

Part I

ODA and JICA Programs

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Chapter 1

Topics in JICA Programs

Water Issues and International Cooperation

International Approach for Water Issues

Based on the Third World Water Forum

The Third World Water Forum was held in Osaka, Kyoto, and Shiga for eight days, from March 16 to 23, 2003. There were 24,000 participants, or nearly three times the number originally expected. During the Forum, the United States and United Kingdom attacked Iraq, thus providing the participants with an opportunity to consider water issues within the context of the preciousness of peace.

Water Forum and JICA

The World Water Forum consisted of forum sessions, the Ministerial Conference, and Mizuno-en (water fair event). JICA participated mainly in the forum sessions held at the Kyoto International Conference Hall.

For the forum session titled Poverty and Floods, which

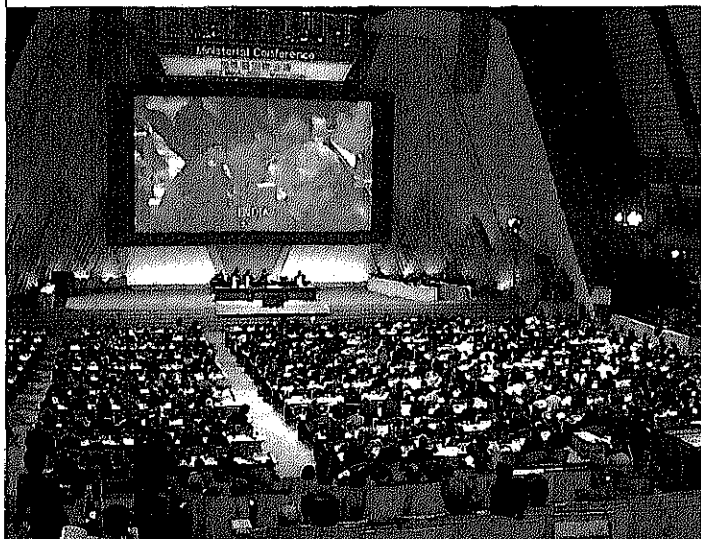


Residents drawing water from a well in Sri Lanka

JICA co-hosted, a series of regional conferences were held in Bangladesh in September 2002, in Manila in October, and in China and Viet Nam in January 2003, for the purpose of deepening discussion on the theme prior to the session in March.

During the Forum, 351 sessions covering 33 themes, such as Water and Poverty and Water for Peace, were held. JICA co-hosted four sessions: Poverty and Floods, Water Development Partners Panel, Sustainable and Efficient Use of Irrigation System & Water and Farmers Participation, and Agriculture, Food and Water in Africa. JICA officials and staff participated as guest speakers or panelists at the Day of Africa and the Day of the Middle East and the Mediterranean. For sessions such as the Gender and Water Panel and Trends and Prospects of International Cooperation in Technologies of Water Supply Systems, JICA senior advisors* and counterparts* invited from overseas gave presentations on JICA's activities, or lectures. Among the many academic research presentations and conceptual panel discussions, these presentations and discussions, which delivered specific hands-on experience in developing countries, were well received by the participants.

In Osaka, a special symposium Water in the World and Japan, co-hosted by JICA, was held. Guests, including actress Misako Konno, a goodwill ambassador for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), participated in this symposium and actively exchanged opinions with other participants.



Ministerial Conference at the World Water Forum

JICA's Basic Policies in the Water Sector

Approximately one-third of the world's population faces water shortages and more than one billion people have no access to safe drinking water. Rapid destruction of the environment and population growth causes water pollution and floods due to abnormal weather are likely to threaten our existence.

Most of the socially vulnerable and the poor in developing countries live in poor environments, such as rural areas, the outskirts of cities, low wetlands, and arid zones. However, these people tend to be neglected.

In order to improve conditions for these people in developing countries, JICA has decided to strengthen capacity-building cooperation as well as conventional cooperation. Utilizing various technical cooperation in the field of water based on the following policies, JICA strives to contribute to poverty mitigation in developing countries.

1. Steady supply of safe water

People living in areas where a steady supply of safe water is unavailable have no choice but to use contaminated groundwater and unhygienic surface water. As a result, many of these people suffer from water-borne infectious diseases, such as cholera and dysentery, and other diseases such as one transmitted by Guinea worms (a kind of parasite) in Africa.

Securing a steady supply of safe water in poor areas is an important task that is directly connected to the lives of the local residents. An immediate solution is required.

JICA will implement various technical cooperation projects that place importance on the socially vulnerable and the poor through studies on water resources, development and management planning, water supply planning, promotion of health and hygiene education, etc.

2. Promotion of comprehensive water management

Since floods, soil overflow, and deforestation that occur at the upper reaches of rivers with large basins have a great impact on the lower reaches, comprehensive control of the whole basin is important. However, in many developing countries, adequate basin control is not carried out for various reasons, including the complexity of water issues, conflicts of interest, lack of adequate control mechanisms, and a shortage of human resources.

There are more than 200 international rivers (including lakes and marshes) in the world, and their basin area size occupies approximately half of the earth's land. In some international rivers, conflicts between basin countries frequently occur to secure water resources. Those conflicts sometimes develop into armed clashes. Thus, it is necessary to draw up proper water management

plans and rules on water usage. Accordingly, hydrology and data analysis for making fair rules are urgently required.

JICA assists in compiling the basic data, planning, and institution-building for comprehensive water management, as well as developing organizations and human resources underlying those plans and institutions, giving full consideration to the participation of interested parties and environmental and social conditions. JICA will also implement various technical cooperation projects for the recovery and conservation of forests to cultivate water resources, conserve the soil, and prevent floods in the basin.

3. Environmental conservation through water quality improvement

In many developing countries, drastic economic development and concentration of population in urban areas have increased domestic and industrial wastewater. Deterioration of water quality has become a serious problem. This serious problem is not only harmful to residents' health in the area, but also leads to an overabundance of nutrients in lakes and marshes and the destruction of ecosystems. Therefore, improving water quality and promoting the proper use of water according to water circulation in the basin is needed.

JICA contributes to the conservation of the regional environment by strengthening environmental monitoring systems, such as water quality monitoring and legal systems, providing small-scale water treatment technologies, disseminating sewage technologies, and promoting environmental education.

4. Food security through proper water use

Securing food corresponding to population increases is a major issue in developing countries. Steady supply and efficient use of irrigation water for agriculture, which accounts for approximately 70% of water demand, are crucial. On the other hand, inadequate water management aggravates water shortages and soil salinity. There is also the problem of unfair distribution, where poor farmers in developing countries have no access to water for food production.

JICA provides assistance for sustainable water usage and fair distribution of water, with a focus on unification of rice paddies that enable cultivation of field crops in addition to paddy rice. The aim is to end malnutrition and alleviate poverty by increasing food production and promoting participatory water management through nurturing water management organizations, small-scale water resources development at the village level, and development and promotion of low-cost, water saving technologies for water use.

To collect opinions concerning water from all groups and areas that could not participate in the Forum, the “Water Voice” project was carried out. Approximately 27,000 “water voices” from 150 countries throughout the world assembled. In cooperation with its overseas offices and international centers in Japan, JICA collected opinions at the grass-roots levels and submitted 2,125 “water voices” from 73 countries to the secretariat. This was the second largest number of submissions in the world, and JICA received a commendation as one of the Best Partner Organizations. During the Forum, JICA set up booths for public relations at three locations. Ministers from various countries and numerous groups and individuals interested in collaboration with and support from JICA visited the booths, showing high interest in JICA activities.

■ Adoption of Ministerial Declaration

Ministerial Conferences were held on the last two days of the Water Forum. The general meetings and sessions invited active opinion exchange based on the preliminary draft of the ministerial declaration prepared at the senior officials’ meeting. As a result, on March 23, the last day of the Forum, the Ministerial Declaration: Message from the Lake Biwa and Yodo River Basin was adopted based on the outcomes of a series of discussions. The ministerial declaration consists of 28 items comprising the following six general themes

- 1) General Policies
- 2) Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation



A JICA public relations booth at the Water Forum venue

- 3) Water for Food and Rural Development
- 4) Water Pollution Prevention and Ecosystem Conservation
- 5) Disaster Mitigation and Risk Management
- 6) Water Resources Management and Benefits Sharing

The ministerial declaration states that the primary responsibility for water actions lies in each country, and expresses the importance of empowering local governments and communities as well as assistance for water issues by international organizations.

It is notable that due consideration is given to poverty level and gender* as a basic approach throughout the items in the declaration. It demonstrates that the international community has recognized that water benefits or water-related natural disasters have the greatest impact on the poor and women directly, and that good governance* and capacity-building* cannot be realized without considering the socially vulnerable.

The ministerial declaration also places importance on collaboration and coordination among the countries concerned. Especially with regard to basin management in cross-border rivers and securing a supply of safe water in the poorest countries, technical support, cooperation in human resources development, and capacity-building in target countries are called for from the international community.

As for fundraising that is crucial for the maintenance of water management facilities, the declaration expresses the need for a cost recovery approach in line with the actual regional and social conditions. The protection of benefits of the poor and the public benefit from water needs to be considered in recovering costs. Furthermore, it clarifies the importance of using recovered funds in the most efficient and effective way while maintaining transparency. Solutions to this fundraising issue will be more important in the future for securing sustainable water resources in developing countries.



A step pump displayed at the JICA public relations booth

Future Directions

Addressing water issues was given as part of the major agenda at both the Third World Water Forum in Kyoto, Osaka and Shiga in March 2003 and the Summit of the Group of Eight (G8 Summit) in Avian, France, in June. It was discussed at the Third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III) held in September. These movements show that expansion of cooperation in water sectors for developing countries will be required in the future and improving quality as well as quantitative expansion should be emphasized.

JICA has implemented various technical cooperation and

assistance for solving water issues for developing countries. In the future, we think it is important to contribute to poverty alleviation by solving water issues by working for: 1) further expansion of network by sector and issue in water resources development; and 2) further expansion of cooperation in the water sector bearing JICA's basic policies in mind and based on the outcomes of the forum sessions at the Third World Water Forum and the major points of the Ministerial Declaration. As for the future directions of JICA's operations, we will give due consideration to the socially vulnerable in particular, as stated in the aforementioned Ministerial Declaration.

Study Group on Cooperation in the Water Sector: Response to Water Issues in Developing Countries

Not limited to the issue of safe water supply, various other issues regarding water are emerging, such as water shortages, water quality deterioration, groundwater problems, floods, water problems related to urbanization, and conflicts over water in international rivers. The comprehensive management of water resources has become a task for the international community. Water issues are most serious in developing countries, and food shortages caused by water shortages and outbreaks of infectious diseases due to contaminated water afflict people in developing countries.

Amid worsening water problems, the JICA Study Group on Cooperation in the Water Sector was set up for the purpose of comprehensively re-examining issues in each area in the water sector that were traditionally addressed individually, and providing suggestions on basic aid policies and methods for solving water issues in developing countries.

Prior to launching a full-fledged study group in February 2002, JICA set up a preliminary discussion group in March 2001 to review its experiences and invited experts from outside.

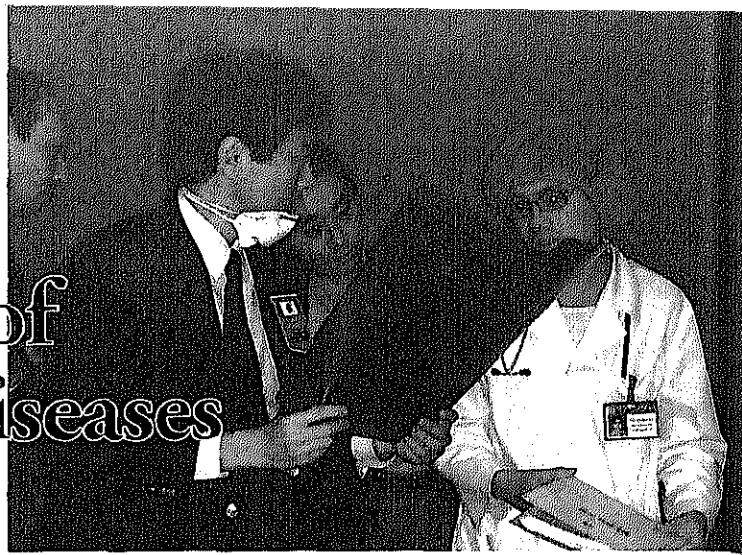
The study group first studied water issues around the world and overviewed Japan's aid implementation results. Then the study group adopted two basic policies

in providing future cooperation in the water field: 1) problems related to "too much water" shall be addressed as a primary aid field, since Japan, located in Monsoon Asia, has a lot of experience in this field unlike Western countries; and 2) addressing problems related to "too little water" shall be strengthened as a major donor*. As for sectors and issues whose importance should be addressed as priorities in future cooperation in the water field, the following five suggestions were made, as well as specific cooperation methods, including cross-sector approaches in providing more efficient and effective assistance. The five suggestions are: comprehensive water management in Monsoon Asia; regional environment conservation through measures to stop water quality deterioration; sustainable supply and fair distribution of agricultural water; supply of safe water for arid areas and the poor; and strengthening support of management of international basins.

The report of this study group was completed in November 2002 and distributed to people interested in water issues as a message from JICA at the Third World Water Forum held in Kyoto, Osaka and Shiga in March 2003.

Please see JICA homepage for details of this report (www.jica.go.jp/activities/report/field/2003_01.html).

New Threat of Infectious Diseases



JDR expert team providing advice regarding medical treatment and control of SARS patients

Newly Emerging Infectious Diseases

■ Threat of SARS

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) broke out suddenly in April 2003 and spread from Hong Kong, Viet Nam, and Guangdong Province in China to other areas of the world, posing a new threat of infectious diseases in the globalized international community.

JICA helped prevent the spread of SARS infection by dispatching Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) expert teams and sending supplies to Viet Nam and China. As a result, the World Health Organization (WHO) announced that Viet Nam contained SARS on April 28. WHO declared that SARS was no longer spreading through mainland China on June 24.

However, the threat of SARS has not disappeared, since there is still a possibility that SARS, believed to be a type of corona virus, would reappear in the winter just like other corona viruses, and that medical facilities would be confused since the initial symptoms of SARS resembles those of influenza. Moreover, it will take at least several years before a vaccine is discovered, tested for safety, and ready for manufacture. The only effective measures at the moment are to prevent the spread of infection by completely isolating patients and infected persons and identifying infection routes.

■ Importance of Infectious Disease Control

Regarding cooperation for infectious disease control, JICA has implemented various measures in the fight against major infectious diseases, including AIDS, tuberculosis, Malaria, and parasitic diseases, and has provided assistance for vaccinations such as polio and measles in close collaboration with international organizations such as WHO and the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF). In 2000, polio was declared eradicated in the western Pacific

region.

However, in the case of AIDS, infection spread to countries where measures had not been taken at the beginning of the epidemic. Five million people around the world are infected by HIV/AIDS every year, three million die from AIDS, and the number of people with HIV/AIDS totals 42 million.

As is obvious from the AIDS situation, infectious disease control becomes even more important in the borderless society of the 21st century, in which the cross-border movement of people and goods becomes more frequent. In addition to providing conventional, steady, and broad cooperation, it is important to establish a system to immediately correspond to the outbreak of infectious diseases like SARS.

■ SARS Outbreak and Control in Viet Nam

On February 23, 2003, a 47-year-old Asian American male who arrived in Hanoi, Viet Nam, via Shanghai and Hong Kong, developed a severe and acute respiratory syndrome of unknown origin. He was admitted to the French Hospital in Hanoi on February 26. He was transferred as an emergency patient to a hospital in Hong Kong on March 5, but he died on March 12 with the origin of the disease unidentified.

On March 5, medical personnel at the French Hospital were confirmed to have developed the same symptoms as this Asian American man, including high fever, headache, and severe coughing. By March 12, 26 medical personnel and staff members of this hospital were admitted as patients. The hospital suspended all medical examinations on March 11, and isolated the patients admitted to the hospital with causes unknown.

WHO named this disease Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), and for the first time since its founding in 1948 announced a Global Health Alert, which was sent out to the world on March 15.

In response to a request from the Viet Nam government on March 13, Japan decided to dispatch its first expert team of JDR to Hanoi on March 14, 2003. They remained in Viet Nam from March 16 to 25. Subsequently, upon the additional request from the Viet Nam government for cooperation and advice from experts on March 24, the Japanese government decided on the same day to dispatch a second team from March 26 to April 1.

The first team arrived in Hanoi on March 16 as the SARS infection spread. In close collaboration with the Ministry of Health and WHO, the team collected and analyzed information regarding the SARS outbreak, provided advice and guidance on SARS patient treatment policies and infection prevention systems, and supplied equipment for infection prevention at Bach Mai Hospital, where a JICA technical cooperation project was ongoing. The hospital was busy treating

infected persons, just like at the French Hospital. The second team also provided advice and guidance on infection prevention systems and provided additional equipment for infection prevention in close cooperation with medical-related organizations in Viet Nam.

During the dispatch of the first and second teams, the census data of the Ministry of Health and WHO confirmed that the increase of infected persons in Viet Nam stopped while SARS was spreading worldwide. On April 28, the Viet Nam Ministry of Health declared that SARS had been contained, and WHO removed Viet Nam from the SARS-infected list on the same day.

This accomplishment is attributed to the prompt dispatch of JDR expert teams and appropriate guidance and advice of team doctors who confronted the mysterious pneumonia of unknown origin. The activities of the teams thus contributed a

SARS Eradication in Viet Nam through Prompt Collaboration

"Japan provided support immediately when we were suffering and in dire need of support. Japan is our true friend. Thank you very much."

Following the 16-day dispatch of JDR expert team (hereinafter called the expert team), when I visited the Viet Nam Ministry of Health to make a final report, everyone involved said this to me. During the dispatch, we carefully washed our hands and mouths, became nervous about people coughing, ran around collecting information, established trust with the WHO teams, and got very little sleep organizing data and making reports. When I heard these words, I realized that our frantic work was over for the time being.

It was March 16 when the fight began against "the mysterious pneumonia," Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), whose infection routes were unidentified and preventive measures and treatment methods were unknown. The attention of the world was drawn to the situation in Iraq. The massive outbreak of atypical pneumonia was first confirmed in Viet Nam on March 5. On March 12, a week later, WHO announced a Global Health Alert for the first time in its history. However, it received little attention due to the aforementioned reason. In this situation, the Japanese government received a request for assistance from the Viet Nameese government on March 13, and decided to dispatch the specialist team through JICA the next day. This notable decision was made with a close collaboration between JICA,

the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, and the Ministry of Finance, although this is not well known by the public.

For the first time in the history of JICA disaster relief operations, an expert team was dispatched to fight a newly emerging infectious disease. We had no way of determining what kind of activities we would be conducting for this unprecedented dispatch. We collected all possible equipment we thought would be necessary for our activities in one day and left Japan for Hanoi.

The expert team carried out various activities regarding SARS infection prevention for the Viet Nam Ministry of Health in close collaboration with WHO teams, Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF), the Japanese Embassy, the JICA office, and the Bach Mai Hospital project. The activity plan, which was blank in the beginning, soon became full. Although the activities of a team of three was limited, we tried our best to meet the expectations of the Viet Nameese people, assuming the possibility of a SARS outbreak in Japan.

On April 28, Viet Nam announced it had contained SARS. The prompt and accurate response and efforts of the Viet Nameese government to halt the massive outbreak of SARS led to this success. Because of the expertise and outstanding teamwork of the Japanese team, as well as the efforts of many related parties who support our activities, we contributed to this success.

(Coordinator of JDR expert team)

great deal to SARS eradication in Viet Nam.

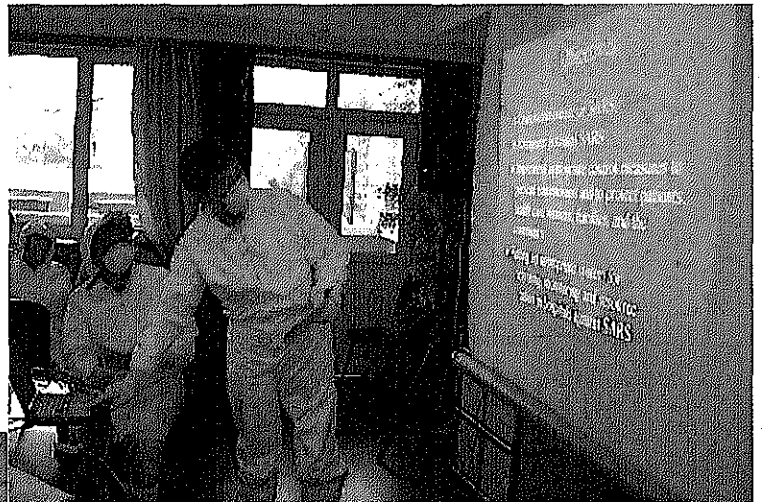
Behind the success of these expert teams lies long-term close collaboration and coordination efforts between JICA and WHO, as well as human resources development in the technical cooperation project for improving hospital infection control at Bach Mai Hospital, which was constructed with Japan's grant aid in 2000.

■ SARS Control in China

Based on the success in Viet Nam, on May 9, the Japanese government decided to dispatch a JDR expert team to China in response to the request from the Chinese government. Nearly 100 Chinese people were being infected with SARS every day. From May 11 to 16, the team provided advice and guidance for hospital infection control to medical personnel of the Japan-China Friendship Hospital in Beijing, where JICA's

technical cooperation was ongoing. The Chinese government, amid the fierce spread of SARS, showed great respect toward the expert team who entered China at the risk of infection, and appreciated Japan's prompt response to the Chinese request and its technical guidance and provision of medical equipment in line with their needs.

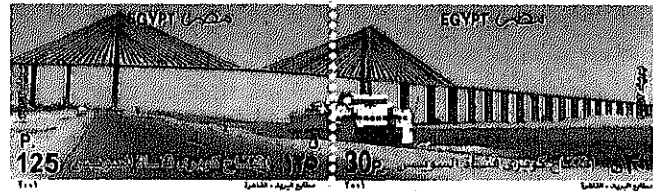
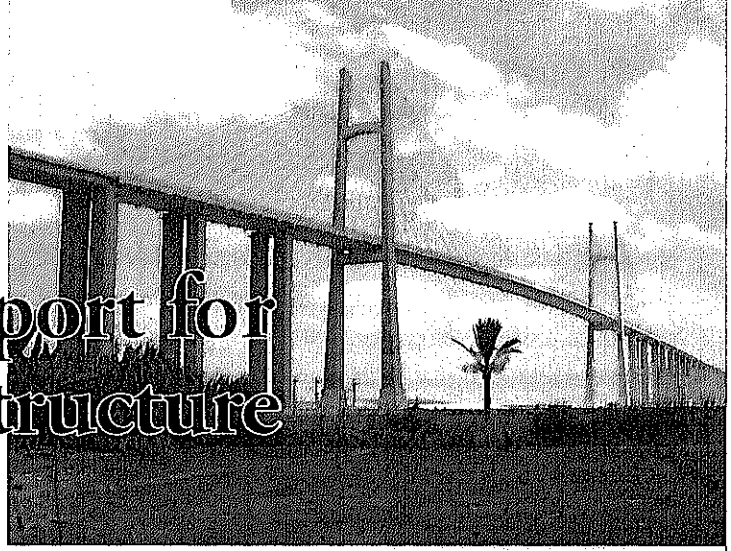
SARS, originating from Guangdong Province in China, immediately spread worldwide, causing more than 8,000 reported probable cases and 800 deaths, thus posing a serious threat to the world. There is no way to predict when and where newly emerging diseases like SARS will occur in the future. JICA continues to fight infectious diseases in developing countries in order to prepare for a new threat with three pillars: human resources development through technical cooperation; strengthening collaboration systems with WHO; and dispatch of JDR team in emergencies.



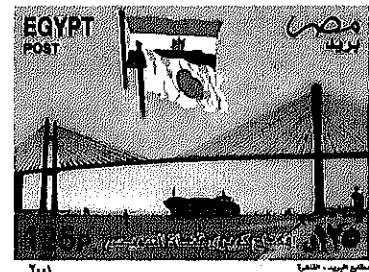
SARS seminars in China



Current Support for Social Infrastructure



The Suez Canal Bridge and Egyptian stamps featuring the bridge



Significance of Social Infrastructure

Lack or shortage of social infrastructure* has a profound influence on problems faced by developing countries. As evidenced by the population explosion, population influxes into urban areas, deterioration of urban environments, the impoverishment of rural areas, human and physical damage caused by natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes, and deterioration of living environments caused by armed conflicts, these problems are worsened by inadequate social infrastructure. On the other hand, there are countries such as Singapore and the Republic of Korea that have achieved economic development, called "miracles in East Asia," through the establishment of social infrastructure, and thus graduated from development aid and continue to grow. The establishment of social infrastructure contributes to social and economic development and environmental conservation in developing countries, bringing great benefits from national development to improvement of the quality of people's lives.

Utilizing outcomes of techniques for building social infrastructure and the economic development that Japan promoted to become a developed country through its post-war reconstruction period, Japan has provided development aid in relation to establishing social infrastructure in order to contribute to the development of developing countries.

However, current development aid for infrastructure requires greater attention to the natural and social environments of a country and formulating a participatory project plan.

International trends for aid have recently stressed poverty alleviation. Major aid countries and organizations, including the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)*, regard the establishment of social infrastructure as an effective measure

for alleviating poverty, and the recognition that aid for social infrastructure is a major component in development programs has been reemphasized.

Therefore, in implementing aid for social infrastructure, we need to address new issues while evaluating its importance.

Results of Aid for Social Infrastructure

The need for building a large-scale social infrastructure that will become a national framework remains high in developing countries. Establishment of a social infrastructure is a crucial factor in supporting the economic development of the country. Below are examples of cooperation in the field of bridge construction and electricity.

■ Egypt:

The Project for Construction of the Suez Canal Bridge

Egypt has promoted large-scale development in the vast desert area that accounts for most of the country's land. One major project is the Sinai Peninsula Development Plan approved in 1994. This project aims to provide settlements to approximately three million permanent citizens by 2017, by

effectively utilizing potential resources in the Sinai Peninsula and promoting agriculture, mining and manufacturing industries, and tourism development.

An obstacle in promoting this development plan smoothly was the Suez Canal. In order to deal with the increased traffic crossing the canal, the Egyptian government had run ferry services at five locations and constructed a tunnel in the south of the canal. However, because the ferries ran between ships traversing the canal, there has been concern about inefficiency and the risk of accidents. Consequently, the Egyptian government requested the Japanese government to conduct a development study regarding a bridge to cross the canal. Based on the results of the study, which started in 1995, the construction of a bridge began with Japanese grant aid cooperation (11.725 billion yen) in 1997 and was completed in October 2001. Japanese grant aid cooperation was responsible for the central 1,850-meter portion of the 4,000-meter Suez Canal bridge which includes the installation road. Egypt undertook the construction of both ends. The bridge was designed with diagonal bracing that utilized wires to support the bridge girders. The distance from the water surface to the bridge girders measures 70m, which is the highest in the world as a route margin. A commemorative stamp was issued in Egypt upon the completion of this bridge.

This bridge not only stimulated the development of the Sinai Peninsula, but is also a symbol for peace in the Middle East, demonstrating to the world the Egyptian government's resolution to promote peace in the Middle East instead of entering a state of war again.

Laos:

Feasibility Study on the Nam Nigiep Hydroelectric Power Project

From 1998 to 2002, a feasibility study was conducted to construct a 260,000kw hydroelectric power plant on the Nigiep River, a tributary of the Mekong River, which runs approximately 100km northeast of Vientiane, the capital city of Laos.

During the study, the Laos government, with support from JICA, made information open to related residents, including people who will be required to move because of the dam construction, and held 12 public hearings in order to incorporate residents' requests into planning. At the public hearings, a questionnaire survey was carried out taking into consideration people who feel uncomfortable speaking out. Moreover, special assistance was provided to illiterate people and gender*

experts conducted a hearing survey among females.

Based on the results of these public hearings and other studies, the final plan for the construction of a power plant was drawn up with a smaller reservoir area than the initial plan, including policies for reducing the impact on residents.

A power plant will be constructed based on this final plan and Laos's domestic electrification, which is currently only about 30%, will be improved and foreign currency will be obtained by electricity export, thus contributing to the economic development in Laos.

Approaches to Planning the Social Infrastructure Building

In plans to build social infrastructure, local residents, administrative parties, and project members such as NGOs must participate from the very beginning. Plans incorporating various opinions obtained through interactive dialogue and examined from various aspects are believed to be more effective. It is essential to consider things from the viewpoint of local residents in planning the social infrastructure building. JICA strives actively to incorporate such viewpoints into our planning.

Philippines:

Earthquake Impact Reduction Study for Metropolitan Manila

A study for planning disaster prevention in the regional community, as well as for earthquake impact reduction in Metropolitan Manila, is ongoing, starting in August 2003 and scheduled for completion in March 2004.

In planning disaster prevention in the regional community, JICA has developed a system to utilize local human and material resources for disaster prevention after analyzing the community sociologically and anthropologically, and has been examining disaster prevention activities based on self-help and mutual help. Specifically, three Barangai (the smallest administrative district unit in the Philippines) are selected as model areas in Metropolitan Manila and a disaster prevention plan involves participation of the residents in the areas to fully reflect their opinions. Planning proceeds with the participation and cooperation of NGOs acting closely with the communities and the local residents.

The disaster prevention plan will be examined fully as to whether or not it functions effectively during an actual disaster through emergency drills. The results of the examination will

be utilized in the disaster prevention project in Metropolitan Manila.

**Thailand:
Study on Application of Participatory Planning in
Rural and Agricultural Development in the Lam Pa
Chi River Basin**

In the Mae Klong River basin, which spreads from the Myanmar border in western Thailand to the Gulf of Thai, regular Monsoons bring flood damage to farmland and rural areas. In 1997, numerous houses, farm facilities, and farmland were heavily affected. In order to reconstruct the damaged areas and prevent the recurrence of flood damage, various measures need to be taken: establishing a stable agricultural and livestock production system through proper management of natural resources such as water, soil and forests; environmental conservation; establishing and disseminating basic living infrastructure such as water supply in rural areas; and educational activities necessary for the improvement of quality of life and organizing residents to carry out the activities.

Agricultural areas mainly producing field crops, such as sugarcane, in the Lam Pa Chi River basin of the Mae Klong

River tributary (2,500km²) are subject to this study (from 2000 to 2005). Although this study has the ultimate goal of making a master plan (overall plan) with a participatory planning method, this study also served as an opportunity for Thai counterparts* (engineers) to learn the actual study process, including a verification study. They learned and practiced the principle of participatory development*, and through trial-and-error, are pursuing an administrative system to support the solution of regional problems with residents' participation.

The contents are as follows.

- 1) Collecting social and economic data through a baseline (basic) study
- 2) Understanding current conditions and the needs of residents through a Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) study
- 3) Formulating a plan under the initiative of residents using the Project Cycle Management (PCM)* Method

At the moment, various stages have been completed, and a development plan for the whole region is being formulated, a verification study regarding the water resources development was implemented, and a master plan reflecting the study results has been refined to be more effective.



Thai counterparts earnestly listening to residents, using the PCM method

Chapter 2

Japan's ODA and an Overview of JICA Programs

ODA and JICA

Outline of Japan's ODA

What is ODA?

A variety of organizations and groups, including governments as well as international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private companies, carry out economic cooperation to support socioeconomic development in developing countries (refer to Figure 1-1). The funds and technology that governments provide to developing countries are called Official Development Assistance (ODA).

ODA is classified into three types: (1) bilateral grants, (2) bilateral loans, and (3) financial subscriptions and contributions to international organizations (multilateral aid*). Each type of ODA is outlined below.

Bilateral Grants

Bilateral grants include technical cooperation that transfers technology to developing countries and grant aid that provides funds with no obligation for repayment.

1. Technical Cooperation

Technical cooperation transfers Japanese technology, skills, and knowledge to developing countries in order to develop the human resources that will play a leading role in their socioeconomic development. It also supports the development and improvement of technology appropriate to the circumstances of a particular country while contributing to raising its level of technology and establishing new organizations and institutions.

More specifically, technical cooperation includes: (1) the implementation of technical training that provides training opportunities for technicians and administrators from devel-



Horse gear seeding machine test in the Participatory Rural Environment Conservation Plan in Chile

oping countries, (2) the dispatch of experts with specialized skills and knowledge and volunteers, (3) development study to assist with the formulation of a variety of urban, rural, and transport development plans and resource development, and (4) relief for disaster victims and assistance with disaster reconstruction.

2. Grant Aid

Grant aid involves the provision of funds for the construction of buildings such as schools and hospitals; for the procurement of materials and equipment for education, training, and medical care; and for reconstruction after disasters occur.

It can be divided into six categories according to content. These are: (1) general grant aid, (2) grant aid for fisheries, (3) grant aid for cultural activities (including grant aid for cultural heritage), (4) emergency grant aid (including post-conflict reconstruction), (5) food aid (KR)*, and (6) aid for increase of food production (2KR)*.

Of these forms of grant aid, JICA supervises basic design studies* that conduct the basic planning needed for building facilities and procuring equipment and materials in five categories. These are: (1) general grant aid projects and grant aid for human resources development scholarships, (2) grant aid for fisheries, (3) grant aid for cultural heritage, (4) food aid, and (5) aid for increase of food production. JICA is also charged with implementing work that includes surveys and intermediary and liaison work.

Bilateral Loans

Bilateral loans are loans that provide the funds needed for development under long-term, low interest conditions. They can be classified into: (1) ODA loans under which funds needed for development are provided directly to the government or a government agency in a developing country, and (2) private-sector financing and investment under which funds are provided to Japanese companies or local companies operating in developing countries.

ODA loans are generally known as "yen loans." Yen loans previously focused on project loans for economic infrastructure* and social infrastructure such as roads, dams, communication facilities, and agricultural development, but in recent years the proportion of commodity loans aimed at improving the international balance of payments and loans for intellectual support, such as in education, has increased.

Financial Subscriptions and Contributions to International Organizations (Multilateral Aid)

Subscriptions and contributions for multilateral aid are

indirect methods of extending aid by channeling funds through international organizations.

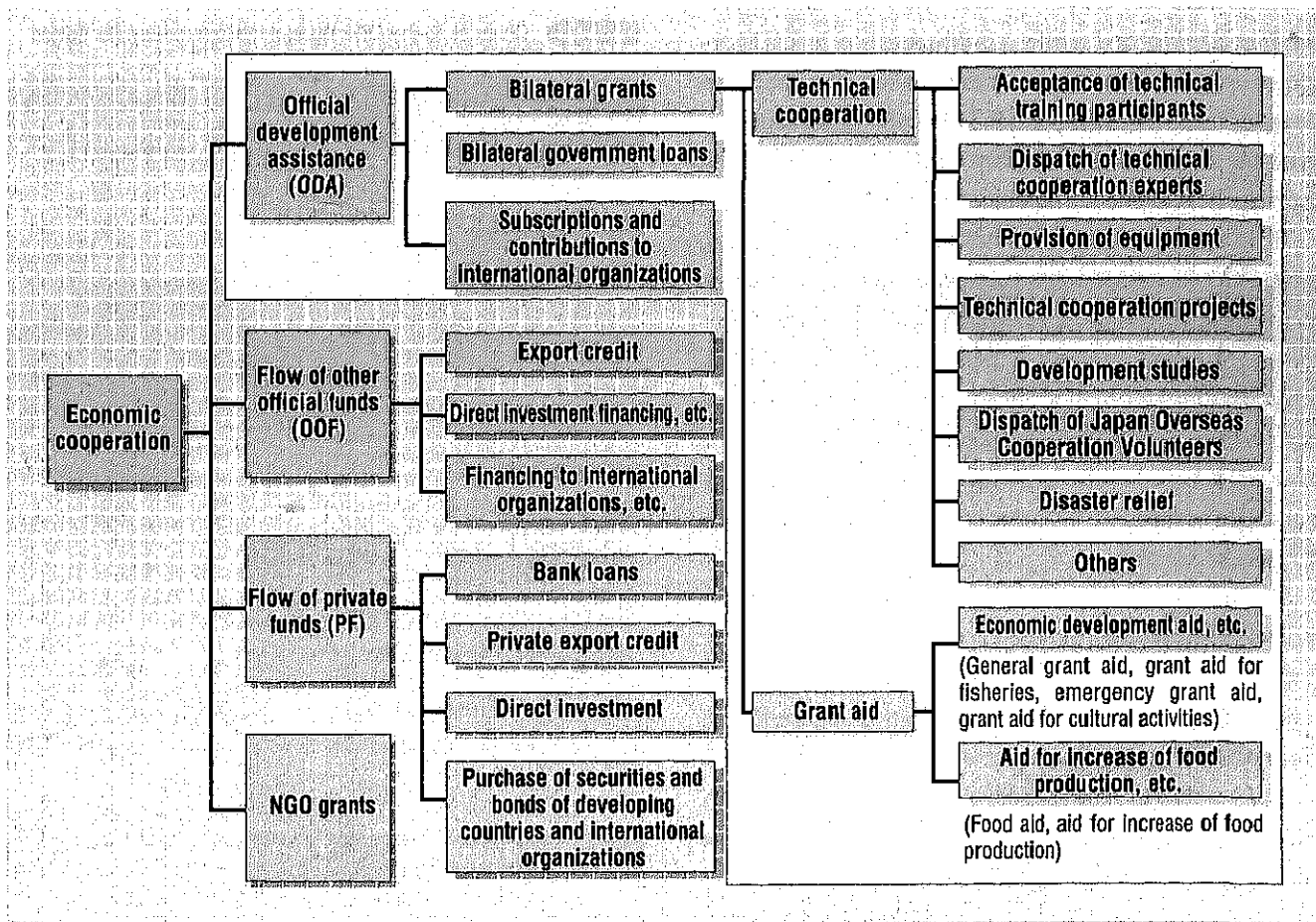
The international organizations to which contributions are made include various United Nations-related bodies such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). In addition, subscriptions are made to financial organizations involved in international development such as the World Bank, the International Development Association (IDA*, also known as the Second World Bank), and the Asia Development Bank (ADB).

The ODA Budget and the Implementation System

Breakdown of the Budget

The breakdown of Japan's ODA budget (general account) calculated on the basis of the classifications described previously is shown in Table 1-2.

Figure 1-1 Economic Cooperation and Official Development Assistance



The budget is allocated to 13 government ministries and agencies as shown in Table 1-3.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is Japan's largest ODA implementation institution, takes the largest allocation of the ODA budget. In addition to the technical cooperation budget supervised by JICA, the budget for grant aid and contributions to United Nations-related organizations such as the UNDP are included in this portion.

The expenses for the acceptance of technical training participants and for various studies conducted overseas (carried out through related organizations) are included in the allocation of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI). JICA receives and implements part of the study costs contained in the METI budget allocation.

The Ministry of Finance allocates the budget for the financing of bilateral government loans overseen by the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)* and subscriptions to international development financial institutions such as the World Bank.

ODA-providing Agencies Other than JICA (Technical Cooperation)

Apart from JICA, the organizations implementing projects in relation to the Japanese government's technical cooperation budget include the Japan Foundation (JF), the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), the Association for Overseas Technical Scholarship (AOTS), and the Japan Overseas Development Corporation (JODC).

JF is a special public institution founded in 1972 to enhance understanding between nations and to promote international friendship. It receives part of its project budget from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' budget. The foundation implements projects for both developed and developing countries. Of these, the ODA budget is primarily used for projects involving personal exchanges with developing countries, dissemination of Japanese language education, and presentation of Japanese culture.

JETRO is a special public institution founded in 1958 to implement Japan's trade promotion projects comprehensively. Since the late 1960s it has worked mainly toward encouraging imports from developing countries. It has brought officials responsible for trade policy and executives of private companies (that export to Japan) in developing countries to Japan, has given its support to the promotion of economic reform, has encouraged developing countries to export to Japan, and has sent its own experts to developing countries to help in the dis-

Table 1-2 Total Government ODA Budget (General Account)
(Units: 100 million yen, %)

Type	FY 2002	FY 2003	
	Budget	Budget	Rate of Increase
I. Grants	6,915	6,575	-4.9
1. Bilateral grants	5,736	5,476	-4.5
1) Economic development aid, etc.	2,086	1,736	-16.8
2) Aid for increase of food production, etc.	235	159	-32.5
3) Transfer to special fund for trade re-insurance, etc.	70	53	-25.0
4) Subsidies from Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)	—	300	n. a.
5) Technical cooperation, etc.	3,345	3,228	-3.5
(JICA allocation)	(1,701)	(1,640)	(-3.6)
2. Subscriptions and contributions to international organizations	1,180	1,099	-6.8
1) Organizations of the United Nations, etc.	765	745	-2.6
2) International development financial institutions	415	354	-14.6
II. Loans	2,191	2,003	-8.6
Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)	2,191	2,003	-8.6
Total	9,106	8,578	-5.8

Note: The overall total and the totals for each category do not match exactly since fractions have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table 1-3 Changes in the ODA Budget in Government Ministries and Agencies (General Account)
(Units: 1 million yen, %)

Type	FY 2002	FY 2003	
	Budget	Budget	Rate of Increase
Cabinet Office	1,167	1,106	-5.3
National Police Agency	92	60	-35.2
Financial Services Agency	133	125	-5.7
Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications	988	979	-0.9
Ministry of Justice	439	423	-3.5
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	538,948	516,526	-4.2
(JICA Allocation)	(170,055)	(164,006)	(-3.6)
Ministry of Finance	262,279	237,466	-9.5
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	47,836	46,406	-3.0
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	11,799	11,371	-3.6
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	6,217	5,796	-6.8
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	39,212	36,117	-7.9
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	1,272	1,177	-7.5
Ministry of the Environment	264	208	-21.4
Total	910,646	857,759	-5.8

Note: The overall total and the totals for each category do not match exactly since fractions have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

semination of technology appropriate to these countries. JETRO merged with the Institute of Developing Economics (IDE) in July 1998 and is now engaged also in basic and comprehensive studies and research on economic and other conditions in developing countries.

AOTS is a public-interest corporation under the jurisdiction of METI that was established in 1959 specifically to accept trainees from foreign private companies. JODC, which is also a public-interest corporation under the wing of METI, was established in 1970 to encourage industrial development in developing countries and regions and to promote trade between Japan and these countries and regions. It conducts projects that include dispatching Japanese engineers, managerial experts, and other specialists.

The Roles of JICA in ODA

JICA plays a key role in technical cooperation implemented by the Japanese government.

The budget for technical cooperation in fiscal 2003 amounted to 322.8 billion yen, a figure which accounts for 37.6% of the total ODA budget (refer to Table 1-4). Of this, JICA is responsible for 164.0 billion yen, or 50.8% of the technical cooperation budget.

One of the features of JICA's operations is that aid with "a clearly visible profile" is positioned through the activities of JICA experts and Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs), at the center of its programs. JICA programs thus

focus on the kind of human resource contributions that Japan is expected to make for the international community. As of the end of March 2003, JICA had sent as many as 268,672 technical cooperation experts, study team members, JOCVs, and Senior Volunteers to developing countries. In addition, JICA has assisted with the development of human resources by receiving as many as 259,176 technicians and administrators from those countries in Japan, developing countries, or neighboring third countries for training.

JICA projects are also closely connected with the yen loans implemented by the JBIC. JICA carries out studies to support the range of public development planning which provides the foundations for nation-building in developing countries, and it submits the results to the recipient country in the form of a development study report. The construction of public infrastructure, such as roads and hospitals, and some of the other suggestions proposed in the reports are realized by means of yen loans.

In addition, while JICA's technical cooperation has previously been primarily composed of "human resources development" cooperation, in recent years it has also been focusing its efforts on "policy-making and institution-building" to strengthen the foundations of developing countries.

JICA's projects in these areas place emphasis on each developing country's development program and on compliance with Japan's country-specific policies. Therefore, while promoting country studies to determine the kinds of aid need-

Table 1-4 Japan's ODA Budget and JICA's Technical Cooperation (DAC Base)

	Project Budget for FY 2003 (General Account)	2002 Calendar Year				
		Expenses	Persons Involved			
			Technical training participants	Experts and study teams	Cooperation volunteers	Overseas students
Japan's ODA as a whole	857.8 billion yen	9,295 million dollars (1,163.8 billion yen)	/	/	/	/
Japan's technical cooperation	322.8 billion yen	2,751 million dollars (344.5 billion yen)	37,748 people	19,370 people	4,355 people	74,390 people
JICA's technical cooperation	164.0 billion yen	1,268 million dollars (158.8 billion yen)	19,687 people	13,463 people	4,911 people	0 people
Portion of technical cooperation as a whole implemented by JICA	50.8%	46.1%	/	/	/	/

- Notes: 1. Includes figures for Central and Eastern Europe.
 2. JICA's technical cooperation includes results based on trust funds from METI.
 3. Provisional values for Japan's results in 2002
 4. Results of persons involved in Japan's technical cooperation are those from 2001.

ed by recipient countries, JICA is deepening dialog with government officials in these countries through various opportunities in an effort to ensure that cooperation is provided in line with the actual on-site conditions.

Revision of ODA Charter and JICA

The Cabinet approved Japan's ODA Charter on June 30, 1992. The aims of this charter are to clarify the ideals and principles of ODA in order to create the conditions under which ODA can be implemented more efficiently and effectively with the understanding and support of people in Japan and abroad.

The basic ideals underlying the provision of aid specified in the Charter are as follows.

- 1) Humanitarian considerations: As a member of the developed world, Japan cannot afford to disregard the famine and poverty which occur in developing countries.
- 2) Recognition of interdependence: Political stability and economic development in developing countries are indispensable for maintaining peace and prosperity in Japan and throughout the world.
- 3) Conservation of the environment: A topic facing mankind as a whole which must be tackled jointly by both developed and developing countries.

On the basis of this approach, Japan has provided aid that helps developing countries to become self-reliant.

However, the ODA Charter has been reviewed due to the following changes in situations surrounding ODA in the ten

Table 1-5 Japan's ODA In 2002 (According to Aid Type: Provisional Values)

Type of Aid		Value of Aid		Constituent Ratios (%)				
		In US millions of dollars	In 100 millions of yen	ODA Total	Bilateral			
		Amount	Change from Previous Year (%)	Amount	Change from Previous Year (%)			
ODA	Bilateral ODA	Grant aid (Excluding Central and Eastern Europe and graduate nations)	1,692.21	-11.2	2,118.64	-8.5	18.2	25.3
			1,690.08	-11.3	2,115.99	-8.6	18.3	25.4
		Technical cooperation (Excluding Central and Eastern Europe and graduate nations)	2,751.21	-6.5	3,444.51	-3.7	29.6	41.1
			2,653.87	-6.5	3,322.65	-3.6	28.8	39.8
		Total (Excluding Central and Eastern Europe and graduate nations)	4,443.41	-8.4	5,563.15	-5.6	47.8	66.4
	4,343.96		-8.4	5,438.63	-5.6	47.1	65.2	
	Government loans, etc. (Implemented loans) (Loan recovery) (Excluding Central and Eastern Europe and graduate nations)	2,253.17	-13.4	2,820.96	-10.8	24.2	33.6	
		(5,315.59)	-(4.0)	(6,655.12)	-(1.1)	(57.2)	(79.4)	
		(3,062.42)	(4.4)	(3,834.15)	(7.6)	(32.9)	(45.7)	
	Total (Excluding Central and Eastern Europe and graduate nations)	2,319.64	-14.6	2,904.19	-12.0	25.2	34.8	
6,696.58		-10.1	8,384.12	-7.4	72.0	100.0		
	6,663.60	-10.6	8,342.83	-7.9	72.3	100.0		
Subscriptions and contributions to international organizations (Excluding contributions to EBRD)	2,598.91	6.2	3,253.84	9.4	28.0			
	2,556.29	7.0	3,200.48	10.3	27.7			
	Total (Including Central and Eastern Europe, graduate nations and the EBRD) (Excluding Central and Eastern Europe, graduate nations and the EBRD)	9,295.49	-6.1	11,637.95	-3.2	100.0		
	9,219.89	-6.4	11,543.30	-3.5	100.0			
GNI (provisional) % of GNI		(US\$ billion dollars, 1 billion yen)	4,065.14	-4.2	508,955.10	-1.3		
(Including Central and Eastern Europe, graduate nations and the EBRD)			0.23		0.23			
(Excluding Central and Eastern Europe, graduate nations and the EBRD)			0.23		0.23			

Notes: 1. DAC rate for 2002: \$1.00 = 125.20 yen (Depreciation in the value of the yen by 3.70 yen compared with 2001)

2. The subtotals for each aid type do not match exactly with the overall total since fractions are rounded to the nearest whole number.

3. EBRD: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The EBRD provides assistance for the transition to a market economy in countries of the former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe.

4. Countries and regions considered to be graduate nations: Bahamas, Brunei Darussalam, Kuwait, Qatar, Singapore, United Arab Emirates, Israel, Hong Kong, Cyprus, Republic of Korea, Macao, Libya.

years after its formation.

- 1) Amid advancing globalization, the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, made development in developing countries a more important issue for the international community.
- 2) Concepts such as sustainable development*, poverty alleviation, human security*, the emerging area of peace-building, and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)* issued by the United Nations have all become key issues for discussion in terms of ODA.
- 3) Under the severe economic and financial situation, assuring strategic values, flexibility, transparency, and efficiency in Japan's ODA have become even more necessary.
- 4) Diverse parties such as NGOs, volunteers, universities, local governments, and economic circles participate in ODA, and more broad-based public participation in ODA is called for.

In reviewing the ODA Charter, the government compiled a draft revision in line with basic policies coordinated with the relevant ministries and agencies through the ODA-related Ministry and Agency Liaison Council.

While the review was based on discussions of the Board on Comprehensive ODA Strategy, deliberations also involved exhaustive discussion with wide public participation, including hearings with implementing organizations, NGOs and the economic circles, and public comments procedures. The final conclusions were drawn up in the Cabinet on August 29, 2003, through the deliberations of the Council of Overseas

Economic Cooperation-Related Ministers (page 28).

Achievements and Future Tasks of Japan's ODA

ODA Achievements

The total value of Japan's ODA in 2002 was US\$9.21989 billion (excluding aid to Central and Eastern Europe, graduate nations*, and contributions to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development [EBRD]), making Japan the world's second largest donor* (refer to Table 1-6) after the United States. This represents 16.2% of the total value of ODA provided by the 22 Development Assistance Committee (DAC)* member states, which amounted to US\$56.95800 billion. Meanwhile, Japan's ODA accounted for 0.23% of its gross national income (GNI), placing it in 17th position among the DAC countries.

The grant element* and the grant ratio are considered to be two of the main indices of the quality of aid. The figures for Japan remain low among the DAC nations as a whole and must be improved. JICA deems that an expansion of bilateral grants mainly involving technical cooperation is an essential requirement for increasing the grant ratio of Japan's ODA.

Future Tasks

Within Japan, a restructuring of government ministries and agencies was implemented in January 2001, and a review of special governmental institutions, including JICA, has been advanced. In addition, conditions surrounding ODA have become more severe than ever as a result of administrative and fiscal reforms, including reductions in government expenditures. Under these circumstances, even the basic principles of ODA and its system of implementation are under review.

The government compiled its Medium-Term ODA Policy in August 1998 to determine the essential direction of Japanese ODA for the coming five years. This policy document was formulated to substitute the Medium-Term ODA Objectives produced five times since 1978. Its main feature is that it does not stipulate targets for overall ODA performance as in the case of the Mid-Term Objectives. It is concerned with tackling global issues* with emphasis on intellectual support including human resources development, policy-making, and institution-building.

The policy also stresses the importance of striving to gain the understanding and support of the Japanese people by making aid operations more efficient and by disclosing more information. Amidst hectic changes occurring in the economy,



Development education provided by a NGO in Yamagata as a JICA Partnership Project

public finances, and the aid environment, there has been a growing need for a review of Japanese ODA policy, which has hitherto centered on the quantitative aspect in the form of gradual increases in aid expenditure. Consequently, we have moved away from quantity to emphasize quality in ODA.

Based on the recommendations in the final report of the second ODA Council held in March 2002 and the revised

ODA Charter decided on by the cabinet in August 2003, JICA is more aware than ever of its responsibility as an aid agency to respond to the expectations of the Japanese people and to provide effective aid.

In light of its transformation into an independent administrative institution in October 2003, JICA is working on further quality improvement in projects in order to implement projects much more effectively and efficiently.

Table 1-6 ODA of DAC Countries In 2001 and 2002

Country	2002				2001			
	Position	Total (\$m)	Share (%)	Change from Previous Year (%)	Position	Total (\$m)	Share (%)	Change from Previous Year (%)
USA	1	12,900	22.6	12.9	1	11,429	21.8	14.8
Japan	2	9,220	16.2	-6.4	2	9,847	18.8	-27.1
Germany	3	5,359	9.4	7.4	3	4,990	9.5	-0.8
France	4	5,182	9.1	23.4	5	4,198	8.0	2.3
UK	5	4,749	8.3	3.7	4	4,579	8.7	1.7
Netherlands	6	3,377	5.9	6.5	6	3,172	6.1	1.2
Italy	7	2,313	4.1	42.2	10	1,627	3.1	18.2
Canada	8	2,013	3.5	31.3	11	1,533	2.9	-12.1
Sweden	9	1,754	3.1	5.3	8	1,666	3.2	-7.4
Norway	10	1,714	3.0	27.3	12	1,346	2.6	6.5
Denmark	11	1,632	2.9	-0.1	9	1,634	3.1	-1.8
Spain	12	1,608	2.8	-7.4	7	1,737	3.3	45.4
Belgium	13	1,061	1.9	22.4	15	867	1.7	5.7
Australia	14	962	1.7	10.2	14	873	1.7	-11.6
Switzerland	15	933	1.6	2.8	13	908	1.7	2.0
Austria	16	475	0.8	-10.9	16	533	1.0	26.0
Finland	17	466	0.8	19.8	17	389	0.7	4.9
Ireland	18	397	0.7	38.3	18	287	0.5	22.1
Greece	19	295	0.5	46.0	20	202	0.4	-10.6
Portugal	20	282	0.5	5.2	19	268	0.5	-1.1
Luxembourg	21	143	0.3	1.4	21	141	0.3	14.6
New Zealand	22	124	0.2	10.7	22	112	0.2	-0.9
Total		56,958	100.0	8.8		52,336	100.0	-2.6

Notes: 1. Countries are listed in the order of total ODA.
2. This table excludes aid to Central and Eastern Europe and to graduate nations.
3. Provisional values for results in 2002.

Resource: 2003 DAC Press Release, 2002 DAC Chairman's Report

Statistical Overview of JICA Activities



Project for Improving Natural Science Education in South Africa

FY 2002 Overview of JICA Activities

ODA Results for 2002

Japan's ODA in calendar year 2002 totaled US\$9.29549 billion, including figures for Central and Eastern Europe, graduate nations*, and contributions to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), of which technical cooperation accounted for US\$2.75121 billion, or 29.6% of Japan's total ODA. Of this technical cooperation, JICA's activities amounted to US\$1.26837 billion, or 46.1% of technical cooperation as a whole. Compared with the previous year, these figures represent a 6.5% decrease in technical cooperation as a whole and a decrease of 7.4% for JICA activities. A breakdown of technical cooperation expenditure is shown in Table 1-7.

JICA's initial budget for fiscal 2002 was 177.2 billion

yen, a 5.3% decrease from the previous year, of which grants accounted for 168.9 billion yen, subsidies for facility improvement 1.2 billion yen, and funds in trust 7.1 billion yen. Activities executed by JICA accounted for 123.2 billion yen (53.1%) of the grant aid budget of 232.0 billion yen entrusted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. JICA budgets since 1974 are shown in Figure 1-8.

Composition of Activities by Region

A look at costs per region in connection with technical cooperation implemented by JICA in fiscal 2002 shows the following distribution: Asia 45.7%, Middle East 8.6%, Africa 14.1%, North and Latin America 17.3%, Oceania 3.1%, and Europe 2.4%. Figure 1-9 shows composition by region including a year-on-year comparison.

Table 1-7 Japan's ODA and JICA Activities (Unit: \$1 million)

Type	Calendar Year	2001	2002
Official Development Assistance		9,900	9,295
Technical cooperation expenses (proportion of ODA)		2,943 (29.7%)	2,751 (29.6%)
JICA proportion (proportion of technical cooperation expenses)		1,370 (46.6%)	1,268 (46.1%)
Breakdown of JICA technical cooperation expenses	Technical training participants	236	218
	Experts	348	319
	Study teams	388	328
	Cooperation volunteers	134	133
	Provision of equipment	131	111
	Other volunteers	42	54
	Others	90	104

Notes: 1. Including Central and Eastern Europe, graduate nations.
2. Provisional values for Japan's results in 2002

■ Proportions of Activities by Sector

Looking at costs by sector in connection with technical cooperation implemented by JICA in fiscal 2002, distribution was as follows: planning and administration 13.1%; public works and utilities 18.0%; agriculture, forestry and fisheries 17.1%; mining and industry 6.7%; energy 2.3%; business and trade 2.0%; human resources 14.7%; health and medical care

11.6%; and welfare 1.5%.

As for JICA's portion of grant aid, the figures were as follows: living conditions and the environment 23.0%; transport and communications 27.7%; health and medical care 11.4%; agriculture, forestry and fisheries 17.6%; education and research 16.4%. Proportions by sector and comparisons with the previous year can be seen in Figure 1-10.

Figure 1-8 Changes in JICA's Budget

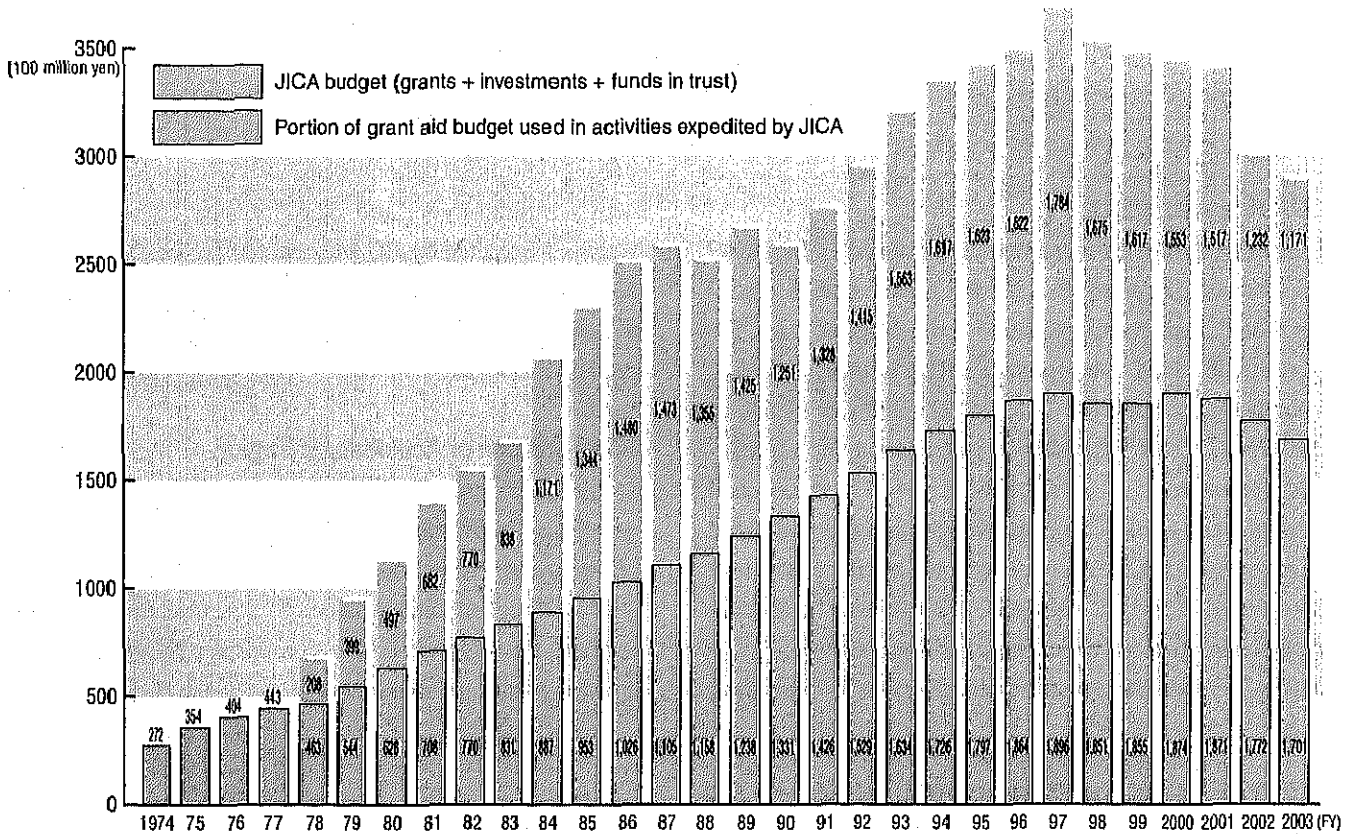


Figure 1-9 Expenditure by Region

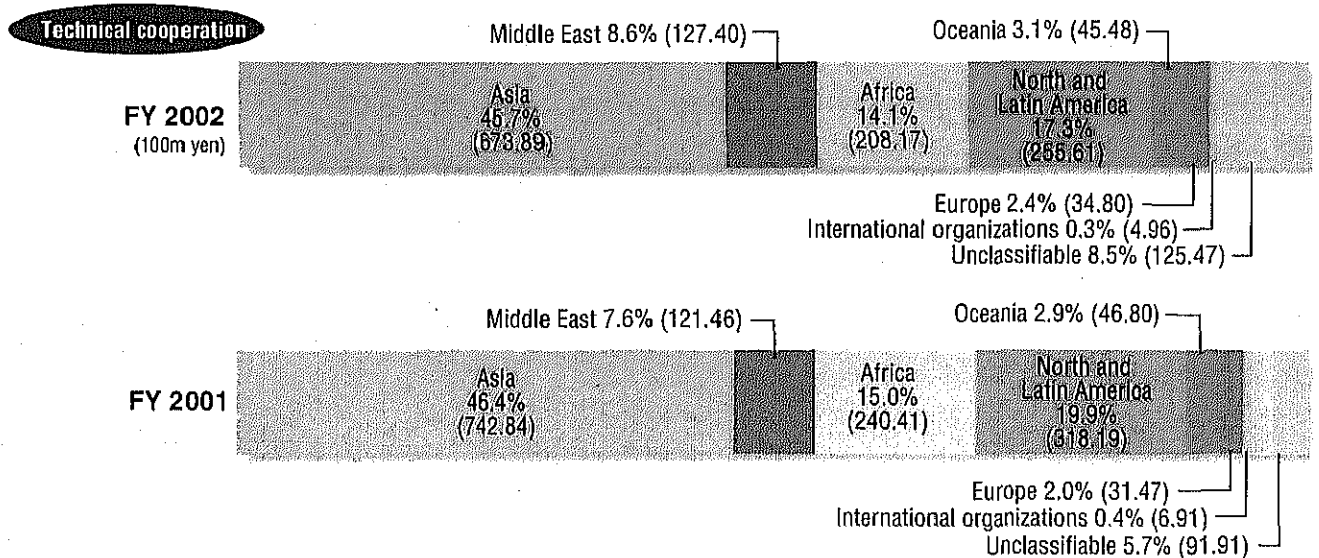
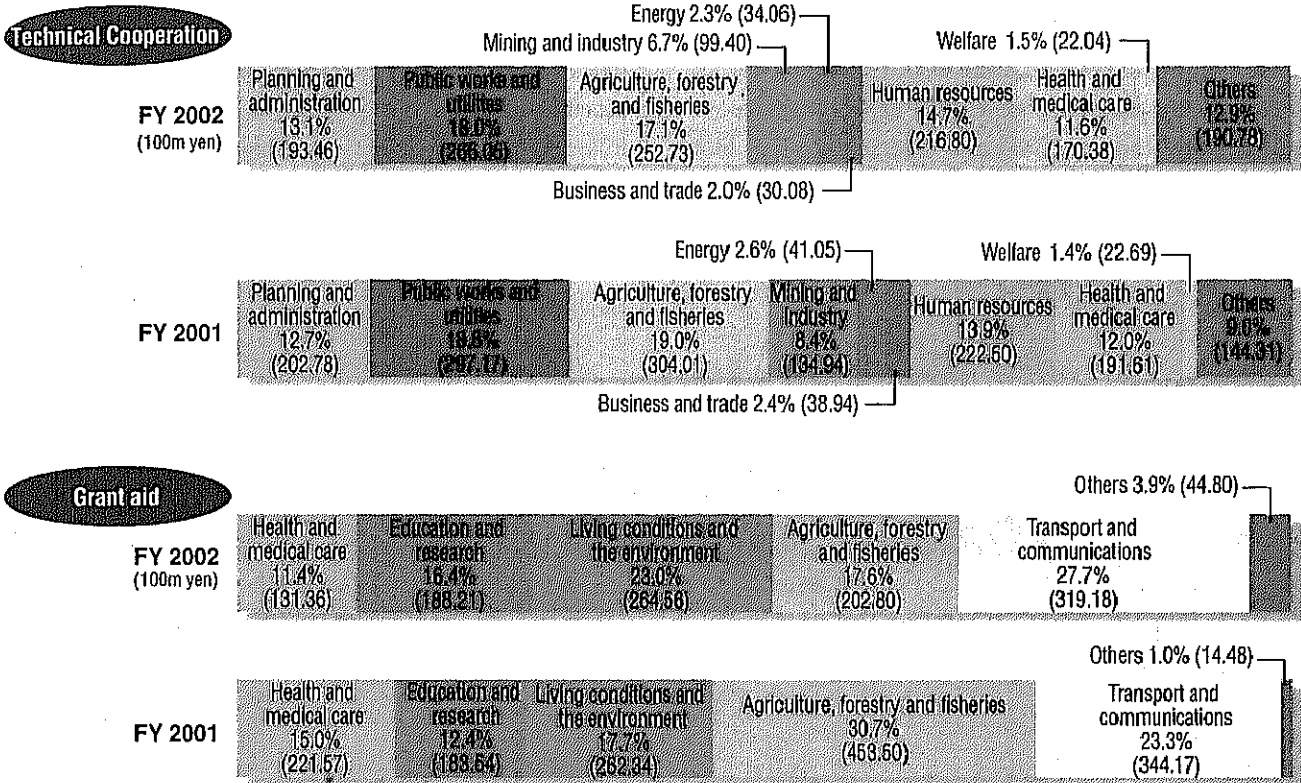
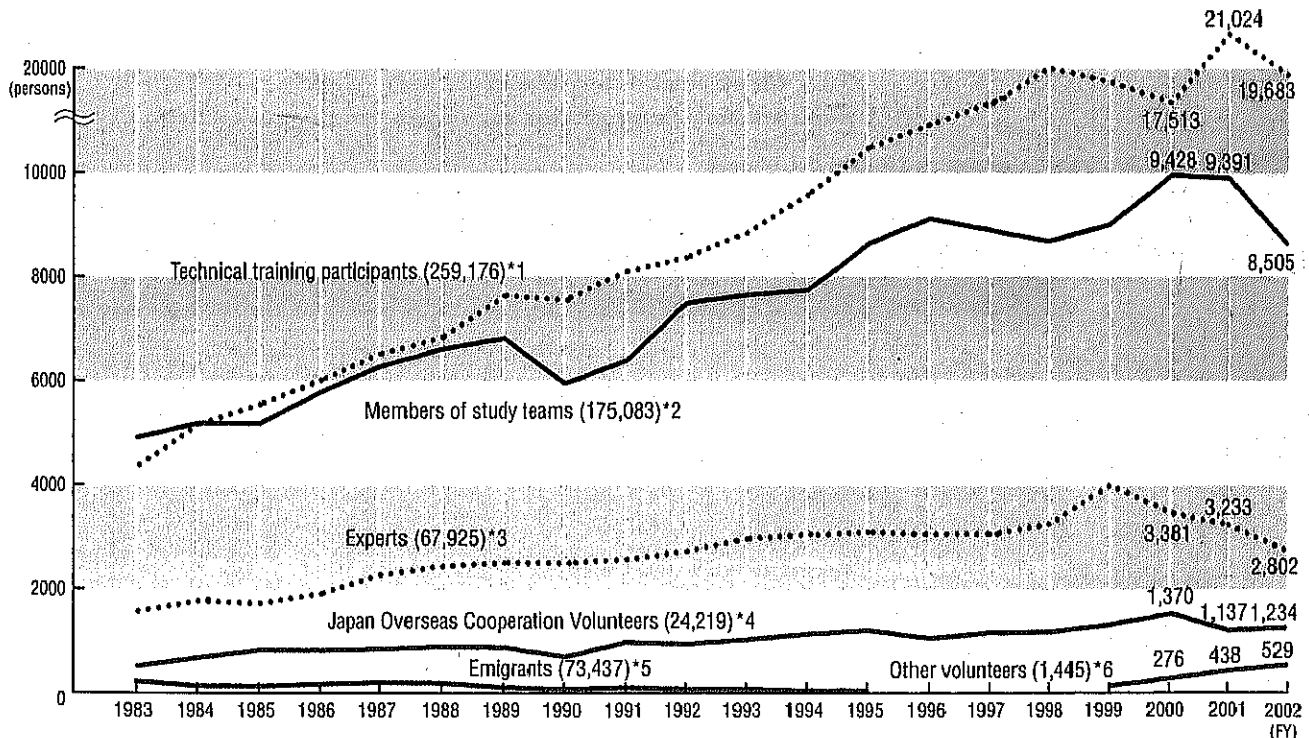


Figure 1-10 Expenditure by Sector



Notes: 1. Provision results of JICA allocations (grant aid for general projects, grant aid for fisheries, food aid*, and aid for increase of food production*) for fiscal 2001 and 2002.
 2. JICA was charged with basic design studies and implementing of grant aid within these results.

Figure 1-11 Changes in the Number of Personnel by Type of Cooperation



Notes: *1. Cumulative total 1954-2002 *2. Cumulative total 1957-2002 *3. Cumulative total 1955-2002 *4. Cumulative total 1965-2002 *5. Cumulative total 1952-1995
 *6. Cumulative total 1999-2002 (Includes Senior volunteers, Senior cooperation experts for overseas Japanese communities, UN volunteers, and Japan overseas development youth volunteers. Until fiscal 1998, these numbers had been included in other totals.)

Personnel Numbers by Type of Cooperation

Examining JICA's activities in fiscal 2002 in terms of the numbers of people involved, there were 19,683 new participants in training programs, while 2,802 experts, 8,505 members of study teams, 1,234 Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, and 529 other volunteers were sent overseas for the first time.

Figure 1-11 shows the number of people involved by type of cooperation since 1983.

Program Expenses and Ratios

Figures for the expenses of JICA programs according to type in fiscal 2002 show that overseas technical cooperation accounted for the major portion (46.8 billion yen). This was followed by the acceptance of technical training participants and dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, as can be seen in Figure 1-12.

Cumulative total expenses from 1954 through 2002 are shown in Figure 1-13.

Figure 1-12 Program Expenses and Ratios (FY 2002) (Unit: 1,000 yen)

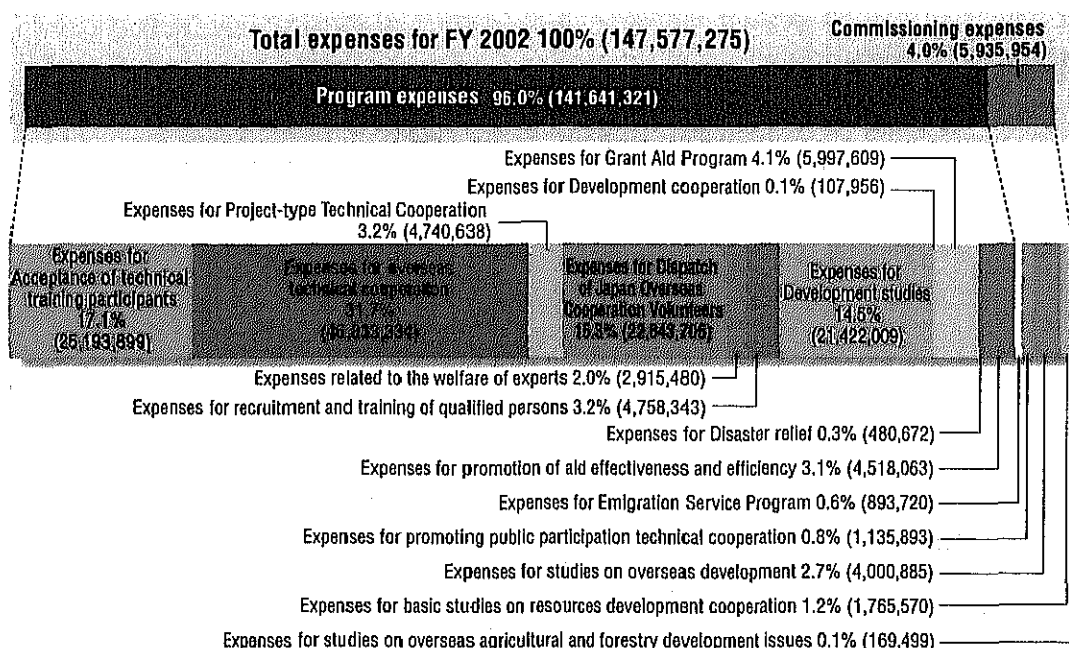
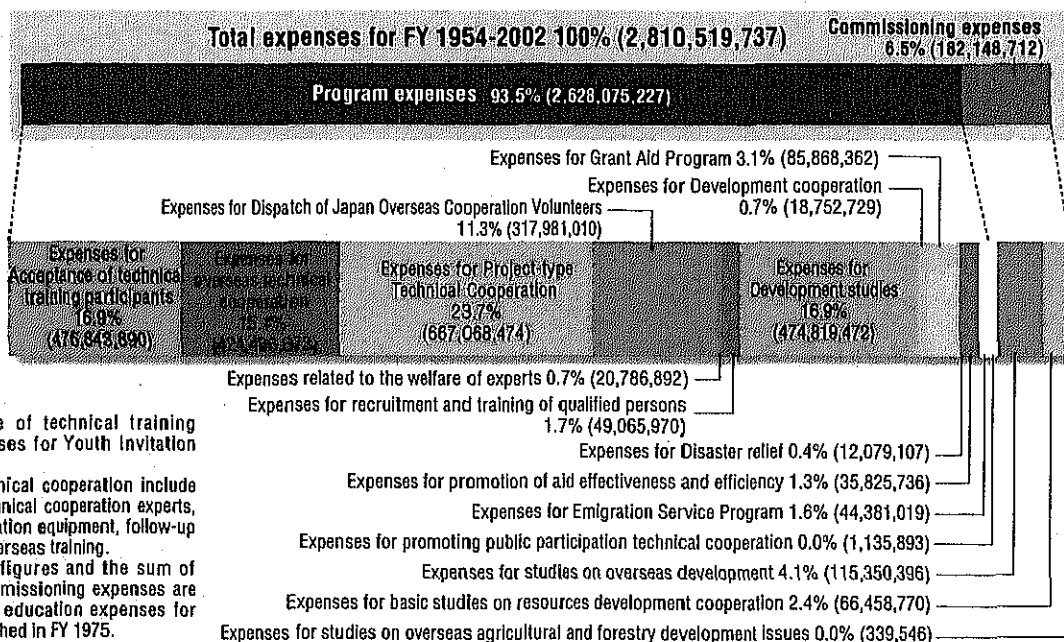


Figure 1-13 Total Program Expenses and Ratios (Unit: 1,000 yen)



Notes:

- Expenses for Acceptance of technical training participants include expenses for Youth Invitation Program.
- Expenses for overseas technical cooperation include expenses for dispatch of technical cooperation experts, provision of technical cooperation equipment, follow-up activities, and (from 1999) overseas training.
- Differences between total figures and the sum of program expenses and commissioning expenses are accounted for by overseas education expenses for science, education, etc. abolished in FY 1975.