



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 expediting Grant Aid Projects (fiscal 1978), Youth Invitation Program (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), 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, the ¥27.2 billion operating budget at the time of establishment increased to ¥164.4 billion in fiscal 2006. Overseas offices increased from 40 at the time of establishment to 95 (described later in detail) in fiscal 2006.

In terms of the number of people involved, the number of training participants accepted increased from 2,169 in fiscal 1974 to 30,334 in fiscal 2006; the number of dispatched experts increased from 513 in fiscal 1974 to 4,541 in fiscal 2006; and the number of JOCVs dispatched increased from 208 in fiscal 1974 to 1,529 in fiscal 2006.

As a result of the expansion of programs, 350,380 training participants have been accepted, and 83,240 experts and 30,284 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/JOCV offices. In fiscal 2006, it consisted of 18 departments, three offices, and two secretariats at the headquarters; 12 international centers, three branches, two JOCV training centers, and the Institute for International Cooperation in Japan; 56 overseas offices; 32 JICA/JOCV offices; and 7 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.

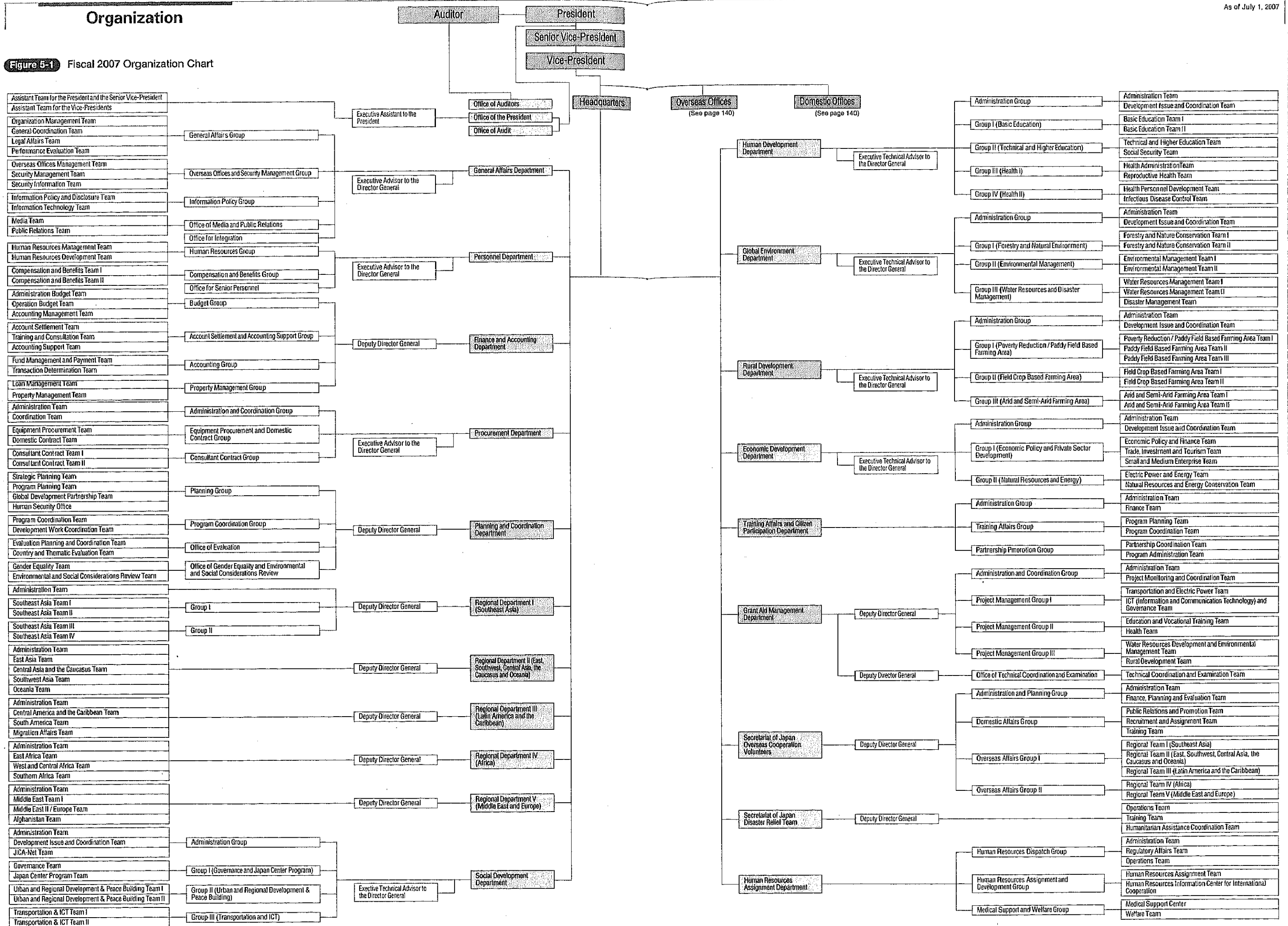
In addition, in April 2004, eight departments in charge of program implementation, which had been categorized by scheme and sector, were reorganized into five departments in terms of development issues such as global environment and human development, which overlap fields horizontally. At the same time, in order to correspond to program implementation 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 2006.

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), measures were taken to correspond to structural rationalization (for example, the Kansai Branch Office was closed and the Nihonmatsu Training Center opened in 1996), and domestic offices in the Metropolitan area were reorganized (the Hachioji International Center was closed in 2006 and a base for citizens' participation cooperation promotion was placed at Hiroo Center [JICA Global Plaza] in 2006). As a result, as of fiscal 2006, domestic offices consist of 12 international centers, three branches, two 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 2006, there are 56 overseas offices, 32 JICA/JOCV offices, and 7 JOCV offices.

Organization

Figure 5-1 Fiscal 2007 Organization Chart



Feature Part 1 Part 2 Part 3 Part 4 Reference Section 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 India Office
JICA Sri Lanka Office
JICA China Office
JICA Nepal Office
JICA Pakistan Office
JICA Bangladesh Office
JICA Mongolia Office
JICA Uzbekistan Office
JICA Kyrgyz Republic Office
JICA Papua New Guinea Office
JICA Fiji Office

Latin America and the Caribbean

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

Africa

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

Middle East and Europe

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

History of JICA (1947-2007)

☉ represents Japan ☊ represents the world

47	10	The Emigration Association is established.	7	☉ The government pledges to double ODA in three years (first mid-term objective).						
50	12	☉ The Export Bank of Japan is established.	79	4	Technical cooperation for China starts.					
51	9	☉ San Francisco Peace Treaty, the US-Japan Security Treaty	12	Assistance for medical care starts as a measure for Thai and Cambodian refugees.						
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).	80	1	Ketsuke Arita is inaugurated as president.			97	3	Task force for operational and organizational reforms
54	4	The Japan Asian Association is established. Acceptance of technical training participants starts.	81	1	☉ The government sets up a new (second) mid-term objective for its plan to double ODA in five years.			98	1	Open recruitment for experts to be dispatched ☉ ODA Council final report is announced.
	10	☉ Joins the Colombo Plan.	82	3	Japan Medical Team for Disaster Relief (JMTDR) is formed.			10	6	The second Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD II)
55	4	The Japan Asian Association starts dispatch of experts.	4	ASEAN human resources center starts cooperation programs.				99	8	Partnership Program starts. First team of ODA monitors leaves for Laos and the Philippines. ☉ The Medium-term Policy on ODA is formulated.
	9	Japan Emigration Promotion, Co., Ltd. is established.	83	2	☉ Joins African Development Bank (AfDB). ☉ Brandt Report "Current conditions of the world economies and the North-South problem"			10	6	Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) is established by integrating OECF and the Export-Import Bank of Japan.
56	12	☉ Joins the United Nations.	10	Institute for International Cooperation opens, senior advisors system is established.				00	1	Structural reforms
57	4	Pre-Investment survey starts.	84	1	☉ Japan Overseas Cooperative Association is established.			7	☉ The Summit Conference of the Leading Industrialized Nations (Kyushu and Okinawa)	
58	2	☉ Starts yen loans (for India).	4	Youth Invitation Program starts.				9	☉ The third ODA mid-term objective is set up.	
	4	Technical cooperation for Middle East, Africa and Latin America starts. Participates in the Mekong River Basin Development Plan.	85	4	Japan Disaster Relief Team is formed. The first country study committee (Philippines) is formed.			8	Information Disclosure Management Division is established. Japanese Grant Aid for Human Resources Development Scholarship starts.	
59	4	☉ Overseas Technical Cooperation Center Program starts.	86	4	Japan Disaster Relief Team is formed. The first country study committee (Philippines) is formed.			9	Kunihiko Saito is inaugurated as president. ☉ UN Millennium Summit	
60	3	☉ Development Aid Group (DAG) is established and Japan joins.	87	9	☉ Law concerning Japan Disaster Relief Team is enacted.			9	☉ The second ODA Council, first meeting	
	12	☉ Joins the International Development Association (IDA; the second World Bank).	88	1	Kensuke Yanagita is inaugurated as president.			9	Tatsuo Kawakami is inaugurated as president.	
61	3	☉ The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan (OECF) is established.	89	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.			01	5	☉ The second ODA Council, final meeting
	9	☉ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is established. DAG changes its name to Development Assistance Committee (DAC).		6	The first Sectoral Study Group on Development Assistance (environment) is formed.			9	Tatsuo Kawakami is inaugurated as president.	
62	6	Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA) is established.	6	☉ The fourth ODA mid-term objective is set up.				12	☉ Japan's administrative reform plan ☉ The International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan	
63	7	Japan Emigration Service is established.	89	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.			02	3	☉ The second ODA Council, final report
64	4	Provision of equipment starts. ☉ Officially joins OECD.		6	The first Sectoral Study Group on Development Assistance (environment) is formed.			6	Grant aid for Japanese NGO	
	11	☉ African Development Bank (AfDB) is established.		6	☉ The fourth ODA mid-term objective is set up.			2	JICA Partnership Program starts.	
65	12	Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers starts.		6	☉ The fourth ODA mid-term objective is set up.			8	☉ Revision of Japan's ODA Charter (New ODA Charter)	
66	4	Cooperation for medical care and science education starts.		10	Technical cooperation for Eastern Europe starts.			9	☉ The third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III)	
	11	☉ Asian Development Bank is established.		11	Environmental guidelines			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.	
67	7	Cooperation for agriculture and development technical cooperation starts.		12	☉ Japan's ODA results are highest of all DAC countries.			04	3	President Ogata announces New JICA Reform Plan.
	8	☉ Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is established.	90	4	Dispatch of senior experts starts.			4	JICA organizational reform Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations	
68	7	☉ Food aid (KR) starts.		7	☉ Repayment of loans from the World Bank is completed.			9-10	6	Regional Support Offices are opened.
69	3	☉ General grant aid starts.		10	Associate specialists system starts.			10	Symposium to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Japan's ODA	
70	4	Research cooperation starts.	91	12	Environmental consideration guidelines			12	JOR team is dispatched to the Great Sumatra Earthquake and Indian Ocean Tsunami Disaster.	
71	4	Technical training for children of emigrants starts.		1	Evaluation guidelines			05	1	☉ UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction (Kobe)
72	4	Technical cooperation for Oceania starts.	92	2	Technical cooperation for Central Asia starts.			3	President Ogata announces Phase II of JICA Reform Plan.	
73	4	Disaster Relief Program starts.		6	☉ Japan's ODA Charter is adopted at the Cabinet meeting. ☉ UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) is held.			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.	
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.		8	Japan Disaster Relief Team starts transportation of aid materials from the private sector.			7	Fast Track System for projects is introduced.	
	3	Third-country training starts (Thai sericulture research and training center).		12	Handbook for WID consideration			10	JDR team is dispatched to the Pakistan Earthquake Disaster. JOCV marks its 40th anniversary.	
	7	☉ Ministerial meeting for economic cooperation is organized.	93	2	☉ ICSC changes its name to Japan International Cooperation Center (JICE).			6	Hachioji International Center is closed.	
76	4	☉ The Supporting Organization of JOCV is established.		6	Local in-country training starts. ☉ The fifth ODA mid-term objective is set up.			4	Global Plaza at JICA Hiroo opens.	
	7	☉ Joins the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).		7	Japan-US Common Agenda is announced.			6	Strategic measures for citizen participation, etc., are discussed at the meeting of director generals of domestic offices.	
77	3	☉ International Cooperation Service Center (ICSC) is established.		10	☉ The first Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)			11	The president holds a press conference in response to the passage of the Revised JICA Law.	
	4	☉ Aid for Increased Food Production (2KR) starts.	94	8	Kimio Fujita is inaugurated as president.			06	3	Dispatch of JOCV to Peru is resumed.
	5	☉ The government announces its plan to double ODA in five years.	95	1	Emergency relief supplies are granted at the time of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake.					
78	4	Promotion of Implementing Grant Aid Industrial Development Cooperation Program starts.		3	Dispatch of third-country experts starts.					
			96	5	☉ Emergency grant aid and support for democratization start.					
				4	Headquarters moves to Shinjuku Maynds Tower.					

Feature

Part 1

Part 2

Part 3

Part 4

Reference Section

History of JICA

Budget

Financial resources for JICA's budget consist of management grants and funds in trust, self-generating revenues, and self-financing. The spending budget for fiscal 2007 totals ¥160.9 billion, or ¥1 billion less than that of the previous year.

The grant aid program for which JICA implements facilitating activities amounts to ¥112.2 billion. The breakdown of the budget for fiscal 2007 is shown in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 Fiscal 2007 Budget

(Unit: ¥1 million)

Account	FY2006	FY2007	
Revenue	Management grants	157,516	155,626
	Interest income on development investment and financing	175	149
	Interest income on migration investment and financing	77	88
	Interest income on installment sales of settlement	4	1
	Miscellaneous revenue	309	400
	Revenue from contracted programs	3,108	2,990
	Donation revenue	1	20
	Receipt from facility maintenance fund	624	1,616
	Total	161,814	160,890
Expenditure	General administrative expenses	12,116	11,981
	Operating expenses	146,058	144,282
	Expenses for technical cooperation projects	82,221	79,752
	Expenses for grant aid projects	4,487	4,518
	Expenses for public participation based cooperation	25,643	26,117
	Expenses for emigration program	502	490
	Expenses for aid-personnel recruitment and training	3,270	3,283
	Expenses for program formulation	4,615	4,906
	Expenses for follow-up cooperation	1,656	1,608
	Expenses for project/program evaluation	910	811
	Expenses for operation support	8,064	7,976
	Expenses for operating department administration	13,838	14,021
	Expenses for disaster relief activities	852	800
	Contracted program expenses	3,108	2,990
	Expenses for donation projects	1	20
	Facility maintenance expenses	624	1,616
Total	161,907	160,889	

Note: 1. Individual totals may not be equal to the sums of the individual parts because some numbers have been rounded off.

2. The budget for fiscal 2007 underwent reclassification, including the integration of non-personnel expenses for domestic offices and overseas offices into general administrative expenses. The amounts listed here are those compiled after the reclassification.

Financial Statements

Table 5-3 Balance Sheet (as of March 31, 2007)

(Unit: ¥)

Assets		Liabilities	
Item	Amount	Item	Amount
I Current assets	44,921,312,999	I Current liabilities	23,474,026,140
Cash and bank deposits	41,292,092,488	Accrued payments	22,143,307,279
Inventories	678,708,337	Accrued expense	803,840,786
Stored goods	670,302,061	Lease liabilities	268,862,547
Livestock	8,406,276	Deposit received	254,084,051
Advance payments	1,268,479,999	Unearned revenues	19,500
Prepaid expenses	145,660,118	Suspense receipt	3,911,977
Accrued income	83,690,099		
Accrued revenues	120,987,883	II Fixed liabilities	2,103,415,236
Short-term loans of development investment and financing	1,215,727,670	Property liabilities	1,874,844,286
Allowance for bad debt	-7,204,968	Property management grants	1,802,985,295
Short-term loans of migration investment and financing	98,816,813	Property grants, etc.	71,858,991
Allowance for bad debt	-10,978,548	Long-term lease liabilities	228,555,950
Short-term installment principal on sales of settlement	558,871	Long-term unearned revenues	15,000
Allowance for bad debt	-33,253		
Suspense payments	30,374,836	Total liabilities	25,577,441,376
Advances paid	4,432,654		
II Fixed assets	67,726,682,295		
1 Tangible fixed assets	58,786,115,941		
Buildings	43,000,915,204		
Accumulated depreciation	-6,694,367,841		
Accumulated impairment loss	-579,051,861		
Structures	1,475,109,919		
Accumulated depreciation	-484,550,733		
Accumulated impairment loss	-461,505		
Machines and equipment	254,349,998		
Accumulated depreciation	-160,257,999		
Vehicles and other transportation devices	1,307,876,583		
Accumulated depreciation	-617,764,680		
Tools, instruments, and fixtures	2,638,261,626		
Accumulated depreciation	-1,248,238,372		
Land	19,822,499,867		
Construction in process	71,795,735		
2 Intangible fixed assets	15,580,318		
Trademarks	3,942,441		
Others	11,637,877		
Telephone subscription rights	7,291,850		
Right to use power plants and other supply facilities	4,346,027		
3 Investment and other assets	8,924,986,036		
Investment in securities	39,097		
Investment in affiliates	43,445,102		
Long-term loans of development investment and financing	5,614,824,779		
Allowance for bad debt	-59,027,815		
Long-term loans of migration investment and financing	4,601,577,783		
Allowance for bad debt	-2,640,247,308		
Long-term installment principal on sales of settlement	98,643,727		
Allowance for bad debt	-98,364,814		
Long-term prepaid expenses	22,193,348		
Guarantee money paid	1,341,902,137		
Total assets	112,647,995,294		
Total	112,647,995,294	Total	112,647,995,294

Capital	
Item	Amount
I Capital	88,508,041,131
Governmental investment	88,508,041,131
II Capital surplus	-9,050,279,007
Capital surplus	-100,464,109
Accumulated depreciation not included in expenses	-8,365,403,932
Accumulated impairment loss not included in expenses	-584,410,966
III Retained earnings	7,612,791,794
Reserve funds	1,819,720,740
Unappropriated income for the current year	5,793,071,054
(Total income for the current year)	(5,793,071,054)
Total capital	87,070,553,918
Total liabilities and capital	112,647,995,294

Table 5-4 Income Statement (April 1, 2006 - March 31, 2007)

(Unit: ¥)

Expenses and losses		Revenues	
Item	Amount	Item	Amount
Ordinary expenses	162,212,119,770	Ordinary revenues	168,103,309,989
Operating expenses	152,110,449,651	Revenues from management grants	161,853,657,684
Expenses for program formulation	4,867,945,569	Revenues from contracted programs	2,591,133,342
Expenses for technical cooperation projects	84,297,866,175	Revenues from development investment and financing	173,140,784
Expenses for grant aid projects	4,400,446,604	Revenues from settlement operations	5,080,461
Expenses for public participation based cooperation	25,593,830,863	Revenues from migration investment and financing	80,052,794
Expenses for emigration program	527,111,387	Revenues from facilities operations	1,988,278,212
Expenses for disaster relief activities	556,799,724	Donation revenues	1,718,490
Expenses for aid-personnel recruitment and training	3,107,723,888	Transfer from allowance for bad debts	202,057,580
Expenses for project/program evaluation	713,557,996	Transfer from liabilities for property management grants	357,083,733
Expenses for operation support	8,670,655,374	Transfer from liabilities for property grants	22,952,330
Expenses for domestic offices	4,080,819,562	Financial revenues	
Expenses for overseas offices	9,716,747,759	Interest income	109,531,989
Facility operating expenses	2,527,180,881	Miscellaneous profits	718,622,590
Contracted program expenses	2,590,741,043		
Depreciation costs	459,022,826	Non-recurrent profits	714,238
General administrative expenses	9,943,283,178	Profit on sales of fixed assets	714,238
Financial expenses	38,332,678		
Interest expense	15,650,423		
Loss on foreign exchange	22,682,255		
Miscellaneous loss	120,054,263		
Non-recurrent loss	98,833,403		
Loss on retirement of fixed assets	87,540,582		
Loss on sales of fixed assets	11,292,821		
Net income	5,793,071,054		
Total	168,104,024,227	Total	168,104,024,227

Table 5-5 Cash Flow Statement (April 1, 2006 - March 31, 2007)

(Unit: ¥)

I Cash flow from operating activities	
Payment of operating expenses	-140,639,376,199
Payment of operation support expenses	-2,004,184,737
Payment of contracted program expenses	-2,952,736,169
Payment of personnel costs	-16,031,700,255
Other operation payments	-170,128,763
Revenues from management grants	157,515,689,000
Revenues from contracted programs	2,897,224,271
Loan interest income	250,497,336
Proceeds from settlement operations	14,071,799
Interest revenues	5,087,398
Installment principal	8,984,401
Revenues from facilities operations	2,470,655,535
Donation revenues	718,490
Other revenues	741,050,990
Subtotal	2,091,781,298
Interest received	80,030,591
Interest paid	-15,650,423
Cash flow from operating activities	2,156,161,466
II Cash flow from investing activities	
Payments for purchase of fixed assets	-1,204,635,944
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets	24,739,308
Payments for loan granting	0
Proceeds from long-term loans receivable	1,941,712,520
Payments for time deposits	-2,800,000,000
Payments for negotiable certificate of deposit	-1,500,000,000
Intermediate revenues from distribution of residual property due to liquidation of affiliates	35,000,000
Cash flow from investing activities	-3,503,184,116
III Cash flow from financing activities	
Repayment of lease liabilities	-252,162,389
Cash flow from financing activities	-252,162,389
IV Effect of exchange rate fluctuation on funds	70,232,248
V Net decrease in funds	-1,669,417,287
VI Funds at beginning of year	6,861,509,775
VII Funds at end of year	5,192,092,488

Table 5-6 Schedule Concerning Profit Appropriation

(Unit: ¥)

I Unappropriated income for the current year		5,793,071,054
Total income for the current year	5,793,071,054	
II Appropriation of income		
Reserve funds	5,793,071,054	5,793,071,054

Table 5-7 Administrative Service Operation Cost Statement (April 1, 2006 - March 31, 2007)

(Unit: ¥)

I Business expenses			156,440,622,693
(1) Expenses on income statement			
Operating expenses	152,110,449,651		
General expenses	9,943,283,178		
Financial expenses	38,332,678		
Miscellaneous loss	120,054,263		
Loss on retirement of fixed assets	87,540,582		
Loss on sales of fixed assets	11,292,821	162,310,953,173	
(2) (Deduction) Self revenues, etc.			
Revenues from contracted programs	-2,591,133,342		
Revenues from development investment and financing	-173,140,784		
Revenues from settlement operations	-5,080,461		
Revenues from migration investment and financing	-80,052,794		
Revenues from facilities operations	-1,988,278,212		
Donation revenues	-1,718,490		
Transfer from allowance for bad debts	-202,057,580		
Financial revenues	-109,531,989		
Miscellaneous profits	-718,622,590		
Profit on sales of fixed assets	-714,238	-5,870,330,480	
II Accumulated depreciation not included in expenses			2,107,140,291
Accumulated depreciation not included in expenses		2,095,149,834	
Loss on retirement of fixed assets not included in expenses		11,990,457	
III Accumulated impairment loss not included in expenses			584,410,966
IV Estimated increase in retirement benefit not included in allowance			2,599,493,616
V Opportunity cost			
Governmental investments and other opportunity costs			1,332,638,536
VI Administrative service operation cost			157,865,318,870

Feature

Part 1

Part 2

Part 3

Part 4

Reference
Section

Financial Statements

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 asset**
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 of 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.
1.650% in reference to the yield of 10-year fixed-rate JGB as of March 31, 2007
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.
11. **Change in accounting procedures**
The Accounting Standards for Independent Administrative Institutions pertaining to Impairment Loss on Fixed Assets "Revision of the Accounting Standards for Independent Administrative Institutions pertaining to Impairment Loss on Fixed Assets" (Study Group on the Accounting Standards for Independent Administrative Institutions, Financial Systems Committee Financial Systems Sectional Committee Legal System/Public Accounting Panel Public Corporation Accounting Subcommittee June 29, 2005), and "Q & A concerning the Accounting Standards for Independent Administrative Institutions pertaining to Impairment Loss on Fixed Assets" and "the Guidance Notes for the Accounting Standards for Independent Administrative Institutions pertaining to Impairment Loss on Fixed Assets" (Administrative Management Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Budget Bureau of the Ministry of Finance, and the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountant, Final revision in August 2005) has been adopted starting this fiscal year. As a result, the capital surplus has decreased by ¥584,410,966. This is not liable to affect profits or losses.

Notes

Notes to the Balance Sheet

1. **Estimated retirement benefits to be provided from management grants** ¥25,847,919,306

(1) Breakdown of retirement benefit costs

	FY2006
1) Retirement benefit obligation	-38,795,681,499
2) Plan assets	12,947,762,193
3) Accrued retirement benefit costs 1) + 2)	-25,847,919,306
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)	-25,847,919,306
8) Prepaid pension costs	0
9) Allowance for retirement benefits 7) - 8)	-25,847,919,306

(2) Breakdown of pension expenses

	FY2006
1) Service cost	926,459,000
2) Interest cost	501,994,000
3) Expected return on plan assets	0
4) Amortization of past service obligation	0
5) Amortization of actuarial differences	-1,709,255,689
6) Others (premiums collected for Employees' Pension Fund)	-326,484,231

(3) Computation basis for retirement benefit obligation, etc.

	FY2006
1) Discount rate	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

2. Impairment loss on fixed assets

(1) Impaired fixed assets

A. Outline of the usage, type, location, book value of impaired fixed assets

Impairment of losses were recognized in the following assets.

Name of Asset	Usage	Location	Type	Book Value
Former Hachioji International Center	Accommodation facility for training participants	Hachioji City, Tokyo	Land	522,376,000
			Buildings	579,051,861
			Structures	461,505
Telephone subscription right	Telephone subscription right	Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	Telephone subscription right	12,189,450

B. Background of the recognition of impairment losses

Based on the results of the Survey on Assistance targeting all domestic offices, termination of the Hachioji International Center was decided on in fiscal 2004, and it was thereby closed in March 2007. As a result, the book value was reduced to the recoverable service amount and the reduced amount was recorded as accumulated impairment loss not included in expenses, shown as a deduction of Capital Surplus.

The market value of the telephone subscription right has been considerably reduced and it is not expected to recover. Thus, the book value was reduced to the recoverable service amount and the reduced amount was recorded as accumulated impairment loss not included in expenses, shown as a deduction of Capital Surplus.

C. Details of major impaired fixed assets that are not recorded in the income statement and outline of calculation method of the recoverable service amount

Name of Asset	Type	Impairment loss amount	Calculation method of recoverable service amount
Former Hachioji International Center	Buildings	579,051,861	*1
	Structures	461,505	*1
Telephone subscription right	Telephone subscription right	4,897,600	*2

*1 Recoverable service amount is measured by net sales amount and the net sales amount is calculated based on the real-estate appraisal values.

*2 Recoverable service amount of the telephone subscription rights in suspension is measured by the net sales amount and the net sales amount is calculated based on the inheritance tax appraisal values. Recoverable service amount of the telephone subscription rights in use is measured by use-value or its equivalent and use-value, or its equivalent is calculated based on the official price set by NTT.

(2) Fixed assets indicating impairment losses

A. Outline of usage, type, and location of fixed assets whose termination was decided on

Following assets have an indication of impairment losses.

Name of Asset	Usage	Location	Type	Book Value
Chubu International Center	Accommodation facility for training participants	Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture	Land	452,715,000
			Buildings	136,146,419
			Structures	1,921,664

B. Time of termination

Fiscal 2008 (scheduled)

C. Background and reasons for termination

Termination of the Chubu International Center was decided on after the reconstruction of the facility was adopted in the Mid-term Plan during the mid-term objective period, which started from fiscal 2003, to take on the role as a center for training and participatory cooperation projects in the Chubu region.

D. Estimated book value, recoverable service amount, and impairment loss amount on the scheduled time of termination

Name of Asset	Type	Book value on the time of termination	Recoverable service amount (estimate) *	Impairment loss (estimate)
Chubu International Center	Land	452,715,000	452,715,000	0
	Buildings	119,117,923	119,117,923	0
	Structures	1,519,055	1,519,055	0

*Recoverable service amount is estimated based on the book value on the time of termination.

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, 2007)
Cash and deposit	41,292,092,488
Time deposit	-34,600,000,000
Negotiable certificate of deposit	-1,500,000,000
Ending balance of funds	5,192,092,488

(2) Description of significant non-financial transactions

(Unit: ¥)

Assets granted under finance lease	
Vehicles and other transportation devices	10,312,109
Tools, instruments, and fixtures	96,815,238
Total	107,127,347

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, ¥35,470,269 was recognized as the current-year increase of allowance for retirement and severance for 37 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 (as of March 31, 2007) is as follows.

(Unit: ¥)

Net assets	105,748,857
JICA's equity	52,874,429
Book value of investment in stock of JADECO	43,445,102

Significant debt burden

N/A

Significant subsequent events

N/A

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TEL+678-23546

● Latin America

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JICA Colombia Office
JICA Oficina en Colombia
Carrera 7, No.73-55, Piso 13, Edificio Ultra Bursátiles, Bogotá D.C., COLOMBIA
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JICA Costa Rica Office
Avenida Iera y calle 39, Barrio Dent, San Pedro, Edificio Delfos 3er Piso (100mts) Nore de la Agencia Subaru), San José, COSTA RICA A.C.
(Apartado Postal No.666-2010, Zapote, San José, COSTA RICA A.C.)
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JICA/JOCV Dominica Office
The Globe, 106 Independence St., Roseau, COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA, W.I.
(P.O.Box 163, Roseau, COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA, W.I.)
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JICA Ecuador Office
Av. Amazonas N34-289 entre Atahualpa y Nuñez de Vela, Edificio El Dorado, Piso 8, Quito, ECUADOR
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JICA Guatemala Office
Oficina de Voluntarios Japoneses
18 Calle, 5-56 Zona 10 Guatemala Edificio Unicentro 12 Nivel Oficina 1203, GUATEMALA
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JICA/JOCV Saint Lucia Office
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JICA/JOCV Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Office
Villa Point Indian Bay, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, West Indies
(P.O.Box 2355, Kingstown General Post Office, SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES)
TEL+1-784-457-5184

JICA/JOCV Jamaica Office
8th Floor, Island Life Centre 6, St. Lucia Av. Kingston 5, JAMAICA(W.I.)
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JICA Panama Office
JICA Oficina en Panamá
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JICA Venezuela Office
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● Middle East

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JICA Yemen Office
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● Africa

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JICA Cameroon Office
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JICA Côte d'Ivoire Office
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TEL+225-20-22-22-90
(Mail to Burkina Faso Office instead of the Office in Abidjan)
(c/o Burkina Faso Office, 01 B.P. 1484 Ouagadougou 01, BURKINA FASO)

JICA Rwanda Office
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● Europe

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JICA/JOCV Hungary Office
(Address to JOCV Hungary Office when using air cargo and courier services)
1073 Budapest, Kanyai Korut 11 7A, HUNGARY
TEL+36-1-269-7884

JICA/JOCV Poland Office
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JICA/JOCV Romania Office
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(P.O.Box 67-3, Bucharest, ROMANIA)
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JOCV Offices

● Asia

JOCV Maldives Office
1st Floor, Radiunge-Ange, Neeboafaru Magu Galofhu, Male, 20130, Republic of MALDIVES
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● Oceania

JOCV Marshall Islands Office
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● Latin America

JOCV Belize Office
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JOCV Uruguay Coordinator Office
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Bulevar General Artigas 417, Of.601, Montevideo, URUGUAY
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● Africa

JOCV Djibouti Office
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JOCV Gabon Office
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(B.P.456 Libreville, GABON)
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JOCV Namibia Office
17 LiLieneron St., Eros Windhoek, NAMIBIA
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Branch Offices

● Latin America

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

● Europe

JICA U.K. Branch Office
72 Hammer Smith Road, London W14 8TH, U.K.
TEL+44-20-7533-6560

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	1968	46	JOCVs, etc.	Tokyo, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Niigata, Yamanashi*1
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*2
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 Wakihami Kaigandori 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Kobe City, Hyogo Prefecture 651-0073 TEL: 078-261-0341	2002	96	Technical training participants	Hyogo
Chugoku International Center	3-1 Kagamiyama 3-chome, Higashi Hiroshima City, Hiroshima Prefecture 739-0046 TEL: 082-421-6300	1997	48	Technical training participants	Okayama, Hiroshima, Shimane, Tottori, Yamaguchi
Kyushu International Center	2-1 Hirano 2-chome, Yahata Higashi-ku, Kitakyushu City, Fukuoka Prefecture 805-8505 TEL: 093-671-6311	1989	145	Technical training participants	All-Kyushu
Okinawa International Center	1143-1 Aza Maeda, Urasoe City, Okinawa Prefecture 901-2552 TEL: 098-876-6000	1985	128	Technical training participants	Okinawa
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 Akaito, 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.

International Cooperation Movements in FY 2006

World Events

Events in Japan

JICA's Movements

2006

April

- Thai Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra steps down. (4th)
- General strike reinstates Parliament in Nepal.

May

- Organized crime group attacks police stations in Brazil. (12th-15th)
- Deterioration of public safety in Timor-Leste: Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, and Portugal send security enforcement teams.
- Earthquake in central Java, Indonesia (27th)

June

- Italy wins FIFA World Cup Germany 2006.
- Summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (15th)
- Flood and landslide disaster in South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia (20th)
- Israeli troops move into Gaza. (28th)

July

- North Korea test-launches ballistic missiles (4th)
- Israeli troops enter southern Lebanon and battle with Hezbollah armed militia. (12th)
- G8 Summit in St. Petersburg (15th-17th)
- Earthquake and tsunami in West Java, Indonesia (18th)

August

- International AIDS Conference in Toronto (13th-18th)

September

- The IMF-World Bank Annual Meeting in Singapore (13th-20th)
- G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting in Singapore (16th)
- Coup d'état in Thailand (19th)

October

- North Korea conducts underground nuclear test. (9th)
- Prof. Muhammad Yunus and the Grameen Bank awarded the Nobel Peace Prize (13th)
- Republic of Korea Foreign Minister Ban Ki-moon is formally elected UN Secretary-General.

November

- 14th APEC Leaders' Meeting in Hanoi (18th-19th)

December

- 15th Asian Games in Doha
- Coup d'état in Fiji (5th)
- Joseph Kabila inaugurated president of the Democratic Republic of Congo, thus making him the first democratically elected president (6th)
- Former President of Chile Augusto Pinochet dies. (10th)
- Six-party talk resumes for the first time in 13 months. (18th)
- Execution of former President Saddam Hussein of Iraq (30th)

April

- Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi visits Ethiopia, Ghana, and Sweden. (29th-May 5th)

May

- The first meeting of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Council (8th)
- Passage of laws related to administrative reform (26th)
- The fourth Japan-Pacific Islands Forum Summit Meeting (26th-27th)
- OECD Tidewater meeting in Kyoto (27th-28th)
- World Bank ABCDE Conference in Tokyo (29th-30th)

June

- Accidents involving elevators manufactured by Schindler (3rd), followed by revelation of defects
- Owner of Murakami Fund arrested. (5th)
- First ruling on the Japanese emigrants to Dominican Republic case (7th)
- Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi visits Canada and the US. (28th-30th)

July

- Withdrawal of Japan Ground Self-Defense Forces from Iraq (7th)
- Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi tours various countries in the Middle East. (11th-14th)

August

- Foreign Minister Taro Aso visits Iraq, in order to promote reconstruction assistance. (3rd)
- Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi visits Mongolia. (10th-11th)
- Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi visits Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. (29th-31st)

September

- First hearing of Takafumi Horie's trial in the Livedoor case (4th)
- Princess Kiko, the wife of Prince Akishino, gives birth to her third child. (6th)
- Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi visits Finland, and attends the Asia-Europe Meeting. (7th-12th)
- Inauguration of Shinzo Abe as Prime Minister and his government (27th)

October

- Prime Minister Shinzo Abe visits Republic of Korea and China. (8th-9th)
- Prince Akishino visits Paraguay in relation to the 70th anniversary of Japanese emigration to Paraguay. (30th-November 7th)
- Revelation that many compulsory subjects are not taught at many high schools

November

- Enactment of the revised law concerning Japan International Cooperation Agency (8th)

December

- The return to the party of 11 ex-LDP lawmakers who voted against postal privatization bills is approved. (4th)
- Outbreak of norovirus

April

- Emergency relief aid supplies are provided for the Iran earthquake disaster (occurred on March 30th). (6th)
- Global Plaza at JICA Hiroo opens. (15th)

May

- President Ogata visits Egypt. (17th-25th)
- Emergency evacuation from Timor-Leste (26th)
- JDR is dispatched to Central Java Earthquake, Indonesia. Advance team dispatched (28th)
Medical team dispatched (29th)
- President Ogata meets with Paul Wolfowitz, president of the World Bank. (28th)

June

- Needs Assessment Team for reconstruction from the earthquake disaster is dispatched to Central Java, Indonesia. (5th)
- Emergency relief aid supplies are provided for the flood and landslide disaster in South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. (25th)

July

- President Ogata tours Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Tanzania. (17th-29th)
- Emergency relief aid supplies are provided for the earthquake and tsunami disaster in West Java, Indonesia. (20th)

August

- JICA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, and JIBC jointly set up a booth at International AIDS Conference. (13th-18th)

September

- President Ogata meets with Olusegun Obasanjo, President of Nigeria, during his visit to Japan. (15th)
- President Ogata visits Mindanao, Philippines. (17th-21st)
- Prince Akishino visits JICA Yokohama Japanese Overseas Migration Museum in relation to the 70th anniversary of Japanese emigration to Paraguay. (25th)

October

- JICA Balkan Office opens. (1st)
- JDR comprehensive drill is conducted in Hyogo Prefecture, one year after the dispatch of the relief team to Pakistan Earthquake. (2nd-6th)
- A JICA staff member is inaugurated as the director of the Department of Socio-economic Development of the International Monitoring Team in Mindanao. (18th)

November

- President Ogata meets with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sudan during his visit to Japan. (8th)
- President Ogata receives Woodrow Wilson Award (the US). (10th)

December

- Comprehensive Partnership Agreement is signed between JICA and University of Tsukuba. (1st)
- President Ogata meets with Bono from U2 during his visit to Japan. (1st)
- President Ogata meets with Antonio Guterres, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), during his visit to Japan. (4th)
- President Ogata meets with Kemal Dervis, the UNDP Administrator, during his visit to Japan. (5th)
- 20th anniversary of JOCV dispatch to China (18th)
- President Ogata meets with King Abdullah II of Jordan during his visit to Japan. (21st)

2007

January

- Flood in Sri Lanka (12th)
- Second East Asian Summit in Cebu, Philippines (15th)

January

- Prime Minister Shinzo Abe tours four countries in Europe. (9th)
- Structural engineering fraud scandal involving the APA group

March

- Four-party talk for "the corridor for peace and prosperity" and the Third Israel-Palestine Peace and Confidence-Building Conference (14th)
- Seminar on National Reconciliation for Iraq held in Tokyo and Hiroshima (26th-28th)

January

- Emergency relief aid supplies are provided for the flood damage in Sri Lanka. (17th)

February

- A ceremony to commemorate the 40th anniversary of JICA's projects in India is held in New Delhi. (9th)
- Comprehensive Partnership Agreement is signed between JICA and Osaka University. (16th)

March

- President Ogata visits India. (7th-19th)
- Fast Track System is adopted in Democratic Republic of Congo.
- Dispatch of JOCV to Peru is resumed. (27th)

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, 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.

● **Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)**

This mechanism allows a developed country to implement a project that contributes to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in a developing country, in return for certified emissions reductions that can be used to meet its emissions targets. It is one of the "Kyoto Mechanisms" specified in the Kyoto Protocol.

● **Community-based rehabilitation (CBR)**

An approach for regional development to support persons with disabilities involving themselves, their families, and community members in a developing country where facility-centered urban rehabilitation is not feasible. The purpose is to build a society where it is comfortable to live with or without disabilities.

● **Counterparts**

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

D

● **DAC list**

The DAC list includes recipient countries and regions 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 environmental sustainability. 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).

● 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 are obtained and exercised, being able to make decisions by oneself helps erase social inequalities.

F

● Fast track

With this system, JICA can implement projects more rapidly to solve urgent issues such as post-disaster reconstruction assistance and peacebuilding. The existing systems are flexibly adopted and implementation procedures are streamlined in the system.

● 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.

● 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.

● 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 its own as a consequence of economic development. Graduation is assigned when the country reaches a certain

level of gross domestic income (GDI) per capita.

● 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.

I

● Infrastructure

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

● Input

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

● International Development Association (IDA)

Also known as the "Second World Bank." Since the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) are semi-commercial financial institutions, there was a call for an institution that could provide aid to developing countries under more flexible conditions and the IDA was founded in 1960. Membership is restricted to World Bank member nations, of which there were 165 as of June 2005.

J

● Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)

A special public institution founded in October 1999 through the merger of the Export-Import Bank of Japan and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), presently an independent administrative institution. It conducts export and investment financing and other international financing business, and extends yen loans and other overseas economic cooperation to developing countries.

● Japan Center

Established as bases to support reform efforts for transitions to market economies in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), such as Kazakhstan, and former socialist countries in Indochina. 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.

K

● Kyoto Protocol

A treaty that stipulates specific numerical targets for greenhouse gas emissions in developed countries as well as a mechanism for achieving the targets ("Kyoto Mechanism" such as Clean Development Mechanism and emissions trading). It was adopted at the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1997. The protocol is effective from 2008 to 2012.

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 stands 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-formal education

Educational activities organized outside of school education systems. In addition to literacy and arithmetic, simple vocational training and health and sanitation education are included.

● 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 2005, 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."

● 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 (PCM)

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 (PDM)

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 collects 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

● Recycling-based society

A society that has the least impact on its environment and where effective use and recycling of substances in the cycle from production to disposal help control the consumption of resources.

● 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-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 its neighboring countries. 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 for further development in developing countries are transferred from developed countries or companies.

● Voluntary counseling and testing (VCT)

Not mandatory but rather voluntary HIV testing and pre- and post-testing counseling are available. Since testing and counseling are offered together, information about care is provided for test-positive people, and preventive education to avoid future infections is provided for test-negative people.

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- Comprehensive Study on Family Planning and Women in Development Projects in Jordan (2006)
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- Capacity Development Handbook for JICA Staff: For Improving the Effectiveness and Sustainability of JICA's Assistance (2004)
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- Poverty Reduction and Human Security (2005)
- Articles of PRSP and Aid Coordination (2004)
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Environment

- Separate Volume of the Report, Study on JICA's Future Assistance for the CDM—How Can JICA Confront the CDM?—(2006)
- Supporting Capacity Development in Solid Waste Management in Developing Countries—Towards Improving the Solid Waste Management Capacity of an Entire Society—(2005)
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- -ditto—Urban and Regional Development (2006)
- -ditto—Water Resources (2005)
- -ditto—Agricultural and Rural Development (2005)
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- -ditto—Higher Education (2004)
- -ditto—Trade and Investment Promotion (2004)
- -ditto—Poverty Reduction (2004)
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- -ditto—Basic Education (2002)
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- A Report from the Study Group on Assistance to the Southeast Asian Region—Regional Integration and Development Aid—(2007)

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- The Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to the Lao People's Democratic Republic (1998)
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- Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (2003) (E)
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Africa

- The Study on Japan's Official Development Assistance to Southern African Countries (2000)
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- JICA website:
<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/index.html>

Note: The above publications and materials can be viewed at JICA's website or the JICA Library, which is located in the Institute for International Cooperation (Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo). Other reports are, only 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 2007 and contains statistics for fiscal 2006 for JICA and cumulative statistics for JICA and the former organization.

1 Contents of this CD-ROM

The contents of this CD-ROM are listed below.

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

- *1 The ".txt" suffix represents a text file.
*2 JICA's statistics for fiscal 2006 are contained in the Data folder.
*3 "ann2007e.pdf," a list of projects implemented in fiscal 2006, 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 ©1984-2007 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.

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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, 2007.
- 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 2006 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 "unspecified" 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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