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Overview of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



■ Background

Japan joined the Colombo Plan in 1954 and started providing technical cooperation to developing countries. During the reconstruction period following the devastation of World War II, Japan returned to the international community by joining the United Nations in 1956. Entry to the Colombo Plan was the beginning of Japan's return to the international community and an epoch-making event that proved Japan's status as a technical aid country in the international community at the time.

Initial technical cooperation started in the forms of acceptance of technical training participants and dispatch of experts to Asian countries in the way of commissions from the Japan Asian Association. As Japan's economy and society developed, expectations for expanded cooperation from Japan rose. Accordingly, as cooperation activities were extended to the Middle East, Africa and Latin America, the scale of cooperation increased.

Starting around 1955, a system was adopted to combine various forms of cooperation such as acceptance of technical training participants, dispatch of experts, and provision of equipment, all of which were previously implemented individually, for more effective technical transfer. More planned technical cooperation was implemented after facilities such as research institutes and educational institutions, sites for technical transfer, as well as equipment were upgraded with financial assistance.

In the midst of the expansion of cooperation programs, the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA) was established in 1962 to comprehensively and effectively implement various activities that were previously implemented by different organizations individually. The foundation was established for implementing Japan's technical cooperation programs in a unified form.

Overseas emigration programs restarted when the San Francisco Peace Treaty came into effect in 1952. Due to a subsequent decrease in the number of newly emigrated Japanese people, the focus of the programs gradually shifted from dispatching new emigrants to assisting emigrants living overseas. In 1963, with the establishment of the Japan

Emigration Service, a system was established to consistently perform both dispatching new emigrants and assisting emigrants living overseas.

Japan's high economic growth during the 1960s and 1970s prompted the expansion of Japan's aid in quantity, which accompanied various discussions on how Japanese assistance should be provided. Under these circumstances, the idea of establishing an organization to implement Japan's international cooperation programs in a unified form was born. In 1974, a decision was made to establish the Japan International Cooperation Agency by taking on the responsibilities earlier held by the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency, the Japan Emigration Service, and the Overseas Agricultural Development Association, as well as part of the responsibilities held by the Japan Overseas Development Corporation.

The Law concerning the establishment of the new agency came into effect as law No. 62 in May 1974, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) was officially established on August 1, 1974.

■ Expansion and Diversification of Programs

JICA's programs in the beginning included technical cooperation, dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV), investment and financing, emigration service, and training and securing aid personnel. Later, with the development of the Japanese economy and technological progress, JICA was expected to expand and diversify its programs. As a result, various cooperation programs were added, including Promotion of Implementing Grant Aid Projects (fiscal 1978), Youth Invitation (fiscal 1984), Disaster Relief (fiscal 1987), and Aid Efficiency Promotion (fiscal 1988).

Technical cooperation that has been implemented since the establishment of JICA has also been diversified. Various kinds of activities have been started, including third-country training* (fiscal 1974), joint technical cooperation with international organizations (fiscal 1981), cooperation with the ASEAN Human Resources Development Center (fiscal 1982), local in-country training* (fiscal 1993), dispatch of third-country experts* (fiscal 1994), long-term training participants (fiscal 1999), and the JICA Partnership Program (fis-

cal 2002).

Along with the expansion of programs, 27.2 billion yen of the operating budget at the time of establishment reached 170.1 billion yen (including a commission from the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan) in fiscal 2003. Overseas offices increased from 40 at the time of establishment to 90 (described later in detail) in fiscal 2003.

In terms of number of people involved, the number of training participants accepted increased from 2,169 in fiscal 1974 to 19,683 in fiscal 2002; the number of dispatched experts increased from 513 in fiscal 1974 to 2,802 in fiscal 2002; and the number of JOCVs dispatched increased from 208 in fiscal 1974 to 1,234 in fiscal 2002.

As a result of the expansion of programs, 259,176 training participants have been accepted, and 67,925 experts and 24,219 JOCVs dispatched in total to date.

■ Upgrading and Expanding the Organization

At the time of its establishment in 1974, JICA consisted of 17 departments, one office, and one secretariat at the headquarters; 12 branches and eight affiliate agencies in Japan; one overseas representative department; 14 overseas offices; nine overseas branches; and 16 JICA/JOVC offices. In fiscal 2003, it consisted of 20 departments, three offices, and two secretariats at the headquarters; 11 international centers, three branches, two JOCV training centers, and one affiliate agency in Japan; 56 overseas offices; 22 JICA/JOVC offices; and 12 JOCV offices.

The headquarters office was previously located in the Shinjuku Mitsui Building (excluding a short period of time at the time of establishment) in Nishi Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, and the JOCV Secretariat was in Hiroo, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo. In April 1996, the headquarters and JOCV Secretariat moved to the Shinjuku Maynds Tower in Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, where they are currently located.

There have been several major changes in the structure of the headquarters. At the time of the establishment, there were four emigration-related sections. They were integrated into one department in 1994 and the operations of the depart-

ment have been discontinued, according to the Japan's administrative reform plan decided in 2001. On the other hand, new departments, including the Grant Aid Project Management Department (currently Grant Aid Management Department) and the Secretariat of Japan Disaster Relief Team, were set up in order to implement new programs. In fiscal 1999, major structural reform was carried out in order to strengthen country- and region-specific approaches, follow-ups, and evaluation systems. New departments, including Regional Department I (Southeast Asia and Indo-China), Regional Department II (East, Southwest, Central Asia; the Caucasus and Oceania), Regional Department III (Latin America and the Caribbean), and Regional Department IV (Africa, Middle East and Europe), were set up. As a result, the headquarters consists of 20 departments, three offices, and two secretariats as of fiscal 2003.

As for domestic agencies, the Institute for International Cooperation for developing human resources opened in 1983, the emigration training center was closed in 1989, international centers opened by integrating agencies in service of the same area (for example, the Tsukuba International Centre was set up by integrating the Tsukuba International Centre and the Tsukuba International Agricultural Training Centre in 1996), and measures were taken to correspond to the structural rationalization (for example, the Nihonmatsu Training Centre opened in 1996 to replace the Kansai Branch Office that was closed). As a result, as of fiscal 2003, domestic agencies consist of 11 international centers, three branches, two training centers, and one affiliate agency.

Overseas offices, which numbered 40 at the time of establishment, were subsequently set up in countries such as Zimbabwe, Mongolia, South Africa, Palestine, and Uzbekistan as the programs expanded. In fiscal 2003, the Afghanistan Office is scheduled to open. When dispatching JOCVs to countries without a JICA office, we employ a volunteer coordinator. On the other hand, the Latin America Representative Office (located in Brazil) was closed as well as offices in Los Angeles, Sudan, Canada, and Brunei Darussalam. As a result, as of fiscal 2003, overseas agencies consist of 56 overseas offices, 22 JICA/JOCV offices, and

12 JOCV offices.

■ Staff members

At the time of establishment, JICA employed 994 people. As JICA's activities expanded, the number of staff increased and 1,213 are employed in fiscal 2003, a decrease of two from the previous year. As JICA turned into an independent administrative institution in October 2003, one member is released from duty.

■ Organizational Change in Fiscal 2003

In fiscal 2003, the Afghanistan Office has been set up (the Singapore Office is closed), and JICA/JOCV offices have been opened in Singapore, Kazakhstan, and Iran. In October, when JICA turned into an independent administrative institution, the Financial Cooperation Division of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development Study Department was closed.

Along with the transition to an independent administrative institution that took place on October 1, 2003, the former Japan International Cooperation Agency will be dissolved, and the new Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) will take over all the operations.

History of JICA (1947-2003)

● represents Japan ○ represents the world

47	10	The Emigration Association is established.				
50	12	● The Export Bank of Japan is established.	77	7	● Joins the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).	
51	9	● San Francisco Peace Treaty, the US-Japan Security Treaty		3	● International Cooperation Service Center (ICSC) is established.	
52	4	● The Export Bank of Japan changes its name to the Export-Import Bank of Japan. ● Joins International Monetary Fund (IMF) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).	78	4	● Aid for Increased Food Production (2KR)* starts.	
54	4	The Japan Asian Association is established. Acceptance of technical training participants starts.		5	● The government announces its plan to double ODA in five years.	93
	10	● Joins the Colombo Plan	79	4	Grant Aid Promotion Program starts. Industrial Development Cooperation Program starts.	
55	4	The Japan Asian Association starts dispatch of experts.		7	● The government pledges to double ODA in three years (first mid-term objective).	
	9	Japan Emigration Promotion, Co., Ltd. is established.	80	4	Technical cooperation for China starts.	
56	12	● Joins the United Nations.		12	Assistance for medical care starts as a measure for Thai and Cambodian refugees.	94
57	4	Pre-investment survey starts.				95
58	2	● Starts yen loans (for India).	81	1	Keisuke Arita is inaugurated president.	
	4	Technical cooperation for Middle East, Africa and Latin America starts. Participates in the Mekong River Basin Development Plan.	82	4	Population and family planning program starts.	
59	4	● Overseas Technical Cooperation Center Program starts.		1	● The government sets up a new (second) mid-term objective for its plan to double ODA in five years.	96
60	3	● Development Aid Group (DAG) is established and Japan joins.	83	3	Japan Medical Team for Disaster Relief (JMTDR) is formed.	
	12	● Joins the International Development Association (IDA; the second World Bank).		4	ASEAN human resources center started cooperation programs.	
61	3	● The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan (OECF) is established.	84	2	● Joins African Development Bank (AfDB). ● Brandt Report "Current conditions of the world economies and the North-South problem"	97
	9	● Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is established. DAG changes its name to Development Assistance Committee (DAC)*.	85	10	Institute for International Cooperation opened, senior advisors* system is established.	
62	6	Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA) is established.	86	1	● Japan Overseas Cooperative Association is established.	98
63	7	Japan Emigration Service is established.		4	Youth Invitation Program starts.	
64	4	Provision of equipment starts. ● Officially joins OECD.	87	9	● The third ODA mid-term objective is set up.	
	11	● African Development Bank (AfDB) is established.	88	4	Japan Disaster Relief Team is formed. The first country-specific aid study group (Philippines) is formed.	99
65	12	Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers starts.		9	● Law concerning Japan Disaster Relief Team is enacted.	
66	4	Cooperation for medical care and mathematics and science education starts.		1	Kensuke Yanagiya is inaugurated president.	
	11	● Asian Development Bank is established.	89	4	Dispatch of experts from private sectors and aid efficiency promotion program start.	00
67	7	Cooperation for agriculture and development technical cooperation starts.		6	The first Sectoral Study Group on Development Assistance (environment) is formed.	
	8	● Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is established.		6	● The fourth ODA mid-term objective is set up.	
68	7	● Food aid (KR)* starts.		4	● Japan International Cooperation System (JICS) is established.	
69	3	● Grant aid for general projects starts.			● Small-scale grant aid (grass-roots grant aid) and budget subsidy system for NGO activities start.	01
70	4	Research cooperation* starts.		10	Technical cooperation for Eastern Europe starts.	
71	4	Technical training for children of emigrants starts.		11	Environmental guidelines	
72	4	Technical cooperation for Oceania is started.		12	● Japan's ODA results become the top among DAC countries.	02
73	4	● Disaster Relief Program starts.				03
74	8	Japan International Cooperation Agency is established. Shinsaku Hogen is inaugurated president. International Cooperation Program (development investment and financing) and Human Resources Development Program start.	90	4	Dispatch of senior experts starts.	
	3	Third-country training starts (Thai sericulture research and training center).		7	● Repayment of loans from the World Bank is completed.	
	7	● Ministerial meeting for economic cooperation is organized.	91	10	Associate specialists system starts.	
76	4	● The Supporting Organization of JOCV is	92	12	Environmental consideration guidelines	
				1	Evaluation guidelines	
				2	Alumni Association for former experts is formed.	
				2	Technical cooperation for Central Asia starts.	
				6	● Japan's ODA Charter is adopted at the	
					Cabinet meeting.	
					● UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) is held.	
				8	Japan Disaster Relief Team starts transportation of aid materials from the private sector.	
				12	Handbook for WID consideration	
				2	● ICSC changes its name to Japan International Cooperation Centre (JICE).	
				6	Local in-country training* starts. ● The fifth ODA mid-term objective is set up.	
				7	Japan-US Common Agenda is announced.	
				10	● The first Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)	
				8	Kimio Fujita is inaugurated president.	
				1	Emergency relief supplies are granted at the time of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake.	
				3	Dispatch of third-country experts* starts.	
				5	● Emergency grant aid and support for democratization starts.	
				4	Headquarters moves to Shinjuku Maynds Tower. Core support for important policies* starts.	
				5	● DAC new development strategies* are announced.	
				9	The second mid-term Operation Prospect is formulated.	
				3	Task force for operational and organizational reforms	
				4	● Council on ODA Reforms for the 21st Century is held.	
				6	Community Empowerment Program* starts.	
				1	Open recruitment for experts to be dispatched	
					● ODA Council final report is announced.	
				10	● The second Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD II)	
				8	Partnership Program* starts. First team of ODA monitors leaves for Laos and the Philippines.	
					● ODA mid-term policies are formulated.	
				10	● Japan Bank for International Cooperation* is established by integrating OECF and the Export-Import Bank of Japan.	
				1	Structural reforms	
				7	● The Summit Conference of the Leading Industrialized Nations (Kyushu and Okinawa)	
				8	Information Disclosure Management Division is established. Japanese Grant Aid for Human Resources Development Scholarship starts.	
				9	Kunihiko Saito is inaugurated president. ● UN Millennium Summit	
				5	● The second ODA Council, first meeting	
				9	Tatsuo Kawakami is inaugurated president.	
				12	● Japan's administrative reform plan ● The International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan	
				3	● The second ODA council, final report	
				6	● Grant aid for Japanese NGO	
				2	JICA Partnership Program	
				8	● Revision of Japan's ODA Charter (New ODA Charter)	
				10	Japan International Cooperation Agency changes from a special public institution to an independent administrative institution.	

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A

● Accountability

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

● Aftercare cooperation

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

● Aid fatigue

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

● Aid for increase of food production (2KR)

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

B

● Basic design study (B/D)

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

● Basic human needs (BHN)

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

● Bilateral aid

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

● (Convention on) Biological Diversity

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

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

C

● Capacity-building

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

● Common Agenda

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

● Community Empowerment Program

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

● Coordinator

Personnel in charge of negotiations with the recipient country, who contact the related persons, manage funds, etc., in technical cooperation projects, projects involving Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) dispatch, and field dispatch study teams.

● Core support for important policies

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

● Counterparts

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

D

● DAC list

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

● DAC New Development Strategy

A long-term aid strategy for the 21st century adopted by the

Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in May 1996. Japan played a leading role in its formulation. A "new global partnership" to realize common development goals based on a division of responsibility between developing and developed nations was proposed. Goals fall into the three categories of economic welfare, social development, and sustainable environmental potential. Specific targets include reducing the portion of people living in extreme poverty, providing universal primary education in all countries, and reducing infant and maternal mortality.

● Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

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

● Digital divide

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

● Donor

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

E

● Empowerment

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

F

● Food aid (KR)

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

G

● Gender

Differentiation based on social constructs rather than biology.

● Gender mainstreaming

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

● Global issues

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

● Good governance

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

● Graduate nation

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

● Grant aid for rehabilitation

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

● Grant assistance for grassroots projects

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

● Grant element

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

H

● Heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC)

Countries that were defined as the poorest and most heavily indebted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank in 1996. According to the standard of 1993 per-capita GNP of less than US\$695, with a cumulative debt as of 1993 in present value terms, at least 2.2 times the scale of exports or at least 80 percent the size of GNP, 42 countries were assigned HIPC status as of March 2002.

● Human-centered development

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

● Human security

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

● Infrastructure

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

● International Development Association (IDA)

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

● Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)

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

● Japan Center

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

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

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

● JICA Partnership Program with NGOs, Local Governments and Institutes

Under this program JICA commissions Japanese non-governmental

organizations (NGOs), local governments, and universities possessing experience and expertise in this kind of international cooperation to respond to diversifying local needs in developing countries and providing minutely tailored aid to residents at the grass-roots level.

● Junior Professional Officer (JPO)

JPOs are employed under a system of practical training for young Japanese wishing to become full employees of international public service organizations. They are given the opportunity to work for a certain period for international organizations, where it is hoped they will increase their specialized knowledge and gain experience in international activities. JPOs are generally sent for two years to the regional offices of international organizations worldwide.

● Least developed countries (LDC)

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

● Loan assistance

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

● Local costs

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

● Local in-country training

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

● Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR)

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

● Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Eight Development goals to be achieved by 2015, which are based on the Millennium Declaration adopted at the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000: (1) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; (2) Achieve universal primary education; (3) Promote gender* equality and empower women; (4) Reduce child mortality; (5) Improve maternal health; (6) Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases; (7) Ensure environmental sustainability; and (8) Develop a global partnership for development.

● Multilateral aid

A form of ODA involving cooperation with developing countries through provision of funds to the World Bank and international organi-

zations. It gives access to the specialized knowledge, experience, and global aid networks of international organizations, and ensures political neutrality. Many benefits ensue: refugee aid not easily tackled through bilateral aid* can be provided; global environmental issues can be addressed; and effective aid can be provided in cases where there is only inadequate information available on recipient areas and aid methods.

N

● New debt strategy

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

O

● Ownership

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

P

● Package cooperation

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

● Participatory development

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

● Partnership Program

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

● Policy and institutional support

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

● Post-conflict assistance

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

● Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)

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

● Project cycle management

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

● Project design matrix

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

● Project formulation advisor

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

● Project formulation studies

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

● Public participation expert

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

R

● Reproductive health

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

● Research cooperation

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

S

● Sector Program

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

● Senior Advisor

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

● South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

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

● South-South cooperation

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

● Structural adjustment

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

● Sustainable development

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

T

● Technology transfer

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

● Third-country expert

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

● Third-country training

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

● Training participant initiated by local government

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

W

● Women in development (WID)

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

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■Public Participatory Cooperation

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

■Topical and Sectoral Studies

Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects: Basic Education

Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects: Rural Development

Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects: Anti-HIV/AIDS Measures

Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects: Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises

Roads to Democracy and Governance

Study on Development Assistance in Water Sectors: Response to Water Problems in Developing Countries (Summary: Issues and Proposals)

Study for the Environment

Rethinking Poverty Reduction: PRSP and JICA

Sectoral Study on Development Assistance: Women in Development

Sectoral Study on Development Assistance: Development and Education

Sectoral Study on Development Assistance: Participatory Development and Good Governance

Study on Government Decentralization Reforms in Developing Countries

Study on Peacebuilding

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

Basic Study on Information Revolution in Development Assistance

Basic Study on Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

■Country and Region-Specific Aid Studies

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

Country Study for Development Assistance to Mongolia

Second Country Study for Development Assistance to the Philippines

Second Country Study for Development Assistance to the Kingdom of Thailand

Fourth Country Study for Development Assistance to Indonesia

Second Country Study for Development Assistance to Malaysia

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

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

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Country Study for Development Assistance to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Regional Study for Development Assistance to Oceania

Regional Study for Development Assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa

Regional Study for Development Assistance to Southern Africa

Regional Study for Development Assistance to Central and Eastern Europe

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

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

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

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

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

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Technology and Development

■Technical and Training Methods

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

■General Information on Countries and Projects

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A Note on Using the Statistical Appendix CD-ROM

This CD-ROM is an appendix to the JICA Annual Report 2003 and as such contains statistics for fiscal 2002.

1. Contents of this CD-ROM

The contents of this CD-ROM are listed below.

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

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

*2 JICA's statistics for fiscal 2002 are contained in the Data folder.

The statistical data on the CD-ROM utilize FileMaker Developer Tool and are created as a run-time application (Portions of software are ©1984-2003 FileMaker, Inc. All rights reserved.).

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

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

★Please see the included "Help" file in the main menu for usage and simulation.

2. System Requirements

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

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

Windows

- an Intel compatible 486/33 PC
- 32 MB of RAM
- a hard disk with at least 30 MB of free space
- a CD-ROM drive
- Windows 98 or higher, with Internet Explorer 4.0 or Windows NT 4.0 (with Service Pack 3)

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

★This application may not run on a user account on Windows NT 4.0, 2000, or XP. In that case, please use an administrator account.

Mac OS

- a Power Macintosh or Mac OS computer with a PPC 601 processor or higher
- at least 32 MB of RAM
- a hard disk with at least 35 MB of free space
- a CD-ROM drive
- System 8.1 or higher

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

3. Copyrights

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Instructions for Interpreting Statistical Data on the CD-ROM

1. Criteria for Aggregate Totals:

- 1) The project performance figures recorded in the CD-ROM are based on JICA's Statistical Criterion.
- 2) The period covered by the figures is April 1, 1952, to March 31, 2003.
- 3) A fiscal year covers the period from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.
- 4) Notation of country names is based on JICA regulations.
- 5) The field categories are based on JICA's Statistical Criterion (20 fields).
- 6) Data is broken down into the following six regions:
Asia, Middle East, Africa, Latin America, Oceania, and Europe
Notes:
 - a. Until fiscal 1998, eight countries situated in Central Asia and the Caucasus region were classified under Europe; however, from fiscal 1999 these countries were reclassified as part of Asia. For this reason, although the pre-fiscal 1999 figures for the countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus region were included with the totals for Europe in the figures for program performances, from fiscal 1999 these figures are found under Asia.
 - b. Middle East includes data from those countries situated west of Afghanistan and north of the Sahara Desert. Africa includes data from those countries situated south of the Sahara Desert.
- 7) JICA's programs are classified into 13 areas:
 - (a) Acceptance of Technical Training Participants Program (Acceptance of Technical Training Participants and Youth Invitation Program), (b) Overseas Technical Cooperation Program, (c) Technical Cooperation Projects, (d) Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) Program, (e) programs related to the welfare of experts, (f) Recruitment and Training of Qualified Persons Program, (g) Development Study Program, (h) Development Cooperation Program, (i) Grant Aid Program, (j) Program of Promoting Aid Effectiveness and Efficiency, (k) Emigration Service Program, and (l) Program of Promoting Public Participation Cooperation.
- 8) Types of cooperation are separated into eight categories:
 - (a) Acceptance of technical training participants, (b) dispatch of experts, (c) dispatch of study team members, (d) dispatch of JOCV, (e) dispatch of other volunteers, (f) provision of equipment, (g) emigration service, and (h) technical cooperation projects.
- 9) The totals for the performance of programs in a specific fiscal year (based on the budget of the applicable year) include the numbers of participants arriving in Japan during the year (new participants), newly dispatched experts (new experts), study team members (new study team members), members of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (new members of JOCV), and new Japanese emigrants. Accordingly, people who resided in Japan for several continuous years (for example, the specific fiscal year, the next year, and the following year) as well as people working abroad for several continuous years are counted only in the totals for the year that they arrived/departed, and are thus not counted in the totals for the other years (for example, the next year and following year).
- 10) The figures for program performance in fiscal 2002 include the numbers for newly arrived/dispatched persons as well as the num-

bers for persons who remained in Japan or continued to be dispatched abroad (not including Japanese emigrants) from the previous fiscal year.

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

2. Program Performance Figures by Country

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

3. Abbreviations

E/N: Exchange of Notes

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

R/D: Record of Discussions

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



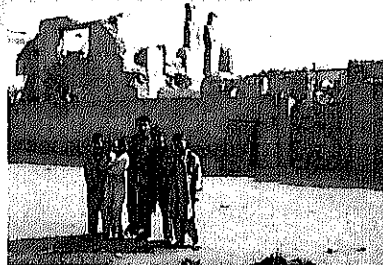
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