dispatched (new)	8,505	9,391
7. JOCV Dispatched (new)	1,234	1,137
8. Other Volunteers Dispatched (new)	529	438
9. Technical Cooperation Projects	241 (58 countries)	237 (56 countries)
10. Development Study Projects	249 (75 countries)	234 (67 countries)
11. Grant Aid Projects	193 (74 countries)	233 (82 countries)
12. Dispatch of JDR, Provision of Emergency Relief Supplies	25 (20 countries, 1 region)	9 (9 countries)

Notes: 1. There are 12 graduate nations* and regions for Item 1 above. They are the Bahamas, Brunei Darussalam, Kuwait, Qatar, Singapore, the United Arab Emirates, Israel, Hong Kong, Cyprus, Republic of Korea, Macao, and Libya.

2. The six regions for Item 3 above in fiscal 2002 are Hong Kong, Palestine, the Cook Islands, Niue, United States Miscellaneous Pacific Islands, and Kosovo.

3. Figures for technical cooperation projects 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 in which grant aid was provided in fiscal 2002 (expedited by JICA).

6. Figures for dispatch of JDR, provision of emergency relief supplies represent the total number of dispatches of JDR and provisions of emergency supplies.

Introduction to Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

1. Founded: August 1, 1974

2. Aims: JICA is a special public institution of the government established under 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., as well as to the promotion of international cooperation.

3. Capital: 134.8 billion yen (as of March 31, 2003)

4. Budget: 170.1 billion yen (FY2003)

5. Staff: 1,224 including 11 management officers (as of the end of September 2003)

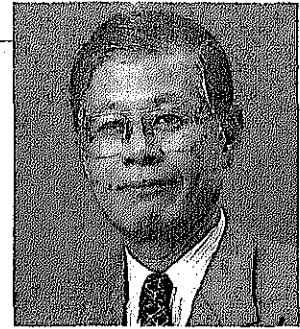
Front cover photo: "Children studying at non-formal elementary school in Murutan, Punjab Province in Sri Lanka"

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Preface



The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) was established in 1974 with the integration of the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency and the Japan Emigration Service. From the start, JICA has attached the utmost importance to establishing real heart-to-heart communication with people in developing countries, and has engaged in a variety of cooperative activities to nurture human resources who can take a leading role in nation-building.

The past 29 years witnessed various changes both inside and outside of Japan. Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) increased sharply over this period of time, but recently it has been reduced. On the international scene, the Cold War ended and ethnic conflicts subsequently increased.

Accordingly, JICA's mission and the focus of Japan's ODA changed. One change was reflected in the Official Development Assistance Charter of 1992. Aid to developing countries, it stated, should demonstrate concepts such as humanitarianism—it is the responsibility of developed nations to assist people who are struggling to survive—and interdependence—political stability and economic development being prerequisites for world peace and prosperity.

In order to meet the demands of a changing international situation, the world's development needs, and a declining ODA budget, Japan's ODA Charter was revised in August 2003. A new objective was set: contributing to peace and development in the international community; and thus ensuring Japan's security and prosperity.

Momentous events have occurred within JICA itself. On October 1, 2003, JICA became an independent administrative institution. As such, JICA must now assume even greater responsibility in administering operations. We have reviewed the ideals behind JICA's operations, and pushed forward reforms. Our operations now give priority to outcome, ensure that projects are efficient, and attach transparency to management and activities. In addition, we will be much more proactive in the encouragement of grass-roots participation in Japan, and in support for peacebuilding overseas.

The collapse of Saddam Hussein's regime in Iraq, the continued reconstruction of Afghanistan, the SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) epidemic's assault on Asia and other parts of the world are all major events of the last year. Recognizing these difficult situations around the world, we actively extended assistance for peacebuilding to all parts of the world. We responded to the challenge of the SARS epidemic by dispatching experts and providing equipment to affected areas.

Every day we have asked ourselves while witnessing the persistence of poverty in the world today, "What can JICA do so that all humankind may live with dignity?" We have a renewed awareness of JICA's roles in making an ever-increasing contribution to human development.

This publication, the Annual Report of the Japan International Cooperation Agency, summarizes the results of JICA's operations and the nature of its activities in fiscal 2002, with a dual focus on JICA's transition to an independent administrative institution and peacebuilding. We hope that this report will deepen public understanding of JICA's operations.

In conclusion, we would like to express our heartfelt appreciation for the public support we have gained in various ways over nearly three decades. We would also like to thank all our readers for their continued support and encouragement for JICA in its new incarnation.

September 2003

Takao Kawakami, President
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

A handwritten signature in Japanese characters, reading '川崎 隆高' (Kawakami Takao).

2003

JICA

Japan International Cooperation Agency

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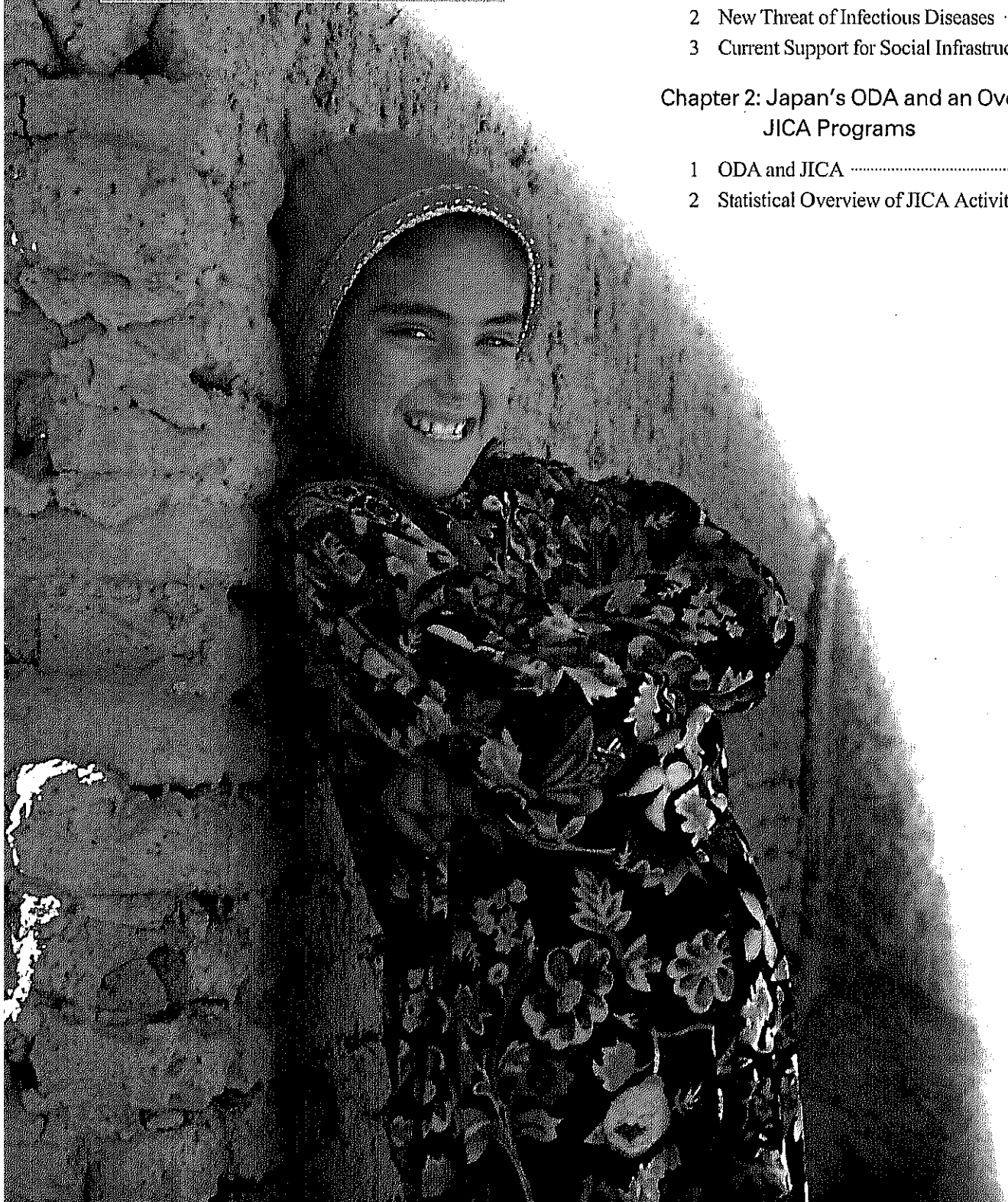
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Overview of the JICA Annual Report 2003

This report covers program results and the status of activities for the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in fiscal 2002.

Feature ● New JICA

Domestic and international conditions of development assistance have changed dramatically. In the international community, poverty, the environment, infectious diseases, conflicts, and peacebuilding have become increasingly serious issues and collaboration among many countries and aid agencies has become essential. In the domestic arena, against the background of economic and financial difficulties, improvements in strategies, flexibility, transparency, and efficiency of official development assistance (ODA), as well as public participation and peacebuilding have become primary tasks.

JICA's transformation into an independent administrative institution as of October 2003, as well as revision of ODA Charter, is part of ODA reforms.

New JICA promotes its reforms under the following four pillars: (1) results-orientation/efficiency, (2) transparency/accountability*, (3) public participation, and (4) peacebuilding assistance. For (1) Results-orientation/efficiency, the function of overseas offices will be strengthened; the structure of regional departments and the framework of an issue-specific approach will be reviewed and strengthened; and cost reduction will be implemented and clerical procedures will be simplified and expedited. To address (2) Transparency/accountability, JICA will provide information actively and reinforce and expand evaluations. As for (3) Public participation, JICA will promote public participatory programs including JICA Partnership Programs and Volunteer Dispatch Programs, and reinforce functions of the information desk of international cooperation through the provision of information/activity support and human resources development. (4) Peacebuilding assistance will focus on strengthening the development and securing of human resources as well as reinforcement of safety measures.

In a new phase of public participatory cooperation, JICA has started JICA Partnership Program; for example, a project for conserving terraced paddy fields in the Philippines has been approved. The other new activity is Program to Support Citizen Participation in International Cooperation in the forms of provision of information and educational campaigns.

JICA has provided peacebuilding assistance in many countries and areas, such as Aceh, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Mindanao, Philippines, Eritrea, Iraq, and Afghanistan.

Assistance for peace consolidation is taking place in Afghanistan.

A summary of revised Official Development Assistance Charter (New ODA Charter) is given at the end of this section.

Part I ● ODA and JICA Programs

Part I provides a bird's-eye view of JICA in fiscal 2002.

Chapter 1, "Topics in JICA Programs," reports on issues that JICA currently assesses to be important. "Water Issues and International Cooperation", "New Threat of Infectious Diseases" and "Current Support for Social Infrastructure**" are three of these important issues.

The Third World Water Forum was held in Osaka, Kyoto, and Shiga in March 2003. JICA co-hosted four sessions such as "Poverty and Floods," where JICA officials and staff, as well as counterparts* invited from overseas, gave presentations.

JICA's basic policies in the water sector are: (1) Steady supply of safe water; (2) Promotion of comprehensive water management; (3) Environmental conservation through water quality improvement; and (4) Food security through proper water use.

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) fiercely affected Asia this spring. Using its experience in infectious disease control, JICA dispatched Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) expert teams to Viet Nam, contributing to early containment of SARS, and sent JDR expert teams and supplies to China as well.

Development aid for social infrastructure requires response to the natural and social environments and gives due consideration to residents' participation. It has been recognized that aid for social infrastructure is a major component in development programs for poverty alleviation. Therefore, JICA promotes assistance in view of these points.

Chapter 2, "Japan's ODA and an Overview of JICA Programs," provides a comprehensive report on ODA and JICA program results in fiscal 2002 (calendar year 2002 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

Part II ● JICA's Regional Activities

Part II divides the countries of the world into 10 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

Southeast Asian countries have overcome the Asian economic crisis and are now back on track in terms of development. However, since Southeast Asia is a unique region where each country has distinctive historical and racial diversity, the region still faces particular problems.

Nowadays, Southeast Asia seeks to boost the development level of the entire region, envisioning a free trade zone through the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA). Emphasizing the framework of the Southeast Asian countries including China and Korea, Japan promotes cooperation that organically combines trade and investments and aid.

JICA makes efforts in support for economic policies, relief of the socially vulnerable, and environmental issues through intra-regional cooperation involving collaboration with the four ASEAN countries that joined in the 1990s and founding members of ASEAN. Such cooperation will facilitate political stability and the economic development of the whole region.

2. East Asia

China has achieved rapid economic growth and the socio-economic structure has drastically changed. Due to resulting changes in China's aid needs and Japan's difficult economic situations, aid for China has been reviewed, and the China Economic Cooperation Plan was issued in 2001. The Plan specifies six priority areas: (1) Cooperation towards resolving environmental and other global issues*, (2) Assistance for an open reform policy, (3) Promotion of mutual understanding, (4) Assistance for poverty alleviation, (5) Assistance for private sector activities, and (6) Promotion of multilateral cooperation.

Mongolia, another country in East Asia, has faced difficulties in maintaining and managing a wide range of socio-economic infrastructure after changeover from a communist

system to a democratic system with a market economy. JICA's cooperation stresses areas: (1) Intellectual support and development of human resources for transition to a market economy, (2) Upgrading economic infrastructure and conditions for the promotion of industry, (3) Promotion of livestock-farming and agriculture, and (4) Support for basic living environments.

3. Central Asia and the Caucasus

The countries of this region that were under socialism lack basic functions and industrial infrastructure required by independent nations and face major problems on their paths to nation-building. Consequently, 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.

Environmental problems are particularly serious, as exemplified by shrinkage and salt damage of the Aral Sea. To address these problems, JICA has dispatched experts for environmental monitoring and is cooperating on specific issues, such as preservation of biological diversity*. JICA also extends cooperation in the health and medical care sector closely linked to civil life as well as rehabilitation of infrastructure from the Soviet era.

4. Southwest Asia

A common problem that remains is the eradication of poverty in this region, where half of the world's poor live. This region also has many factors for social instability, such as conflict due to difference of ethnicity and religion. Therefore, 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

JICA provides cooperation in fields of development where great need exists throughout the Middle East, in particular the

management of water resources, environmental conservation, the promotion of industry, and human resources development. They are executed in line with different situations in specific countries with political, economic, and social diversity.

From the standpoint of supporting the Middle East peace process, which is the biggest issue in this region, JICA is actively providing cooperation for Palestine, one of the main parties in the peace process, in the form of acceptance of technical training participants in the fields of vocational training and enhancement in legislative, judicial, and administrative capabilities.

For Afghanistan, which is undergoing post-conflict reconstruction, JICA has implemented projects in various fields of education promotion, recovery of medical services, empowerment* of women, and restoration of the media. Assistance for Iraq is under consideration.

In addition, JICA provide cooperation in forms of human resources development, grant aid, and basic human needs (BHN) with countries with relatively high and low-income levels, including oil-producing states.

Chapter 3 Africa

Japan hosted the First Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) in 1993 and TICAD II in 1998 in order to stress the importance of African development to the international community. Based on Tokyo Agenda for Actions presented at TICAD II, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)*, to achieve the ultimate goal of "Poverty Alleviation," 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

The countries of this region share many common issues and are bonded by common languages such as Spanish and English. In order to promote mutual cooperation in the region

and improve the efficiency of aid, JICA focuses on support for South-South cooperation and implements regional cooperation projects that benefit several countries.

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. Socioeconomic infrastructure seriously damaged by continuous civil wars in several countries calls for aid.

2. South America

There are many countries that have achieved remarkable economic growth in South America. However, those countries still face various problems such as income and regional disparities, deterioration of the environment, and public safety. For the region, which still requires financial, technical, and personnel assistance for socioeconomic development, JICA has been carrying out projects focusing on these issues: (1) Development of an investment environment with due consideration given to the role of the private sector, (2) Response to various urban problems, (3) Proper management of underground resources, maintaining and improving food producing capacity, and conservation of the natural environment, (4) Promotion of intra-regional cooperation and response to inter-regional integration, and (5) Collaboration with Ethnic Japanese Communities.

Chapter 5 Oceania

The priority issue in Oceania is to develop societies that are independent from the former suzerain states. JICA places emphasis on developing human resources and building socioeconomic infrastructure in support of self-reliant social and economic growth as well as properly developing resources and conserving the environment to pursue sustainable development*.

Specifically, volunteers are dispatched in the sectors of primary and secondary education, vocational training, and health and medical care, technical training participants are actively accepted, and distance learning using information technologies (IT) is employed in providing cooperation. With respect to the development of socioeconomic infrastructure, we provide financial assistance for the construction of facilities

and associated technical cooperation for the maintenance and operation of those facilities. Coral reef protection and waste disposal problems have been addressed in region-wide cooperation as a common issue in Oceania.

Chapter 6 Europe

Japan extends cooperation primarily in the fields of support for transition to a market economy, environmental problems, and infrastructure rehabilitation. The Medium-term Policy that was announced in 1999 made a reference to assistance for the countries in conflict and their neighboring countries. It has been more than 10 years since reforms in transition to a market economy were enacted, and large disparities among the countries of the region are emerging in terms of progress of economic development and reforms. Thus, shifting aid resources to Southeast Europe, which has greater development needs, is being discussed.

Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is in a transition period from the post-conflict reconstruction stage to the development stage, as well as neighboring countries, need rehabilitation of deteriorated infrastructure and support for transition to a market economy.

Ukraine and Moldova, which are deemed the poorest countries in the region, need development assistance including the support for BHN. Bulgaria and Rumania, which fall behind the nine new EU member countries in terms of reforms require support for transition to a market economy and environmental issues.

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 trend in fiscal 2002. 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 2002 Results

Part IV provides more details on fiscal 2002 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 columns called Front Line and Close Up. Front Line columns focus on topics in fiscal 2002 submitted by JICA organizations worldwide, including overseas offices and domestic centers. Close Up columns 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 2002 (April 1, 2002 to March 31, 2003).
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 2002 (January 1, 2002 to December 31, 2002) in the case of ODA. Please note that some figures are provisional values and figures may vary according to the timing and method of calculation.
3. All sums indicated with a dollar sign (\$) refer to US dollars and are calculated at an exchange rate of 125.20 yen to the US\$ (the official Development Assistance Committee [DAC]* rate in 2002).
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 2 display regional areas in white, and in principle those countries where JICA activities for fiscal 2002 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.