



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. The 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 after upgrading facilities, such as research institutes and educational institutions, which are sites for technology transfer, and equipment 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 of the operating budget at the time of establishment increased to ¥168.9 billion in fiscal 2005. Overseas offices increased from 40 at the time of establishment to 92 (described later in detail) in fiscal 2003.

In terms of the number of people involved, the number of training participants accepted increased from 2,169 in fiscal 1974 to 24,504 in fiscal 2005; the number of dispatched experts increased from 513 in fiscal 1974 to 3,488 in fiscal 2005; and the number of JOCVs dispatched increased from 208 in fiscal 1974 to 1,804 in fiscal 2005.

As a result of the expansion of programs, 320,046 training participants have been accepted, and 78,699 experts and 28,755 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 consisted 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 JOCV 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 were 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.

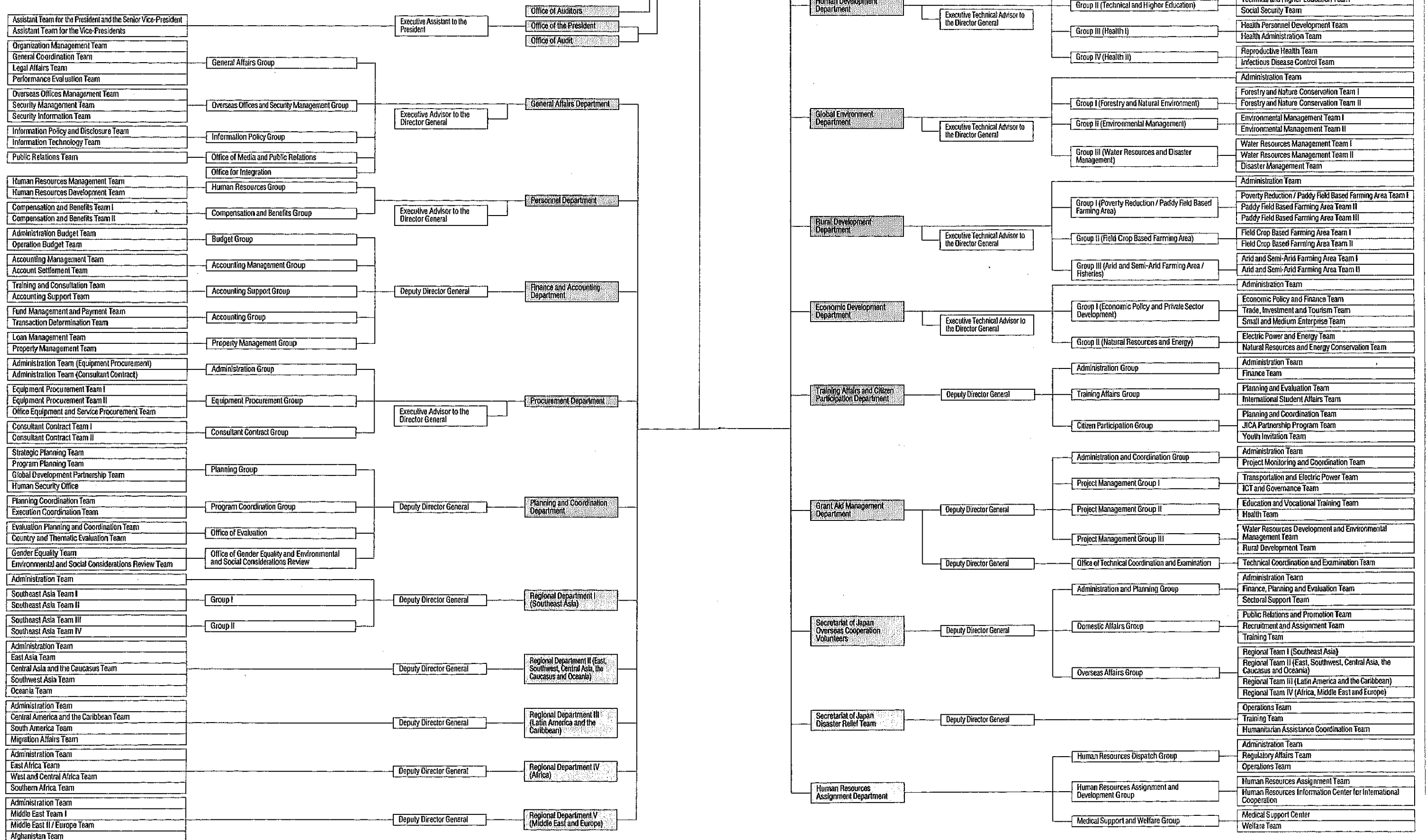
As for domestic offices, the Institute for International Cooperation for developing human resources opened in 1983, the emigration training center was closed in 1989, international centers opened by integrating offices in service of the same area (for example, the Tsukuba International Center was set 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 JOCV offices.

Organization

As of July 1, 2006

Figure 5-1 Fiscal 2006 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
JICA Timor-Leste Office

East, Southwest, Central Asia, the Caucasus and Oceania

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

Latin America and the Caribbean

JICA Argentina Office
JICA Paraguay Office
JICA Brazil Office
JICA Peru Office
JICA Bolivia Office
JICA Mexico Office
JICA Dominican Republic Office
JICA Honduras Office
JICA El Salvador Office
JICA USA Office

Africa

JICA Kenya Office
JICA Uganda Office
JICA Ethiopia Office
JICA Tanzania Office
JICA Senegal Office
JICA Ghana Office
JICA Nigeria Office
JICA Niger Office
JICA Burkina Faso Office
JICA Zambia Office
JICA Malawi Office
JICA South Africa Office
JICA Mozambique Office
JICA Madagascar Office

Middle East and Europe

JICA Afghanistan Office
JICA Egypt Office
JICA Saudi Arabia Office
JICA Jordan Office
JICA Syria Office
JICA Iran Office
JICA Tunisia Office
JICA Turkey Office
JICA Palestine Office
JICA Morocco Office
JICA France Office
JICA Balkan 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

18 Domestic Offices

International Centers

Sapporo International Center
Obihiro International Center
Tsukuba International Center
Tokyo 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

Domestic Branch Offices

Tohoku Branch Office
Hokuriku Branch Office
Shikoku Branch Office

Hiroo Center (JICA Global Plaza)

Institute for International Cooperation

Note *: Estimates as of March 31, 2007

History of JICA (1947-2006)

☉ represents Japan ☊ represents the world

47	10	The Emigration Association is established.			
50	12	☉The Export Bank of Japan is established.			
51	9	☉San Francisco Peace Treaty, the US-Japan Security Treaty			
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).			
54	4	The Japan Asian Association is established. Acceptance of technical training participants starts.			
	10	☉Joins the Colombo Plan.			
55	4	The Japan Asian Association starts dispatch of experts.			
	9	Japan Emigration Promotion, Co., Ltd. is established.			
56	12	☉Joins the United Nations.			
57	4	Pre-Investment survey starts.			
58	2	☉Starts yen loans (for India).			
	4	Technical cooperation for Middle East, Africa and Latin America starts. Participates in the Mekong River Basin Development Plan.			
59	4	☉Overseas Technical Cooperation Center Program starts.			
60	3	☉Development Aid Group (DAG) is established and Japan joins.			
	12	☉Joins the International Development Association (IDA; the second World Bank).			
61	3	☉The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan (OECF) is established.			
	9	☉Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is established. DAG changes its name to Development Assistance Committee (DAC).			
62	6	Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA) is established.			
63	7	Japan Emigration Service is established.			
64	4	Provision of equipment starts. ☉Officially joins OECD.			
	11	☉ African Development Bank (AIDB) is established.			
65	12	Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers starts.			
66	4	Cooperation for medical care and science education starts.			
	11	☉ Asian Development Bank is established.			
67	7	Cooperation for agriculture and development technical cooperation starts.			
	8	☉ Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is established.			
68	7	☉Food aid (KR) starts.			
69	3	☉General grant aid starts.			
70	4	Research cooperation starts.			
71	4	Technical training for children of emigrants starts.			
72	4	Technical cooperation for Oceania is started.			
73	4	☉Disaster Relief Program starts.			
74	8	Japan International Cooperation Agency is established. Shinsaku Hogen is inaugurated as president. International Cooperation Program (development investment and financing) and Human Resources Development Program start.			
75	3	Third-country training starts (Thai sericulture research and training center).			
	7	☉Ministerial meeting for economic cooperation is organized.			
76	4	☉The Supporting Organization of JOCV is established.			
	7	☉Joins the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).			
77	3	☉International Cooperation Service Center (ICSC) is established.			
	4	☉Aid for Increased Food Production (2KFR) starts.			
	5	☉The government announces its plan to double ODA in five years.			
78	4	Promotion of Implementing Grant Aid Projects starts.			
		Industrial Development Cooperation Program starts.			
	7	☉The government pledges to double ODA in three years (first mid-term objective).			
	4	Technical cooperation for China starts.			
	12	Assistance for medical care starts as a measure for Thai and Cambodian refugees.			
		Keisuke Arita is inaugurated as president.			
	4	Population and family planning program starts.			
	1	☉The government sets up a new (second) mid-term objective for its plan to double ODA in five years.			
	3	Japan Medical Team for Disaster Relief (JMTRD) is formed.			
	4	ASEAN human resources center starts cooperation programs.			
	2	☉Joins African Development Bank (AfDB). ☉ Brandt Report "Current conditions of the world economies and the North-South problem"			
	10	Institute for International Cooperation opens, senior advisors system is established.			
	1	☉Japan Overseas Cooperative Association is established.			
	4	Youth Invitation Program starts.			
	9	☉The third ODA mid-term objective is set up.			
	4	Japan Disaster Relief Team is formed. The first country study committee (Philippines) is formed.			
	9	☉Law concerning Japan Disaster Relief Team is enacted.			
	1	Kensuke Yanagiya is inaugurated as president.			
	4	Dispatch of experts from private sector and aid efficiency promotion program start.			
	6	The first Sectoral Study Group on Development Assistance (environment) is formed.			
	6	☉The fourth ODA mid-term objective is set up.			
	4	☉Japan International Cooperation System (JICS) is established. ☉Small-scale grant assistance (grant assistance for grassroots project) and budget subsidy system for NGO activities start.			
	10	Technical cooperation for Eastern Europe starts.			
	11	Environmental guidelines			
	12	☉Japan's ODA results are highest of all DAC countries.			
	4	Dispatch of senior experts starts.			
	7	☉Repayment of loans from the World Bank is completed.			
	10	Associate specialists system starts.			
	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 Center (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 as 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. ☉The Medium-term Policy on ODA is formulated.			
	10	☉Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) 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 as president. ☉ UN Millennium Summit			
	5	☉The second ODA Council, first meeting			
	9	Tatsuo Kawakami is inaugurated as 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)			
	9	☉The third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III)			
	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.			
	3	President Ogata announces New JICA Reform Plan.			
	4	JICA organizational reform Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations			
	9-10	6 Regional Support Offices are opened.			
	10	Symposium to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Japan's ODA			
	12	JDR team is dispatched to the Great Sumatra Earthquake and Indian Ocean Tsunami Disaster.			
	1	☉UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction (Kobe)			
	3	President Ogata announces Phase II of JICA Reform Plan.			
	4	A field-based approach to projects is officially introduced at 30 overseas offices. A system to streamline operations is launched. An action plan for an equitable work-life balance is formulated.			
	7	Fast Track System for projects is introduced.			
	10	JDR team is dispatched to the Pakistan Earthquake Disaster. JOCV marks its 40th anniversary.			
	3	Hachioji International Center is closed.			

Feature

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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 2006 totals ¥164.4 billion, or ¥4.5 bil-

lion less than that of the previous year. The grant aid program for which JICA implements the facilitating activities amounts to ¥110.4 billion. The breakdown of the budget for fiscal 2006 is shown in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 Fiscal 2006 Budget

(Unit: ¥1 million)

Account		FY2005	FY2006
Revenue	Management grants	160,077	157,516
	Revenue from contracted programs	4,163	3,108
	Interest income on loans of development and financing	220	175
	Interest income on installment sales of settlement	4	4
	Interest income on loans of migration investment and financing	75	77
	Other revenue	2,881	2,803
	Facility charges revenue	2,571	2,493
	Donation	1	1
	Miscellaneous revenue	309	309
	Receipt from facility maintenance fund	1,097	624
	Total	168,516	164,307
	Expenditure	General administrative expenses	10,645
Personnel cost		7,574	7,285
Administrative cost		3,071	2,964
Operating expenses		150,116	147,669
Expenses for program formulation		5,286	4,615
Expenses for technical cooperation projects		85,125	84,749
Expenses for grant aid projects		4,758	4,487
Expenses for public participation based cooperation		25,902	24,869
Expenses for emigration program		525	502
Expenses for disaster relief activities		861	852
Expenses for aid-personnel recruitment and training		3,395	3,270
Expenses for project/program evaluation		878	910
Expenses for operation support		8,539	8,168
Expenses for domestic offices		3,913	3,789
Expenses for overseas offices		10,934	11,458
Facility maintenance expenses		1,097	642
Contracted program expenses		4,163	3,108
Facility operating expenses		2,871	2,750
Expenses for facility operating		2,571	2,493
Expenses for special support program		299	257
Total	168,892	164,400	

Note: Individual totals may not be equal to the sums of the individual parts because some numbers have been rounded off.

Financial Statements

Table 5-3 Balance Sheet (as of March 31, 2006)

(Unit: ¥)

Assets		Liabilities and capital	
Item	Amount	Item	Amount
I Current assets	41,888,871,593	I Current liabilities	27,695,961,601
Cash and bank deposits	38,661,509,775	Management grant liabilities	5,026,651,805
Accrued revenues	275,008,252	Donations received	1,000,000
Inventories	754,582,558	Accrued payments	21,268,883,789
Stored goods	745,263,789	Accrued expense	458,390,231
Livestock	9,318,769	Lease liabilities	243,407,486
Advance payments	420,110,403	Unearned revenues	327,000
Prepaid expenses	144,522,830	Deposit received	347,301,062
Accrued income	51,501,284	Others	350,000,228
Others	1,581,636,491	Suspense receipt	350,000,228
Suspense payments	46,421,877		
Advances paid	5,368,152	II Fixed liabilities	1,953,525,662
Short-term loans of development investment and financing	1,480,945,754	Property liabilities	1,554,463,109
Allowance for bad debt	-11,244,330	Property management grants	1,489,245,809
Short-term loans of migration investment and financing	68,565,422	Property grants, etc.	65,217,300
Allowance for bad debt	-9,105,488	Long-term lease liabilities	399,046,053
Short-term installment principal on sales of settlement	731,636	Long-term unearned revenues	16,500
Allowance for bad debt	-46,532		
II Fixed assets	71,654,517,998	Total liabilities	29,649,487,263
1 Tangible fixed assets	60,916,840,977	I Capital	88,508,041,131
Buildings	42,538,878,070	Governmental investment	88,508,041,131
Accumulated depreciation	-4,929,801,527		
Structures	1,474,462,069	II Capital surplus	-6,433,859,543
Accumulated depreciation	-369,597,365	Capital surplus	-47,440,149
Machines and equipment	242,866,501	Accumulated depreciation not included in expenses	-6,386,419,394
Accumulated depreciation	-144,091,185		
Vehicles and other transportation devices	1,133,623,768	III Retained earnings	1,819,720,740
Accumulated depreciation	-468,311,363	Reserve funds	964,278,921
Tools, instruments, and fixtures	2,469,858,442	Unappropriated income for the current year	855,441,819
Accumulated depreciation	-866,407,697	(Total income for the current year)	855,441,819
Land	19,825,543,764		
Construction in process	9,817,500	Total capital	83,893,902,328
2 Intangible fixed assets	21,620,580	Total liabilities and capital	113,543,389,591
Trademarks	4,485,651		
Others	17,134,929		
Telephone subscription rights	12,189,450		
Right to use power plants and other supply facilities	4,945,479		
3 Investment and other assets	10,716,056,441		
Investment in securities	36,220		
Investment in affiliates	428,445,102		
Long-term loans	8,958,256,772		
Long-term loans of development investment and financing	6,945,952,449		
Allowance for bad debt	-63,282,584		
Long-term loans of migration investment and financing	5,023,497,110		
Allowance for bad debt	-2,947,910,203		
Others	1,329,318,347		
Guarantee money paid	1,328,519,106		
Long-term installment principal on sales of settlement	105,518,329		
Allowance for bad debt	-104,719,088		
Total assets	113,543,389,591		
Total	113,543,389,591	Total	113,543,389,591

Feature

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Section

Financial Statements

Table 5-4 Income Statement (April 1, 2005 - March 31, 2006)

(Unit: ¥)

Expenses and losses		Revenues	
Item	Amount	Item	Amount
Ordinary expenses	166,833,925,649	Ordinary revenues	167,730,037,969
Operating expenses	156,663,694,815	Revenues from management grants	160,905,309,135
Expenses for program formulation	4,998,692,554	Revenues from contracted programs	2,982,676,189
Expenses for technical cooperation projects	87,973,240,144	Revenues from development investment and financing	215,274,863
Expenses for grant aid projects	4,474,673,389	Revenues from settlement operations	8,090,261
Expenses for public participation based cooperation	25,709,264,397	Revenues from migration investment and financing	68,326,296
Expenses for emigration program	493,477,552	Revenues from facilities operations	1,998,415,894
Expenses for disaster relief activities	929,710,093	Donation revenues	943,676
Expenses for aid-personnel recruitment and training	2,950,048,091	Transfer from liabilities for property management grants	255,418,825
Expenses for project/program evaluation	773,598,274	Transfer from liabilities for property grants	17,325,229
Expenses for operation support	8,226,360,327	Financial revenues	20,832,413
Expenses for domestic offices	4,314,434,142	Interest income	20,832,413
Expenses for overseas offices	10,000,779,481	Miscellaneous profits	692,471,617
Facility operating expenses	2,525,908,323	Gain on foreign exchange	564,953,571
Contracted program expenses	2,982,676,189		
Depreciation costs	310,831,859	Non-recurrent profits	632,306
General administrative expenses	10,038,969,279	Profit on sales of fixed assets	632,306
General administrative expenses	10,038,969,279		
Transfer to allowance for bad debts	118,762,824		
Financial expenses	11,806,307		
Interest expense	11,806,307		
Miscellaneous loss	692,424		
Non-recurrent loss	41,302,807		
Loss on retirement of fixed assets	34,631,897		
Loss on sales of fixed assets	6,670,910		
Net Income	855,441,819		
Total	167,730,670,275	Total	167,730,670,275

Table 5-5 Cash Flow Statement (April 1, 2005 - March 31, 2006)

(Unit: ¥)

I Cash flow from operating activities	
Payment of operating expenses	-138,545,635,524
Payment of operation support expenses	-2,111,778,509
Payment of contracted program expenses	-3,069,284,540
Payment of personnel costs	-17,381,985,730
Other operation payments	-233,782,862
Loan interest income	278,657,548
Proceeds from settlement operations	40,591,306
Interest revenues	8,358,979
Installment principal	32,232,327
Revenues from management grants	160,076,920,000
Revenues from contracted programs	2,990,074,781
Revenues from facilities operations	1,998,415,894
Donation revenues	1,943,676
Other revenues	1,169,993,633
Subtotal	5,214,129,673
Interest received	21,892,548
Interest paid	-11,806,307
Cash flow from operating activities	5,224,215,914
II Cash flow from investing activities	
Payments for purchase of fixed assets	-1,041,138,903
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets	36,900,311
Payments for loan granting	-419,199,775
Proceeds from long-term loans receivable	1,993,343,822
Payments for time deposits	-8,600,000,000
Proceeds from cashing of negotiable certificates of deposit	5,900,000,000
Intermediate revenues from distribution of residual property due to liquidation of affiliates	350,000,000
Cash flow from investing activities	-1,780,094,545
III Cash flow from financing activities	
Repayment of lease liabilities	-169,431,182
Cash flow from financing activities	-169,431,182
IV Effect of exchange rate fluctuation on funds	62,402,347
V Net increase in funds	3,357,092,534
VI Funds at beginning of year	3,504,417,241
VII Funds at end of year	6,861,509,775

Table 5-6 Schedule Concerning Profit Appropriation

		(Unit ¥)
I/Unappropriated income for the current year		
Total income for the current year	855,441,819	855,441,819
II/Appropriation of income		
Reserve funds	855,441,819	855,441,819
	855,441,819	855,441,819

Table 5-7 Administrative Service Operation Cost Statement (April 1, 2005 - March 31, 2006)

		(Unit ¥)	
I/Business expenses		160,322,611,370	
Expenses on income statement			
Operating expenses	156,663,694,815		
General expenses	10,038,969,279		
Transfer to allowance for bad debts	118,762,824		
Financial expenses	11,806,307		
Miscellaneous loss	692,424		
Loss on retirement of fixed assets	34,631,897		
Loss on sales of fixed assets	6,670,910	166,875,228,456	
(Deduction) Self revenues, etc.			
Revenues from contracted programs	-2,982,676,189		
Revenues from development investment and financing	-215,274,863		
Revenues from settlement operations	-8,090,261		
Revenues from migration investment and financing	-68,326,296		
Revenues from facilities operations	-1,998,415,894		
Donation revenues	-943,676		
Financial revenues	-20,832,413		
Miscellaneous profits	-692,471,617		
Loss on foreign exchange	-564,953,571		
Profit on sales of fixed assets	-632,306	-6,552,617,086	
II/Accumulated depreciation not included in expenses		2,431,579,800	
Accumulated depreciation not included in expenses	2,430,283,162		
Loss on retirement of fixed assets not included in expenses	1,296,638		
III/Estimated increase in retirement benefit not included in allowance		1,419,485,787	
IV/Opportunity cost		1,473,911,994	
Governmental investments and other opportunity costs			
V/Administrative service operation cost		162,814,617,377	

Significant Accounting Policies

1. Standards for reporting revenues from management grants

Revenue Recognition Standard Based on Accrued Expense is applied.

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.

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 into account 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.
1.770% in reference to the yield of 10-year fixed-rate JGB as of March 31, 2006

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 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.

10. Accounting for consumption taxes

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

Notes

Notes to the Balance Sheet

Estimated retirement benefits to be provided from management grants

¥27,338,185,451

A. Breakdown of retirement benefit costs

	FY2005
1) Retirement benefit obligation	-37,755,570,495
2) Plan assets	10,417,385,044
3) Accrued retirement benefit costs 1) + 2)	-27,338,185,451
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)	-27,338,185,451
8) Prepaid pension costs	0
9) Allowance for retirement benefits 7) - 8)	-27,338,185,451

B. Breakdown of pension expenses

	FY2005
1) Service cost	928,592,000
2) Interest cost	478,013,540
3) Expected return on plan assets	0
4) Amortization of past service obligation	0
5) Amortization of actuarial differences	-339,986,142
6) Others (premiums collected for Employees' Pension Fund)	-334,578,655

C. Computation basis for retirement benefit obligation, etc.

	FY2005
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: ¥)

	(as of March 31, 2006)
Cash and deposit	38,661,509,775
Time deposit	-31,800,000,000
Ending balance of funds	6,861,509,775

2) Description of significant non-financial transactions

(Unit: ¥)

Assets granted under finance lease	(as of March 31, 2006)
Vehicles and other transportation devices	26,030,534
Ending balance of funds	749,257,311
Total	775,287,845

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, ¥33,479,260 was recognized as the current-year increase of allowance for retirement and severance for 40 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. Japan-Brasil Agricultural Development Corporation (JADECO), the only affiliate of JICA, decided to dissolve on October 20, 2005, and is in the process of liquidation as of the end of the current fiscal year. Since JADECO no longer operates regular business activities, profit and loss on the equity method, etc., concerning the company are not recorded. The financial condition of the company as of the nearest preceding date is as follows.

(Unit: ¥)

Net assets	951,063,650
JICA's equity	475,531,825
Book value of investment in stock of JADECO	428,445,102

Significant debt burden

N/A

Significant subsequent events

N/A

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Feature

Part 1

Part 2

Part 3

Part 4

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JICA/JOCV Hungary Office
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JOCV Offices

Asia
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JOCV Namibia Office
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Branch Office

São Paulo Branch Office
(Escritorio Anexo do Consulado Geral do Japao em São Paulo)
Av. Paulista 37-1º Andar, Conj II Parnaso, São Paulo-S.P.
BRASIL, CEP. 01311-902
TEL+55-11-3251-2655

Regional Support Offices

JICA Regional Support Office for Asia
Same as JICA Thailand Office

JICA Regional Support Office for Oceania
Same as JICA Fiji Office

**JICA Regional Support Office for Central
America and the Caribbean**
Same as JICA Mexico Office

**JICA Regional Support Office for Eastern
and Southern Africa**
The Rahimulla Trust Tower 17th Floor, Upper Hill Road,
Nairobi, KENYA
(Postal address is same as JICA Kenya Office)
TEL+254-20-2724152

**JICA Regional Support Office for West and
Central Africa**
Same as JICA Senegal Office

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

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	—
Hiroo Center (JICA Global Plaza)	2-24 Hiroo 4-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-0012 TEL: 03-3400-7717	1988	46	JOCVs, etc.	Tokyo, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Niigata, Yamanashi**
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, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Niigata, 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 Wakiyama 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	1988	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
Nihonmatsu Training Center	4-2 Aza Nagasaka, Nagata, Nihonmatsu 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
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	4F Rifare (Office Tower), 5-2 Honmachi 1-chome, Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture 920-0853 TEL: 076-233-5931	—	—	—	Toyama, Fukui, Ishikawa
Shikoku Branch Office	13F 114 Bldg., 5-1 Kamei-cho, Takamatsu City, Kagawa Prefecture 760-0050 TEL: 087-833-0901	—	—	—	All-Shikoku

*Year of organizational reform

**1 Hiroo Center supervises citizen participatory cooperation and others.

**2 Tokyo International Center accommodates technical training participants only.

Feature

Part 1

Part 2

Part 3

Part 4

Reference Section

Overview of Domestic Offices

International Cooperation Movements in FY 2005

World Events

Events in Japan

JICA's movements

2005

April

- Expansion of anti-Japan demonstrations throughout China
- Asla-Africa Summit is held in Bandung, Indonesia. (22nd-23rd)

June

- Mahmoud Ahmadinejad wins the presidential election in Iran. (24th)

July

- G8 Summit at Gleneagles (6th-8th)
- Terrorist attacks in London (7th)

August

- Avian flu spreads through Russia.
- NASA launches an unmanned spacecraft to Mars (12th)
- Hurricane Katrina hits the southeast US, causing great devastation.

September

- 60th UN General Assembly, Prime Minister Koizumi makes a speech on assistance to developing countries: "Turning Words into Actions"
- In the German general election, Angela Merkel, leader of the Christian Democratic Union, assumes the chancellorship. (18th)

October

- Terrorist bomb attack in Bali (4th)
- Former Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori is detained in Chile (7th)
- Large earthquake hits North Pakistan. (8th)
- Hurricane Wilma hits the Yucatan peninsula and the Florida peninsula.
- Trial of former Iraqi president, Saddam Hussein, begins. (19th)
- International conference on avian flu in Canada (24th-25th)
- New Iraqi constitution is promulgated (25th)

December

- The first anniversary of the Great Sumatra Earthquake and Indian Ocean Tsunami. (16th)

April

- Announcement of capital and business tie-up between Livedoor and Fuji Television (18th)
- JR Fukuchiyama line derailment accident (25th)
- Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi announces that Japan's ODA to Africa will be doubled over the next three years at the Asla-Africa Summit.

June

- Avian flu outbreak in Ibaraki prefecture (26th)

July

- Discovery of a number of incidences of asbestos-related diseases
- Prime Minister Koizumi pledges to increase ODA by US\$10 billion in aggregate over the next five years at Gleneagles Summit.
- Space Shuttle Discovery is launched; astronaut Soichi Noguchi spacewalks. (26th).

August

- Dissolution of the Lower House after the rejection of the postal services privatization bill (8th)

September

- Typhoon 14 causes huge damage. (6th)
- The Liberal Democratic Party overwhelmingly wins general election. (11th)
- Aichi Expo 2005 closes. (25th)

October

- Passing of the postal services privatization bill (14th)

November

- Revelation of the earthquake-resistance data fabrication scandal

April

- The second JDR team is dispatched to the Great Sumatra Earthquake and Indian Ocean Tsunami (7th and 9th)
- Comprehensive Partnership Agreement is signed between JICA and Hokkaido University (12th)

May

- President Sadako Ogata meets with President Mahmoud Abbas of the Palestinian Authority. (16th)
- President Ogata visits the Middle East. (16th-26th)
- "International Cooperation Seminar" for Sudan is held by JICA Tokyo (May 30th-June 10th)

July

- President Ogata visits tsunami-affected Banda Aceh. (7th-13th)
- Support for Gaza and Jericho Regional Development Study Project is approved as the first case of the Fast Track System (25th)

September

- JDR is dispatched to fight avian flu in Indonesia (27th)

October

- The Second JICA President's Award (3rd)
- JDR is dispatched to Northern Pakistan Earthquake Rescue team dispatched (9th)
- Medical team dispatched (10th)
- Second medical team dispatched (20th)
- President Ogata meets with Paul Wolfowitz, president of the World Bank. (12th)
- "International Cooperation Seminar for Peace and Reconstruction" for Sierra Leone is held at JICA Chugoku Branch and headquarters (17th-November 1st)
- Minutes of Understanding is signed between JOCV and the US Peace Corps (25th)
- 40th Anniversary Ceremony of JOCV (29th)

December

- Comprehensive Partnership Agreement is signed between JICA and Hiroshima University (14th)

2006

January

- Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon undergoes emergency surgeries after a massive stroke. (4th)
- Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf is inaugurated as president of Liberia (The first democratically elected woman President in Africa). (25th)
- Hamas wins a majority in the Palestinian Legislative Council election. (25th)

February

- European newspapers print cartoons featuring the prophet Mohammed, causing Muslim protests.
- Torino Olympics (10th-26th)
- A massive landslide on Leyte Island in the Philippines (17th)
- Philippine President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo declares a nationwide state of emergency. (-March 3rd)

March

- 4th World Water Forum held in Mexico (15th-24th)
- Centrist Kadima party wins Israeli general election. (28th)
- Hamas forms a single-party government in Palestine. (29th)

January

- Livedoor CEO Takafumi Horie is arrested on charges of violating the Securities and Exchange Law. (23rd)

February

- Shizuka Arakawa wins the Gold medal in Figure Skating at the Torino Olympics. (23rd)

March

- Team Japan becomes the first champion of the World Baseball Classic. (20th)
- The Administrative Reform Promotion Bill is submitted to the Diet: reform of government-affiliated financial institutions. (10th)

February

- Emergency Relief Aid Supplies are provided for the landslide disaster on Leyte Island in the Philippines

March

- President Ogata visits China. (12th-24th)

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.

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.

● **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.

● **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 2005, 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

● Feasibility study (F/S)

The feasibility of a project prioritized by a development study or policy is objectively assessed to formulate an optimal project plan for its implementation.

● Field Office

Bases of aid installed in the field for a limited time and for a specific purpose, such as peacebuilding and reconstruction assistance.

● 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, 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

A developing country has achieved the ability to pursue further development on their own 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 aid for grassroots human security

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 assistance for underprivileged farmers (2KR)

A form of grant aid targeting plans for increasing food production in developing countries that make efforts to achieve self-sufficiency. Fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, and agricultural machinery are provided (called aid for increase of food production until fiscal 2004).

● 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 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 development indicator (HDI)

Indicator for a country's development situation based on the achievements of longevity, knowledge, and a decent living standard (three basic fields of human development). This indicator, which uses GDP per capita, average life expectancy at birth, and school enrollment ratio as basic elements, is advocated by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

● 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.

● 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.

● 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 (management and maintenance of facilities, 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. Venezuela joined in July 2006. Five quasi-members are Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile.

● Medium-term Policy on ODA

Manifestation of mid-term policies, basic concept, and priority issues in Japan's ODA. Its formulation is based on the ODA Charter, the basic document of ODA policies. The medium-term policy on ODA was revised in 2005 in response to the revision of the ODA Charter in 2003.

● 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. Therefore, refugee aid and assistance for global environmental issues, which cannot be easily addressed with bilateral aid, can be provided, and in cases where there is only

inadequate information available on recipient areas and aid methods, effective aid is possible.

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.

● **New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)**

Africa's development vision announced by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in 2001. It represents the initiative to review its dependency on aid, and to achieve development under Africa's leadership.

● **Non-project grant aid for structural adjustment support**

Grant aid in support for economic reform plans or entire development plans in a specific sector. It is called "non-project" grant aid because the purpose is not to implement projects such as facility construction or disaster relief activities.

O

● **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**

International organization established in 1961 for the purpose of economic growth, aid for developing countries, and trade expansion. As of 2003, OECD consisted of 30 countries.

● **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 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 developing country that previously received aid and which has achieved economic development in turn provides aid for another developing country 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.

● **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). The number of people who fall into the definition of poverty is called "population under the poverty line."

● **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.

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 donors. 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 prospective 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 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 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."

● Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)

A conference held in Tokyo by the Japanese government to discuss African development in 1993. African countries, donor countries, international organizations, and NGOs participate. The second conference (TICAD II) was held in 1998, the third (TICAD III) in 2003, and the fourth (TICAD IV) is scheduled for 2008.

● 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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Feature

Part 1

Part 2

Part 3

Part 4

Reference
Section

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■ Topical and Sectoral Studies

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- Capacity Development and JICA's Activities (2003)
- The OECD/DAC's New Development Strategy: Report of the Issue-wise Study Committee for Japan's Official Development Assistance (Vol. 1: Overview; Vol. 2: Sectoral Studies; Vol. 3: Country Studies) (1998)

Governance

- Roads to Democracy and Governance (2003)
- Government Decentralization Reforms in Developing Countries (2001)
- Participatory Development and Good Governance: Report of the Aid Study Committee (1998)

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- The Promotion of Reconciliation and Peacebuilding Process through Development Aid Programmes in Timor-Leste (2005)
- Peace-Building and the Process of Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration: The Experiences of Mozambique and Sierra Leone (2004)
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- Participatory Evaluation and International Cooperation (2001)
- The Impact Analysis of Technical Assistance on Human Resources Development: Ubon Institute for Skill Development (UBISD) in Thailand (1999)
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Water/Disaster Management

- The Study on Development Assistance in Water Sectors: Response to Water Problems in Developing Countries (Summary: Issues and Proposals) (2002)

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- Supporting Capacity Development in Solid Waste Management in Developing Countries—Towards Improving the Solid Waste Management Capacity of an Entire Society—(2005)
- Development Assistance for the Environment (Summary) (2001)
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- Japan's Experiences in Public Health and Medical Systems (2005)
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- The Study on the Participation of Japanese Disabled People in International Cooperation Programs (1997)

Education

- Post-Conflict Reconstruction of Education and Peace Building: Lessons from Okinawa's Experience (2006)
- The History of Japan's Educational Development (2004)

Economic Development and Infrastructures

- ICT Policy Reform and Rural Communications Infrastructure—Bridging Digital Divide through Private Sector Development (2005)
- A New Dimension of Infrastructure <Includes "Transportation" and "ICT"> (2004)
- Information Revolution in Development Assistance (Executive Summary) (2001)
- Support Mechanisms for SMEs and Subcontracting in Indonesia (2001)

Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects

- Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects: Urban and Regional Development (2006)
- —ditto— Water Resources (2005)
- —ditto— Agricultural and Rural Development (2005)
- —ditto— Reproductive Health (2004)
- —ditto— Higher Education (2004)
- —ditto— Trade and Investment Promotion (2004)
- —ditto— Poverty Reduction (2004)
- —ditto— Information and Communication Technology (2004)
- —ditto— Basic Education (2002)
- —ditto— Rural Development (2002)
- —ditto— Anti-HIV/AIDS Measures (2002)
- —ditto— Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises (2002)

■ Country and Region-Specific Aid Studies

Remarks: All reports are made in Japanese and those marked with (E), (S), (P) are also available in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, respectively.

East Asia

- The Second Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to the People's Republic of China (1999)
- Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to Mongolia (1997)

Southeast Asia

- Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to the Kingdom of Thailand (2003) (E)
- JICA Country Study for Japan's ODA: The Kingdom of Cambodia (2002)
- Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to the Republic of Indonesia (Summary) (2000)
- The Second Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to the Republic of the Philippines (1999)
- The Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to the Lao People's Democratic Republic (1998)

- Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (1995) (E)

Southwest Asia

- Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (2003) (E)
- Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to the Kingdom of Nepal (2003) (E)
- The Second Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to India (1995)

Latin America

- Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to the Republic of Bolivia (2004) (E) (S)
- Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to the Federative Republic of Brazil (2002) (E) (P)
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- The Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to the Republic of Peru (1998)

Middle East

- Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (1996)

Africa

- The Study on Japan's Official Development Assistance to Southern African Countries (2000)
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■ Seminar Reports

- International Symposium on Capacity Development and Aid Effectiveness (2003)
- Capacity Development and JICA's Activities (2003)
- Policy and Strategies on Tuberculosis Control (2002)
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- International Seminar on Basic Education and Development Assistance in Sub-Saharan Africa (1997)

■ Periodical Publications

- Technology and Development (1988-2005)

■ General Information on Countries and Projects

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

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.

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

This CD-ROM is an appendix to the JICA Annual Report 2006 and contains statistics from fiscal 2005 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 *
- Data (Folder) *2 *3

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

*2 JICA's statistics for fiscal 2005 are contained in the Data folder.

*3 "ann2006e.pdf", a list of projects implemented in fiscal 2005, 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 ©1984-2006 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 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.

4 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, 2006.
- 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, starting in 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, starting in fiscal 1999 these figures have been 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 2005 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 fiscal 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

- 1) The figures for the program performances show 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) The names of the contractors of development studies and grant aid projects are not shown if the contract is awarded by agencies other than JICA (including governments of other countries) for special reasons such as the nature of budgets.

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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