



Reference Section ● **Organization and Budget of JICA**

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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 an epoch-making event that established Japan's status as a technical aid-providing country in the international community. Initial technical cooperation started with acceptance of technical training participants from, as well as dispatch of experts to, other Asian countries through commissions made to 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 yearly.

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 technology transfer. More planned technical cooperation programs were implemented as sites for technology transfer after facilities, such as research institutes, educational institutions, and equipment were upgraded with financial assistance.

In the midst of this 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 establishment made a foundation for implementing Japan's technical cooperation programs in a unified form. On the other hand, overseas emigration programs restarted when the San Francisco Peace Treaty came into effect in 1952. Due to a subsequent decrease in the number of Japanese people emigrating, the focus of the programs gradually shifted from dispatching new emigrants to assisting those emigrants already living overseas. In 1963, with the establishment of the Japan Emigration Service, a system was established to consistently dispatch new emigrants and assist emigrants already living overseas.

Japan's high economic growth during the 1960s and 1970s led to an increase in the quantity of Japan's aid, 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.

Though JICA was established as a special public institution, a policy of reforming special public institutions was announced in subsequent deliberations on administrative reforms, followed by a decision to transform JICA into an independent administrative institution in accordance with Japan's administrative reform plan in December 2001. Subsequent to the promulgation of Law No. 136 in December 2002, JICA became an independent administrative institution on October 1 of the following year, and was reorganized into an implementing body for international cooperation, which requires greater results-orientation and accountability.

■ Expansion and Diversification of Programs

JICA's programs in the beginning included technical cooperation, dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV), development investment and financing, emigration service, and training and securing aid personnel. Later, as the Japanese economy developed further and technology advanced, 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 launched, including third-country training (fiscal 1974), research cooperation (fiscal 1977), joint technical cooperation with international organizations (fiscal 1981), acceptance of technical training participants as part of the Look East Policy of Malaysia (fiscal 1982), cooperation with the ASEAN Human Resources Development Center (fiscal 1982), dispatch of skilled workers from the private sector (fiscal 1987), local in-country training (fiscal 1993), dispatch of third-country experts (fiscal 1994), dispatch of private sector advisors (fiscal 1996), acceptance of technical training participants in the welfare sector under the Japan-Latin America Friendship Program (fiscal 1996), capital aid cooperation experts (fiscal

1997), capital aid cooperation senior advisors (fiscal 1997), long-term training participants (fiscal 1999), technical advisors for the implementation of grant aid projects (fiscal 1999), and the JICA Partnership Program (fiscal 2002). When JICA became an independent administrative institution in October 2003, a review of entire programs resulted in the abolishment of development investment and financing, emigration services, settlement programs, and emigration loan programs.

Along with the diversification of programs, 27.2 billion yen of the operating budget at the time of establishment reached 168.9 billion yen in fiscal 2005. Overseas offices increased from 40 at the time of establishment to 92 (described later in detail) in fiscal 2005.

In terms of the number of people involved, the number of training participants accepted increased from 2,169 in fiscal 1974 to 20,089 in fiscal 2004; the number of dispatched experts increased from 513 in fiscal 1974 to 4,340 in fiscal 2004; and the number of JOCVs dispatched increased from 208 in fiscal 1974 to 1,422 in fiscal 2004.

As a result of the expansion of programs, 318,788 training participants have been accepted, and 75,211 experts and 26,951 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 office; 14 overseas offices; nine overseas branches; and 16 JICA/JOVC offices. In fiscal 2005, it consists of 18 departments, three offices, and two secretariats at the headquarters; 12 international centers, three branches, three JOCV training centers, and the Institute for International Cooperation in Japan; 56 overseas offices; 22 JICA/JOVC offices; and 14 JOVC offices.

The headquarters office was previously located in the Shinjuku Mitsui Building (except for a short period 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. These were integrated into one department in 1994 and the operations of the department was discontinued in October 2003, when JICA became an independent administrative institution according to Japan's

administrative reform plan, which was approved 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, etc. 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.

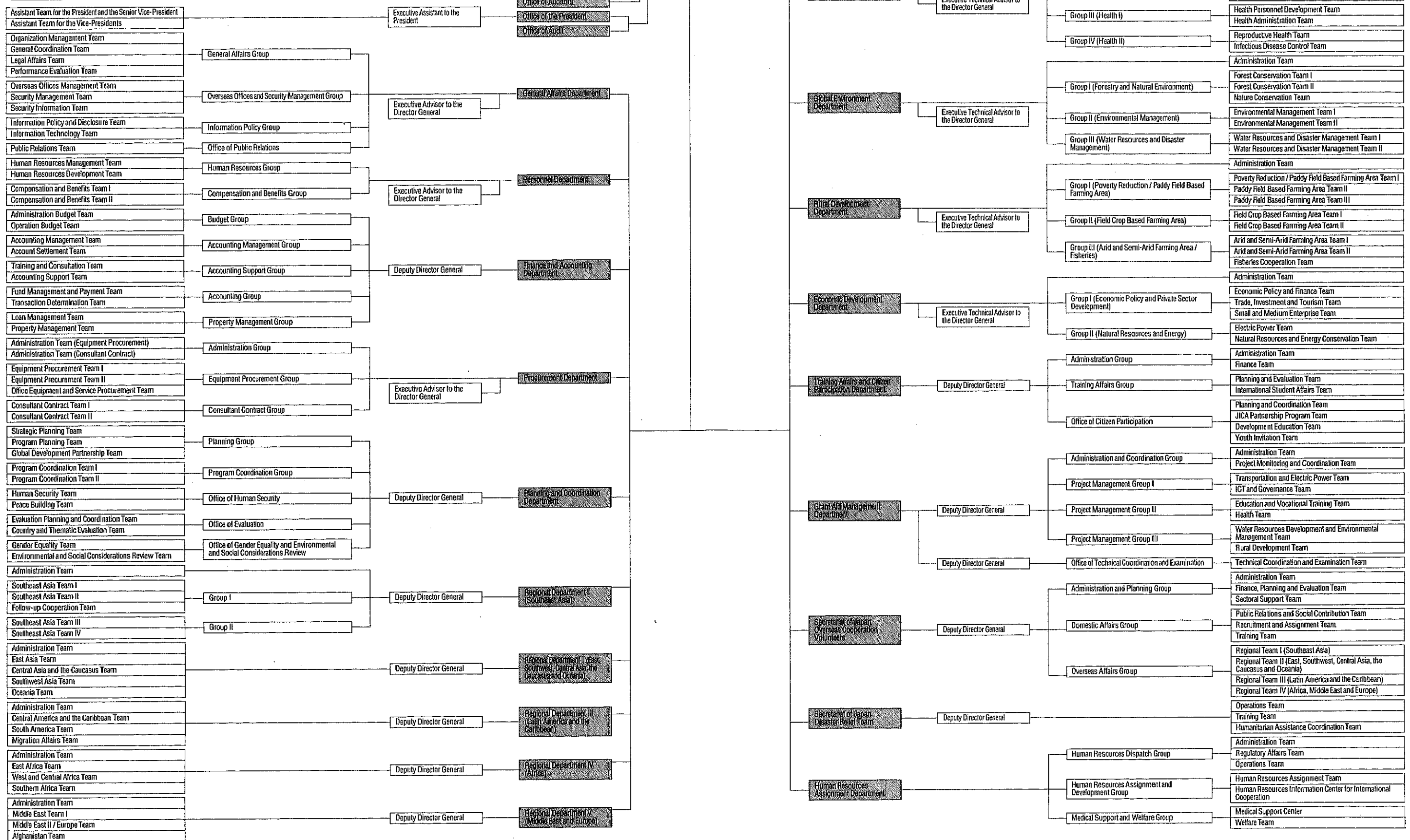
In addition, in April 2004, eight departments in charge of program implementation, which had been categorized by scheme and sector, were reorganized into five departments in terms of development issues such as global environment and human development, which overlap fields horizontally. At the same time, in order to correspond to program implementation, particularly in the Middle East and Africa, four regional departments were reorganized into five departments. As a result, the headquarters consists of 18 departments, three offices, and two secretariats as of fiscal 2005.

As for domestic offices, 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 offices in service of the same area (for example, the Tsukuba International Center was set up by integrating the Tsukuba International Center and the Tsukuba International Agricultural Training Center in 1996), and measures were taken to correspond to structural rationalization (for example, the Nihonmatsu Training Center opened in 1996 to replace the Kansai Branch Office, which was closed). As a result, as of fiscal 2005, domestic offices consist of 12 international centers, three branches, three training centers, and the Institute for International Cooperation.

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 programs expanded. In fiscal 2003, the Afghanistan Office opened. When dispatching JOCVs to countries without a JICA office, a volunteer coordinator is employed. On the other hand, the Latin America Representative Office (located in Brazil) was closed in 1981, as well as offices in Los Angeles, Sudan, Canada, and Brunei Darussalam. As a result, as of fiscal 2005, there are 56 overseas offices, 22 JICA/JOVC offices, and 14 JOVC offices.

Organization

Figure 5-1 FY2005 Organization Chart



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Organization

56 Overseas Offices

Southeast Asia

JICA Indonesia Office
JICA Viet Nam Office
JICA Cambodia Office
JICA Thailand Office
JICA Philippines Office
JICA Malaysia Office
JICA Myanmar Office
JICA Laos Office

East, Southwest, Central Asia, the Caucasus and Oceania

JICA India Office
JICA Sri Lanka Office
JICA China Office
JICA Nepal Office
JICA Pakistan Office
JICA Bangladesh Office
JICA Mongolia Office
JICA Uzbekistan Office
JICA Samoa Office
JICA Papua New Guinea Office
JICA Fiji Office

Latin America and the Caribbean

JICA Argentina Office
JICA Colombia Office
JICA Chile Office
JICA Dominican Republic Office
JICA Panama Office
JICA Paraguay Office
JICA Brazil Office
JICA Peru Office
JICA Bolivia Office
JICA Honduras Office
JICA Mexico Office
JICA USA Office

Africa

JICA Ethiopia Office
JICA Ghana Office
JICA Kenya Office
JICA Zambia Office
JICA Zimbabwe Office
JICA Senegal Office
JICA Cote d'Ivoire Office
JICA Tanzania Office
JICA Nigeria Office
JICA Malawi Office
JICA Madagascar Office
JICA South Africa Office
JICA Mozambique Office

Middle East and Europe

JICA Egypt Office
JICA Tunisia Office
JICA Morocco Office
JICA Afghanistan Office
JICA Saudi Arabia Office
JICA Jordan Office
JICA Syria Office
JICA Turkey Office
JICA Palestine Office
JICA Austria Office
JICA France Office
JICA UK Office

6 Regional Support Offices

JICA Regional Support Office for Asia
JICA Regional Support Office for Oceania
JICA Regional Support Office for Central America and the Caribbean
JICA Regional Support Office for Eastern and Southern Africa
JICA Regional Support Office for West and Central Africa
JICA Regional Support Office for Africa

19 Domestic Offices

International Centers

Sapporo International Center
Obihiro International Center
Tsukuba International Center
Tokyo International Center
Hachioji International Center
Yokohama International Center
Chubu International Center
Osaka International Center
Hyogo International Center
Chugoku International Center
Kyushu International Center
Okinawa International Center

JOCV Training Centers

Nihonmatsu Training Center
Komagane Training Center
Hiroo Training Center

Domestic Branch Offices

Tohoku Branch Office
Hokuriku Branch Office
Shikoku Branch Office

Institute for International Cooperation

History of JICA (1947-2005)

● represents Japan ○ represents the world

47	10	The Emigration Association is established.	5	● The government announces its plan to double ODA in five years.	7	Japan-US Common Agenda is announced.		
50	12	● The Export Bank of Japan is established.	78	4	10	● The first Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)		
51	9	● San Francisco Peace Treaty, the US-Japan Security Treaty	4	Promotion of Implementing Grant Aid Projects starts.	94	8	Kimio Fujita is inaugurated as president.	
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).	79	Industrial Development Cooperation Program starts.	95	1	Emergency relief supplies are granted at the time of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake.	
54	4	The Japan Asian Association is established. Acceptance of technical training participants starts.	79	7	● The government pledges to double ODA in three years (first mid-term objective).	3	Dispatch of third-country experts starts.	
55	10	● Joins the Colombo Plan.	80	4	Technical cooperation for China starts.	5	● Emergency grant aid and support for democratization starts.	
56	4	The Japan Asian Association starts dispatch of experts.	81	12	Assistance for medical care starts as a measure for Thai and Cambodian refugees.	96	4	Headquarters moves to Shinjuku Maynds Tower. Core support for important policies starts.
57	9	Japan Emigration Promotion, Co., Ltd. is established.	82	1	Keisuke Arita is inaugurated as president.	5	● DAC new development strategies are announced.	
58	12	● Joins the United Nations.	82	4	Population and family planning program starts.	9	The second mid-term operation prospect is formulated.	
59	4	Pre-investment survey starts.	81	1	● The government sets up a new (second) mid-term objective for its plan to double ODA in five years.	97	3	Task force for operational and organizational reforms
60	2	● Starts yen loans (for India).	82	3	Japan Medical Team for Disaster Relief (JMDR) is formed.	4	● Council on ODA Reforms for the 21st Century is held.	
61	4	Technical cooperation for Middle East, Africa and Latin America starts. Participates in the Mekong River Basin Development Plan.	83	4	ASEAN human resources center starts cooperation programs.	6	Community Empowerment Program starts.	
62	4	● Overseas Technical Cooperation Center Program starts.	83	2	● Joins African Development Bank (AfDB). ● Brandt Report "Current conditions of the world economies and the North-South problem"	98	1	Open recruitment for experts to be dispatched ● ODA Council final report is announced.
63	3	● Development Aid Group (DAG) is established and Japan joins.	84	10	Institute for International Cooperation opens, senior advisors system is established.	99	10	● The second Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD II)
64	12	● Joins the International Development Association (IDA; the second World Bank).	85	1	● Japan Overseas Cooperative Association is established.	99	8	Partnership Program starts. First team of ODA monitors leaves for Laos and the Philippines.
65	3	● The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan (OECF) is established.	86	4	Youth Invitation Program starts.	10	● ODA mid-term policies are formulated. ● Japan Bank for International Cooperation is established by integrating OECF and the Export-Import Bank of Japan.	
66	9	● Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is established. DAG changes its name to Development Assistance Committee (DAC).	87	9	● The third ODA mid-term objective is set up.	00	1	Structural reforms
67	6	Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA) is established.	87	4	Japan Disaster Relief Team is formed. The first country study committee (Philippines) is formed.	7	● The Summit Conference of the Leading Industrialized Nations (Kyushu and Okinawa)	
68	7	Japan Emigration Service is established.	88	9	● Law concerning Japan Disaster Relief Team is enacted.	8	Information Disclosure Management Division is established.	
69	4	Provision of equipment starts. ● Officially joins OECD.	88	1	Kensuke Yanagiya is inaugurated as president.	9	Japanese Grant Aid for Human Resources Development Scholarship starts.	
70	11	● African Development Bank (AfDB) is established.	89	4	Dispatch of experts from private sector and aid efficiency promotion program start.	9	Kunihiko Saito is inaugurated as president. ● UN Millennium Summit	
71	12	Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers starts.	89	6	The first Sectoral Study Group on Development Assistance (environment) is formed.	01	5	● The second ODA Council, first meeting
72	11	● Asian Development Bank is established.	89	6	● The fourth ODA mid-term objective is set up.	9	Tatsuo Kawakami is inaugurated as president.	
73	7	Cooperation for agriculture and development technical cooperation starts.	89	4	● Japan International Cooperation System (JICS) is established.	12	● Japan's administrative reform plan ● The International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan	
74	8	● Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is established.	90	● Small-scale grant assistance (grant assistance for grassroots project) and budget subsidy system for NGO activities start.	02	3	● The second ODA Council, final report	
75	7	● Food aid (KR) starts.	90	10	Technical cooperation for eastern Europe starts.	6	● Grant aid for Japanese NGO	
76	3	● General grant aid starts.	91	11	Environmental guidelines	2	JICA Partnership Program	
77	4	Research cooperation starts.	91	12	● Japan's ODA results are highest of all DAC countries.	8	● Revision of Japan's ODA Charter (New ODA Charter)	
78	4	Technical training for children of emigrants starts.	92	4	● Japan International Cooperation System (JICS) is established.	9	● The third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III)	
79	4	● Disaster Relief Program starts.	92	● Small-scale grant assistance (grant assistance for grassroots project) and budget subsidy system for NGO activities start.	10	Japan International Cooperation Agency changes from a special public institution to an independent administrative institution. Sadako Ogata is inaugurated as president and announces JICA Mission Statement.		
80	8	Japan International Cooperation Agency is established. Shinsaku Hogen is inaugurated as president.	93	10	Technical cooperation for eastern Europe starts.	03	3	President Ogata announces New JICA Reform Plan.
81	7	● Ministerial meeting for economic cooperation is organized.	93	11	Environmental guidelines	4	JICA organizational reform Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations	
82	4	● The Supporting Organization of JOCV is established.	94	12	● Japan's ODA results are highest of all DAC countries.	9-10	6	Regional Support Offices are opened.
83	7	● Joins the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).	94	4	Dispatch of senior experts starts.	10	Symposium to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Japan's ODA	
84	3	● International Cooperation Service Center (ICSC) is established.	95	7	● Repayment of loans from the World Bank is completed.	12	JDR team is dispatched to the Great Sumatra Earthquake and Indian Ocean Tsunami Disaster.	
85	4	● Aid for Increased Food Production (2KR) starts.	95	10	Associate specialists system starts.	04	3	President Ogata announces New JICA Reform Plan.
86			95	12	Environmental consideration guidelines	4	JICA organizational reform Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations	
87			96	1	Evaluation guidelines	6	Regional Support Offices are opened.	
88			96	2	Alumni Association for former experts is formed.	10	Symposium to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Japan's ODA	
89			97	2	Technical cooperation for Central Asia starts.	12	JDR team is dispatched to the Great Sumatra Earthquake and Indian Ocean Tsunami Disaster.	
90			97	6	● Japan's ODA Charter is adopted at the Cabinet meeting.	05	1	● UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction (Kobe)
91			97	● UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) is held.	3	President Ogata announces the second phase of JICA Reform Plan.		
92			98	8	Japan Disaster Relief Team starts transportation of aid materials from the private sector.			
93			98	12	Handbook for WID consideration			
94			98	2	● ICSC changes its name to Japan International Cooperation Center (JICE).			
95			99	6	Local in-country training starts. ● The fifth ODA mid-term objective is set up.			

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History of JICA

Budget

Financial resources for JICA's budget consist of management grants and funds in trust (from the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries), self-generating revenues, and self-financing. The spending budget for fiscal

2005 totals 168.9 billion yen, or 2.9 billion yen less than that of the previous year. The grant aid program that JICA implements and facilitates has a scale of 104.3 billion yen. The breakdown of the budget for fiscal 2005 is shown in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 Fiscal 2005 Budget

(Unit: millions of yen)

Account		FY2004	FY2005
Revenue	Management grants	162,030	160,077
	Revenue from contracted programs	5,204	4,163
	Interest income on loans of development and financing	265	220
	Interest income on installment sales of settlement	4	4
	Interest income on loans of migration investment and financing	83	75
	Other revenue	2,805	2,881
	Facility charges revenue	2,495	2,571
	Donation	1	1
	Miscellaneous revenue	309	309
	Receipt from facility maintenance fund	1,050	1,097
	Total	171,440	168,616
Expenditure	General administrative expenses	11,333	10,645
	Personnel cost	7,873	7,574
	Administrative cost	3,461	3,071
	Operating expenses	151,321	150,116
	Expenses for program formulation	5,525	5,286
	Expenses for technical cooperation projects	86,826	85,125
	Expenses for grant aid projects	4,770	4,758
	Expenses for public participation based cooperation	26,433	25,902
	Expenses for emigration program	561	525
	Expenses for disaster relief activities	1,344	861
	Expenses for aid-personnel recruitment and training	3,731	3,395
	Expenses for project/program evaluation	927	878
	Expenses for operation support	7,509	8,539
	Expenses for domestic offices	4,123	3,913
	Expenses for overseas offices	9,570	10,934
	Facility maintenance expenses	1,050	1,097
	Contracted program expenses	5,204	4,163
	Facility operating expenses	2,847	2,871
	Expenses for facility operating	2,495	2,571
	Expenses for special support program	352	299
Total	171,755	168,892	

NOTE: 1. Fiscal 2004 budget includes reserve of 842 million yen used for relief for the Great Sumatra Earthquake and Indian Ocean Tsunami Disaster (emergency disaster relief activities).

2. The overall total and the sub-totals for each category are not equal sums since fractions have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Financial Statements

Table 5-3 Balance Sheet (as of March 31, 2005)

(Unit: yen)

Assets		Liabilities and capital	
Item	Amount	Item	Amount
I Current assets	36,949,784,461	I Current liabilities	23,856,319,324
Cash and bank deposits	32,604,417,241	Management grant liabilities	6,562,644,279
Accrued revenues	391,365,529	Accrued payments	16,342,372,026
Inventories	782,348,375	Accrued expense	553,553,135
Stored goods	771,422,316	Lease liabilities	42,935,793
Livestock	10,926,059	Deposit received	349,509,691
Advance payments	1,327,671,141	Others	5,304,400
Prepaid expenses	148,558,229	Suspense receipt	5,304,400
Accrued income	48,055,190		
Others	1,647,368,756	II Fixed liabilities	1,098,645,902
Consignment goods	9,869,367	Property liabilities	1,098,645,902
Suspense payments	865,251	Property management grants	1,059,830,678
Advances paid	1,350,982	Property grants, etc.	38,815,224
Short-term loans of development investment and financing	1,578,018,682		
Allowance for bad debt	-11,713,296	Total liabilities	24,954,965,226
Short-term loans of migration investment and financing	78,714,602		
Allowance for bad debt	-11,197,192	I Capital	88,508,041,131
Short-term installment principal on sales of settlement	1,671,998	Governmental investment	88,508,041,131
Allowance for bad debt	-211,638		
II Fixed assets	73,439,006,187	II Capital surplus	-4,038,494,630
1 Tangible fixed assets	61,545,301,796	Capital surplus	-2,645,176
Buildings	41,532,551,239	Accumulated depreciation not included in expenses	-4,035,849,454
Accumulated depreciation	-3,017,164,747		
Structures	1,467,794,569	III Retained earnings	964,278,921
Accumulated depreciation	-238,105,353	Reserve funds	326,834,676
Machines and equipment	230,786,796	Unappropriated income for the current year	637,444,245
Accumulated depreciation	-104,937,203		
Vehicles and other transportation devices	961,485,838	Total capital	85,439,825,422
Accumulated depreciation	-299,154,661		
Tools, instruments, and fixtures	1,602,371,466	Total liabilities and capital	110,388,790,648
Accumulated depreciation	-459,098,412		
Land	19,825,543,764		
Construction in process	43,228,500		
2 Intangible fixed assets	22,763,242		
Trademarks	5,028,861		
Others	17,734,381		
Telephone subscription rights	12,189,450		
Right to use power plants and other supply facilities	5,544,931		
3 Investment and other assets	11,870,941,149		
Investment in securities	31,006		
Investment in affiliates	428,445,102		
Long-term loans	10,106,296,675		
Long-term loans of development investment and financing	8,549,522,203		
Allowance for bad debt	-82,169,001		
Long-term loans of migration investment and financing	4,436,655,765		
Allowance for bad debt	-2,797,712,292		
Long-term prepaid expenses	20,473,330		
Others	1,315,695,036		
Guarantee money paid	1,313,815,144		
Long-term installment principal on sales of settlement	116,421,874		
Allowance for bad debt	-114,541,982		
Total assets	110,388,790,648		
Total	110,388,790,648	Total	110,388,790,648

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Budget/Financial Statements

Table 5-4 Income Statement (April 1, 2004 - March 31, 2005)

(Unit: yen)

Expenses and losses		Revenues	
Item	Amount	Item	Amount
Ordinary expenses	171,482,401,205	Ordinary revenues	172,202,049,923
Operating expenses	160,372,976,894	Revenues from management grants	164,724,651,778
Expenses for program formulation	6,674,574,344	Revenues from contracted programs	3,623,804,285
Expenses for technical cooperation projects	88,522,118,467	Revenues from development investment and financing	259,812,999
Expenses for grant aid projects	6,038,300,265	Revenues from settlement operations	13,963,889
Expenses for public participation based cooperation	25,787,594,655	Revenues from migration investment and financing	77,742,159
Expenses for emigration program	547,465,243	Revenues from facilities operations	2,106,895,780
Expenses for disaster relief activities	1,720,510,129	Donation revenues	1,382,297
Expenses for aid-personnel recruitment and training	3,625,887,774	Transfer from allowance for bad debt	419,741,337
Expenses for project/program evaluation	689,280,783	Transfer from liabilities for property management grants	164,838,201
Expenses for operation support	7,287,253,640	Transfer from liabilities for property grants	4,838,728
Expenses for domestic offices	4,074,777,618	Financial revenues	23,812,330
Expenses for overseas offices	9,051,114,377	Interest income	23,812,330
Facility operating expenses	2,648,560,708	Miscellaneous profits	598,971,147
Contracted program expenses	3,623,405,304	Gain on foreign exchange	181,594,993
Depreciation costs	82,133,587		
General administrative expenses	11,106,180,656	Non-recurrent profits	643,274
General administrative expenses	11,106,180,656	Profit on sales of fixed assets	643,274
Financial expenses	1,729,098		
Interest expense	1,729,098		
Miscellaneous loss	1,514,657		
Non-recurrent loss	82,847,747		
Loss on retirement of fixed assets	78,057,810		
Loss on sales of fixed assets	4,789,937		
Net income	637,444,245		
Total	172,202,693,197	Total	172,202,693,197

Table 5-5 Cash Flow Statement (April 1, 2004 - March 31, 2005)

(Unit: yen)

I Cash flow from operating activities	
Payment of operating expenses	-144,786,831,445
Payment of operation support expenses	-2,198,747,388
Payment of contracted program expenses	-3,734,104,656
Payment of personnel costs	-16,514,103,769
Other operation payments	-2,034,984,303
Loan interest income	334,787,073
Proceeds from settlement operations	35,116,440
Interest revenues	13,693,530
Installment principal	21,422,910
Revenues from management grants	162,030,200,000
Revenues from contracted programs	3,799,998,510
Revenues from facilities operations	2,108,234,248
Donation revenues	1,382,297
Other revenues	687,050,609
Subtotal	-272,002,384
Interest received	23,812,330
Interest paid	-1,729,098
Cash flow from operating activities	-249,919,152
II Cash flow from investing activities	
Payments for purchase of fixed assets	-1,531,944,281
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets	323,427,579
Payments for loan granting	-607,199,992
Proceeds from long-term loans receivable	2,387,974,608
Payments for time deposits	-23,200,000,000
Proceeds from cashing of negotiable certificates of deposit	20,700,000,000
Cash flow from investing activities	-1,927,742,086
III Cash flow from financing activities	
Repayment of lease liabilities	-47,674,702
Cash flow from financing activities	-47,674,702
IV Effect of exchange rate fluctuation on funds	104,058,857
V Net decrease in funds	-2,121,277,083
VI Funds at beginning of year	5,625,694,324
VII Funds at end of year	3,504,417,241

Table 5-6 Schedule Concerning Profit Appropriation

(Unit: yen)

I Unappropriated income for the current year		637,444,245
Total income for the current year	637,444,245	
II Appropriation of Income		
Reserve funds	637,444,245	
	637,444,245	637,444,245

Table 5-7 Administrative Service Operation Cost Statement (April 1, 2004 - March 31, 2005)

(Unit: yen)

I Business expenses			164,256,884,462
Expenses on income statement			
Operating expenses	160,372,976,894		
General expenses	11,106,180,656		
Financial expenses	1,729,098		
Miscellaneous loss	1,514,557		
Loss on retirement of fixed assets	78,057,810		
Loss on sales of fixed assets	4,789,937	171,565,248,952	
(Deduction) Self revenues, etc.			
Revenues from contracted programs	-3,623,804,285		
Revenues from development investment and financing	-259,812,999		
Revenues from settlement operations	-13,963,889		
Revenues from migration investment and financing	-77,742,159		
Revenues from facilities operations	-2,106,895,780		
Donation revenues	-1,382,297		
Transfer from allowance for bad debt	-419,741,337		
Financial revenues	-23,812,330		
Miscellaneous profits	-598,971,147		
Loss on foreign exchange	-181,594,993		
Profit on sales of fixed assets	-643,274	-7,308,364,490	
II Accumulated depreciation not included in expenses			2,709,021,049
III Estimated increase in retirement benefit not included in allowance			-1,330,454,481
IV Opportunity cost			
Governmental investments and other opportunity costs			1,132,597,287
V Administrative service operation cost			166,768,048,317

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Significant Accounting Policies

1. Standards for reporting revenues from management grants

Revenue Recognition Standard Based on Accrued Expense is applied. Since stored supplies necessary for emergency disaster relief activities are significant as inventory, when purchasing stored supplies, the management grant liabilities are transferred to liabilities for the property management grants, which will be reported as revenue as transfer from liabilities for property management grants when providing them to the governments of affected countries.

As stated in the Change in Accounting Procedures, the method of recognizing revenue with regard to stored supplies necessary for emergency relief activities has been changed.

2. Depreciation methods

1) Tangible fixed assets

Straight-line method.

The useful lives of major assets are as follows:

Buildings: 2 - 50 years

Structures: 1 - 39 years

Machines and equipment: 1 - 20 years

Vehicles and other transportation devices: 1 - 6 years

Tools, instruments, and fixtures: 1 - 18 years

The estimated depreciation costs for specific depreciable assets (Accounting standard for Independent Administrative Institution No.86) are directly deducted from the capital surplus and reported as accumulated depreciation not included in expenses.

2) Intangible fixed assets

Straight-line method.

3. Standard for appropriation of allowances and estimation in relation to retirement benefits

The allowance for retirement benefits is not provided for lump-sum severance, since the financial source is secured by management grants.

The allowance for retirement benefits is not provided for pension benefits from Employees' Pension Funds, since the financial source for EPF's insurance fees and reserve shortfall is secured by management grants.

The estimated increase in retirement benefits not included in allowance as shown in the Administrative Service Operation Cost Statement, is reported as current-year allowance for retirement benefits which has been calculated according to the Accounting standard No. 38.

Due to a change in the computation method for lump-sum severance from a service-period basis to a retirement-benefits point system, the projected benefit obligation could not maintain a high standard of credibility. The agency therefore has decided to compute the estimated increase in retirement benefits not included in the allowance for lump-sum severance based on necessary payment at the end of the term rather than use the conventional method.

4. Basis and standard for appropriation of allowances, etc.

Allowance for bad debts

To provide for loan loss, JICA records the estimated default amount, taking account of the actual loss rate for ordinary loans and specific collectibility of doubtful loans, etc.

5. Standards and methods for the valuation for securities

1) Investment in associated companies

Cost method as determined by the total-average cost

2) Other securities (non-marketable)

Cost method as determined by the total-average cost

6. Standards and methods for the valuation of inventories

Stored goods

Cost method as determined by the FIFO method

7. Translation standard of foreign currency assets and liabilities into yen

Foreign currency money claims and liabilities are translated into the yen with the spot exchange rate as of the fiscal year end, and the exchange differences are recognized as profit or loss.

8. Standards for computing opportunity costs in Administrative Service Operation Cost Statement

Interest rate used to compute opportunity costs concerning central and local governments' investments, etc.

1.320% in reference to the yield of 10-year fixed-rate JGB as of March 31, 2005

9. Accounting for lease transactions

The same accounting method as ordinary transactions is applied to the finance lease transactions with a total lease fee of 3 million yen or more.

The same accounting method as ordinary rental transactions is applied to the finance lease transactions with a total lease fee of less than 3 million yen.

10. Accounting for consumption taxes

Consumption taxes are included in the amounts on the financial statements.

11. Change in accounting procedures

Previously, stored supplies necessary for emergency relief activities were accounted as revenue when purchased. From this current term, the management grant liabilities are transferred to liabilities for the property management grants, which will be reported as revenue as transfer from liabilities for property management grants when providing them to the governments of affected countries.

This change has been adopted because based on transactions this year, it was determined that stored supplies necessary for emergency relief activities cause the ending balance to fluctuate depending on the time of the disaster and are thus deemed significant as inventory.

As a result, compared to the balances of the previous year when the same standard was applied, revenues from management grants decreased by 338,393,956 yen and ordinary profit, net income and total income for the current year decreased by 225,126,397 yen, respectively.

Notes

Notes to the Balance Sheet

Estimated retirement benefits to be provided from management grants

27,608,226,044 yen

A. Breakdown of retirement benefit costs

	FY2004
1) Retirement benefit obligation	-37,171,365,592
2) Plan assets	9,563,139,548
3) Accrued retirement benefit costs 1) + 2)	-27,608,226,044
4) Difference at the change of accounting standards	0
5) Unrecognized actuarial differences	0
6) Unrecognized past service obligation (decrease in liabilities)	0
7) Net reported amount on Balance Sheet 3) + 4) + 5) + 6)	-27,608,226,044
8) Prepaid pension costs	0
9) Allowance for retirement benefits 7) - 8)	-27,608,226,044

B. Breakdown of pension expenses

	FY2004
1) Service cost	917,020,000
2) Interest cost	460,197,500
3) Expected return on plan assets	0
4) Amortization of past service obligation	0
5) Amortization of actuarial differences	-141,647,063
6) Others (premiums collected for Employees' Pension Fund)	-274,452,018

C. Computation basis for retirement benefit obligation, etc.

	FY2004
1) Discount rate Retirement pension	2.0%
2) Periodic allocation method for expected retirement	Periodic fixed-amount benefits method
3) Amortization period for actuarial differences	1
4) Others (Amortization period of differences at the change of accounting standards; actual return rate, etc.)	1

Notes to Cash Flow Statement

The funds shown in the cash flow statements are cash, deposit accounts, and checking accounts.

1) Relation between the BOY balance of funds and the amounts of balance sheet accounts

(Unit: yen)

	(as of March 31, 2005)
Cash and deposit	32,604,417,241
Time deposit	-23,200,000,000
Certificate deposit	-5,900,000,000
Ending balance of funds	3,504,417,241

2) Description of significant non-financial transactions

There is no no-fund transaction that may significantly affect the cash flow after the fiscal year ends.

Notes to Administrative Service Operation Cost Statement

Loan employees from governments who are counted for opportunity costs

Of the estimated increase in retirement bonus not included in the allowance, 27,501,100 yen was recognized as the current-year increase of allowance for retirement and severance for 41 loan employees according to JICA's internal regulations.

Profit and loss on equity method, etc.

JICA does not prepare consolidated financial statements since it has no subsidiaries. The profit and loss on equity method, etc. concerning its affiliated companies are as follows (Unit: thousands of yen).

- 1) Investment in affiliated companies: 428,445
- 2) Investment on equity method: 466,056
- 3) Return on investment on equity method: 4,571

Significant debt burden

N/A

Significant subsequent events

N/A

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Overview of Domestic Offices

The following table contains an overview of domestic offices, including international centers and training centers.

Name	Location	Year opened	Accommodation capacity	Accommodation eligibility	Prefectures covered
Institute for International Cooperation	10-5 Ichigaya Honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8433 TEL: 03-3269-2911	1983	70	Technical training participants	—
Sapporo International Center	4-25 Minami, Hondori 16-chome, Shiroishi-ku, Sapporo City, Hokkaido 003-0026 TEL: 011-866-8333	1995	97	Technical training participants	Hokkaido (South, North)
Obihiro International Center	1-2 Nishi 20-jo Minami 6-chome, Obihiro City, Hokkaido 080-2470 TEL: 0155-35-1210	1995	48	Technical training participants	Hokkaido (East)
Tsukuba International Center	3-6 Koyadai, Tsukuba City, Ibaraki Prefecture 305-0074 TEL: 029-838-1111	1996*	195	Technical training participants	Ibaraki
Tokyo International Center	49-5 Nishihara 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151-0066 TEL: 03-3485-7051	1985	446	Technical training participants	Tokyo (23 wards), Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Niigata
Hachioji International Center	31-2 Akatsuki-cho 2-chome, Hachioji City, Tokyo 192-0043 TEL: 0426-26-5411	1976	97	Technical training participants	Tokyo (excluding 23 wards), Yamanashi
Yokohama International Center	3-1 Shinko 2-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture 231-0001 TEL: 045-663-3251	2002	108	Technical training participants, senior volunteers for overseas Japanese communities, Japanese emigrant training participants	Kanagawa
Chubu International Center	2-73 Kamenoi, Meito-ku, Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture 465-0094 TEL: 052-702-1391	1971	86	Technical training participants	Shizuoka, Aichi, Gifu, Mie
Osaka International Center	25-1 Nishitoyokawa-cho, Ibaraki City, Osaka Prefecture 567-0058 TEL: 072-641-6900	1994	290	Technical training participants	Shiga, Kyoto, Nara, Osaka, Wakayama
Hyogo International Center	5-2 Wakihamma Kalgandori 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Kobe City, Hyogo Prefecture 651-0073 TEL: 078-261-0341	2002	96	Technical training participants	Hyogo
Chugoku International Center	3-1 Kagamiyama 3-chome, Higashi Hiroshima City, Hiroshima Prefecture 739-0046 TEL: 082-421-6300	1997	48	Technical training participants	Okayama, Hiroshima, Shimane, Tottori, Yamaguchi
Kyushu International Center	2-1 Hirano 2-chome, Yahata Higashi-ku, Kitakyushu City, Fukuoka Prefecture 805-8505 TEL: 093-671-6311	1989	145	Technical training participants	All-Kyushu
Okinawa International Center	1143-1 Aza Maeda, Urasoe City, Okinawa Prefecture 901-2552 TEL: 098-876-6000	1985	128	Technical training participants	Okinawa
Niigata Training Center	4-2 Aza Nagasaka, Nagata, Niigata City, Fukushima Prefecture 964-8558 TEL: 0243-24-3200	1994	204	JOCVs, technical training participants	Fukushima
Komagane Training Center	15 Akaho, Komagane City, Nagano Prefecture 399-4117 TEL: 0265-82-6151	1979	238	JOCVs	Nagano
Hiroo Training Center	2-24 Hiroo 4-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-0012 TEL: 03-3400-7717	1968	55	JOCVs	—
Tohoku Branch Office	15F Sendai Daiichi Seimei Tower Bldg., 6-1 Ichiban-cho 4-chome, Aoba-ku, Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture 980-0811 TEL: 022-223-5151	—	—	—	Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata
Hokuriku Branch Office	3F Kanazawa Park Bldg., 1-1 Hirooka 3-chome, Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture 920-0031 TEL: 076-233-5931	—	—	—	Toyama, Fukui, Ishikawa
Shikoku Branch Office	13F 114 Bldg., 5-1 Kamel-cho, Takamatsu City, Kagawa Prefecture 760-0050 TEL: 087-833-0901	—	—	—	All-Shikoku

*Year of organizational reform

Overseas Offices

● Asia

■ **JICA Bangladesh Office**
UDA Y TOWER (7th Floor), Plot No.57 & 57A,
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BANGLADESH
(Banani P.O.Box No.9030, Dhaka-1213, BANGLADESH)
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■ **JICA Cambodia Office**
House No.440A+448A, Eo, Monivong Blvd.,
Sangkat Tonle Bassac,
Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh, CAMBODIA
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■ **JICA China Office**
Room No.1111, Beijing Fortune Building,
5 Dong San Huan Bei-Lu,
Chao Yang District, Beijing 100004,
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
TEL+86-10-6590-9250

■ **JICA India Office**
3A, 3rd Floor, Lotus Towers Community Centre,
New Friends Colony, New Delhi-110065, INDIA
TEL+91-11-5167-2580

■ **JICA Indonesia Office**
Plaza B II Tower II 27th Floor, Jl. M.H. Thamrin 51,
Jakarta 10350, INDONESIA
TEL+62-21-390-7533

■ **JICA Laos Office**
Sihom Commerce Center Building No.006, 3rd Floor,
Luangprabang Rd. Ban Sihom, Vientiane, LAO PDR
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TEL+856-21-241100

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

■ **JICA Mongolia Office**
Bodi Tower 7th Floor, Sukhbaatar Square 3, Ulaanbaatar,
MONGOLIA
(Central P.O.Box 682, Ulaanbaatar 211213, MONGOLIA)
TEL+976-11-325939

■ **JICA Myanmar Office**
#701, 7th Floor, Sakura Tower, No.339,
Bogyoke Aung San Road, Kyauktada Township, Yangon,
MYANMAR
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(c/o Technical Cooperation Section, Embassy of Japan, No.
100, Natomaik Road, Yangon, MYANMAR, P.O. Box 841)
TEL+95-1-255473-6

■ **JICA Nepal Office**
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Lalitpur, NEPAL
(P.O.Box 450, Kathmandu, NEPAL)
TEL+977-1-5552711

■ **JICA Pakistan Office**
COMSATS Building, 3rd Floor, Shahrat-e-Jamhuriat G-5/2,
Islamabad, PAKISTAN
(P.O.Box 1772 Islamabad, PAKISTAN)
TEL+92-51-2829473-8

■ **JICA Philippines Office**
40th Floor, Yuchengco Tower RCBC Plaza, Ayala Avenue,
Makati City, PHILIPPINES
(P.O.Box 1026, Makati Central Post Office, PHILIPPINES)
TEL+63-2-889-7119

■ **JICA Sri Lanka Office**
Green Lanka Tower, 5th Floor, 46/46, Nawam Mawatha,
Colombo-2, SRI LANKA
(P.O.Box No.2068, Colombo, SRI LANKA)
TEL+94-11-2303700

■ **JICA Thailand Office**
1674/1 New Petchburi Road, Bangkok 10320, THAILAND
TEL+66-2-251-1655

■ **JICA Uzbekistan Office**
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Amir Temur Str., Tashkent 700084, UZBEKISTAN
TEL+998-71-120-7966-7

■ **JICA Viet Nam Office**
16th Floor, Office Tower, Daeha Business Center,
360 Kim Ma Street, Ba Dinh District, Hanoi, VIET NAM
TEL+84-4-8315005-8

● Oceania
■ **JICA Fiji Office**
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(JICA Private Mail Bag, Suva, FIJI)
TEL+679-330-2522

■ **JICA Papua New Guinea Office**
Second Floor, Garden City, Angau Drive, Boroko, N.C.D.,
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
(P.O.Box 6639, Boroko, N.C.D., PAPUA NEW GUINEA)
TEL+675-325-1699

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

● Latin America
■ **JICA Argentine Office**
JICA Oficina en Argentina
Maipú 1300 piso 21 C.1006ACT Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA
TEL+54-11-4312-8901

■ **JICA Bolivia Office**
Agencia de Cooperación Internacional del Japon en BOLIVIA
Av.Victor Sanjinés No.2678 Edif. Barcelona Piso 5-Plaza
España, La Paz, BOLIVIA
(Cajón Postal No.11447 La Paz, BOLIVIA)
TEL+591-2-2422221

■ **JICA Brazil Office**
Eseritório Anexo da Embaixada do Japão
JICA Brasil Office
SCS - Quadra 01 - Bloco "F" Ed. Camargo Corrêa 12º
andar 70397-900 - Brasília - DF - BRASIL
(Caixa Postal, 09942, Cep 70.040 - Brasília - DF -
BRASIL)
TEL+55-61-3321-6465

■ **JICA Chile Office**
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(Casilla 46137, Correo 9, Santiago, CHILE)
TEL+56-2-208-9990

■ **JICA Colombia Office**
JICA Oficina en Colombia
Carrera 7, No.73-55, Edificio Ultra Bursátiles, Piso 13,
Bogotá D.C., COLOMBIA
(Apartado Aéreo No. 90861, Bogotá D.C., COLOMBIA)
TEL+57-1-312-1117

■ **JICA Dominican Republic Office**
JICA Oficina en la República Dominicana
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■ **JICA Honduras Office**
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■ **JICA Mexico Office**
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Ejército Nacional No. 418-201, Col. Chapultepec Morales
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■ **JICA Panama Office**
JICA Oficina en Panamá
Edificio World Trade Center Panamá, Piso-4, Calle 53 E,
Urbanización Marbella, Ciudad de Panamá,
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(Apartado 0832-00900, World Trade Center Panamá,
Panamá, REPUBLICA DE PANAMA)
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■ **JICA Afghanistan Office**
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World Trade Center 10th Floor, 1191 Corniche El Nile St.,
Boulaq., Cairo, EGYPT
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■ **JICA Jordan Office**
Fountain Plaza, Abdel Rahim Haj-Mohammad Street, Sweifleh,
Amman, JORDAN
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TEL+962-6-5858921-3

■ **JICA Morocco Office**
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6, Rue Rif, Route des Zaërs, Souissi,
Rabat, MAROC
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■ **JICA Saudi Arabia Office**
Economic Section, Annex of Japanese Embassy Block No.55,
Amer Ibn Aws Street, Al-Raed District, Riyadh,
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■ **JICA Syria Office**
No.28 Al Mahdi Bin Baraka Street, Abou Roumaneh,
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■ **JICA Tunisia Office**
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● Africa
■ **JICA Côte d'Ivoire Office**
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(c/o JOCV Burkina Faso Office, 01 B.P. 1484 Ouagadougou
01, BURKINA FASO)

■ **JICA Ethiopia Office**
Woreda 18, Kebele 36, House No.676/05, Addis Ababa,
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TEL+251-11-5504755

■ **JICA Ghana Office**
Millennium Heights Building 4th Floor, 14 Liberation Link,
Airport Commercial Area, Accra, GHANA
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■ **JICA Kenya Office**
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■ **JICA Malawi Office**
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■ **JICA Mozambique Office**
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■ **JICA Nigeria Office**
2nd Floor AP Plaza, Adetokunbo Ademola Crescent, Wuse II,
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■ **JICA Senegal Office**
JICA Bureau au Sénégal
20, Ave. Léopold Sédar Senghor, Immeuble ABM- 5ème Etage,
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Reference
Section

Overview of Domestic Offices/JICA Overseas Offices, etc.

JICA South Africa Office
Lobby 2, 1st Floor Bank Forum Building,
Chr. Fehrsen & Veale Streets, New Muckleneuk,
0181 Pretoria, SOUTH AFRICA
(P.O. Box 14068 Hatfield 0028, Pretoria, SOUTH AFRICA)
TEL+27-12-346-4493

JICA Tanzania Office
3rd Floor, Barclays House, Ohio Street, Dar es Salaam,
TANZANIA
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JICA Zambia Office
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JICA Zimbabwe Office
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Europe
JICA Austria Office
Dr. Karl Lueger-Ring 10, 5th Floor, A-1010 Wien, AUSTRIA
(Dr. Karl Lueger-Ring 10, A-1010 Wien, AUSTRIA)
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TEL+1-202-293-2334

JICA/JOCV Offices

Asia
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Same as JICA Thailand Office

JICA Regional Support Office for Oceania
Same as JICA Fiji Office

**JICA Regional Support Office for Central
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JICA Regional Support Office for Africa
Same as JICA South Africa Office

International Cooperation Movements in FY 2004

World Events	Events in Japan	JICA's movements
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2004

May

- EU expands to 25 countries. (1st)

June

- G8 Summit at Sea Island, US (6th-10th)

July

- International AIDS Conference in Thailand (11th-16th)

August

- Athens Olympic Games (13th-29th)

September

- Chinese President Jiangemin resigns. (19th)

October

- Wangari Maathai wins Nobel Peace Prize. (8th)
- Afghanistan presidential election (9th)

November

- US President George W. Bush reelected (2nd)
- PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat dies. (11th)

December

- The Great Sumatra Earthquake and Indian Ocean Tsunami (26th)

April

- Japanese citizens abducted in Iraq (8th, 14th)

May

- Japanese hostage killed in Iraq (27th)

July

- Sacred sites and pilgrimage routes in the Kii Mountain Range added to UNESCO's World Heritage List (1st)

August

- Japan wins an all-time high of 37 medals at the Athens Olympic Games.

September

- Professional baseball leagues hold their first strike against proposed realignment. (17th)

October

- A record number of 10 typhoons hit Japan.
- The 50th Anniversary of Japan's ODA
- Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake (23rd)
- Japanese abducted in Iraq, kidnappers demand the withdrawal of the Japan Self-Defense Forces (27th)

November

- New notes issued (¥1,000, ¥5,000, and ¥10,000) (1st)

April

- Personnel system reform
- Restructuring of headquarters
- The Emperor and Empress visit JICA Yokohama. (8th)
- President Ogata visits four African countries. (25th-May 15)

August

- Kimiko Date and Tsuyoshi Kitazawa inaugurated as JICA's official supporters (1st)

September

- Six regional support offices open. (September-October)

October

- 50th anniversary program of Japan's ODA Stage play titled "The Wind Never Blows" starts. (3rd)
- Symposium to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Japan's ODA titled "International Cooperation in 21st Century" (14th)
- The first overseas training for newly recruited staff

November

- Acquisition of ISO 14001 certification (10th)
- Career fair for the people willing to work in international cooperation (21st)
- President Ogata visits Mexico. (11th-16th)

December

- President Ogata visits Afghanistan. (6th-12th)
- Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) teams to the affected areas of the Great Sumatra Earthquake and Indian Ocean Tsunami Disaster (27th-)

2005

January

- Mahmoud Abbas wins the presidential election of the Palestine National Authority. (9th)

February

- The King of Nepal dismisses the government and declares a nationwide state of emergency. (1st)

January

- UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction held in Kobe (18th-22nd)

February

- Chubu International Airport, Centrair, opens. (17th)
- NHK Chairman resigns over a series of scandals. (25th)

March

- Aichi Expo opens. (25th-September 25th)

February

- Conclusion of partnership agreement with Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine (10th)

March

- The JICA Publicity Award 2004 announced (14th)
- The second phase of JICA Reform Plan announced (25th)
- President Ogata visits South Africa. (28th-April 1st)
- Aftershocks of the Sumatra earthquake: dispatch of JDR teams to Nias Island, Indonesia (30th-)

Development Assistance Terminology and JICA Terminology

A

● **Accountability**

Responsibility to furnish adequate and accurate explanations to Japanese citizens and the people of a partner 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 ex-participants.

● **Aid coordination**

In order to use aid funds effectively, a number of donor countries coordinate their aid methods in the delivery of cooperation while sharing development strategies with a recipient country.

● **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)**

Generally, based on JICA's B/D, decisions on matters such as suitability and content of Japan's Grant Aid Programs are made by the Japanese government. 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 partner.

● **(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.

● **Capacity development**

Process by which a developing country strengthens its own capacity in order to solve development issues. In contrast to capacity-building, whose aim is to build capacity from outside, capacity development refers to the endogenous process of building, strengthening, and maintaining capacity by a developing country.

● **Common Agenda**

Global issues such as the environment, population, and HIV/AIDS, jointly stipulated and addressed by Japan and the US until 2001.

● **Coordinator**

Personnel in charge of negotiations with the partner 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.

● **Counterparts**

Local technicians 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 areas subject to 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, countries that were once part of the 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 countries 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 exchanges 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 2004, 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 solu-

tion.

● **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**

A developing country 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. Additional aid is given within the framework of grant aid for general projects in such cases.

● **Grant assistance for grassroots projects and human security 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 (HIPCs)**

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 in value terms, at least 2.2 times the scale of exports or at least 80% 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 center of development and direct our economies to meet human needs more effectively" and clearly indicates its view that "human-centered development" should be pursued.

● **Human security**

This term was used in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s Human Development Report of 1994. Human security applies to the individual, who should be free from

the threat of starvation, disease, and repression due to race or belief. The UNDP classifies human security into the seven categories of food, health, environment, the individual, regional communities, politics, and the economy.

I

● Infrastructure

Various forms of fundamentals for 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.

● Input

Funds, human resources, technology, materials, equipment, etc., that are used for development in developing countries.

● 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 1960. Membership is restricted to World Bank member nations, of which there were 165 as of June 2005.

J

● Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)

A special public institution founded in October 1999 through the merger of the Export-Import Bank of Japan and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), presently an independent administrative institution. 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-Net

Network-type international cooperation that provides distance lectures and training in remote countries and areas employing information and communication technology such as TV conferencing, multimedia materials, and the Internet.

L

● Least developed countries (LDC)

An income-based classification of developing countries employed by the UN 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 partner 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

The aim of this JICA training program is to further transfer and disseminate skills in developing countries. Former participants in Japanese technical cooperation play a central role in implementing training for local participants in their own countries.

M

● Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR)

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

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

N

● NERICA rice

A hybrid of African rice and Asian rice containing traits of both strains. It is expected to contribute to food security in Africa, a region with a harsh environment. NERICA is an abbreviated name for New Rice for Africa.

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 coun-

tries) 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 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 require 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.

● Peacebuilding

Comprehensive process to achieve peace in an area of conflict. It consists of a cycle of conflict prevention, emergency humanitarian relief, restoration and reconstruction assistance, prevention of recurrence of conflicts, and full-scale development support.

● Policy and institutional support

Various types of support to a country making the transition to a market economy in relation to expertise in the creation and operation of an economy and systems, as well as the human resources development involved for smooth transition and democratization. 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 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 security.

● Poverty

Though the definition of poverty differs among donor countries and agencies, poverty is commonly defined as annual per capita income that falls below the minimum level necessary for daily sustenance (according to the World Bank) and in terms of quality-of-life and social factors other than income (according to UNDP).

● 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.

● Primary health care

Basic health care easily accessible to the residents of a regional society.

● Program approach

Aid method that organically combines a group of related projects.

● Project cycle management

Participatory development method that 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 partner 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 partner government and related organizations, and support may be provided for drafting requests.

● Public participation expert

An expert dispatched to a developing country to introduce 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).

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. However, the developing countries have diversified and it is recognized 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 countries ("South-South cooperation") has been encouraged by institutions such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

● Sub-Saharan Africa

Countries located south of the Sahara Desert in Africa, which accounts for 47 of the continent's 53 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

● 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.

● Transfer of technology

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.

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- Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects: Agricultural and Rural Development (2005)
- Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects: Higher Education (2004)
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Note: The above publications and materials can be viewed at the JICA Library, which is located in the Institute for International Cooperation (Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo), or on JICA's website. Other reports are available for viewing at the JICA Library.

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Reference
Section

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A Note about the Use of the Statistical Appendix CD-ROM

This CD-ROM is an appendix to the JICA Annual Report 2005 and contains statistics from fiscal 2004 for JICA and cumulative statistics for JICA and former organization.

1 Contents of this CD-ROM

The contents of this CD-ROM are listed below.

- Readme.txt *1
- Data (Folder) *2 *3

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

*2 JICA's statistics for fiscal 2004 are contained in the Data folder.

*3 "ann2005e.pdf", a list of projects implemented in fiscal 2004, is included. Adobe Reader is needed to read this file.

The statistical data on the CD-ROM utilize FileMaker Developer Tool and are created as a run-time application (Portions of software are ©1984-2005 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
- 128 MB of RAM
- Hard disk with at least 60 MB of free space
- CD-ROM drive
- Windows 98, Windows 2000 or higher, with Internet Explorer 5.0 or higher.

Note: This application may not run on a user account on Windows 2000, or XP. In such cases, please use an administrator account.

Macintosh

- Power Macintosh or Mac OS computer with a PPC 601 processor or higher
- At least 128 MB of RAM
- Hard disk with at least 60 MB of free space
- CD-ROM drive
- System 8.1 or higher

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

3 Running the Application and Search Function

Windows / Macintosh

Double click on "Main.EXE" in the "Data" folder, and the main menu will be displayed. Refer to "Help" on the main menu for instructions on how to run a search. Be sure to read "Readme.txt" as well.

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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, 2005.
- 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, North America and 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 26 areas:
(a) Acceptance of technical training participants, (b) Dispatch of technical cooperation experts, (c) Development study projects, (d) Provision of technical cooperation equipment, (e) Project-type Technical Cooperation, (f) Welfare of experts, (g) Aid-personnel recruitment and training, (h) Development cooperation, (i) Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, (j) Grant Aid Projects, (k) Emigration Program, (l) Youth Invitation Program, (m) Disaster relief activities, (n) Program formulation, (o) Follow-up activities, (p) Technical cooperation projects, (q) Public participation based cooperation, (r) Project/program evaluation, (s) Overseas development study, (t) Natural resource development study, (u) Overseas agricultural development study, (v) Non-grant technical cooperation, (w) Expenses for operation support, (x) Expenses for domestic offices, (y) Expenses for overseas offices, (z) Overseas education for science education
 - 8) Types of cooperation are separated into eight categories:
(a) Acceptance of technical training participants, (b) dispatch of experts, (c) dispatch of study teams, (d) dispatch of JOCV, (e) dispatch of other volunteers, (f) provision of equipment, (g) emigration service, and (h) others.
 - 9) The total number of people who participated in the programs is the sum of all the persons who participated in each fiscal year since the cooperation scheme started. The figure for each fiscal year contains the number of participants who arrived in Japan (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 concerned 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 2004 include the numbers for newly arrived/dispatched persons as well as the numbers 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 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.

This CD-ROM is available for loan at libraries and other relevant facilities

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Instructions for Interpreting Statistical Data on the CD-ROM

Japan International Cooperation Agency
Annual Report 2005 Statistical Appendix

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