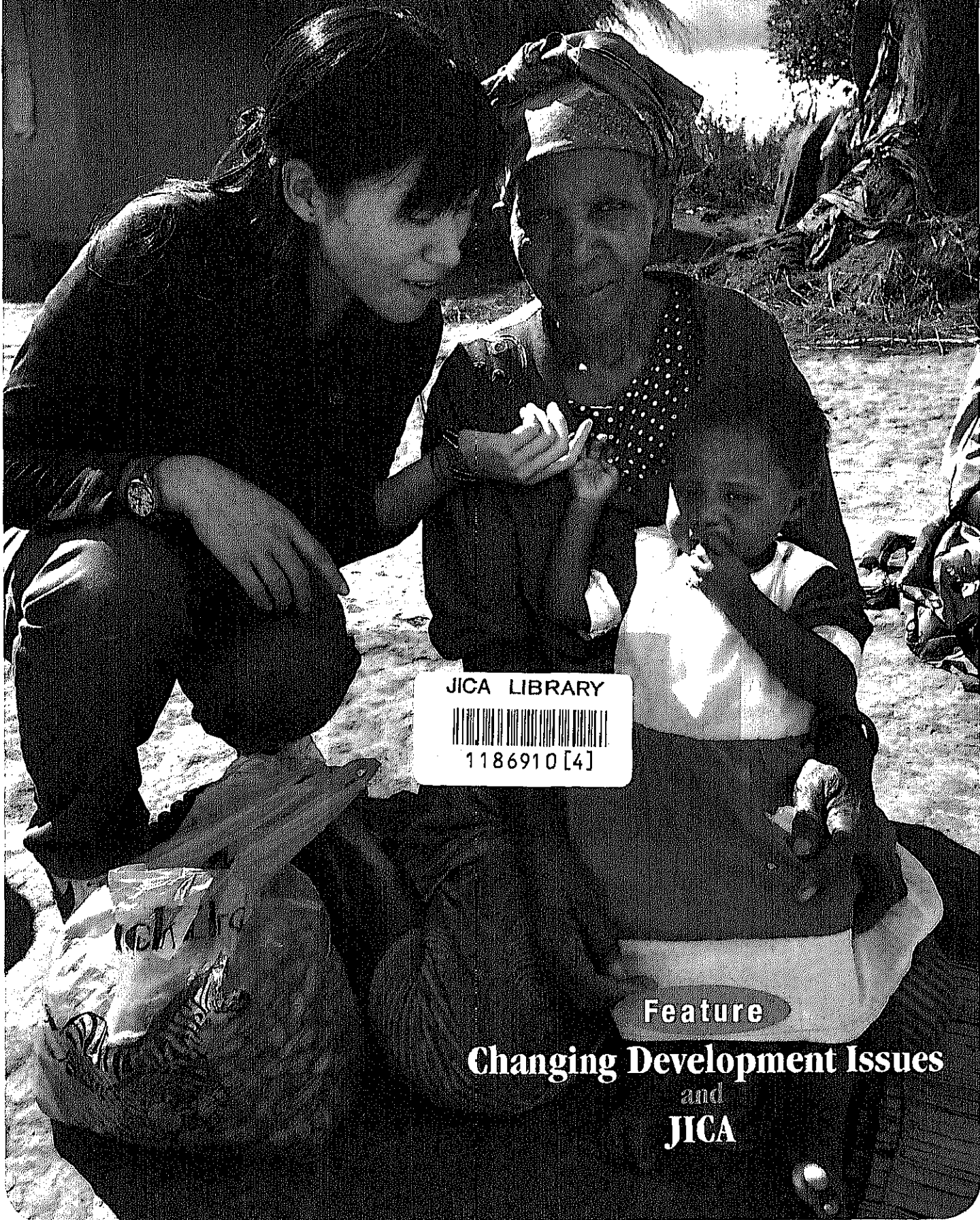


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JICA Annual Report



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Feature

**Changing Development Issues
and
JICA**

JICA Headquarters and Domestic Offices

Headquarters

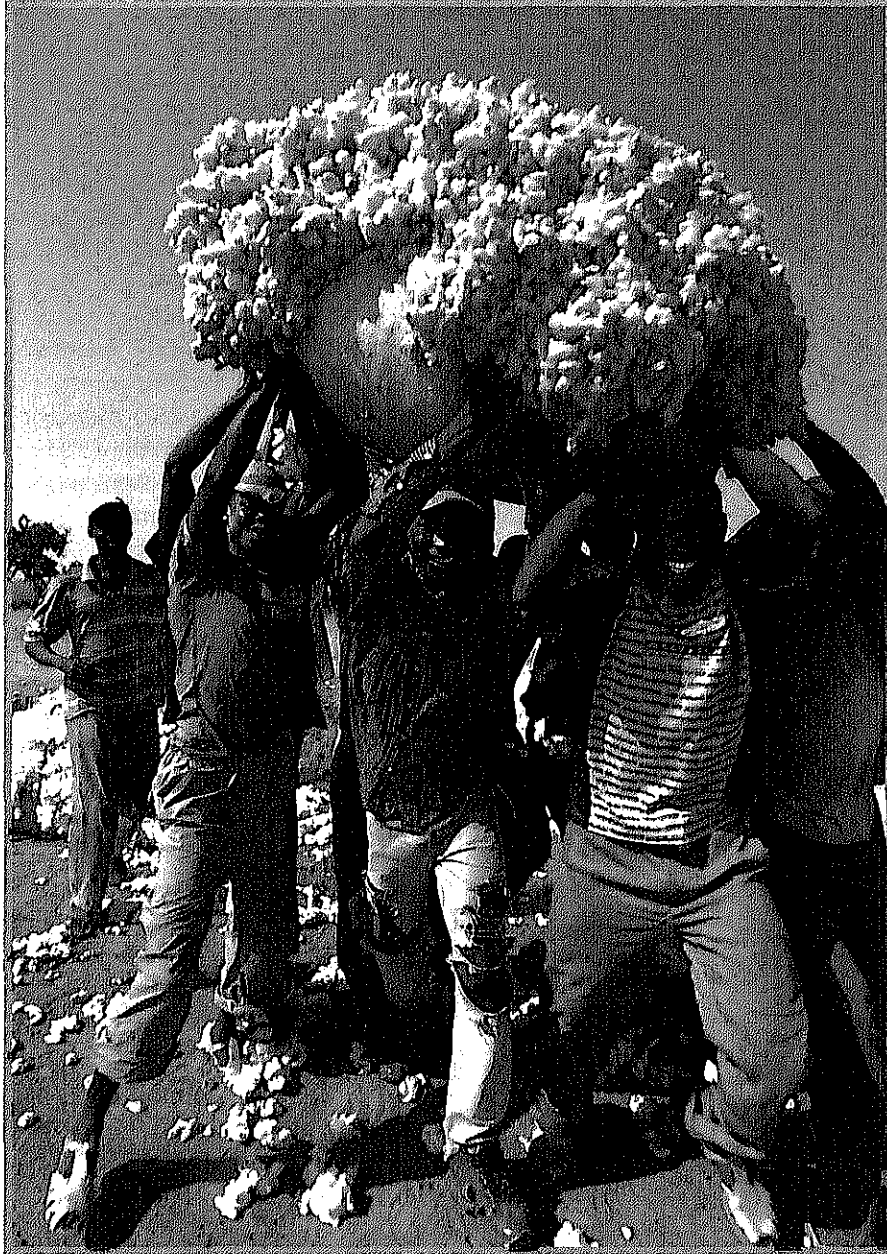
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2007

Japan International Cooperation Agency Annual Report



Feature

Changing Development Issues and JICA

JICA Principles

The JICA Mission Statement contains JICA's Mission, which states its principles in one sentence, as well as the oath of service, which demonstrates its commitment to society.

JICA Mission Statement

JICA's Mission

We, as a bridge between the people of Japan and developing countries, will advance international cooperation through the sharing of knowledge and experience and will work to build a more peaceful and prosperous world.

Oath of Service

With passion and pride, as professionals in development cooperation, we will perform our work responsibly and energetically with love and a sense of duty; we will encourage and support the participation of the Japanese people in our work; we will work as partners to those in need of assistance; and we will strive to fill the world with hope and happiness by promoting peace and sustainable development.

When JICA made a new start as an independent administrative institution in October 2003, the JICA Mission Statement was drafted to gain better understanding from the citizens of Japan.



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Profile of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

- 1. Founded:** October 1, 2003
- 2. Aims:** JICA is an independent administrative institution established under the New Japan International Cooperation Agency Law (Law No.136 of 2002) for the purpose of contributing to economic and social development in developing regions, etc., as well as to the promotion of international cooperation.
- 3. Capital:** ¥88.51 billion (as of March 31, 2007)
- 4. Budget:** ¥160.9 billion (FY2007)

Front cover photo: A family and the JOCV in HIV/AIDS control who takes care of them: A woman is raising grandchildren whose mother died of AIDS. (Malawi) Photo by Katsumi Yoshida

Inside cover photo: People carrying cotton harvest (Mali) Photo by Kenshiro Imamura

This report is printed on recycled paper.

Preface



Fiscal 2006 was a year full of challenge and change. The finishing touches were applied to ongoing internal reforms. Globally, international cooperation was enhanced and we expanded the scope of our projects to strengthen peace building and reconstruction in such troubled areas as central Africa. At home, the Global Plaza established itself as JICA's public face to the world.

The future will be no less daunting. Japan will host an international conference on aid to Africa in May and a G8 summit in July. In October, JICA and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) will complete a far reaching merger which will usher in a new era of help to the world's developing nations.

The internal Reform Plan has been underway since the Japan International Cooperation Agency was established in its current form in 2003. The period under review provided an appropriate window to assess progress and put the finishing touches to restructuring in three major areas.

In the core reform of field based management, additional staff were deployed to overseas offices which were given additional authority to shape and initiate locally inspired projects more effectively.

The concept of human security—giving individuals and local communities as well as national governments—an increasing role in safeguarding and improving their own futures—was progressively expanded with an increasing number of programs adopting a so-called 'cross sector' approach to community development.

JICA has also introduced a fast track system under its 'effectiveness, efficiency and speed' approach enabling it to participate more rapidly in restoration, reconstruction and peace building projects in regions hit by natural and man-made disasters. This has already yielded impressive results in southern Sudan and Palestine.

In July 2006 I visited the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda and later in the year Mindanao in the Philippines, areas ravaged by years of conflict. In Africa I examined the possibilities of strengthening the peace building process and in Mindanao JICA staff joined the International Monitoring Team (IMT) stationed there.

When natural disaster struck, such as an earthquake which devastated Central Java in Indonesia, JICA participated in both emergency relief and rapid reconstruction programs.

A G8 summit in Heiligendamm in June 2007 underlined the increasing importance of international cooperation. Former Prime Minister Shinzo Abe proposed his 'Invitation to Cool Earth 50' with the target of reducing global greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and the summit agreed to contribute \$60 billion to combat infectious diseases in Africa.

The Global Plaza at Hiroo, Tokyo has become a center of knowledge, information exchange, citizen participation and international cooperation and has already attracted more than 90,000 visitors.

Looking ahead, JICA's merger with JBIC is part of an overall restructuring of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) and as such will provide opportunities to improve our help to millions of the world's poorest people, strengthen the country's standing in the international community, explain clearly to the Japanese public the importance of assistance and underline the necessity to maintain and even increase the level of ODA funding.

The future of 'New JICA' is exciting. It will become the world's largest bilateral development agency with available funds of around \$8.8 billion and for the first time will be able to provide technical assistance, yen loans and grant aid. We will work more closely with the private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to improve project delivery and, will greatly strengthen research on global development issues.

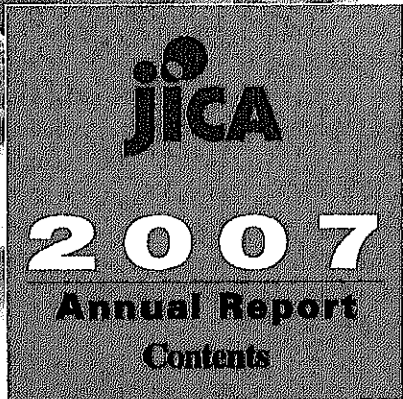
This publication summarizes JICA's activities and results in fiscal 2006.

September 2007

緒方 貞子

Sadako Ogata
President

Japan International Cooperation Agency



PREFACE	3
Summary of the JICA Annual Report 2007	8

Feature ● Changing Development Issues and JICA

1 Issues Expanding Beyond National Borders	11
2 Support for Accelerating Growth in Africa	19
3 Towards Creation of New JICA	22

Part I ● ODA and JICA Programs

Chapter 1: Japan's ODA and an Overview of JICA Programs	
1 Japan's ODA and JICA	26
2 Statistical Overview of JICA Activities	31

Part II ● JICA's Regional Activities

Chapter 1: Asia	
1 Southeast Asia	36
2 East Asia	40
3 Central Asia and the Caucasus	42
4 Southwest Asia	45

Chapter 2: Middle East	48
Chapter 3: Africa	52
Chapter 4: Latin America	
1 Central America and the Caribbean	57
2 South America	60
Chapter 5: Oceania	63
Chapter 6: Europe	66

Part III ● JICA Programs by Development Issue

Chapter 1: Approach to Development Issues	
1 Working to Achieve Millennium Development Goals	70
2 Social Development	72
3 Human Development	79
4 Global Environment	85
5 Rural Development	91
6 Economic Development	97
Chapter 2: Cooperation Modality	
1 Technical Cooperation Projects	103
2 Training Program in Japan	104
3 Grant Aid	105



4	Citizen Participatory Cooperation	106
5	Volunteer Program	107
6	Developing and Securing Human Resources ..	108
7	Support for Japanese Emigrants and Their Descendants	110
8	Disaster Relief	111
9	Research	112

Chapter 3: Project Evaluation

1	Evaluation	113
2	Follow-up	116

Part IV • Fiscal 2006 Results

Chapter 1: Statistics on Program Results

Interpreting the Statistics	118
Outline of JICA Operations	118
Numbers of Persons Involved in Technical Cooperation by Type and Program	119
Numbers of Persons Involved in Technical Cooperation by Region	120
Performance of JICA's Technical Cooperation and Japan's ODA by Country	124

Reference Section Organization and Budget of JICA

Overview of JICA	136
Organization	138
History of JICA (1947-2007)	141
Budget	142
Financial Statements	143
JICA Overseas Offices, etc.	148
Overview of Domestic Offices	150
International Cooperation Movements in FY 2006	151
Development Assistance Terminology and JICA Terminology	152
ODA Bibliography (Compiled by JICA)	157

Winners of the 27th International Cooperation Photo Contest	68
Africa—For Acceleration of Growth	134

Appendix

A Note about the Use of the Statistical Appendix CD-ROM
Instructions for Interpreting Statistical Data on the CD-ROM

Photos on pages 4-7 (contents), 69, and 135 by Katsumi Yoshida
Photos on pages 25, 35, and 117 by Kenshiro Inamura

Columns

Front Line

- **Philippines: Maternal and Child Health Project**
Aiming for Safe Births38
- **Malaysia: The Project for Capacity Building on Social Welfare Programmes for the Disabled**
Aiming for Social Participation and Independence of Persons with Disabilities39
- **Tajikistan: Dusti-Nijino Pyanji Road Rehabilitation Project**
Aiming for a North-South Corridor for Peace and Stability44
- **Pakistan: Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Assistance for the Pakistan Earthquake (Oct. 8, 2005)**
Assistance Utilizing Japan's Experience as an Earthquake-prone Country47
- **Palestine: Efforts for Peacebuilding**
Aiming for Improved Livelihood and Vitalized Economy49
- **Jordan: Capacity Development Project for Non-Revenue Water Reduction**
For Effective Use of Valuable Water Resources51
- **Madagascar: Asia-Africa Cooperation: Dispatch of Third-country Expert**
Aiming for Domestic Rice Self-sufficiency53
- **Malawi: Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (Science and Mathematics Teacher)**
Deepen People's Understanding in Science by Means of a TV Program56
- **Dominican Republic: The Study on Integrated Urban Solid Waste Management Plan in Santo Domingo de Guzman, National District**
Comprehensive Measures to Realize a Clean City59
- **Japan-Chile Partnership Programme: The Project for Shellfish Aquaculture Development in Peru**
Japan and Chile Work Together to Implement South-South Cooperation62
- **Fiji: Dispatch of Individual Expert (Management of Marine Life Resources)**
Economic Utilization of Coastal Fishery Resources Using Fish Beds65
- **Bulgaria: The Project on Development of Business Management Skills Training Center for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Managers**
Expand Effects of Cooperation by Strengthening Collaboration with Neighboring Countries67
- **Honduras: The Project for Capacity Development in the Western Region**
Aiming for Local Administration that Fights Poverty73
- **Nepal: Support for Constituent Assembly Election**
Realizing Democratic Elections75

- **Kenya: SPEAK Project (Strengthening of People Empowerment against HIV/AIDS in Kenya)**
Endeavor to Reach People and Move Their Hearts83
- **Argentina: Natural Environment Conservation Project in the Iguazu Area**
Protecting the Parana Jungle with Rich Biodiversity87
- **Viet Nam: The Project for Implementation Support for 3R Initiative in Hanoi City to Contribute to the Development of a Sound Material-cycle Society**
Community Understanding and Cooperation is the Key89
- **Tanzania: Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre Project Phase 2**
Spread Rice Farming Experience in Kilimanjaro Nationwide95
- **Thailand: Automotive Human Resource Development Project for Supporting Industries**
Human Development That Will Lead the Future of the Automotive Industry100
- **Serbia: The Study on Master Plan for Promotion of Mining Industry**
Aim for Sustainable Economic Development and Environmental Conservation102

Case Study

- **The Project for Cooperation in the Legal and Judicial Field in Viet Nam**73
- **Feasibility Study on the Development of High-Axle Load Multimodal Dedicated Freight Corridors with Computerized Control for Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah Rail Routes in India**77
- **The Project on Improvement of Vocational Training in Ecuador**81
- **The Project for Skill Training Coordinator for Handicapped in Rwanda**84
- **The Project on the Integrated Community Forestry Development Project (Extended Phase) (PRODEFI 2) in Senegal**87
- **The Study on the Solid Waste Management for the Kathmandu Valley in Nepal**88
- **The Project on Rural Water Supply Technology in the Central Dry Zone in Myanmar**90
- **The Project on Rural Livelihood Improvement in Hambantota District (South CAP) in Sri Lanka**93
- **The Project for Establishment of Mechanism for Agricultural Technology Diffusion and Application to Improve Living Condition of Indigenous and Non-indigenous Small-scale Farmers of Occidental Altiplano in Guatemala**93
- **The Study on the Promotion of Inland Aquaculture for Rural Development in Benin**96
- **Tourism Development Project through Strengthening Public-Private Partnership in Ghana**99
- **The Study on National Energy Master Plan in Viet Nam**101



Tables and Figures

Figure a: Trends of GDP Per Capita in East Asia and Africa	19	Table 4-3: Numbers of Persons Involved in Technical Cooperation by Region / 1 Asia	120
Figure b: JICA's Reform Efforts during the Period of First Mid-term Objectives	24	Table 4-4: Numbers of Persons Involved in Technical Cooperation by Region / 2 Middle East	120
Figure 1-1: Economic Cooperation and Official Development Assistance	27	Table 4-5: Numbers of Persons Involved in Technical Cooperation by Region / 3 Africa	121
Table 1-2: Total Government ODA Budget (General Account)	28	Table 4-6: Numbers of Persons Involved in Technical Cooperation by Region / 4 North America and Latin America	121
Table 1-3: The ODA Budget of Ministries and Agencies (General Account)	28	Table 4-7: Numbers of Persons Involved in Technical Cooperation by Region / 5 Oceania	122
Table 1-4: Japan's ODA Budget and JICA's Technical Cooperation (DAC Base)	28	Table 4-8: Numbers of Persons Involved in Technical Cooperation by Region / 6 Europe	122
Table 1-5: Japan's ODA in Calendar Year 2006 (According to Aid Type, Provisional Values)	29	Table 4-9: Numbers of Persons Involved in Technical Cooperation by Region / 7 International Organizations	123
Table 1-6: ODA of DAC Countries in 2005 and 2006	30	Table 4-10: Numbers of Persons Involved in Technical Cooperation by Region / 8 Unclassified	123
Table 1-7: Japan's ODA and JICA Activities	31	Table 4-11: Numbers of Persons Involved in Technical Cooperation by Region / 9 Worldwide (Total)	123
Figure 1-8: Changes in JICA's Budget	32	Table 4-12: Performance of JICA's Technical Cooperation and Japan's ODA by Country / 1 Asia	124
Figure 1-9: Expenditure by Region	32	Table 4-13: Performance of JICA's Technical Cooperation and Japan's ODA by Country / 2 Middle East	125
Figure 1-10: Expenditure by Sector	33	Table 4-14: Performance of JICA's Technical Cooperation and Japan's ODA by Country / 3 Africa	126
Figure 1-11: Changes in the Number of Personnel by Type of Cooperation	33	Table 4-15: Performance of JICA's Technical Cooperation and Japan's ODA by Country / 4 North America and Latin America	129
Figure 1-12: Program Expenses and Ratios (FY 2006)	34	Table 4-16: Performance of JICA's Technical Cooperation and Japan's ODA by Country / 5 Oceania	130
Figure 1-13: Total Program Expenses and Ratios	34	Table 4-17: Performance of JICA's Technical Cooperation and Japan's ODA by Country / 6 Europe	131
Figure 3-1: Eight MDGs	70	Figure 5-1: Fiscal 2007 Organization Chart	138
Figure 3-2: JICA's Approach to the MDGs	71	Table 5-2: Fiscal 2007 Budget	142
Table 3-3: Proportion of MDGs-related Fields in JICA Projects	71	Table 5-3: Balance Sheet	143
Figure 3-4: Assistance Areas in Governance	72	Table 5-4: Income Statement	144
Figure 3-5: Performance of JICA's Cooperation in the Education Sector	80	Table 5-5: Cash Flow Statement	144
Figure 3-6: Conceptual Diagram of Issues in the Higher Education, Technical and Vocational Education and Training	81	Table 5-6: Schedule Concerning Profit Appropriation	145
Figure 3-7: The Objective of Cooperation in Nature Conservation	86	Table 5-7: Administrative Service Operation Cost Statement	145
Figure 3-8: Structure for Promoting Nature Conservation	86		
Figure 3-9: Three Target Levels of Poverty Reduction Assistance	92		
Figure 3-10: Examples of Cooperation Projects with Consideration Given to the Linkage of Levels	92		
Figure 3-11: Development Strategy Goals in Agricultural and Rural Development and Perspectives/Purpose of Cooperation	94		
Table 3-12: Position of Evaluation within JICA's Project Cycle	113		
Figure 3-13: Perspectives of Five Evaluation Criteria	114		
Figure 3-14: JICA's Evaluation System	115		
Table 4-1: Outline of JICA Operations	118		
Table 4-2: Numbers of Persons Involved in Technical Cooperation by Type and Program	119		

**Contents of the Japan
International
Cooperation Agency
Annual Report 2007
Statistical Appendix
CD-ROM**

A. Project Details (FY 2006)

- Acceptance of Technical Training Participants
- Technical Cooperation Project
- Follow-up Work
- Development Study
- Grant Aid
- Disaster Relief
- JICA Partnership Program
- B. Statistics**
- Performance of JICA's Technical Cooperation and Japan's ODA by Region and Country (FY 2006 and cumulative)

- Number of Persons Involved in Technical Cooperation by Type, Program and Fiscal Year (FY 1952-2006)
- Performance of Technical Cooperation by Fiscal Year and Type (FY 1995-2006)
- Distribution of Expenses by Program (Percentage) (FY 1995-2006)
- Top 20 Recipients by Type (Expenses, Number of Persons) (FY 1990-2006)
- Number of Persons Involved in Technical Cooperation by Region, Type and Sector (FY 2006 and cumulative)
- Performance of Technical Cooperation and Grant Aid (1975-2006)
- C. Youth Invitation Program (FY1984-2006)**
- D. FY 2006 Project List**

This report covers program results and the status of activities for the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in fiscal 2006.

Feature: Changing Development Issues and JICA

Recently, we have been facing more issues that require aid methods different from conventional bilateral cooperation. This year's feature section explains how JICA addresses these issues and reports on how JICA has changed since its transformation into an independent administrative institution, ranging from reforms to preparation for its integration with the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) scheduled for 2008.

1 Issues Expanding Beyond National Borders.....

● Accelerating Changes in the Global Environment

Everybody believes that the world can no longer wait for global warming measures. JICA's cooperation for mitigation measures to reduce greenhouse gases and adaptation measures to enhance the resistance capability for dealing with the climate change caused by global warming are introduced using specific cases.

● Infectious Diseases Spreading Beyond National Borders

Infectious diseases have a serious impact on developing countries. In the cases of avian influenza and HIV/AIDS, JICA's efforts to control infectious diseases are introduced.

● From Conflict to Reconstruction Development

Many of the conflicts that have occurred since the end of the cold war have been domestic conflicts, which affect neighboring countries and the entire region with an outflow of refugees and arms. Four cases of JICA's peacebuilding assistance are reported.

● Response to Diversifying Asia

In East Asia where regional integration is advancing centered on ASEAN, JICA provides support both in the hardware and software areas so that individual countries can participate in and benefit from globalization and regional economic growth and extends cooperation that enhances the regional relationship.

2 Support for Accelerating Growth in Africa

At the TICAD IV that will be held at Japan's initiative in May 2008, discussions will be held on future measures of support for Africa in the contexts of acceleration of growth, human security, and environment and climate change. JICA's policies for supporting Africa in these areas are introduced.

3 Towards Creation of New JICA

This section provides (1) a review of JICA's efforts during the period of the first mid-term objectives and plan (from the transformation into independent administrative institution until the end of March 2007), (2) the achievements of the reforms implemented from fiscal 2004 to 2006, and (3) the preparations for integration with the JBIC scheduled for October 2008.

Part I ODA and JICA Programs

A comprehensive report on ODA and JICA program results

in fiscal 2006 (calendar year 2006 for ODA) is provided. More detailed JICA results can be found in Part IV of this report or on the attached Statistical Appendix CD-ROM.

Part II JICA's Regional Activities

Part II divides the countries of the world into 10 regions and describes JICA's cooperation activities for each region. It reports on the basic principles of JICA's assistance to each region, gives overviews of the regions, and summarizes the priority issues and measures in JICA programs. It also introduces representative projects in each region, allowing the reader to overview specific activities.

Chapter 1 Asia

1. Southeast Asia

As regional economies grow in ASEAN where regional integration is advancing, correction of disparities between the six original members and the four new members of ASEAN are important tasks. Through various projects, JICA's technical cooperation will continue to focus on the development of individual countries as well as the whole region.

2. East Asia

Based on China's five-year plan announced in March 2006, JICA implements cooperation with a focus on four priorities: (1) cooperation towards resolving environmental and other global issues; (2) assistance for open and reform policy; (3) promotion of mutual understanding; and (4) assistance for poverty alleviation.

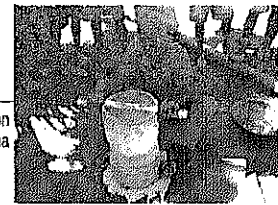
Cooperation for Mongolia is provided under four pillars: (1) support for institution-building and human resources development necessary for promoting a market economy; (2) support for rural development; (3) support for environmental protection; and (4) support for the development of infrastructure.

3. Central Asia and the Caucasus

It has been over 15 years since respective countries in the region achieved independence, and the speed and direction of their development vary. Accordingly, in line with the development levels of each country, JICA is providing support for transition to a market economy and democratization, human resources development, infrastructure development, and rebuilding social sectors. JICA is also carrying out activities to promote industrial development and regional cooperation, which are pillars of the "Central Asia plus Japan" dialogue, a cooperation framework.

4. Southwest Asia

JICA's cooperation focuses on poverty reduction and economic development as pillars of aid for Southwest Asia, which accounts for 40% of the world's poor population. Support for peacebuilding is provided, mainly in Nepal and Sri Lanka where conflicts have almost come to an end, medium- and long-term support for reconstruction continues in response to the damage caused by the Northern Pakistan Earthquake that occurred in 2005.



Chapter 2 Middle East

JICA places the utmost priority on peacebuilding and reconstruction assistance for Afghanistan, Iraq, and Palestine as the key to regional stability in the Middle East. At the same time, in the fields of water resource management, industrial promotion, human resources development, and environment protection, all of which are issues common to the region, JICA implements cooperation including volunteer programs in line with the needs in each country.

Chapter 3 Africa

Support for Africa has been provided mainly for social development targeting the socially vulnerable and communities, with a focus on the perspective of human security. In addition, JICA has highlighted cooperation that contributes to the three pillars announced at TICAD III in 2003 in support for Africa, namely, human-centered development, poverty reduction through economic development, and consolidation of peace, as well as cooperation in line with accelerated growth, a theme for TICAD IV scheduled for 2008.

Chapter 4 Latin America

1. Central America and the Caribbean

Given that the region consists of adjoining small countries with common characteristics, through various methods such as regionwide cooperation targeting a set of countries, South-South cooperation in the region, coordination and collaboration with organizations related to regional integration, international organizations, and other donor countries, JICA prioritizes cooperation in the following areas: (1) education, (2) health, (3) agricultural and rural development, (4) industrial development and development of socioeconomic infrastructures, (5) environmental conservation, (6) disaster prevention, (7) citizen security.

2. South America

In South America, which sees movements toward regional cooperation and economic integration becoming prominent, the poverty group is expanding in spite of steady economic growth, contributing to political and economic instability, deterioration of public security, and environmental issues. Therefore, from the perspective of human security, JICA implements cooperation with focus on the following priority issues: (1) poverty reduction and disparity correction, (2) cooperation for sustainable economic growth, (3) addressing global issues, (4) peacebuilding and support for the socially vulnerable, (5) promotion of partnership, regionwide cooperation, and South-South cooperation, (6) collaboration with Nikkei (Japanese descendant) communities.

Chapter 5 Oceania

While providing cooperation with an emphasis on economic self-reliance and sustainable development in Oceania, which consists of small island countries, JICA works to formulate projects that have a large impact throughout the region and promote collaboration with other aid agencies. In this regard, cooperation for promoting tourism and agriculture and fishery, expanding basic social services, including education and health, and conserving environment is provided.

Chapter 6 Europe

JICA's aid will terminate in two years in the countries that graduated from ODA recipient country status when the DAC list was revised in January 2006. At the same time, JICA is also supporting these countries in their ambitions to become donors in the future. On the other hand, based on the discussion in the Ministerial Conference on Peace Consolidation and Economic Development of the Western Balkans in 2004, JICA will provide cooperation that sets the consolidation of peace and the development of the private sector as priority fields.

Part III JICA Programs by Development Issue

Part III introduces JICA programs, mainly approaches to each development issue.

Chapter 1 Approach to Development Issues

JICA's approaches to social development, human development, global environment, rural development, and economic development as well as MDGs are introduced.

Chapter 2 Cooperation Modality

JICA's representative cooperation programs are introduced.

Chapter 3 Project Evaluation

Evaluation and Follow-up, which are critical to efficient and effective project implementation, are described.

Part IV Fiscal 2006 Results

Part IV provides more details on fiscal 2006 JICA's programs, which were introduced in Part I, by region, sector, and country. Even more detailed results can be seen on the Statistical Appendix CD-ROM.

Reference Section:

Organization and Budget of JICA

JICA's history, organization, budgets, financial statements, and domestic and overseas offices are provided.

Reading the Annual Report of the Japan International Cooperation Agency

1. This annual report summarizes the activities of JICA in fiscal 2006 (April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007)
2. The figures contained in the report are those for the fiscal year mentioned above in the case of JICA and for the calendar year 2006 (January 1,

- 2006 to December 31, 2006) in the case of ODA. Please note that some figures are provisional values and figures may vary according to the timing and method of calculation.
3. All sums indicated with a dollar sign (\$) refer to US dollars and are calculated at an exchange

rate of \$1.00 = ¥111.6 (the official Development Assistance Committee (DAC) rate in 2006).

4. All maps contained in the report are approximate. National borders that are under dispute or unclear have been entered merely for convenience.

Feature
Part 1
Part 2
Part 3
Part 4
Reference Section
Summary of the JICA Annual Report 2007