

Implementation System



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Technical Cooperation

Customized Cooperation for Enhancing the Problem-Solving Capabilities of Developing Countries

Responding to Diverse and Multifaceted Needs

The needs of developing countries are becoming increasingly diverse and multifaceted. In addition to agricultural development and the development of the social infrastructure covering such areas as water supply and healthcare improvements, in recent years, these needs have extended to support for formulating measures against climate change, transitioning to a market economy, and developing legal systems as well as peacebuilding and reconstruction assistance in Afghanistan, Sudan and elsewhere. While some of the needs can be met by improving situations through financial cooperation for constructing facilities and providing equipment, there is also the need to pursue cooperation focused on enhancing problem-solving capabilities of developing countries for ensuring their self-reliant development and sustainable development outcomes.

To respond to such wide-ranging needs, JICA's Technical Cooperation supports human resource development, research and development, technology dissemination and the development of institutional frameworks essential for the development of economies and societies in developing countries by dispatching experts, accepting training participants and/or providing equipment.

Additionally, to enable developing countries to engage in economic activities while realizing a stable society through their self-efforts, it is important that developing countries nurture a sense of ownership. Those principal objectives of Technical Cooperation, enhancing problem-solving capabilities and a sense of ownership are properly attained by customizing the content of cooperation for responding to broad-ranging issues together with developing countries.

Effectively Combining a Variety of Cooperation Tools

(1) Dispatch of Experts

Japanese experts are dispatched to developing countries to disseminate necessary technologies and knowledge to partner country government officials and engineers (counterparts). At the same time, they cooperate with these counterparts in developing and spreading technologies and institutions suited to the conditions in those countries as well as conducting awareness-raising activities. Giving consideration to a partner country's regional characteristics, historical background and language, when appropriate, JICA dispatches experts from third countries (countries other than Japan

or the partner country) rather than experts from Japan in order to deliver services more efficiently.

(2) Acceptance of Training Participants

JICA invites competent personnel in developing countries, who have significant responsibility in social and economic development, to Japan as training participants. They participate in training programs in Japan (see page 144, Training and Dialogue Programs in Japan, for details) and obtain knowledge and technologies needed in their home countries. JICA also organizes training programs in partner countries or in third countries.

(3) Provision of Equipment

Equipment needed by experts for implementing effective cooperation is provided to partner countries.

(4) Technical Cooperation Projects

Technical Cooperation projects, which optimally combine the "Dispatch of Experts," "Acceptance of Training Participants" and/or "Provision of Equipment" are the core operations of JICA's Technical Cooperation. Even more reliable project outcomes can be obtained through systematic and comprehensive project operation and implementation from planning to implementation and evaluation.

To raise a sense of ownership of developing countries, many Technical Cooperation projects adopt "participatory" methods, whereby local people in each project's target area participate in planning, operation management and evaluation activities. JICA also collaborates with private enterprises, universities, NGOs and other organizations to utilize their cumulative experience, knowledge and know-how in projects in order to address more-complex and high-level issues.

Technical Cooperation Projects—An Integrated Implementation Process

1) Project Identification and Formulation

JICA identifies and formulates projects through discussion with the government of the partner country, information gathering by JICA's overseas offices and preparatory surveys.

2) Request and Approval

Based on a request from the partner country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, other related ministries and JICA discuss on whether or not to approve the project. The approved project is reported to the partner country by the Japanese government and note verbales are exchanged by diplomatic missions abroad.

3) Examination/Ex-Ante Evaluation

In order to clarify details and expected outcomes of the project and comprehensively examine the appropriateness of implementation, ex-ante evaluation is conducted based on five evaluation criteria such as relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.

4) Project Implementation/Mid-Term Review/Terminal Evaluation

JICA and the government organization of the partner country sign a Record of Discussions (R/D) regarding project implementation, details of activities and necessary measures.

Evaluation indicators set in ex-ante evaluation are used as the basis of the mid-term review conducted at a certain point from the project inception and terminal evaluation conducted a half year prior to the project completion. Each result of evaluation is used as recommendations for improving the project.

5) Follow Up/Ex-Post Evaluation

In case unexpected problems emerge, Follow-up Cooperation is provided when necessary.

Ex-post evaluation is carried out several years after the project completion. Evaluation results are used as lessons learned for formulating and implementing similar projects.

(5) Technical Cooperation for Development Planning

While supporting developing countries' policymaking and public works plans, JICA transfers technologies, including survey/analysis methods and planning methods to counterparts in the partner country. The following four features are the main contents of cooperation.

- 1) Master plans (M/P) and policy support studies (fiscal reforms, establishment of legal systems, etc.) to support policymaking and the planning of public projects
- 2) Emergency support studies (rehabilitation and reconstruction of basic infrastructure that has been damaged by natural disasters, conflicts or other factors)
- 3) Feasibility studies (F/S) for projects which will be realized by the developing country governments or other donor
- 4) Other studies (topographic mapping, groundwater surveys, etc.)

Following the completion of this cooperation, based on the results of Technical Cooperation for development planning, developing countries will 1) formulate plans for sector/regional development or rehabilitation/reconstruction by utilizing recommendations; 2) implement plans (project) by raising funds from international organizations and others; and/or 3) carry out the recommended organizational/institutional reforms.

Case Study

Overcoming Social Disorder to Complete Rehabilitation Stage Assistance

Timor-Leste: Capacity Development Project for Water Supply System

Timor-Leste independence was formalized in 2002. Most of the then-existing urban water supply system was built when the country was under the rule of Portugal or Indonesia and had become obsolete. Japan had been taking the lead to provide support for reconstruction and rehabilitation of these facilities for the past 10 years.

Timor-Leste is focusing on improving access to basic social services in order to reduce poverty, with the target to expand the water supply to reach 80% of the urban population by 2020 (later accelerated to 2015). JICA is now carrying out a Technical Cooperation project to complete rehabilitation stage assistance and enable Timor-Leste to proceed to the development stage. Although activities were temporarily suspended due to the deterioration of public security over the course of cooperation, the project is realizing tangible results.

Specifically, JICA is providing technical assistance to the National Directorate of Water and Sanitation Services on operation and maintenance of water treatment plants

based on the experience and knowledge of government services in Japan, as follows:

- 1) Management improvement: Establishment of a management structure at the headquarters and instilling a sense of responsibility and commitment among operation staff; establishment of an employment structure in order to achieve 24-7 operation of the plant
- 2) Technical training: Training of engineering staff for operation and maintenance of the water treatment plant and establishment of standard work procedures

- 3) Improvement of procurement procedures and management of materials: Improvement of complicated procurement operations and promotion of systematic/planned management of materials for the water treatment plant
- 4) Improvement of personnel systems and performance evaluation: Providing recommendations to improve rigid personnel structures and to create a system of linking performance evaluations to salaries



A neatly operated and maintained sedimentation tank before (left) and after (right) the project

ODA Loan

Low-Interest, Long-Term Loans for Supporting Ownership by Developing Countries

For Sustainable Development of Developing Countries

In many developing countries, economic and social infrastructure encompassing electricity, gas, transportation and communications services is underdeveloped. Furthermore, in recent years, global issues such as HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, air and water pollution, climate change, conflicts and terrorism, and financial crises have emerged in addition to the problems of poverty. To address these issues, the international community set the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as common goals, while individual countries have formulated a host of measures.

An ODA Loan supports developing countries by providing low-interest, long-term concessional funds to help finance growth and development initiatives.

Support that Emphasizes Ownership by the Developing Country

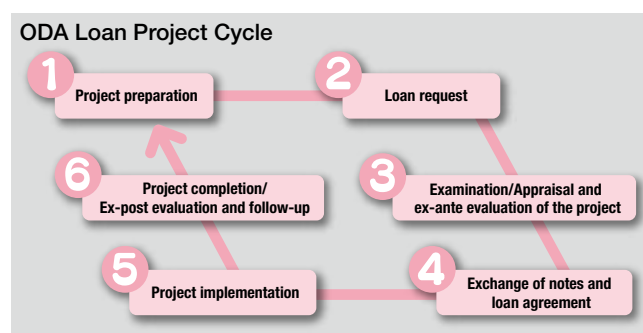
Ownership is crucial for economic growth and poverty reduction in developing countries. An ODA Loan, which requires repayment, promotes efficient use of the borrowed funds and appropriate supervision of the projects, thereby bolstering developing countries' ownership in the development process. In addition, as an ODA Loan is financial assistance with a repayment obligation, this method of assistance places a relatively small fiscal burden on the Japanese government and represents a sustainable instrument for ODA.

Toward the Common Goals of the International Community

The international community is making a variety of efforts to achieve the MDGs for 2015. Moreover, the ODA Charter adopted by the Cabinet in August 2003 placed priority on poverty reduction and peacebuilding in line with the MDGs. Following the adoption of the ODA Charter, ODA Loans are being actively used to provide support in areas contributing to poverty reduction, peacebuilding and addressing the global agenda (such as responding climate change).

Flow of ODA Loan — Project Cycle —

An ODA Loan follows six steps and lessons learned from ex-post evaluations implemented at the final stage will be fed back into preparations for new projects. This flow of steps is called the Project Cycle.



Targeted Regions Consist of 103 Countries, Mainly in Asia, as Well as African Countries

ODA Loans are primarily offered to countries in the Asian region given these nations' deep geographical, historical and economic relationships with Japan. However, there are also strong needs in countries and other regions, and JICA has supported a total of 103 countries and regions with ODA Loans. Of particular note, in consideration of the Japanese government's international commitments, in recent years JICA has been supporting projects in Africa that include wide-area infrastructure projects such as for the establishment of a road network linking several countries as well as agricultural and rural development.

Types of ODA Loans

1. Project-Type Loans

1) Project Loans

Project loans, which account for the largest portion of ODA Loans, finance projects such as roads, power plants, irrigation, water supply and sewerage facilities. The loans are used for the procurement of facilities, equipment and services, or for conducting civil and other related works.

2) Engineering Service (E/S) Loans

Engineering Service (E/S) loans are for engineering services which are necessary at the survey and planning stages of projects. These services include reviews of feasibility studies, surveys on detailed data on project sites, detailed designs and the preparation of bidding documents. In the same manner as Project Loans, completion

of feasibility studies or their equivalent and confirmation of the project's overall necessity and relevance are prerequisite for this type of loan.

3) Financial Intermediary Loans (Two-Step Loans)

Financial intermediary loans are implemented through the financial institutions of the recipient country based on the policy-oriented financial system of the partner country. These loans provide funds necessary for the implementation of designated policies, such as the promotion of small and medium-scale enterprises in manufacturing, agriculture and other specified industries and the construction of facilities to improve the living standards of the poor. These loans are known as "two-step loans (TSL)" because under the process, funds pass through two or more financial institutions before the end-beneficiaries receive the funds.

Under this type of loan, funds can be provided to a large number of end-beneficiaries in the private sector. Since these loans are implemented through local financial institutions, strengthening of the operational capabilities of these institutions and the development of the financial sector of recipient countries are also expected as the result of these loans.

4) Sector Loans

Sector loans are for materials and equipment, services and consulting required for the implementation of development plans in a specific sector consisting of multiple sub-projects. This type of loan also leads to improved policies and systems in the sector.

2. Non-Project Loans

1) Program Loans

Program loans assist recipient countries seeking to improve

policies and implement general system reforms. Compared with former structural adjustment loans, these loans support implementation of national strategies or of poverty reduction strategies over longer time spans. Loan agreements are signed and funds are provided based on confirmation that reform items have been achieved by the partner country's government. In recent years, the most common type of these loans is one in which proceeds are incorporated into the target partner country budget (called a "backward-looking" type loan). In confirming achievement, consultation proceeds with future reform items in support of reforms based on a long-term framework. There are many instances in which these types of loans take the form of co-financing with the World Bank and other multilateral development banks (MDBs).

2) Commodity Loans

In order to stabilize their economy, commodity loans provide settlement funds for urgent and essential imports of materials to developing countries that are experiencing a worsening foreign currency situation and facing economic difficulties. These loans are often used to import commodities such as industrial machinery and raw materials, fertilizer and pesticide, agricultural and other kinds of machinery, which are agreed upon beforehand between the Japanese and recipient governments.

3) Sector Program Loans

This type of loan is a Commodity Loan used simultaneously to support development policies in prioritized sectors of developing countries. Local currency (counterpart) funds received by the government as payment for foreign currency sold to importers are utilized for public investments for sector-specific development.

Case Study

Contributing to the Promotion of Environment-Friendly and Stable Supplies of Electric Power

Kenya: Olkaria I Units 4 and 5 Geothermal Power Project

In Kenya, the construction of new electric power stations is a pressing issue for responding to growing demand for electric power accompanied by the country's economic growth. Also, because Kenya depends on hydropower for over 70% of its electric power, it is imperative that the country also develop stable electric power sources that are resilient to weather conditions. In response, a ¥29.52 billion ODA Loan was provided to Kenya to undertake a project for expanding the Olkaria I Geothermal Power Station by installing power units 4 and 5, with a combined capacity of 140MW, in the Olkaria geothermal power region in Rift Valley Province, around 75km northwest of the capital of Nairobi. Because geothermal power is an environment-friendly generation method that emits almost no CO₂,

this has become the first project supported by a Climate Change Japanese ODA Loan in Sub-Saharan Africa. Co-financing is also expected from the World Bank, European Investment Bank and KfW Bankengruppe (the German development bank).

Sub-Saharan African countries, including Kenya, are suffering from the serious impact of climate change in the form of frequent droughts, floods and the advance of desertification. In response, the Kenyan government formulated the National Climate Change Response Strategy in 2010. The promotion of geothermal power, which is estimated to have a potential of 7,000MW in Eastern Africa, is a central policy of the strategy. At the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV),

the Japanese government announced its policy for "promotion of the use of clean energy and improvement of energy access." This project in Kenya will be implemented in conformance with this policy.



Existing Olkaria II Geothermal Power Station in operation

Grant Aid

Financial Cooperation for Building Living Foundations for the Future of Developing Countries

For the Future of Countries with Low Income Levels

Grant Aid is financial cooperation implemented by the Japanese government with no obligation for repayment by the developing country concerned. Targeted mainly at developing countries with low income levels, this type of aid covers a wide range of cooperation related to the future of developing countries, including development of social and economic infrastructure, such as the construction of hospitals or bridges, as well as education, HIV/AIDS awareness, children's health, the environment and other areas.

In recent years, Grant Aid has not been limited to structural measures, such as facility construction or the provision of equipment, but has also focused on cooperating in non-structural areas such as technical guidance, the development of human resources, and so forth, resulting in more effective cooperation.

For instance, to provide local people with the know-how to enable them to operate and maintain equipment installed through Grant Aid, experts are either dispatched from Japan, or local people are invited to Japan for training. There are also cases where the training and research facilities required for Technical Cooperation are built using Grant Aid.

Aside from projects implemented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan due to the necessity in executing diplomatic policy, JICA is responsible for implementing Grant Aid and handles all project aspects, from conducting preliminary surveys to project implementation, including payment operations, and post-project management.

Targeted Sectors

Major targets include health and medical care, sanitation, water supply, primary and secondary education, rural and agricultural development, transportation, electric power, information

communications and other fields involving basic human needs. In recent years, these target sectors have been expanded and diversified to include conflict prevention, peacebuilding, landmine eradication, terrorism and piracy countermeasures, disaster prevention and post-disaster reconstruction, the environment and other areas.

Procedure for the Implementation of Grant Aid

Project Identification and Formulation

Regarding project content, JICA conducts preparatory surveys and other surveys in discussion with the government of the partner country, while examining from a variety of perspectives on the country's current situation, objectives of project implementation, scale of cooperation, the operation and management structures if implemented and the expected outcome. Based on this information, necessary costs are calculated.

Project Examination and Approval

Concerning the implementation process and results of preparatory surveys, JICA shares all information with the Japanese government, verifies the appropriateness of implementing a project and then examines the contents of cooperation.

Based on the results of the surveys, the Japanese government conducts necessary reviews and procedures for securing budgets and then submits project proposals to the Cabinet for a final decision on implementation.

Exchange of Notes and Grant Agreements

After approval by the Cabinet, the government of the partner country and the Japanese government sign documents (Exchange of Notes) summarizing the objectives and content of cooperation for the project.

JICA then signs a "Grant Agreement" with the government of the

Types of Grant Aid (Portion implemented by JICA)

| Scheme Name | Summary |
|--|---|
| Grant Aid for General Projects | Support for projects implemented for basic human needs, education, etc. (including the construction of hospitals, schools and roads, or the procurement of materials and equipment for public transport vehicles, etc.) |
| Grant Aid for Community Empowerment | Support for comprehensive skills development in communities faced with threats to human life or safe living |
| Non-Project Grant Aid (Grant Aid for Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding) | Support and others for spreading the necessary economic and social infrastructures in post-conflict countries |
| Grant Aid for Disaster Prevention and Reconstruction | Disaster prevention assistance and post-disaster reconstruction assistance |
| Programme Grant Aid for Environment and Climate Change | Support for adoption of policies and planning related to global warming countermeasures, etc., and for related projects |
| Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategies | Public financing support for developing countries implementing poverty reduction strategies |
| Grant Aid for Human Resource Development (Scholarship) | Support for training young administrative officials in developing countries |
| Grant Aid for Fisheries | Support for projects promoting the fisheries industry in developing countries |
| Cultural Grant Assistance | Support for equipment procurement and facilities development needed for promotion of culture, etc. |
| Grant Aid for Underprivileged Farmers | Support for purchase of agricultural equipment and fertilizers, etc., to support self-help efforts toward food self-sufficiency |
| Grant Aid for Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and Security Enhancement | Support for strengthening piracy countermeasures and other public security policies |

partner country that sets the specific conditions for the grant.

Project Implementation

At the project implementation stage following the signing of the Exchange of Notes and Grant Agreement, JICA offers advice and implementation guidance to the recipient country and consultants. This advice and guidance is to ensure that facility construction as well as materials and equipment procurement proceed in an appropriate manner without delays, from the time of the agreement through transfer of the materials and equipment until completion

of construction.

Post-Project Management

After cooperation is completed, the government of the partner country handles operations and maintenance. However, there will be cases when equipment breakdowns or other unexpected problems occur. In such circumstances, JICA provides Follow-up Cooperation in the form of materials and equipment procurement, dispatch of repair teams and emergency repair work in order to maintain the effectiveness of cooperation.

Case Study

Upgrading a Museum to Promote the Development of the Local Economy

Sri Lanka: Project for the Improvement of Display Equipment of the Sigiriya Museum

Every year approximately 600,000 tourists visit the Sigiriya ruins, a World Heritage Site, in Sri Lanka. To invigorate the regional economy by effectively utilizing this valuable cultural asset, JICA is providing comprehensive support for promoting tourism in the region. As part of these efforts, JICA is supplying display equipment for a museum through Grant Aid.

Enjoyable-to-View Exhibits Will Be the Main Attraction for Tourism

Sigiriya was an ancient city that flourished around the 5th century, and the ruins of an old royal palace sit atop the peak of a rugged hill that towers over Sigiriya. This was chosen as a World Heritage Site in 1982, which spurred an increase in tourists. Despite this rise in tourism, the local economy has received almost no benefits due in part to inadequate structures and facilities for accommodating the influx of tourists.

In response to a request from the Sri Lankan government, JICA provided equipment for realizing appealing exhibits for use at a museum constructed with 2KR counterpart funds*, with the overall aim of comprehensively promoting tourism to help raise the incomes of local residents.

Opened in July 2009, the new museum features enjoyable-to-view exhibits that have been favorably acclaimed by tourists. These exhibits include a diorama that allows the entire ruins to be seen from atop a glass panel as well as a giant tombstone display that makes effective use of lighting.

JICA provided comprehensive support for this project, with efforts focused mainly on the museum. This included Technical Cooperation for developing human resources, including museum guides and preparing the tourism promotion plan, carrying out tourism promotion volunteer programs in the surrounding communities through Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs) and preparing various facilities, including installing steps within the ruin site and building access roads in the surrounding area using an ODA Loan. Additionally, JICA initiated a tourism promotion association featuring the participation of local governments, tourism associations, hotels and community residents to provide a variety of support for invigorating the local economy.

To date, JICA has provided wide-ranging support for Sri Lanka's tourism sector, which aims for rehabilitation after long years of strife in that country. This support includes ODA Loans provided to Anuradhapura, Nuwara Eliya and Negombo.

*Counterpart Funds

Materials provided through Grant Aid are sold by the government of the recipient country at low cost to

the residents and the proceeds earned from these sales are utilized for development in that country. The proceeds of sales of materials provided for increasing food production as 2KR (support for impoverished farmers) were used for the construction of the museum.

A Grassroots View

Sumeda Karunaratona
Central Culture Fund, Ministry of National Heritage & Cultural Affairs

During our observation visit to Shirokawa-Go in Japan, we found it very helpful to see the exhibits showing how local people maintain their own traditions and lifestyles, which they display as their own unique sales point. At the Sigiriya Museum as well, we will work to devise ingenious displays that are enjoyable for tourists. I am counting on JICA's cooperation in the future as well.

A Member of the Tourism Promotion Association

I am very thankful to JICA for its cooperation in promoting tourism in the local community. I believe it is really important to make efforts to discern needs such as for updating information in pamphlets and planning hands-on events. Our work together did not end with just the creation of a museum and I could feel a real sense of hospitality. I would like to see this conveyed to persons involved in local tourism.



Sigiriya Rock towers over the landscape beyond the jungle.



Sigiriya museum was built to harmonize with nature.



Elaborate diorama of the reproduced Sigiriya Rock under the floor

Follow-up Cooperation

Follow-up Cooperation Adds Value to Projects

Post-Project Support

Cooperation projects conducted by JICA are completed after a predetermined period of time. JICA carries out ongoing monitoring after a project has ended to assess the partner country's self-help efforts in maintaining and enhancing the results of the project. JICA also provides indirect support and supplementary support when necessary. Such support is referred to as "Follow-up Cooperation," which may be broadly divided into two categories.

(1) Follow-up Cooperation to Solve Problems with Facilities and Equipment

This type of cooperation involves working with the partner country to solve problems that may have arisen with facilities constructed by or equipment provided through Japan's cooperation projects. Such problems can occur owing to a variety of factors, including damage caused by natural disasters or a shortage of financial or technical resources in the partner country necessary for keeping the facilities or equipment operating effectively.

For instance, in 1999 a small 250kW hydropower generating plant was constructed with Grant Aid in Rerebe Village in Gayo Lues Regency in Aceh Province, Indonesia, and this facility provides electric power to around 800 surrounding households. After completion of the facility, the village cooperative association managed the operation and maintenance of this generating plant. However, 10 years after the start of operation, the water turbine generator and electricity distribution lines became decrepit and rehabilitation was necessary. However, the economic situation in the region deteriorated owing to a decline in the number of residents due to a worsening of public security accompanying conflict in Aceh in addition to rising prices following an economic crisis and the adverse impact of the Sumatra earthquake. Due in part to these factors, the village was continually unable to cover the cost of rehabilitating the power generating plant only with electric power usage fees collected from residents.



Inspection of a generator

In response, as Follow-up Cooperation, JICA offered support for rehabilitation of the power plant and provided the local provincial government with proposals for building a proper business management and maintenance management structure. This support enabled the power plant to continue to be used in the future and thereby ensure stable supplies of electricity to residents.

(2) Follow-up Cooperation to Expand Project Benefits

Another type of Follow-up Cooperation is the provision of additional support to the partner country to add new value to a completed project or training program, thereby expanding the benefits that will accrue from a project.

For example, in Afghanistan, which is facing a chronic shortage of doctors to provide basic healthcare and medical services, JICA implemented the Medical Education Project, a three-year Technical Cooperation project running from 2005 to 2008, at Kabul Medical University (KMU) in the nation's capital. Under this project, JICA strengthened the functions of KMU's Education Development Center (EDC), which is responsible for developing curriculum and study materials, devising instruction methods and cultivating teaching staff. This project contributed especially to the establishment of a medical education system suited to Afghanistan as well as fostering of general practitioners capable of making comprehensive diagnoses based on extensive knowledge of a variety of illnesses.



A lecture on educational methods

To expand the benefits of this project, JICA carried out Follow-up Cooperation in 2009. Specifically, JICA brought together instructors from six universities in provincial areas for a two-day workshop, with staff from the EDC and university instructors serving as lecturers. JICA encouraged the active participation of KMU staff at the workshop and emphasized self-initiative on the part of the university.

In conjunction with the holding of this workshop, JICA dispatched instructors from Japan to provide support from expert viewpoints. By doing so, JICA provided advice and analyzed the current state of various issues such as for improving education quality, evaluating and improving the instructors who will be responsible for the independent operation of the university following the conclusion of the project and for strengthening the functions of the EDC.

JICA Osaka provided a training course in “Urban Greenery and Park Administration” mainly for government administrators involved in related measures and policies. This course comprised lectures, observation tours and practical training concerning urban greening, landscape preservation and urban parks. After returning to the Dominican Republic, a participating government administrator from the Environment Management Department of the municipal government of the City of Santo Domingo in the Dominican Republic is continuing to undertake initiatives that utilize the results of this training in overall environmental management.

This same returning trainee is cooperating with local NGOs and colleagues who operate an environmental information center in Santo Domingo in the launch of an environmental education project in the lush green Mirador Sur Park, which is a forested area situated next to high-rise buildings in the southern part of the city. This project involves the creation of maps that serve as park guides, pamphlets that explain plants and animals and a book about the park’s history and nature. Additionally, seminars are held to promote a deeper understanding of the environment among park visitors, guideboards have been set up to explain the various animals inhabiting the park and walking courses have been created for allowing people to observe nature, all of which make the park an optimal venue for environmental education. This project has changed people’s environmental awareness, as exemplified by a participant in the seminar, who remarked, “I now realize the importance of protecting the environment, and I hope that these activities will be beneficial for our future.”



A map installed inside Mirador del Sur Park

Follow-up Cooperation through Alumni Associations of Former Training Program Participants

Follow-up Cooperation also includes support for alumni associations for ex-participants in the training program. Since the program’s establishment, JICA has hosted in Japan more than 260,000 training program participants from developing countries. These former program participants will play a key role in the future development of their respective countries while also representing

“important human assets” that serve as bridges connecting Japan with many countries around the world. To maintain and develop friendships with these former participants, who have gained a positive understanding of Japan, as well as to support the ongoing enhancement of the skills and knowledge they acquired in Japan, JICA supports the formation and maintenance of alumni associations of ex-participants in their home countries. As of 2009, there were 124 such alumni associations around the world.

At many of these alumni associations, participants returning from training programs in Japan give lectures at study sessions and share their knowledge of JICA activities in their country and the results of their own training through the alumni association’s website, newsletter or annual meeting.

JICA collaborates with these alumni associations, which it recognizes as valuable human assets, to further enhance the effectiveness of its cooperation projects.

For example, members of the JICA Alumni Association of India (JAAI) are undertaking various activities aimed at contributing to social development. From 2008, this alumni association has been holding a free-of-charge health camp in a slum area named Harijan Camp near Lodi Colony in Delhi. Children were provided with free pediatric medical, dental and tuberculosis examinations. Non-physician members of JAAI also played active roles in the operation of the camp as well as in promoting educational activities and showing videos.

In fiscal 2009, the JICA Alumni Association of Kosovo was initiated. Kosovo was an autonomous region of the former Yugoslavia. Following around 10 years of governance under the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), in February 2009 Kosovo declared its independence from Serbia (new successor state to Yugoslavia) as the Republic of Kosovo. JICA has accepted training program participants from the time that Kosovo existed as the Autonomous Province of Kosovo under UNMIK. Numerous returning participants are serving as staff at related government ministries and agencies in Kosovo and are utilizing the knowledge and experience gained in Japan to build their own country.



Inaugural meeting of the JICA Alumni Association of Kosovo

This Follow-up Cooperation has helped extend and enhance the results of past cooperation projects over longer time periods, thereby increasing the effectiveness and quality of Japan’s international cooperation efforts.

Training and Dialogue Programs in Japan

Cornerstone of an Intellectual Platform

Working to Accumulate and Circulate Knowledge and Experience

Working closely with its overseas offices, Regional Departments and Issues Departments* engaged in the implementation of projects in developing countries, the Department of Training Affairs and Citizen Participation and JICA's domestic offices manage and operate domestic-based training and dialogue programs, citizen participatory cooperation programs, long-term programs for degrees, donation programs and collaboration with universities to support developing countries in resolving their development issues.

As shown below in the diagram, each domestic office is accumulating knowledge for responding to development sector issues in developing countries utilizing JICA's strengths in each geographic region and its relationships with resources cultivated to date that include human and training resources. The domestic offices work toward the realization of projects integrating the features of sector issues based on this accumulated knowledge that will be highly effective for cooperation in developing countries.

Domestic offices can be thought of as platforms for knowledge accumulation and intellectual creation. The on-site experience and know-how accumulated by JICA's experts, volunteers, study team members and other human resources who carry out activities in developing countries are all utilized in domestic programs. This experience and know-how are then combined with the activities of

major cooperation organizations and groups in each region and later utilized in development projects in developing countries.

Training and Dialogue programs in Japan link cooperation project sites in developing countries with domestic resources and play a key function in circulating knowledge and experience accumulated at on-site assistance projects overseas and in Japan.

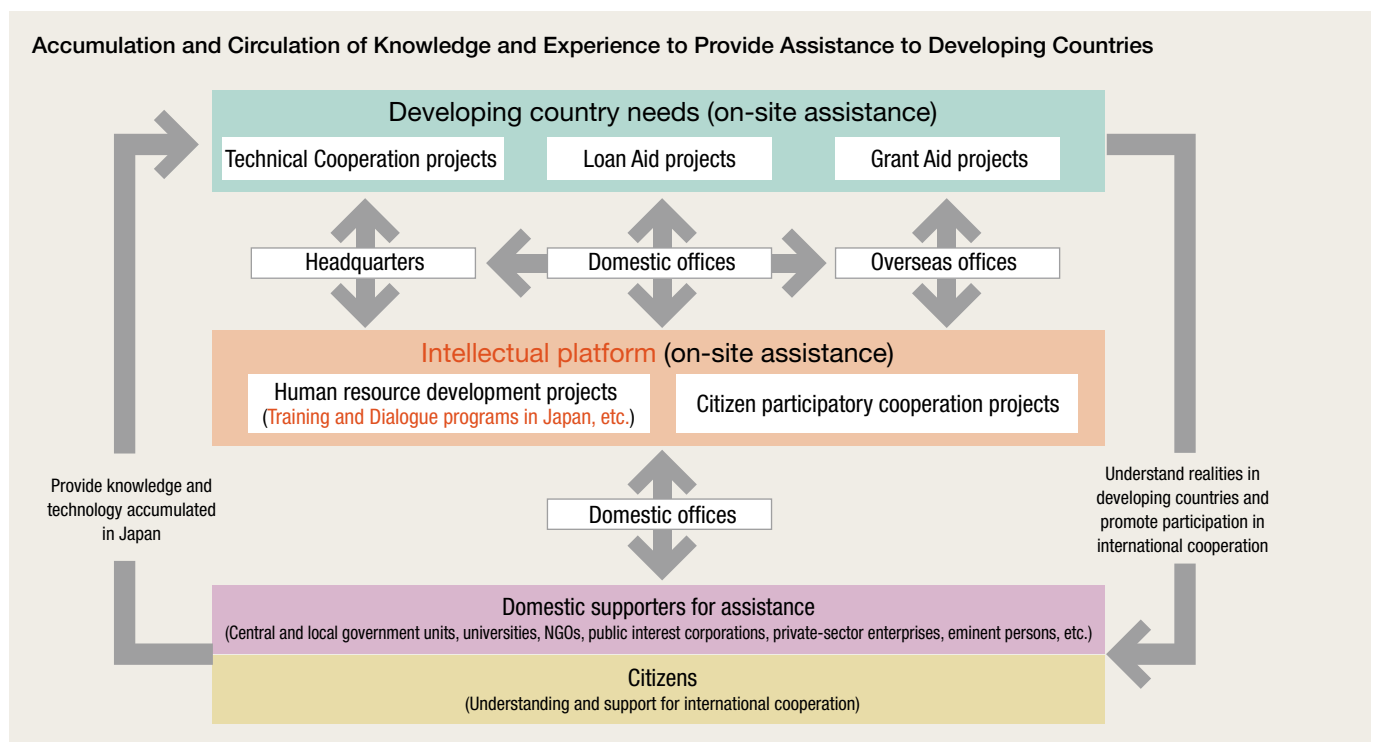
* JICA's organization consists of six Issues Departments: the Economic Infrastructure, Public Policy, Human Development, Global Environment, Rural Development and Industrial departments.

Globally Unparalleled Training Programs

Technical Cooperation methods can be broadly divided into the dispatch of personnel from Japan to developing countries for on-site cooperation and the inviting of people from developing countries to Japan for cooperation. This Technical Cooperation in Japan is generally referred to as "Training and Dialogue programs."

Gaining an understanding of "knowledge" accumulated by Japanese society often requires direct experience with various aspects of Japan such as its organizational know-how and the backgrounds underlying its social systems.

Moreover, a particular characteristic of Training and Dialogue programs is to provide opportunities for participants from developing countries to come into contact with Japan's different culture and to look at experiences and actual circumstances in their own countries from the perspective of Japan, which will better enable them to



examine problems in their respective countries from a multifaceted viewpoint. Training and Dialogue programs are a valuable means of Technical Cooperation for utilizing Japan's "knowledge" to promote human resource development and solve development issues in developing countries.

JICA accepts around 10,000 technical training and dialogue participants every year, primarily at three branches and its 11 International Centers, which have training and accommodation facilities, at locations across Japan, from Hokkaido to Okinawa. Although the majority of these participants are affiliated with governments or public organizations, recent years have seen an increase in NGO-affiliated participants. When implementing the programs, training is undertaken in almost all fields in cooperation with a broad range of sectors in Japan that include the national government, local governments, universities, private-sector enterprises, public interest organizations, NGOs and other organizations. JICA's Training and Dialogue programs in Japan are unparalleled globally in terms of scale and the diversity of fields and represent a major and outstanding characteristic of Japan's international cooperation.

As expressed in the phrase "*wakon-yosai*" ("Japanese spirit, Western skill"), Japan has a wealth of experience in skillfully adapting knowledge and technology obtained from abroad and harmonizing this with existing domestic resources. This experience is unique internationally, and there is much that developing countries will find useful in the process of nation building in response to globalization. In the future as well, JICA policy will be

to further fortify its abilities for communicating these Japanese strengths in Training and Dialogue programs in Japan.

To date, over 250,000 people have participated in Training and Dialogue programs in Japan. These participants have met numerous Japanese people while staying in Japan and return home with a deeper understanding and familiarity with Japan acquired during the process of learning about Japanese culture. JICA provides support to the JICA Alumni Association, a group formed voluntarily by ex-participants themselves in all their respective countries, and thereby raises the number of people with an understanding of Japan in developing countries.



Disaster prevention training
Trainees from various regions in Asia listen to an explanation about the structure of a fire pump at a Japanese company (Tohatsu Corporation) that manufactures fire-prevention equipment.



Environmental education training
Park rangers from Kenya receive an explanation on Japan's environmental protection and environmental education from Masanori Shintani, an expert in eco-tourism.

Case Study

Training Utilizing Experiences from Japan—*JIMOTOGAKU* (studying and learning about local communities through field work)

Group Training "Resident-led Community Development" (JICA Tokyo International Center)

Training that has been systemized starting with the development of Japan's community development know-how is provided in the form of Resident-led Community Development, a group training program that was commenced by JICA Tokyo in fiscal 2004. A prime example is *JIMOTOGAKU*, which involves building communities through initiatives led by local residents rather than relying on government. Trainees who have studied *JIMOTOGAKU* subsequently utilize *JIMOTOGAKU* when undertaking community activities after returning to their own countries.

The main point of this training is to "search for what already exists" within communities. The basic thinking underlying *JIMOTOGAKU* is that people should focus on finding things in their own communities and using these to build local communities, rather than asking advanced countries and international institutions for "something that does not exist." As part of *JIMOTOGAKU*, trainees actually walk

along a shopping street near JICA Tokyo and ascertain the characteristics of the community by "searching for things" and then listing what they found on a pictorial map.

During the latter half of this training, we hold a workshop on the "Japanese-style Soft Approach" that is based on the Japanese philosophy of "utilize the wisdom of people." The participants, who were accustomed to a scientific approach for analyzing information and data and formulating plans, made many new discoveries using this method, whereby each person had to verbalize their own ideas and find common ground that they could accept in their role as relevant participants. Participants who learned methods for making new discoveries in local communities and for casting these discoveries into shape together with residents are now putting together initiatives in their own country.

JIMOTOGAKU originated with activities undertaken in Minamata city, which overcame

the problem of Minamata disease (disease caused by mercury poisoning) and transformed into an environmentally conscious city. At present, participants in other JICA training programs also visit Minamata city to listen to stories of local residents. Through JICA training, this unique method spawned in one of Japan's regional areas is being applied to the building of local communities in developing countries.



Trainees listen to the story of a local resident on the Shiranui Sea.

Volunteer Programs

“Work to Change the World, and Yourself” International Cooperation Led by Citizens

JICA's volunteer programs support activities by citizens who wish to cooperate in the economic and social development as well as the reconstruction of developing countries. Through these cooperation activities, participating volunteers can not only contribute to the development of partner countries but also gain valuable experience in terms of international goodwill, mutual understanding and an expansion in their international perspectives.

Widely recognized as a representative Japanese international cooperation program, volunteer activities have not only earned high acclaim from partner countries but are also receiving increased praise in Japan, where expectations for these programs are also rising.

Types of Volunteer Programs

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs)

Recruitment campaigns target people between the ages of 20 and 39, with the areas of cooperation spanning eight sectors and a diverse range of about 120 sub-sectors, including agriculture, forestry and fisheries, fabrication, repair operations, civil engineering, sanitation, education and culture, sports as well as planning and administration. In fiscal 2009, a total of 1,708 people were sent overseas, with a cumulative total of 34,956 people dispatched to 87 countries since the program was inaugurated in 1965.

In principle, JOCVs are assigned to developing countries for a period of two years*. As summarized by the phrase “together with the local community,” JOCVs live and work together with the communities in the country to which they were sent, speak the same language of the community and carry out activities with an emphasis on raising self-reliant efforts while fostering mutual understanding.

* In addition to the regular volunteer dispatch period of two years (long-term volunteers), short-term volunteers can be recruited and dispatched for periods of less than one year in response to local requests.



Ms. Suzuki works as a volunteer teaching elementary school children in Brazil. More than half of the children are third- or fourth-generation Japanese descendants and each has a different level of Japanese-language capabilities.

Senior Volunteers

Recruitment targets people between the ages of 40 and 69 who have a strong desire to participate in cooperative activities in developing countries utilizing their solid experiences, including specialized knowledge and technologies, cultivated over long years.

Areas of cooperation span nine different sectors, including agriculture, forestry and fisheries, energy, health and medical care, and human resources (education, culture, sports, etc.). This program started in fiscal 1990 as the Senior Cooperation Specialist Program and its name was changed to Senior Volunteers in 1996. In fiscal 2009, the number of people sent overseas grew to 445 people, and a total of 4,462 people have been dispatched to 64 countries.

The average age of Senior Volunteers is 58. In recent years, there has been an increase in applicants from retirees seeking to spend their “second life” in a meaningful way.

Youth and Senior Volunteers for *Nikkei* Communities

The *Nikkei* (Japanese Descendant) Communities Volunteer Program, consisting of the Youth and Senior Volunteers for *Nikkei* Communities, sends volunteers to cooperate in the development of *Nikkei* communities in Latin American countries that accepted many immigrants from Japan. Since the start of the program in 1985, a total of 1,053 people have been dispatched overseas as Youth Volunteers and 391 people as Senior Volunteers for *Nikkei* communities.

The Special Program for school teachers**, which was previously opened only to JOCVs, has been opened to Youth Volunteers for *Nikkei* Communities since fiscal 2009. Volunteers who have returned to Japan following the completion of their activities are thus now expected to be able to participate in an expanding range of activities that contribute to both Latin America and Japan. These activities include participation in multicultural activities targeted at children living in Japan who are descendants of persons of Japanese ancestry.

** A system whereby teachers at national and public schools can participate while maintaining their positions. The Special Program for school teachers recruits people who are currently serving as teachers in public schools and schools affiliated with national universities to participate in JICA's volunteer program and study local culture and language while retaining their current employment status.

Volunteer Recruitment, Selection, Training and Support for Returned Volunteers

Volunteer Recruitment and Selection

Volunteer recruitment takes place twice a year in spring and autumn (Volunteers for *Nikkei* communities are recruited only once a year in autumn). Recruitment information is provided on JICA's website as well as at explanatory recruitment meetings held throughout Japan. Selection criteria include technical and linguistic skills and health determined by document submissions, a written exam and personal

interviews.

In addition, short-term volunteer recruitment and selection takes place four times each year.

Training and Study before Dispatch

Persons selected as volunteers take training and study courses in Japan before being dispatched overseas. These courses focus on language studies in the language of the host country and also include studies on the principles of international cooperation, on understanding different cultures, on the history and culture of the host country and on health management and safety measures.

Support for Returned Volunteers

Returned volunteers have experience in addressing issues faced by developing countries and have gained broad perspectives, abundant communication skills and problem-solving abilities. For this reason, high expectations have been placed on these volunteers by local communities, government, educational fields and corporations in Japan. For example, as of April 1, 2010, the number of local government authorities and boards of education that had introduced special employment quotas for returned

volunteers reached 31 (20 boards of education and 11 local government authorities).

Moreover, there is an increasing number of JICA's returned volunteers helping to address various problems faced by Japanese society, including child-rearing support and revitalization of Japanese communities. JICA volunteer programs thus not only contribute to developing countries but are also helping to "energize Japan."



Mr. Sugaya, who is assigned to the Rifuu rice cultivation testing area in Malawi, with worker, Mr. Maxwell, who is assisting with cultivation work in the field. Mr. Maxwell also served as interpreter of the local language during the observation tour of a class at an elementary school.

Case Study

An Expanding New World that Started from a Volunteer Program

From Systems Engineer to a Science and Mathematics Teacher

Mariko Oono teaches at a public junior high school in the city of Yokohama. Ms. Oono is a person who found a new goal in her life and took a big step toward reaching this goal utilizing her experience in the JOCV program as a stepping-stone.

When Ms. Oono was in junior high school, she loved science experiments. She majored in applied chemistry in college and after graduation worked as a systems engineer at a computer company. However, Ms. Oono's busy daily life developing software left her with far too little time to meet other people, causing her to feel dissatisfied. Around this time, she noticed a recruitment advertisement for the JOCV program and immediately sent for the application guidelines and decided to take the examination. From among the more than 120 job categories, she chose "mathematics and science teacher," a vocation she longed to pursue from a young age.

Taking on New Challenges in Uganda

Ms. Oono was assigned to a training school for elementary school teachers. Initially, she was completely flustered by everything, including the lack of any time-scheduling for classes and no separation of different classes despite

having several hundred students. Even with these difficulties, she tried everything in her power to deal with the situation. Nonetheless, before long she agonizingly asked herself, "With no knowledge of the education system in Uganda and given my current capabilities, is it really okay for me to teach Ugandans?" Ultimately, she used a vacation period at the school where she was assigned to study pedagogy at a graduate school in the capital.

Having completed the Uganda teacher-training course, Ms. Oono came to realize that "Perhaps my role should be to raise students' curiosity in the same way that I used to get so excited about science experiments when I was in junior high school." Subsequently, she began considering ways of undertaking experiments using close-by everyday objects to make students think "science is an interesting subject filled with numerous surprises."

With a sparkle in her eyes, Ms. Oono happily explains, "Although this was the first time I ever worked as a teacher, I was able to meet many people and everyday was a continuation of surprises and enjoyment. It was certainly not easy, but for that reason when I saw the students' smiling faces my happiness was even greater and I felt my work was truly meaningful."

Next, Teaching the Children Who Will Lead Japan's Future

After returning to Japan, Ms. Oono entered graduate school to obtain a Japanese teaching credential. She passed under the special employment quota for returned volunteers and realized her long-sought goal of becoming a teacher. In April 2009, she began teaching science at a public junior high school in the city of Yokohama. Thanks to her experience in Uganda, Ms. Oono was able to tap a latent capability, namely, an aptitude for teaching, she never realized she possessed. Ms. Oono says that her current objective is to "communicate to children the magnificence of acting with a sense of vision." While teaching, she strives to convey her experiences from Uganda to the children who will lead Japan's future as she interacts passionately with her students daily.



With her students in Uganda

Citizen Participatory Cooperation

Making International Cooperation Part of the Japanese Culture

Understanding Development Countries in Their Current State and Development Issues

One of the distinct features of Japanese ODA is the large number of opportunities Japanese citizens have to become directly involved in international cooperation activities. Japan's history of ODA support includes citizens with specialist knowledge participating as volunteers or specialists in programs in developing countries. Local governments, universities and the private sector also play an important role by accepting and training technicians and students from developing countries in Japan, while NGOs, each guided by their independent visions and goals, also participate in international cooperation programs.

Meanwhile, JICA implements a variety of initiatives to support international cooperation by Japanese citizens as well as to promote a deeper understanding and interest in international cooperation in Japan.

Using Japan's Domestic Offices as International Hubs

JICA has 17 domestic offices throughout Japan. Beginning with the Tokyo-based Hiroo office called JICA Global Plaza, these offices are undertaking activities focused on raising awareness of international cooperation in various regions throughout Japan. Additionally, JICA's international cooperation promotion officers at International Association offices in each prefecture act as liaisons linking JICA with local communities and hold events and seminars and provide consultation on international cooperation.

In June 2009, JICA Chubu opened the Nagoya Global Plaza, where persons with experience in overseas cooperation serve as "Global Concierges" and lead visitors at exhibitions that encourage "seeing," "listening" and "touching." Through these exhibitions,



Students visiting the Global Plaza and a "Global Concierge"



Global Festa Japan



World Collaboration Festival (Held annually by JICA Chubu in collaboration with local NGOs)

citizens can experience actual conditions in developing countries and become aware of global-scale issues faced by people in those regions of the world.

JICA's Global Plazas feature on-site cafés that allow visitors to sample ethnic cuisines and also sell Fairtrade commodities. In addition, these plazas make available spaces that are ideal for holding seminars and meetings. These areas can also serve as venues for citizen-led international cooperation activities as well as presentations on the results of such activities.

JICA will strengthen its activities so that international cooperation will come to be regarded by Japanese citizens as commonplace as well as an outstanding characteristic of Japanese culture.

JICA Chubu Fairtrade College 2009

In the run-up to the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP10) biodiversity conference convened in Nagoya in autumn 2010, there were active movements by regular citizen's groups, centering on college students, to register the city of Nagoya as a Fairtrade town that promotes environment- and people-friendly fair trade.

To promote interest and participation in international cooperation through Fairtrade, JICA Chubu collaborated with local citizen's groups and college students and held the JICA Chubu Fairtrade College 2009, a series of courses, from October 2009 to February 2010. These courses ranged from introductory seminars for novices to Fairtrade fashion shows and talk shows, and all courses were enthusiastically received. The events were covered by numerous media and the number of participants exceeded 500.

JICA received various opinions from visitors who attended the event. One participant remarked, "I was able to become familiar with international cooperation through Fairtrade, and I would like to do whatever I can in the future." JICA will promote initiatives directed at a wide range of public segments to provide opportunities that will enable people to recognize that global-scale issues are also their own issues and prompt them to take action.

Programs for Supporting Development Education

JICA implements development education programs with the aims of “sharing knowledge” obtained in developing countries and to “provide opportunities for people to consider” what they can do themselves. JICA is especially focusing these efforts on schools through programs that include the “International Cooperation Lectures,” (held approximately 2,000 times per year), under which former volunteers visit classrooms as lecturers. We also hold the “Essay Contest on International Cooperation for Junior and Senior High School Students” (approximately 70,000 essays submitted), which is an essay competition on international cooperation.

Additionally, JICA implements the “Development Education Study Tour for Teachers Program” and “Development Education Instructor Training” for teachers interested in development education and also provides teachers with opportunities to visit overseas international cooperation sites.

International Cooperation Lectures

This on-demand course is held once a week at Akita Commercial High School in Akita city. During these courses, ex-volunteers talk directly to students about their experiences in JICA's international cooperation programs. Students take the lead in carrying out such activities as sending goods to developing countries as well as publishing books on international cooperation. This course earned the “Award for Encouraging Education for International Understanding” from the Japan Education Exchange-Baba Foundation and is also attracting attention from within and outside Akita Prefecture.



Essay Contest on International Cooperation for Junior and Senior High School Students

Starting from learning about linkages with developing countries—Award-winning essay on the impressions of a first-year high school student who participated in a study tour of Malaysia (excerpt)

“Although there were fewer conveniences than in my normal life, I was deeply impressed by the abundance of nature. However, when thinking that the destruction of nature is continuing, I asked myself what really is true abundance. I feel that making my best efforts to convey and protect the spiritual richness that I learned from the local people is a way of expressing my gratitude to them. During my visit to Son School, the language barrier that I had worried about so much disappeared thanks to the smiles of the students. I believe that if you have the desire to try to understand and accept another person, the door to your heart will open. I regard my recent study tour as an irreplaceable asset that made me look closely at myself and taught me about what I should do in the future. It is through such exchanges that a person is able to see what they must do in the future. Being able to take that first step toward the future from here gives me great happiness and is also a source of pride.”

Experiences like these will nurture people who will play active roles as JOCV members and JICA employees.



Development Education Study Tour for Teachers Program

Spreading Overseas Cooperation Activities Spurred by a training visit to Malawi by teachers from Yoshiwara Commercial High School in Fuji city, students sell folk art created by Malawi children as Fairtrade goods at the Yoshiwara Commercial High School Challenge shop, which is operated jointly by the school



Malawi children create bead accessories

and a local NGO. The proceeds are used for establishing HIV testing facilities in Malawi, thereby contributing to the prevention and early discovery of HIV.

In addition, JICA is developing other initiatives in various regions that include implementing education for international understanding during time allocated for general studies, creating teaching materials and starting up networks for teachers.

Development Education Instructor Training

Helping Solve Regional Issues

Kanagawa Prefecture is home to 60% of all Cambodians living in Japan. This training involves promoting interchanges among schools, with focus on teachers at schools attended by Cambodian pupils, beginning with schools with classes that address the issue of the regional problem of multi-cultural co-existence. Also, teacher and JICA networks with Cambodians residing in Japan as well as Cambodian support organizations have also been built.

There are numerous teachers who have been dispatched as JOCV members utilizing their experience in this training as well as the special training system for current teachers.



Instructor training (Yokohama)



Practical class after training

Partnerships with NGOs and Other Organizations

Cooperation with New Leaders of International Cooperation

Partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are becoming increasingly important in working toward the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and addressing the issue of “human security.” NGOs possess the strengths, experience and knowledge for responding flexibly and quickly to the needs of local residents who are beyond the reach of services provided by governments and public institutions. Cooperation with NGOs is now becoming indispensable for implementing effective ODA projects, especially in such fields as education, healthcare and community development support, as well as peacebuilding and reconstruction assistance. JICA is promoting cooperation with NGOs in a variety of forms.

JICA Partnership Program (JPP)

Joint Implementation of Overseas Development Projects

JICA implements JPP projects jointly with Japanese organizations which have experience in international cooperation and a strong desire to implement development programs, including NGOs, universities, local government entities and public-interest corporations. JPP is based on proposals from these experienced organizations, which helps benefit the local residents in developing countries. In fiscal 2009, JICA implemented 190 programs in 46 countries.



Rural development through the joint production and shipment of vegetables by local women (International Volunteer Center of Yamagata)
(left) Shipments delivered to a contract hotel
(right) Regular meeting of women union members

NGO-JICA Japan Desk

Supporting Activities of Japanese NGOs

JICA has “NGO-JICA Japan Desks” in 24 countries to support the activities of Japanese NGOs in developing countries. These desks offer consultation and information on various aspects, for example, on local laws, local systems, the social situation and the state of local NGO activities. The services provided by these desks are helpful for NGOs in implementing JPP projects.

Organizational and Capacity Building Activities

Strengthening Human Resources and Organization for Better International Cooperation

To support international cooperation activities by NGOs and citizen groups, JICA provides a variety of support programs. These include Project Cycle Management (PCM) method training; training for organizational strengthening through human resource development (Training for Raising Public Relations Capabilities of Local NGOs); and dispatching of advisors with special expertise. In fiscal 2009, 286 persons participated in the training courses and advisors were dispatched to 24 organizations.

NGO-JICA Dialogue Meeting

Promoting Equal Partnerships

JICA emphasizes the importance of dialogue between NGOs for ensuring deeper mutual understanding and promoting excellent collaboration. Therefore, JICA exchanges opinions and information with NGOs on regional and sectoral issues through its headquarters, overseas offices and domestic offices. Also, JICA holds a quarterly dialogue meeting with NGOs, where both sides discuss the effective cooperation and promotion of equal partnerships.

Partnerships in Japan

Cultivating Understanding for the Citizens in Developing Countries

JICA collaborates with Japanese NGOs within Japan as well. As a primary characteristic, Japanese NGOs have a strong tie with the Japanese local community. By utilizing this relationship, NGOs share their experiences at community events and awareness-raising venues, where Japanese citizens have the opportunity to deepen their understanding and empathy toward developing countries. The 17 JICA domestic offices serve as a focal point for NGO-JICA collaboration within Japan. (Refer also to page 148, Citizen Participatory Cooperation).

JICA Donation Fund for the People of the World

Utilizing Donations from Citizens

JICA has set up the JICA Donation Fund for the People of the World to receive donations from citizens, enabling citizens to have better access to participate in international cooperation. The donations are used to support Japanese civil society groups’ activities in order to

improve the livelihood, healthcare, education, and environment of developing countries. In fiscal 2009, the fund supported 12 projects.

Case Study

Supporting Community-Led Initiatives to Improve Healthcare Environment

Community-Based Healthcare Program and Program for Improving Livelihoods in Payatas, Philippines (Partnership Type JPP Program)

Creating a Sustainable System for Improving the Healthcare Environment

Situated in the suburbs of Quezon City in the Philippines' capital of Metro Manila, Payatas is home to the largest garbage dumpsite in the Philippines. Numerous scavengers earn their living by collecting and selling recyclable items. However, income from these activities is a mere 100 pesos per day (approximately ¥200), which is only around one-fourth of the minimum wage. Moreover, because of the poor living environment around the dumpsite, many residents suffer from health problems that include skin diseases, respiratory illnesses and infectious diseases.

In response to this situation, the Intercommunication Center for Asia and Nippon (ICAN) (head office: Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture), a Japanese NGO working in Payatas since 1996, launched a JPP project to provide medical examination, health education, tuberculosis control and childcare support in cooperation with local residents who have completed healthcare training courses (community healthcare volunteers). In addition, to ensure that these activities will continue to be carried out by local residents, ICAN established a community cooperative association so that the profits from the association are allocated to healthcare activities. The program is helping the sustainable efforts by the residents in order to improve the poor health conditions of the community (implementation period of the program: November 2007 – October 2010).

Widening Scope of Cooperation between NGOs and JICA

The partnership between ICAN and JICA is taking shape in a variety of forms besides JPP, such as through JICA's Teacher Overseas Training, fairtrade events, International Cooperation College events, Training for Raising Public Relations Capabilities of Local NGOs and NGO Human Resources Development Training program, as well as through ICAN's Symposium for Peace on

Mindanao, Illustration Letters and domestic briefing sessions. In addition, from fiscal 2010, collaboration has started between ICAN, which serves as a counselor for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, and JICA's Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs) and Coordinators for International Cooperation (domestic liaison officers). Opportunities are growing in which Japanese citizens work to address cross-border issues from each of their local communities.



Residents who have undergone training are active in community healthcare activities.

Public-Private Partnerships

New Partnerships that Support Economic Growth

The demand for sustainable development and infrastructure development in developing countries is enormous and responding to this demand with ODA alone is difficult. Under such circumstances, there are hopes for even more effective development support through collaboration with private-sector activities.

The business activities of private-sector companies in developing countries are crucial for generating such development benefits as employment creation, human resource development and improvement of technical capabilities, as well as for achieving economic growth and sustainable social development. Moreover, the role of the private sector is also extremely important in solving a range of serious global problems, including those related to the environment and climate change, food supplies and resources. On this note, the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV), held in May 2008, called attention to the importance of expanding private-sector trade and investment for growth in Africa.

Amid weakening private-sector investment in developing countries stemming from the global financial crisis in 2008, there are increasing calls for ODA to function as a catalyst to attract and mobilize private funds. Specifically, this covers such areas as sharing the risk of development projects by private companies as

Requests Concerning JICA from Suggestions and Opinion Briefs from Private-Sector Business Organizations

There were numerous suggestions and requests concerning operations undertaken by JICA that were included in policy proposals made by the Japan Federation of Economic Organization (Nippon Keidanren), the Kansai Economic Federation (Kankeiren), the Japan Association of Corporate Executives and the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Among these, the most numerous suggestions and requests pertain to the following items. JICA takes these suggestions and requests seriously and is working to make improvements in its operations.

- 1) Expanding the ODA budget
- 2) Items related to strengthening JICA's functions and improving operations
 - Rapidly resume Private-Sector Investment Finance
 - Speed up ODA Loans and expand the application of Special Terms for Economic Partnership (STEP)
- 3) Items related to promoting cooperation between JICA (or general ODA) and Japanese Companies
 - Promote cross-regional infrastructure projects/PPP infrastructure projects (project formulation, project development, infrastructure funds, others)
 - Strengthening institutional infrastructure (develop human resources, establish laws, support EPA, others)
 - Support BOP businesses
 - Strategically utilize ODA to promote the dissemination of Japan's outstanding technologies
- 4) Items related to strengthening functions as Japanese government policy and strategy tools
 - Cooperate in supporting Asian economic growth strategies and comprehensive Asian development plans (promote regional economic integration, engage in surveys and research, and develop individual projects, including infrastructure projects)
 - Promote partnerships in working toward the realization of a low-carbon society

well as establishing a business and investment environment in developing countries covering both hard and soft infrastructure, beginning with the development of the social and economic infrastructures, establishing legal systems for investment and developing human resources. Through various proposals and opinion briefs from private-sector economic organizations, there are growing calls for strengthening collaboration with the private sector. In view of this situation, JICA also routinely exchanges opinions with private companies, industrial and economic organizations, and industry groups to enable ODA and private-sector activities to build meaningful partnerships that will increase development outcomes and accelerate growth.

Partnerships with Private-Sector Companies in Developing Countries

Under Basic Principles for JICA's Partnership with the Private Sector, which are shown below, JICA's collaboration with the private sector focuses on cooperation aimed at improving the environment surrounding businesses in developing countries as well as supporting infrastructure development and improving public services through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), in which government and the private sector share responsibilities.

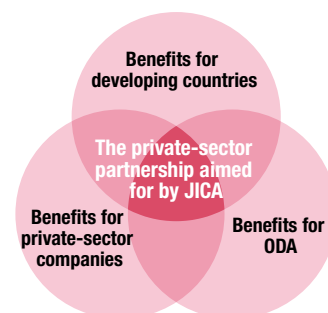
Recent years have witnessed an increase in instances of Japanese companies implementing social contribution activities and establishing business that help solve development issues faced by the poorest segment of society (BOP business*) in developing countries. In view of this trend, JICA will consider and promote partnerships with ODA projects and private-sector activities.

* BOP (Base of Pyramid) business: Businesses that target the world's 4 billion people living in poverty as consumers, employees and producers.

Basic Principles for JICA's Partnership with the Private Sector

Through the strengthening of partnerships with private corporations and private businesses and supporting improvement of the business environment in developing countries, JICA seeks win-win-win relationships for developing countries, private enterprises and ODA. To achieve that, JICA is undertaking the following measures:

1. Mainstreaming of the PPP perspective in each operation and project.
2. Stronger interactive communication with the private sector to capture its needs.
3. Developing the internal and external platforms to enhance the partnerships.
4. Promoting realization of JICA-assisted projects actually collaborating with private corporations.
5. Cooperating in public relations.



Activities in Fiscal 2009

(1) Examples of private-sector partnership projects

● Projects for Supporting the Establishment of an Infrastructure Surrounding Corporate Activities

Sihanoukville Port Multipurpose Terminal Development Project, Cambodia

Supporting the Development of Industry in Cambodia and the Activities of Private Companies through Port Development

JICA is supporting the construction of a multipurpose terminal at Sihanoukville Port, the only international deep-sea port in Cambodia. There are expectations that this project will contribute to economic growth in Cambodia by raising the port's cargo-handing capacity, promoting trade and enhancing the environment for investment.

During the survey (preparatory survey) at the plan design stage for the multipurpose terminal, to ensure the realization of an easy-to-use terminal, JICA ascertained the needs of the private companies that intend to use the terminal and took steps to ensure these requirements are incorporated into the terminal with the establishment of large-scale quays and yards that will enable large ships to call and moor at the port.

The full-scale upgrading of the port infrastructure, which is essential for spurring the entry of private companies, is expected to support an increase in private investment, including from Japanese companies. Moreover, by establishing an oil supply base at the terminal, Cambodia will be able to promote an oil field development project that also involves the participation of Japanese companies.



● Partnership in Corporate CSR Activities Joint Project for Promoting HIV/AIDS Education in Ghana

JICA and Sony for the Next Generation in Ghana 2009

In conjunction with the holding of the Confederation Cup, Sony Corporation and JICA implemented a joint project as part of an HIV/AIDS education and awareness event

under the "Project for HIV/AIDS Prevention through Education" implemented by Ghanaian government-related institutions. The project undertaken by Sony and JICA involved setting up 200-inch large-screen displays provided by Sony as part of its social contribution activities in areas where TVs are scarce to allow children and young people to watch live broadcasts of the matches (public viewing). Approximately 9,000 persons participated in this event, which was about 2.5 times the number of persons participating in previous similar events. Moreover, around 1,100 people, about 3.5 times higher than at previous events, visited an HIV/AIDS counseling and medical examination area and underwent HIV testing. In this manner, the event had a great effect on JICA's support programs.

● Partnerships in Training Programs

Osaka International Center

Introduction to Solar Power Generation System for Asian Countries

To effectively utilize the special attributes of the Kansai region, which is home to numerous solar panel manufacturers and house builders that install solar power equipment, JICA partnered with the Kansai Economic Federation (Kankeiren) to implement training on solar power that targeted government administrators responsible for energy conservation and alternative energy in developing countries. The training program provided participants with an opportunity to make on-site visits to related manufacturers, explained initiatives by companies and how the solar power industry achieved growth in synchrony with Japanese government policies, and provided support for the creation of plans ideally suited to each country for introducing and making solar power widespread. On the final day of the training program, participants made presentations on "How I will apply what I learned in Japan in my own country" and also exchanged opinions with representatives from Japanese companies.

● Preparatory Surveys Assuming the Implementation of JICA Cooperation Projects

Preparatory Survey for Public-Private Infrastructure Development

Following the Asian currency crisis in 1997, infrastructure investment in Indonesia declined to 2% of GDP and subsequently remained at a low level ranging between 2% to 3% of

GDP, as Indonesia lagged behind neighboring countries. This situation led to a rising need for establishing an environment essential for encouraging infrastructure investment, and Indonesia is working to create policies to promote infrastructure development through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).

To support the establishment of infrastructure via PPPs, JICA implemented a survey that ascertained the environment surrounding infrastructure projects, summarized trends in road and water-supply-related fields and issues concerning projects already in progress, and prepared for making considerations of the required technical support. The survey was positioned within Phase 1 of the entire scheme and will involve compiling a list of PPP infrastructure projects based on PPP project certification evaluation criteria established by Indonesia. During Phase 2, a feasibility study targeting the most outstanding PPP infrastructure projects on the list is scheduled to be implemented.

(2) Investigative Studies Related to Partnerships with BOP Business

In July 2009, JICA initiated "Investigative Studies on Partnerships between BOP Business of Japanese Companies and ODA" and carried out investigative studies and workshops featuring experts that focused on the necessary measures for partnerships with BOP business, the current state of business of Japanese companies in developing countries and support system frameworks in other countries.

As part of these investigative studies, in January 2010 JICA held open seminars in Tokyo and Osaka based on the theme "The Potential of BOP Business and Partnerships with JICA." These seminars featured the participation of numerous private-sector companies and NGOs. Taking these seminars into consideration, in fiscal 2010 JICA plans to launch specific measures.

(3) Preparatory Surveys (PPP Infrastructure Projects)

To promote PPP infrastructure projects in developing countries, JICA carried out a system design for preparatory surveys (PPP infrastructure projects) that support project formation surveys made through suggestions from private-sector companies. This survey was announced publicly in March 2010.

Support for Japanese Emigrants and Their Descendants

Focusing on Human Development and Welfare for the Aged

Evolving Issues and Challenges Weighing on *Nikkei* Communities and Japanese Emigrants

There are currently more than 2.9 million Japanese emigrants and their descendants (*Nikkei*) living around the world, with the majority living in North, Central and South America. Japanese emigrants and *Nikkei* communities make important contributions in many fields in each country, including politics, business, education and culture. Their presence plays a key role as an intermediary between Japan and the countries where *Nikkei* reside.

JICA assists the Japanese emigrants who have settled in Central and South America in line with the Japanese emigration policy since the end of World War II. JICA has focused on helping emigrants settle into their adopted countries through programs including emigrant loans (for the purchase of land and assisting farming operations), settlement area programs (land development and subdivision) and infrastructure development programs (agricultural production, community facilities, medical care, hygiene and education).

With the decrease in the number of new emigrants and *Nikkei* communities maturing and undergoing a generational transition, the emigration environment has changed with the passage of time. The first generation of emigrants is aging. Many *Nikkei* communities are encountering a situation in which the work age population leaves their communities as migrant workers, causing recession and increased vulnerability in the communities. Such communities face issues involving the loss of a *Nikkei* identity. At the same time, *Nikkei* communities in Japan confront serious social security-related problems of non-participation in medical insurance and pension programs. In addition, these communities have educational issues of truancies among *Nikkei* children due to a lack of Japanese proficiency.

Main JICA Activities and Programs for Japanese Emigrants and *Nikkei*

To support the Japanese emigrants and *Nikkei* confronting these issues, JICA undertakes the following activities and programs.

Knowledge Dissemination

The Japanese Overseas Migration Museum, which opened in Yokohama in 2002, consists of permanent exhibits and special exhibitions that feature the overseas migration history and the present situation of *Nikkei* communities. The museum also provides information online via its website. The museum aims to help understand the history of Japanese emigration as well as the emigrants and *Nikkei* among Japan's general public, especially among the younger generation who will be leading the country in the near future.

Support for Emigrants Abroad

■ Dissemination of Farm Management Practices

To improve farm management skills, JICA dispatches agricultural experts from Brazil, conducts training programs in the agriculturally advanced country of Brazil and also provides practical training for agricultural cooperative staff members. In addition, JICA provides subsidies to assist study groups on agriculture.

■ Medical Care and Hygiene

JICA assists in the management of five *Nikkei* clinics at colonial settlements in Paraguay and Bolivia and the Amazonia Hospital in Brazil. JICA also supports travelling clinics for the colonial settlements in Brazil. JICA assists programs related to medical examinations and nursing care in the Dominican Republic, Paraguay and Brazil where there are substantial needs for welfare and medical services for elderly emigrants.

■ Education and Culture

To enhance Japanese-language education among *Nikkei* communities, JICA assists the training and retention of local *Nikkei* Japanese-language teachers. It includes holding joint training sessions for teachers, providing incentives for teachers, purchasing teaching materials, holding third-country training for local teachers and supporting Japanese-language research and study at the Brasil Japanese Center. Furthermore, 30 teachers participated in the Pan-American joint training program for Japanese-language teachers (third-country training) held in São Paulo, Brazil, in fiscal 2009.

■ Upgrading Facilities and Equipment

In fiscal 2009, JICA supported the enhancement of facilities and equipment that included purchasing medical equipment for *Nikkei* clinics in Bolivia and maintenance of facilities for aged persons in Argentina.

Educational Initiatives for the Children of Emigrants

■ Educational Programs for Students of Japanese-Language Schools

JICA organizes a program to provide students with a firsthand opportunity to gain a deeper understanding of Japanese culture and society. In this program, *Nikkei* children attending Japanese-language classes run by local *Nikkei* organizations are invited to Japan to attend a public junior high school for a short period, including a homestay at a Japanese family. A total of 39 students from North, Central and South America participated in this program in fiscal 2009.

■ Scholarship for Japanese Emigrants and Their Descendants in Latin America (Program for Developing Leaders in *Nikkei* Communities)

JICA offers peripheral support to *Nikkei* students attending graduate school in Japan through a scholarship to help cover their living expenses and tuition fees. In fiscal 2009, nine new recipients were selected for this program.

Support for *Nikkei* Communities and Local Communities

JICA dispatches Youth Volunteers and Senior Volunteers (*Nikkei* Volunteers) to *Nikkei* communities in Central and South America to assist with Japanese-language education, healthcare and welfare services. As a new assistance initiative in fiscal 2008, JICA established the Special Program for School Teachers (*Nikkei*), where public-school teachers from Japan are dispatched to government-accredited schools in Brazil. In fiscal 2009, 11

teachers were dispatched to Brazil for the first time on a long-term basis (two years). Upon returning to Japan, these teachers are expected to utilize their experiences to play active roles as key sources capable of addressing the needs of *Nikkei* children residing in Japan.

In addition, JICA accepts trainees from Latin American countries. Through proposals from universities, local government and other organizations, including public interest corporations, this program serves to promote nation-building in respective participating countries as well as cross-border human interchange. In fiscal 2009, JICA accepted 130 persons under this program.

Business Loans

The JICA loan program for emigrants and *Nikkei* organizations was terminated in fiscal 2005. At present, JICA only administers repayment of these loans.

Case Study

Initiatives for the Welfare of the Aged

The Aging of the *Nikkei* Community in South America Providing Support in Various Countries with a Focus on Welfare for the Aged

The First "Seminar on Welfare Programs for the Aged in *Nikkei* Communities in South America"

Various programs for the welfare of the aged are being implemented in respective *Nikkei* communities in Latin American countries. In March 2010, the first international seminar was held in São Paulo, Brazil, aiming to share and mutually utilize these programs and activities. The São Paulo Japan-Brazil Aid Association (subsidized by JICA) hosted the "Seminar on Welfare Programs for the Aged in *Nikkei* Communities in South America," and 56 relevant persons from Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay attended the seminar. These participants presented a detailed report on



Observation visit to "Ikoi no Sono," a facility for the aged, at the first "Seminar on Welfare Programs for the Aged in *Nikkei* Communities in South America" held in São Paulo (Photo courtesy of São Paulo Japan-Brazil Aid Association)

the programs implemented in their respective countries and a proposal of forming networks among the various organizations was agreed to in the seminar.

Supporting Welfare for the Aged Combining Various Program Formats (Initiatives in Paraguay)

The *Nikkei* community is aging, with the percentage of the population aged over 65 reaching 14% (2006) in Paraguay, which accepted group immigration from Japan after WWII. Accordingly, Paraguay is implementing the "Program for the Welfare of the Aged in the *Nikkei* Community in Paraguay" throughout *Nikkei* communities since fiscal 2008. JICA is providing assistance which combines the following programs: a program for providing subsidies, the dispatch of *Nikkei* society volunteers and the acceptance of *Nikkei* trainees.

Specific activities in fiscal 2009 include 1) providing medical examinations for the aged (65 years old and above) in *Nikkei* communities (which covered 375 persons); 2) holding a joint training course for leaders of care workers involved in welfare for the aged (159 participants); 3) providing training courses in regional blocks for volunteers engaged in welfare for the aged (total of 294 participants); and 4) providing and utilizing audio-visual equipment.

JICA continues to promote self-sustaining efforts of the *Nikkei* community via these activities while subsidizing the aforementioned

activities and dispatching three *Nikkei* Youth Volunteers and a *Nikkei* Senior Volunteer to provide technical support. JICA also accepted two persons expected to play important roles in Paraguay in the future at Ishikawa Prefectural Nursing School for training in day care service for the aged.

In fiscal 2009, the percentage of aged persons undergoing health examinations improved, with one *Nikkei* community increasing to 79% from a region-wide low. JICA expects that such supporting activities will produce further favorable results in the future.



Training by regional blocks: Training for volunteers engaged in welfare for the aged covered topics such as recreation methods. (Photo by Yoko Tomori, March 2009)



Aged persons undergoing health examinations (Photo by Yoko Tomori, February 2009)

Securing and Training Human Resources

Developing Human Resources that Will Lead the Way in Japan's International Cooperation

Broadening the Base of Human Resources and Medium- and Long-Term Development

There is a growing need at international cooperation sites for professionals with the ability to respond accurately to increasingly complex and diverse aid needs. To secure and develop such human resources, JICA is implementing a variety of initiatives. Recruiting such human resources can be especially difficult depending on the fields and regions. Therefore, by implementing human resource development programs, JICA is strengthening the capabilities of human resources and expanding the pool of personnel capable of undertaking international cooperation in the future as it carries out personnel development over the medium and long terms.

Specifically, JICA implements Capability Enhancement Training and Pre-Dispatch Training for Specialists and Other International Cooperation Personnel to further raise the abilities of mission-ready personnel and the Associate Expert Program and the Long-Term Overseas and Domestic Training Program that aim to develop personnel for medium- to long-term domestic and overseas assignments. JICA also implements an Internship Program for graduate students. Participants in these programs are active at a wide range of international cooperation sites.

JICA also operates PARTNER, a website that offers general information on careers in international cooperation and provides a variety of information for persons wishing to play active roles in the field of international cooperation.

Program Contents

1. Systems to Secure Human Resources

(1) JICA Senior Advisors

JICA Senior Advisors play a major role in raising the quality of JICA's programs both as international cooperation professionals with an abundance of experience and broad-ranging advanced knowledge for responding to the diverse needs of developing countries and also as specialists in a range of development issues. Senior Advisors are assigned on a rotational basis to duties in overseas countries, including as specialists dispatched to developing countries, and in Japan, where they provide advice on formulation and implementation of plans as well as on evaluations of various JICA projects. In this manner, Senior Advisors accumulate knowledge at international cooperation sites and provide important feedback.

Senior Advisors are widely recruited and selected from among the general public. In fiscal 2009, there were 86 Senior Advisors on assignment (five new, 81 ongoing).

(2) Special Advisors

The Temporary Specialists Program was established to secure personnel in fields and for issues for which the recruitment of experts is particularly difficult. Under this program, personnel wishing to be dispatched as experts following completion of the necessary temporary specialist training period are assigned to domestic duties for up to one year. In fiscal 2009, there were 32 Temporary Specialists on assignment (15 new, 17 ongoing).

(3) Operation of the PARTNER Website for Providing General Information on Careers in International Cooperation

PARTNER is an all-Japan website that offers a variety of useful information on careers in international cooperation for both persons wishing to play active roles in the field of international cooperation as well as for implementation institutions and organizations recruiting personnel for international cooperation. As of the end of March 2010, there were 8,359 persons who had registered as International Cooperation Personnel, and of these, approximately 60% had elected to disclose their personal profiles. Additionally, 486 organizations that carry out international cooperation registered on PARTNER, and in fiscal 2009 there were 3,229 listings for employment offers and 786 listings for training programs and seminars. Also, PARTNER implemented PARTNER Mail Consultations, an e-mail-based career formation program, and interview-type PARTNER Career Consultations. (These were implemented 128 times and 143 times, respectively.)



PARTNER home page:
<http://partner.jica.go.jp/>

(4) Holding of International Human Resources Seminars

JICA holds International Human Resources Seminars targeting persons who aim to enhance their careers through the activities of NGOs and international institutions, beginning with JICA. In fiscal 2009, these seminars were held in Tokyo, Hokkaido and Nagoya. Through these seminars, JICA introduces the qualifications and capabilities required in the field of international cooperation, while also providing easy-to-understand explanations of trends in programs by JICA and various institutions and organizations.

2. Cultivating Human Resources for the Future

(1) Associate Expert Program—Enhancing the Abilities of Young People—

JICA enables young people who aspire to careers in the area of international cooperation to gain experience and expertise in developing countries by providing opportunities to become involved in JICA projects in Japan and overseas and thereby raise their practical capabilities. The training period is a maximum of



Associate Experts exchange opinions with local engineers

three years and combines both domestic and overseas experience. In fiscal 2009, 102 young people participated in the program (of whom 32 were new trainees).

(2) Long-Term Overseas and Domestic Training Program—Enhancing Abilities in Specialized Fields—

This program is intended to cultivate specialists and other persons who will work in development aid. This training program is provided to persons pursuing a master's degree at graduate schools in Japan and overseas and aims to raise the level of their knowledge and technical skills in their field of specialty. In fiscal 2009, this training was provided to 77 people, including 19 long-term new trainees overseas and 15 long-term new trainees in Japan.

(3) Individualized Training for Expert Development

This program provides mission-ready personnel with practical experience in developing countries with up to six months of individualized training at aid agencies and educational institutions in Japan and overseas. Training under this program allows participants to handle more complex and demanding development issues. In fiscal 2009, 14 people participated in this program in fields that included peacebuilding assistance, climate change, microfinance and support for persons with disabilities.

(4) JICA Internship Program—Broadening the Base of International Cooperation Personnel—

This program provides graduate students who engage in research and aspire to a career in international cooperation fields with one to four months of practical experience at a JICA institution in Japan or overseas. In fiscal 2009, 27 people took part in the Internship Program (open recruitment-type program).

3. Cultivating Mission-Ready Personnel

(1) Pre-Dispatch Training for Specialists—Skills Advancement and Orientation Prior to Dispatch—

JICA provides experts with training prior to assignment in such areas as New JICA cooperation policy, project content, current trends in

aid and effective means of technology transfer. In fiscal 2009, this training was implemented 12 times, with 350 people attending.

(2) Capability Enhancement Training—Short-Term Intensive Training to Enhance the Skills of Mission-Ready Personnel—

This training is provided to persons who already possess skills or expertise in certain specialty fields as well as language proficiency and who expect to be assigned as an expert to a developing country in the near future. The training provides the opportunity to acquire knowledge on current aid trends and gain practical skills. The training is implemented based on themes that give consideration to recent needs in assistance support, including support for the establishment of laws, consideration of the environment and support for peacebuilding. There has also been an increase in the number of consultants participating in this program.

The courses last for a period of up to three weeks. In fiscal 2009, JICA conducted 15 courses (21 times) and, together with joint-training courses, were attended by 221 participants.



Pre-Dispatch Training for Specialists

(3) UNHCR e-Centre Joint Training

JICA implements training programs in security risk management in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) e-Centre. This training is targeted at individuals engaged not only in the support of peacebuilding but also at those involved in work where security



Capability Enhancement Training

considerations are especially needed. In fiscal 2009, JICA implemented four courses (five times), with a total of 116 participants.

(4) Training for Staff at Overseas Offices—Enhancing Field and Issue Response Capabilities at Assistance Sites—

To allow the new JICA to provide more effective and efficient cooperation and respond to further strengthening of on-site assistance, JICA provides training for enhancing field and issue response capabilities by overseas JICA administrative workers and local staff members. In fiscal 2009, 166 members participated in pre-dispatch training, while 58 participated in training during their overseas assignment.

Preparatory Surveys

Formulating Cooperation that Maximizes the Benefit of the Three Assistance Schemes of Technical Cooperation, ODA Loans and Grant Aid

Enhancing Implementation of Effective Projects through Preparatory Surveys with Flexibility and Quickness

Preparatory surveys are undertaken at the preparation stage of a cooperation project.

The objectives of the preparatory surveys can be divided broadly into two types.

- 1) A survey to “set a development goal for cooperation” and “draft suitable cooperation scenarios (cooperation program) for attaining the goal” in order to assist partner countries in attaining specific development goals in an effective and efficient manner
- 2) A survey to identify and formulate individual projects and basic plans for these projects, propose cooperation contents and examine relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the candidate projects

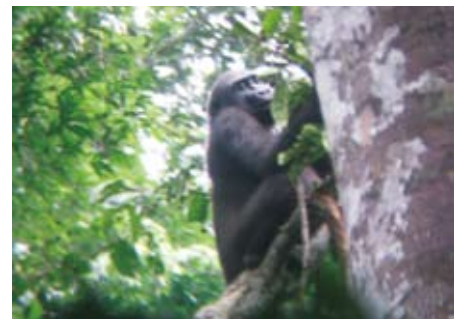
- In Gabon, JICA is undertaking a survey for the conservation of the biodiversity of a tropical forest through co-existence between wildlife and humans.



A forest in Gabon



A nature trail inside a national park



An arboreal gorilla under observation in the national park

- Regional Assessment of Carbon Dynamics in Amazon Forests
Utilizing forestry and soil data from more than 1,000 locations as well as the latest satellite imaging technologies, this survey aims at developing quantitative assessment technologies to track the carbon dynamics of regional areas in the forests of the Amazon.



Ascertaining actual conditions in the forest from various perspectives



The preparatory surveys attain a significant improvement in flexibility and speed compared with the corresponding surveys in the past because:

- The decision on implementation of a preparatory survey is made at any time on a necessity basis in consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan,
- When appropriate, a cooperation program and individual projects can be formed in a single survey.

The preparatory surveys enable JICA to optimize combinations and synergistic effects of the three assistance schemes of Technical Cooperation, ODA Loans and Grant Aid, and thereby enhances development effects.

Case Study

Effectively Implementing a Climate Change Program in Indonesia

Based on the Hatoyama Initiative and the Cool Earth Partnership that set the framework for the support of climate change countermeasures in developing countries, the Japanese government is providing Indonesia with an ODA Loan under the “Climate Change Program Loan I/II.” JICA is promoting the National Development Plan against Climate Change formulated by the Indonesian government and conducted the Preparatory Survey on the Climate Change Program in August and September 2009 with the aim of raising the effects of an ongoing ODA Loan project in Indonesia. This study set targets for the cooperation program that integrates the three assistance schemes of Technical Cooperation, ODA Loans and Grant Aid and considered scenarios for attaining these goals as well as individual projects that should be formed in the future.

Upon repeated consultation with Indonesian government institutions, JICA implemented a series of operations that include analyzing the current situation and policies concerning climate change in the country, setting priority sectors and considering specific projects and optimal approaches for maximizing development effects.

As a result, it will be now possible to enhance consistency between Indonesia’s national strategies and policies and individual

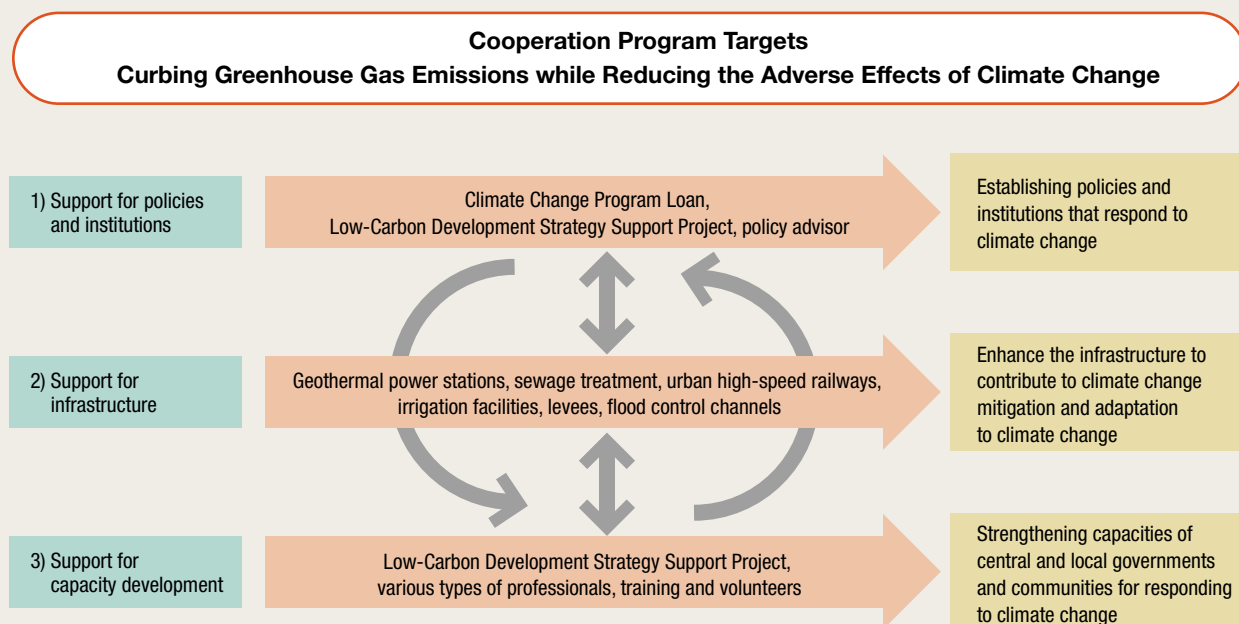
projects as well as to raise the mutual synergistic effects between each project. Regarding support for the climate change programs, JICA’s method of conducting the survey enables a dramatic increase in strategic effects and forecastability compared with surveys that would have been conducted

separately in a piecemeal manner. Preparatory surveys will continue to play a crucial role in the future as a means of ensuring better cooperation effects and boosting impacts.



Large volumes of carbon stored in Indonesia’s tropical peatlands are continuing to be a source of enormous amounts of CO₂ emissions.

Conceptual Diagram of “Climate Change Countermeasure Support Cooperation Program”



JICA-Net

Realizing a New Form of International Cooperation That Transcends the Restrictions of Time and Distance

Active Use of Communications Technologies Linking Distant Places

JICA-Net is a distance Technical Cooperation project promoted by JICA. JICA-Net uses a wide range of information and communication technologies, including those for providing distance lectures and seminars, creating multimedia-based learning materials, and delivering learning materials via our website to transcend time and distance restrictions and thereby improve the efficiency, effectiveness and quality of JICA projects.

JICA-Net was launched in response to the Japanese government initiative announced at the Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000. Subsequently, the benefits provided by JICA-Net have come to be widely recognized along with growth in the storage of multimedia-based learning materials as well as distance lecture materials and an expansion in overseas videoconference network bases. Moreover, JICA-Net is widely used not only by parties related to JICA but also by NGOs, universities, local governments and companies.

In fiscal 2009, statistics show videoconferencing was utilized approximately 5,200 times (up 1,000 from the previous fiscal year), with around 8,600 connection hours and over 64,000 participants in distance seminars and videoconferences. At present, videoconference systems have been installed at 19 organizations in Japan, including JICA's headquarters, and in 89 offices in 65 overseas countries. This system can also be mutually used through the networks of external organizations, such as with the World Bank's Global Development Learning Network (GDLN).

Distance Lectures and Seminars Building a Reputation among Local Participants

As a means of enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of activities, JICA has held distance lectures and seminars via a videoconference system in such situations when it's difficult to dispatch Japanese experts or when JICA needed to open a regional workshop for multiple countries connecting simultaneously. For example, in fiscal 2009, a distance teacher training course for Afghanistan was held with Japanese teachers under the Teacher Education Strengthening Project (Phase 2), which provided teaching methodologies on physics experiments and addressed various relevant issues. This course was successful in building a reputation among Afghan participants, as noted by such comments as "I was able to learn practical work methods" and "I hope this course will be continued."

A Rich Digital Collection of Multimedia-Based Learning Materials

Multimedia-based learning materials incorporate a variety of media, including video, photographs and text that are recorded on CD-ROMs or DVD. These materials are created to digitize knowledge related to JICA projects and to share this JICA knowledge and experience with persons in developing countries and people engaged in JICA activities. The materials are used mainly as learning materials for Technical Cooperation. To date, JICA has produced approximately 230 multimedia materials. "Biodiversity Conservation—JICA's Approach," one of visual materials produced by JICA in fiscal 2009, shows an easy-to-understand explanation of the current state of and issues about biodiversity conservation, which are not widely known in Japan. At the same time, this multimedia training material introduces example projects taking JICA's approach in various regions of the world.

Sharing Digital Content via JICA Website

JICA stores digital content, including syllabuses and materials for distance lectures and seminars, as well multimedia-based learning materials, on the JICA-Net website. This web environment allows counterparts or partners of JICA activities throughout the world to share and reuse this content. The website also introduces best practices in distance Technical Cooperation and on usage of these, which helps to promote their effective use.

(JICA-Net URL: <http://jica-net.jica.go.jp/index.html>)



A teachers training course was held in Afghanistan regarding methodologies for physics. The participants, who were given an assignment that used specific data, made such comments as "I was able to learn by taking my time on its analysis" and "I became aware of many new things."

Japan Centers

Training Business Professionals in Countries Transitioning to a Market Economy

Centers Established in Eight Countries from 2000

The Japan Centers for Human Resources Development (“Japan Centers”) were established as bases for training business personnel in countries transitioning to a market economy, including nations in the Indochina region and Central Asia. The first Japan Centers were established in Viet Nam (Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City) and Laos in September 2000, and this network was subsequently expanded with the opening of additional centers in Cambodia, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Ukraine. Presently there are a total of nine centers in operation in eight countries.

Supporting the Development of Business Professionals

To develop business professionals capable of undertaking economic activities, which is an urgent task in these countries, the Japan Centers carry out various activities, with the business program serving as the central pillar. To the present, training has been provided to more than 65,000 persons. Primarily targeting proprietors of small and medium-sized businesses, managers, as well as entrepreneurs, the program provides practical training covering business management, including Japanese-style management, as well as business skills and factory-floor diagnostics and leadership. This program has earned high acclaim



Group work in the Human Resources Management course

from local companies and business communities. Among the participants in this program are proprietors who have achieved significant growth in their businesses and entrepreneurs who have launched businesses based on a business plan featuring preparation methodologies learned during training.

Functioning as Bases for Interchange with Japan

Knowledge of the underlying Japanese language and culture is valuable in understanding Japanese-style management. The Japan Centers have set up a “Japanese-language course” in association with the Japan Foundation as support for the business program. Open to ordinary citizens, this course provides Japanese-language education with a choice of classes that range from introductory to advanced classes in accordance with the circumstances in each country.

Also, to deepen mutual understanding between the citizens of Japan and partner countries, the Japan Centers widely convey information covering the cultural aspects of both countries, traditional events, and social and economic conditions. In recent years the program has also focused on promoting exchanges with Japanese universities and supporting study abroad programs to Japan, and in May 2009 Japan Study Fairs were held at Japan Centers in five countries.

JICA will continue to encourage the use of Japan Centers by universities and other educational institutions, private companies, NGOs, government institutions, local governments and other organizations as venues for their activities. By doing so, JICA aims to position Japan Centers as platforms for cooperation and exchange between Japan and partner countries.

Case Study

Mongolia Japan Center Welcomes Its One-Millionth Visitor

The business program at the Japan Center in the Mongolian capital of Ulan Bator enjoys high popularity. In fact, one out of every 15 Mongolian medium and large-sized companies with 10 employees or more are participating in the regular course (six-months), which provides practical management knowledge and know-how. The Japan Center commenced the “model enterprise development” program in fiscal 2008. In this program, an excellent company is selected from among the participating companies and is provided with intensive on-site guidance. In this manner, the regular course is expanding the scope of its education from human resource development to enterprise development.

In the field of Japanese-language education as well, the Japan Center is building a network of Japanese-language teachers and striving to promote the spread of Japanese in regional areas by offering Japanese-language classes via TV and radio. The center’s library was opened in 2002 as a base for promoting mutual understanding and it has been experiencing a steady increase in visitors. In July 2009, the Mongolia Japan Center marked a noteworthy milestone when it welcomed its one-millionth visitor, equivalent to the entire population of Ulan Bator.



Enterprise diagnostic guidance in the model enterprise development program



Altan Tsetsegu, who operates this supermarket, participated in the business program in 2003. In addition to applying knowledge learned at the Japan Center in the operation of his store, Mr. Tsetsegu also works to promote the spread of this knowledge in his role as commissioner of a study group of graduates from the program. (Altan Tsetsegu’s store)

Emergency Disaster Relief

Providing Timely Support and Dedication to Disaster Victims

Disaster Relief Activities by Team Dispatch and Relief Supplies

JICA is responsible for administering Japan's disaster relief operations as determined by the Japanese government in response to requests from affected governments or international organizations when major disasters occur overseas. Search and rescue teams, medical teams, expert teams or Self-Defense Force units are dispatched as Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) teams. JICA also provides emergency relief supplies to disaster-affected areas.



Search activities at collapsed building



Rescue workers transport an injured person during UN-led team capacity assessment, INSARAG External Classification

* In March 2010, Japan Disaster Relief team members underwent an assessment (capability assessment of international urban-type search-and-rescue teams held by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) and earned the Heavy-class qualification, the highest-level classification

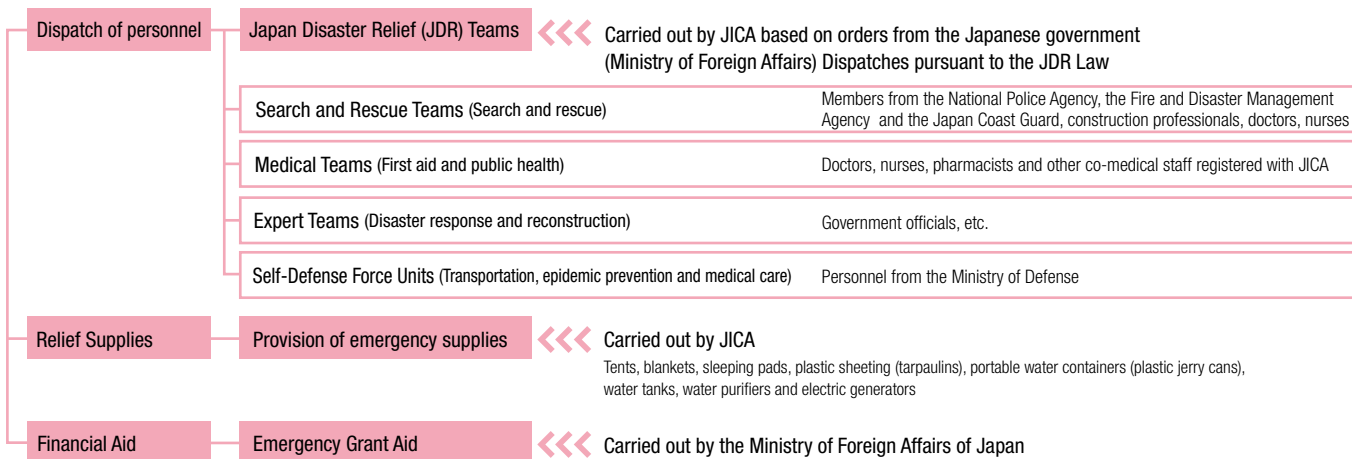
Stockpiling Supplies at Four Bases around the World for Rapid Responses

To facilitate the rapid and reliable supply of the large-volume of relief items, reserve supplies must be procured and appropriately stockpiled in advance at locations as close as possible to disaster areas. Accordingly, JICA has warehouses in four locations worldwide, namely Germany (Frankfurt), Singapore, the United States (Miami) and South Africa (Johannesburg). Eight priority goods are stockpiled at these four locations—tents, sleeping pads, plastic sheeting (tarpaulins), blankets, portable water containers (plastic jerry cans), water tanks, water purifiers and electric generators. In cases where other types of supplies are required, JICA takes emergency action, including procurement in affected or neighboring countries. When requested, emergency medical supplies are procured from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Supply Division in Denmark or the International Dispensary Association (IDA) in the Netherlands and are rapidly shipped to affected countries.



Handing over emergency relief supplies

Japan's International Disaster Relief



Provision of Disaster Relief Supplies in Fiscal 2009 (April 2009-March 2010 14 cases)

| Disaster occurrence date | Country | Type of disaster | Type of relief | Value of material aid/ No. of persons |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| April 2009 | Mexico | New influenza virus (H1N1) | Provision of materials | Approx. ¥21 million |
| August 2009 | Taiwan | Typhoon | Assessment team | 2 |
| | | | Expert team | 5 |
| | | | Provision of materials | Approx. ¥40 million |
| September 2009 | Burkina Faso | Flood | Provision of materials | Approx. ¥14 million |
| September 2009 | Papua New Guinea | Cholera, dysentery | Provision of materials | Approx. ¥ 8 million |
| September 2009 | Philippines | Cyclone | Provision of materials | Approx. ¥20 million |
| September 2009 | Indonesia | Earthquake | Rescue team | 65 |
| | | | Medical team | 23 |
| | | | Self-Defense Force Units | 37 |
| | | | Provision of materials | Approx. ¥25 million |
| September 2009 | Viet Nam | Typhoon | Provision of materials | Approx. ¥20 million |
| September 2009 | Samoa | Earthquake, tsunami | Provision of materials | Approx. ¥20 million |
| September 2009 | Bhutan | Earthquake | Provision of materials | Approx. ¥10 million |
| September 2009 | Laos | Typhoon, flood | Provision of materials | Approx. ¥10 million |
| November 2009 | El Salvador | Heavy rain | Provision of materials | Approx. ¥20 million |
| January 2010 | Haiti | Earthquake | Assessment team | 3 |
| | | | Medical team | 26 |
| | | | Self-Defense Force Units | 183 |
| | | | Provision of materials | Approx. ¥30 million |
| February 2010 | Chile | Earthquake | Assessment team | 2 |
| | | | Medical team | 3 |
| | | | Provision of materials | Approx. ¥31 million |
| March 2010 | Fiji | Typhoon | Provision of materials | Approx. ¥10 million |

Case Study

Japan Disaster Relief Team First to Arrive at the Affected Area

Disaster from Earthquake Off the Coast of Padang in West Sumatra, Indonesia

At 5:16 pm (local time) on September 30, 2009, a major 7.6 magnitude earthquake struck 45km west-southwest of the city of Padang, in West Sumatra, Indonesia. The earthquake caused the collapse of more than 110,000 buildings in Padang and the surrounding areas and claimed the lives of 1,117 people and left approximately 2,900 people injured. Immediately after the earthquake, JICA dispatched staff from its Indonesia Office to the affected area to collect information on the disaster.

The following day, October 1, at 11:30 am the Japanese government decided to dispatch a Japan Disaster Relief Team. Approximately 11 hours later, at 11:05 pm, a total of 75 persons making up a rescue team and a medical team departed Japan on a chartered flight. The Japanese rescue team was the first to arrive at the affected area among the international search and rescue teams.

While making joint assessments with the UN and the Swiss Rescue team, the Japanese team carried out search activities for disaster victims at six sites. Although 21 international rescue teams, including the Japanese team, continued to make intense around-the-clock search efforts, the teams were unable to find a single survivor. Nevertheless, these dedicated rescue activities provided residents of the stricken area with encouragement.

The Japanese medical team, which was dispatched for the first time together with the rescue team, provided medical treatment to a total of 1,477 people over a 10-day period in Pariaman City, West Sumatra.

The Japan Disaster Relief Team earned high acclaim for its extremely quick arrival at the disaster area as well as for coordinating initial rescue

operations with Indonesia and the United Nations. There are also expectations for rescue activities that respond quickly to large-scale disasters in the future.



The line of people at the disaster area waiting to receive medical treatment continued without interruption from early morning until late at night.

Enhancing Development Partnerships

Ensuring Aid Effectiveness and Scaling Up of Development Outcomes to Tackle Global Challenges

JICA has been strengthening partnerships with other development assistance organizations to ensure aid effectiveness and to scale up development outcomes. JICA has been delivering constructive messages to the international community by actively participating in collective efforts by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) members together with the Japanese government.

In 2009, JICA accelerated its efforts to facilitate and strengthen partnerships following the landmark establishment in October 2008 of the “New JICA,” which provides concessionary loans (ODA Loans), Technical Cooperation and Grant Aid.

Development Assistance in a Global Context

Since the beginning of the 21st century, donor countries, development assistance organizations and partner countries have striven to secure sufficient funds and improve aid effectiveness in order to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as internationally recognized targets of development.

Based on the United Nations Millennium Declaration in September 2000 and prior discussions at international development conferences and summits, the MDGs were consolidated and adopted as a set of eight development goals for the international community to achieve by 2015.

To secure the necessary funds to achieve the MDGs, a substantial increase in the amount of aid through bilateral organizations, the World Bank and UN agencies was agreed to in various forums such as the International Conference on Financing for Development held in Monterrey (Monterrey Consensus) in 2002 and the Gleneagles Summit in 2005.

In order to effectively utilize these funds and achieve the goals, OECD/DAC also endorsed the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness in March 2005.

In addition to these initiatives, globalization and emerging global issues such as climate change have had considerable impact on the structure of the international aid architecture. Furthermore, the global financial crisis triggered by the Lehman shock in late 2008 revealed the increased presence and power of emerging donor countries, providing an opportunity to reconsider the current approaches of aid delivery and the existing international aid framework.

Playing an Active Role in the International Aid Framework

In the midst of the changing global context of development assistance, JICA is actively addressing its position to the international community by strategically utilizing partnerships with

other development assistance organizations.

During the High Level Forum held in Accra, Ghana, in September 2008 (the Accra High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness), JICA and the Japanese government emphasized the importance of Capacity Development (CD) in ensuring the ownership of the partner countries, and its importance was well reflected in the forum’s final action plan, the Accra Action Plan for Aid Effectiveness. JICA continuously led and facilitated knowledge sharing for concrete CD assistance, both in the field and at various OECD/DAC forums.

Concerning emerging global issues, particularly climate change, JICA has been actively presenting its research results and proposals based on its experience in the field since 2009. These were presented on occasions such as the annual meeting of international financial institutions (IFIs) and the United Nations’ Climate Change Conference (COP15).

For example, Agence Française de Développement (AFD), KfW Entwicklungsbank (KfW) and JICA co-hosted a side event to share their effective approaches and tools to tackle climate change during the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors. The event fostered understanding on their proposal to apply these approaches on a wider scale. JICA also participates in the process of drafting the World Development Report (WDR) 2011 “Conflict, Security and Development” from the initial stage of research and analysis through to input from JICA Senior Vice President Kenzo Oshima as a member of the Advisory Council for the WDR 2011, as well as from the JICA Research Institute, which submitted several research papers to the WDR team. JICA has signed a partnership agreement with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in November 2009 focusing on support in Africa and conflict-affected fragile states. JICA continues to promote and strengthen concrete collaboration with other UN agencies such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Scaling Up Development Outcomes

As noted in the message published from the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) IV held in May 2008, the needs of the poor in developing countries are ever-increasing, and the donor countries and international aid organizations have not been able to give adequate response thus far. Moreover, the needs related to a development agenda have become more diverse in recent years, including the need to tackle a new agenda such as climate change or to facilitate mid-to-long-term economic growth in the wake of the global financial and economic crises through improving infrastructure and social safety networks. To meet such great and diverse development needs, building strong partnerships among partner countries and donor agencies and scaling up

development outcomes is considered vital for efficient and effective development cooperation.

In addition to traditional development assistance organizations such as OECD/DAC member countries, UN agencies and IFIs, JICA has been actively strengthening relationships with emerging donors, namely Korea, which has formally become a DAC member in 2010. Other donor relationships include China, Thailand and organisations with an increasing presence such as the Islamic Development Bank.

With long-standing partners such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and AFD, JICA regularly exchanges views and holds extensive discussions on global issues or aid coordination at regional and country levels. As a result of these consultations, not only partnerships on the tangible project level but also strategic dialogues in regions and countries, as well as development issues between concerned agencies, have been enhanced. For example, JICA supported establishment of a policy framework for climate change of the Indonesian government together with AFD and provided US\$400 million in program loans. AFD provided additional co-financing of US\$300 million, thus realizing a greater overall impact.

Working with aid agencies in Korea and the Islamic Development Bank, JICA has been discussing collaboration on a tangible project basis through information sharing on areas of priority, approaches and project implementation methods.



At a side event held during COP15, JICA reported its activities and results to participants from over 190 countries, international organizations and development assistance agencies.

Working Together with Emerging Countries in Asia

In December 2009, JICA held the fourth regular consultative meeting with the Economic Development Cooperation Fund of the Export-Import Bank of Korea (EDCF), and discussed the potential areas of collaboration in the future. In particular, both agencies shared their policies and progress on priority areas such as climate change, Africa and operations strategy in general.

Since its accession to the OECD in 1996, the Korean government has been increasing its scale of ODA operations to fulfil its role in the international community as one of the developed countries. EDCF was established within the Export-Import Bank of Korea in 1987 as an organization responsible for

implementation of bilateral loan assistance of ODA. Since its foundation, EDCF has been developing its institution, taking Japanese assistance as the model case, and JICA has frequently been sharing its practices and knowledge on various occasions. In addition, JICA and EDCF signed a Memorandum of Understanding in October 2006. Since then, consultative meetings have been held regularly to foster an extensive and strategic cooperative/collaborative relationship.

Up until now, JICA has assisted in the organizational capacity development of EDCF. However, as Korea advances its role as a donor by joining the DAC in 2010, it is important that both institutions fully understand each

other's areas of priority and strengthen their partnership at the operational level.

Given the significant increase in development assistance accompanied by economic growth in middle income segments in some Asian countries such as Korea, China, Thailand and Malaysia, JICA will further endeavour to establish and strengthen partnerships with these countries for scaling up development outcomes.

Information Disclosure

In addition to those items identified in each of the following sections, JICA discloses information through its website and other means in accordance with Article 12 of the Law Concerning Access to Information held by Incorporated Administrative Agencies, Etc. (Law No. 140 of December 5, 2001).

Information Related to the Organization

Relevant rules and regulations; an overview of the organization and its operations; an organizational chart; standards applicable to the provision of officer compensation and retirement allowances; standards applicable to the provision of employee salaries and retirement allowances; etc.

Information Related to Operating Activities

Business plans; operating reports; project performance charts; annual reports; etc.

Information Related to Financial Standing

Financial statements (including balance sheets and income statements); financial reports; audit reports; etc.

Information Related to the Evaluation and Audit of the Organization, Operating Results and Financial Standing

Documents related to the evaluation of operating results; administrative evaluation and supervisory reports; auditors' opinions; accounting audit reports; etc.

Information Related to Procurement and Agreements

Information related to discretionary contracts; bidding status lists; etc.

Information on Related Entities

Funding activity recipient details; the status of related public-interest corporations; etc.

JICA Annual Report, in Japanese and English

For More Information

For additional information, please refer to the Japan International Cooperation Agency website.

Information Related to Disclosure

Japan International Cooperation Agency "Home" page => Information Disclosure

URL: <http://www.jica.go.jp/disc/index.html> (Japanese only)

Information Related to the Protection of Personal Information

Japan International Cooperation Agency "Home" page => Privacy Policy

URL: <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/policy/index.html>

Information Disclosure

| Type or request medium | | (Reference) | | | | | Total |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| | | FY2009 | FY2008 | FY2007 | FY2006 | FY2005 | |
| Postal mail | | 8 | 27 | 26 | 31 | 11 | 103 |
| Contact points | Headquarters | 24 | 46 | 25 | 59 | 43 | 197 |
| | Domestic offices | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Forwarded from other organizations | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 32 | 73 | 51 | 90 | 60 | 306 |

Information Disclosure Determination

*Figures in parentheses represent the number of decisions assumed by JBIC

| Category | | | (Reference) | | | | | Total |
|---|--|---------------------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | FY2009 | FY2008 | FY2007 | FY2006 | FY2005 | |
| Completed | Disclosure determination measures taken | Full disclosure | 5 | 11 | 16 | 19 | 5 | 56 |
| | | Partial disclosure | 24 | 54 | 30 | 68 | 27 | 203 |
| | | Information not disclosed | 2 | 6(2) | 4 | 5 | 17 | 34(2) |
| | Withdrawn | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 11 |
| | Forwarded in full to other organizations | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | | 32 | 71 | 51 | 93 | 57 | 304(2) |
| Total including portion assumed by JBIC | | | | 73 | | | | |

- Notes: 1. This table outlines the manner in which requests for information disclosure, including those forwarded from other organizations, were handled on an individual request basis.
2. Figures recorded under "Forwarded in full to other organizations" indicate the number of requests for information disclosure forwarded in full to other organizations in accordance with Article 12 or Article 13 of the relevant law. Cases in which a request was divided and forwarded to multiple administrative organizations have been counted as a single request. Cases in which a request for information disclosure was partially forwarded to other organizations have not been recorded under "Forwarded in full to other organizations;" the portion that was not forwarded to other organizations is recorded as one request under "Disclosure determination measures taken," "Withdrawn" or "In progress."
3. Figures recorded under "Withdrawn" represent the number of requests for information disclosure withdrawn by the requesting party following initial receipt by JICA, resulting in completion with no decision made as to the disclosure of information. This does not include requests not fully recorded, such as information disclosure requests withdrawn by the requesting party following the provision of information during the request recording process.
4. The table does not include one incident (classification: unreleased) which was handled jointly with the Japan Finance Corporation (JFC), involving the reorganization of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) on October 1, 2008.

Compliance

JICA has made efforts to ensure the proper management of its operations in accordance with laws and regulations as well as internal rules. Taking into account the changing environment such as administrative and ODA reforms, JICA must reaffirm its awareness of its social responsibilities and expectations of Japanese citizens and the international community, and aims to create a compliance system that is continually self-examining and disciplined and focused on meeting social and international demands as well as on adhering to wide-ranging social norms. In the future as well, JICA will continue to make unprecedented efforts to ensure the transparency and fairness of its operating management.

Compliance is positioned as one priority management issue that JICA must address as an organization. As its compliance policy, JICA will adhere to and put into practice the following action policy and will proactively work to fulfill the roles expected of it by society and the international community.

As a specific example, and in addition to audits carried out by Accounting Auditors as well as operational audits performed by Auditors in accordance with the Act on General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agencies, JICA has established the Office of Audit to act as a body responsible for internal audits. Reporting directly to the President and independent of other departments, this office undertakes regular audits of headquarters,

international centers and overseas offices, with the aim of ensuring that duties are carried out in an appropriate and efficient manner.

Furthermore, along with established accident reporting and “whistle-blowing” systems designed to prevent and appropriately deal with violations of the law and regulations, to deliberate on and consider compliance-related matters, JICA has set up a Compliance Committee headed by the Senior Vice-President and comprised of all Vice-Presidents and Director-Generals of relevant departments. Strictly adhering to its compliance policy, JICA has accordingly laid the foundation for a system that effectively secures transparency and fairness in the execution of its duties.

In the context of its compliance education and training initiatives, JICA has prepared and distributed a compliance manual to all of its officers and staff. This manual identifies, organizes and systematizes those policies, laws, rules and social demands that must be observed. Through this means and the implementation of an officer training program established by the Compliance Committee, JICA strives to foster and enhance compliance awareness.

Compliance Policy

- (1) JICA shall improve transparency and fairness in its management of both operating and financial activities in order to secure trust from the people of Japan as an incorporated administrative agency.
- (2) JICA shall ensure its credibility in the global society by contributing to sound development of the international community through development assistance.
- (3) JICA shall satisfy the needs of developing countries and provide flexible and high quality services.
- (4) JICA shall respect natural and social environments in the performance of its operations.
- (5) JICA shall communicate widely with society to maintain a transparent organizational climate.

Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations

Effectuation of Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations

On July 1, 2010, the Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (hereafter, the “new Guidelines”) and the Objection Procedures based on the Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (hereafter, the new “Objection Procedures”) were put into effect. JICA consolidated the different guidelines for environmental and social considerations used by the former JICA and JBIC into a single set of guidelines, and strengthened requirements for environmental and social considerations. Taking into consideration the former JICA and JBIC guideline provisions that assure transparency, in February 2008, JICA established a committee for revising the guidelines, which is composed of academics as well as persons from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private sector and related ministries, and commenced deliberations on the new Guidelines. Subsequently, efforts for formulating the new Guidelines were carried out until March 2010, taking into consideration the discussions by the committee, which convened 33 times, as well as public comments.

When implementing development projects, adverse environmental and social impacts are expected. These include effects on such areas of the natural environment as air, water and soil, as well as ecosystems, and also encompass involuntary resettlements and respect for the human rights of indigenous peoples. To realize sustainable development, it is necessary to internalize these environmental and social impacts within the development process. The initiative for realizing this internalization is environmental and social considerations. The new Guidelines express the requisites asked of the project proponent and the responsibilities of and procedures implemented by JICA that are essential for the environmental and social considerations.

The new Objection Procedures express a series of procedures for submitting objections to JICA by the residents who have suffered actual damage or who are likely to suffer damage in the future as a result of JICA's non-compliance with the new Guidelines and for investigating the facts and for encouraging dialogues between the parties concerned.

The new Guidelines and the new Objection Procedures are applied to the projects whose applications are made on or after July 1, 2010. Cooperation projects covered are a) Loan Aid, b) Grant Aid (excluding projects executed through international organizations), c) Preliminary studies of Grant Aid undertaken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) of Japan, d) Technical Cooperation for development planning, and e) Technical Cooperation projects and preparatory surveys. The principal features of the new Guidelines are as follows.

1) Consolidation of Procedures for Technical Cooperation, Loan Aid and Grant Aid

Under the new Guidelines, the scheme-wise procedures previously operated under two guidelines have been consolidated into single common procedure, corresponding to seamless management of three forms of assistance in new JICA's operation.

2) Strengthening the Requirements for Environmental Review

The requirements for environmental and social considerations are strengthened. For example, in case of involuntary resettlement, prior compensation at full replacement cost must be provided to the extent possible. When projects may have adverse impacts on indigenous peoples, efforts must be made to obtain the consent of indigenous peoples in a process of “free, prior and informed consultation.” With such revision, the consistency with the World Bank's Safeguard Policies is increased.

3) Enhancing the Involvement of the Advisory Committee

Under the new Guidelines, the Advisory Committee comprised of external experts gives advice as needed mainly on the Category A projects, not only in preparatory surveys but also at the environmental review and monitoring stages.

4) Enhancing Information Disclosure

Environmental permit certifications, RAP (Resettlement Action Plans), IPP (Indigenous People Plans) and monitoring results are newly added as information to be disclosed. JICA discloses the result of categorization on the JICA website before making the decision to undertake preparatory surveys. For the Category A projects (likely to have significant adverse impacts), JICA then discloses a) final reports or equivalent documents of preparatory surveys, b) EIA reports (120 days prior to concluding agreement documents) and environmental permit certifications, and c) RAP and IPP (if preparations are required) prior to environmental review. Further, JICA discloses the results of environmental reviews after the agreement documents are concluded and also the results of monitoring subject to approval by project proponents on its website.

The recent enforcement of the new Guidelines and the new Objection Procedures respond to the new JICA's implementation flows and will enhance information disclosure, which will further raise JICA's transparency and accountability for its environmentally and socially conscious operations.

JICA will continually pursue initiatives to further enhance its environmental and social considerations taking into consideration the new Guidelines and Objection Procedures.



Stakeholder meeting in India

Procedures for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations

It is essential to thoroughly confirm environmental and social considerations before the decision-making process concerning project implementation. The new Guidelines divide the process of confirming environmental and social considerations into three stages, as follows: "Screening" classifies projects into four appropriate environmental categories; "Environmental Review" confirms the appropriateness of environmental and social considerations made for the projects; and "Monitoring" takes place after decisions are made.

Projects are screened based on the screening form submitted by the project proponents and classified into four categories depending on the degree of environmental impact. The classification is swiftly made public on the JICA website. If there is a deficiency in documents on environmental and social considerations prepared by the project proponent, when necessary, JICA will implement a preparatory survey and provide support for the environmental and social consideration procedures of the project proponent.

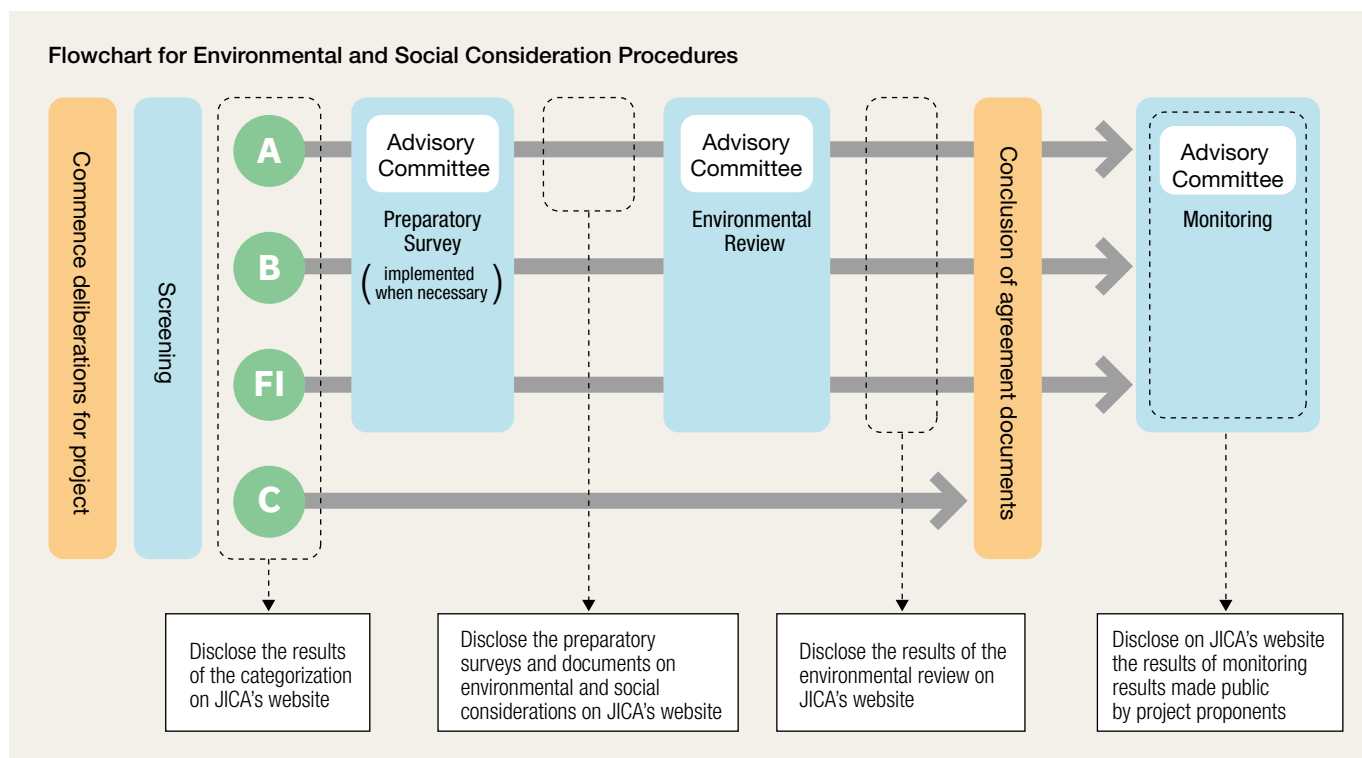
Next, an environmental review is conducted based on procedures specific to each classified category. For example, if the project is classified as Category A, an environmental review which includes on-site visits is conducted based on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report submitted by the project proponent. The results of environmental reviews are made public on the JICA website as the "Ex-ante Evaluation Report" after the conclusion of

agreement documents.

Under the new Guidelines, JICA discloses the results of monitoring on its website to the extent that these are made public by project proponents. The Advisory Committee of Environmental and Social Considerations, which is composed of external experts, provides advice to JICA mainly at the preparatory survey, environmental review and monitoring stages for Category A projects.

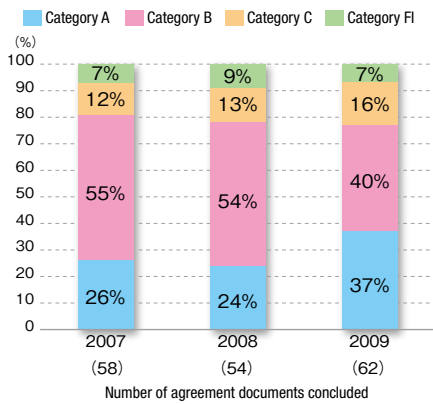
Categorization

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Category A | Projects which are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment. In principle, they include the following: 1) Projects in sensitive sectors, 2) Projects that have characteristics that are liable to cause adverse environmental impacts, 3) Projects located in or near sensitive areas. |
| Category B | Projects whose adverse impacts on the environment and society are less adverse than those of Category A projects. |
| Category C | Projects which are likely to have minimal or little adverse impact on the environment and society. |
| Category FI | Projects in which JICA's funding of projects is provided to a financial intermediary or executing Agency and for which the sub-projects cannot be specified prior to JICA's approval of funding (or project appraisal). |

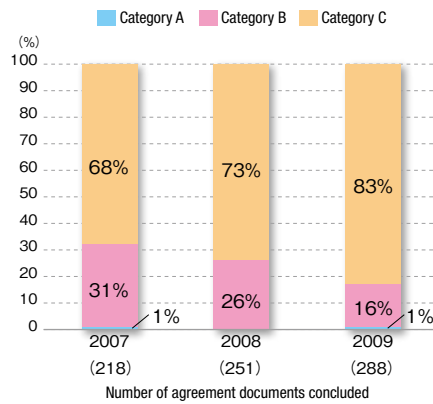


Category Composition Trends

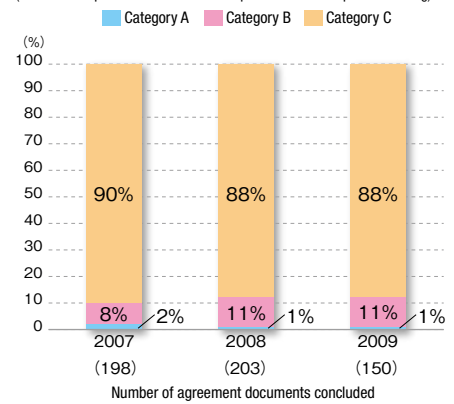
Loan Aid



Grant Aid



Technical Cooperation Projects (Technical Cooperation and Technical Cooperation for Development Planning)



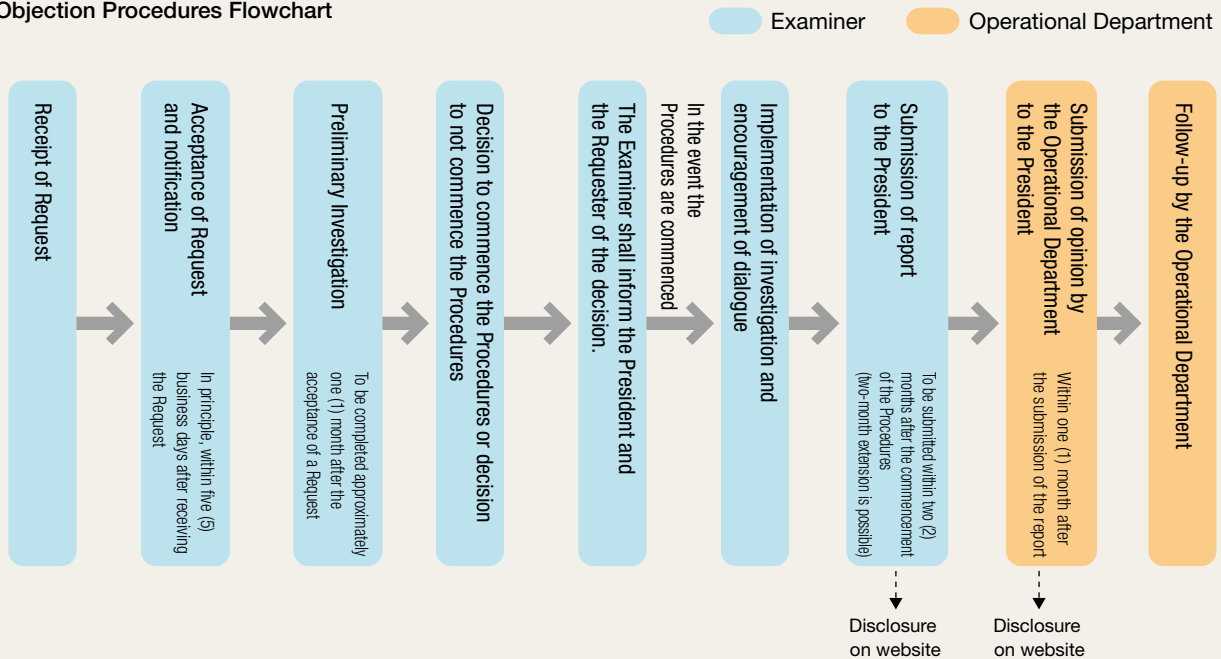
Establishment of Objection Procedures

To assure compliance with the new Guidelines, the Objection Procedures for the former JICA and JBIC have also been integrated. The objectives of the new Objection Procedures are to 1) investigate whether JICA has complied with the new Guidelines and report the results to the President, and 2) encourage dialogues between the parties concerned with their consent in order to assist in the early resolution of disputes concerning specific environmental and/or social problems caused by the project for which JICA provides assistance that have arisen due to JICA's

non-compliance with the new Guidelines. JICA has appointed two Examiners for the Guidelines under the direct control of the President. Specific procedures are prescribed under the new Objection Procedures. Details are shown in the chart below.

The Examiners also engage in public relations activities and disclosure of information and their activities are publicized each year in the annual report. During the course of fiscal 2009, there were no objections submitted.

Objection Procedures Flowchart



Risk Management of ODA Loan Account

In general, the operations of financial institutions involve various risks, including credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk and other risks. As a government agency, JICA conducts financial operations to achieve policy objectives.

Thus, JICA differs from private financial institutions in terms of the nature as well as the extent of risks involved in its operations and ways to deal with them.

Nonetheless, it is essential to have appropriate risk management as a financial institution. In line with the international trend of focusing on risk management as the basis of operations of financial institutions, JICA is improving its internal risk management system.

More specifically, risk management of the ODA Loan Account was taken to be a managerial issue that needs to be addressed systematically by the entire organization. JICA has thus adopted a Risk Management Policy under which it identifies, measures and monitors various risks to which its operations are exposed. The objective of this policy is to ensure sound and effective operations and to earn returns commensurate with risks.

JICA manages various risks that policy-based financing institutions are facing. The following are examples of JICA's major risk management activities.

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the potential loss from difficulties or failure to recover credit assets due to the declining financial position of a debtor. Given the very nature of financial support for external economic transactions and overseas economic cooperation, JICA frequently extends loans to foreign governments and government agencies. Therefore, sovereign risk makes up a considerable part of the credit risk that accompanies JICA's operations.

1) Internal Credit Rating

JICA has established an internal credit rating system as part of the organization's operating procedures and to be used to cover all the borrowers in principle. Internal credit ratings are the cornerstone of credit risk management, being used for conducting individual credit appraisals and quantifying credit risks. Internal credit ratings are revised when appropriate based on the organization's risk profile.

2) Internal Assessment of Asset Portfolio

Japanese private financial institutions undertake the internal assessment of asset portfolios in accordance with the Financial Inspection Manual prepared by Japan's Financial Services Agency. JICA is similarly undertaking the internal assessment of its loan portfolio based on the Financial Inspection Manual and in consultation with an auditing firm to accurately reflect the characteristics of its loan assets to its assessment. In this process, the first-stage assessment is conducted by the relevant financing departments, while the second-stage assessment is conducted by the corporate and country economic analysis

departments with inspection by the Office of Audit. The results of internal assessment conducted on the asset portfolio are not only used internally for the continuous reviews of the loan asset portfolio but are also reflected in the disclosure of asset quality to enhance the transparency of JICA's financial position.

3) Quantifying Credit Risk

In addition to individual credit risk management, JICA is working on quantifying credit risks with a view to evaluating the risk of the overall loan portfolio. To quantify credit risks, it is important to take into account the characteristics of JICA's loan portfolio, which holds a significant proportion of long-term loans and loans involving sovereign risk and country risk. Also to be taken into account is the mechanism of securing assets, such as the Paris Club, a unique framework for debt management by official creditor countries. The credit risk quantification model incorporating these factors is measuring credit risks and utilized for internal control.

Market Risk

Market risk refers to the potential losses incurred through changes in the value of assets held due to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange or interest rates. In the context of potential losses stemming from changes in market interest rates, JICA bears risks due to the long-term nature of its financing activities, which are conducted over terms that can reach up to 40 years. In this regard, JICA is enhancing its capacity to absorb interest rate risk by capital injection from the General Account Budget of the Japanese government.

On the other hand, JICA's finance and investment account does not involve any exchange rate risk since none of its outstanding loans are denominated in foreign currencies.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to difficulties attributable to funding gaps due to discrepancies in asset and liability terms as well as from a reduced ability to secure funds due to a reduction in recognized credit standing. JICA takes full measures to avoid liquidity risk through thorough management of its financing. This includes efforts to secure multiple means of funds procurement involving such instruments as Agency Bonds, and Fiscal Government Investment and Lending Fund Loans.

Operational Risk

Operational risk refers to the potential losses incurred from improper systems, personnel activities, work processes or other external events. For JICA, this refers to risks that stem from its work activities, systems and internal or external misconduct. JICA manages this operational risk as part of the efforts in compliance with the rules.

Safety Management Operations Conducted Overseas

Developing countries are commonly confronted by poverty issues, which in turn can give rise to the increased incidence of crime. Some countries face political instability, the possibility of a coup d'état and the burden of long-running civil wars.

Even after the conclusion of civil wars, there are instances that require peacebuilding activities in countries beset with political instability and numerous public security issues. Moreover, there are also regions around the world where there are threat factors on terrorism. Additionally, there are nations in which transportation customs differ from those in Japan, with many of these countries characterized by a high risk of traffic accidents due to inexperienced local drivers and underdeveloped transportation infrastructures.

In this regard, JICA undertakes those security measures and risk management initiatives outlined below in an effort to support personnel engaged in international cooperation to act and work in safety.

Training and Seminars on Security

JICA conducts pre-departure security measures training for affiliated personnel, including experts, volunteers and their families. Training focuses on such topics as region-specific crime, the selection of housing, dealing with local residents, the protection of valuables as well as hold-ups or car-jacking. In general terms, information is provided from the standpoint of crime prevention and emergency response.

An orientation is organized for newly posted arrivals through JICA's overseas offices. Topics covered include information on current public security conditions and crime prevention measures. Led by JICA's overseas offices, affiliated personnel convene a Security Meeting at least once a year for the purpose of sharing pertinent experiences and providing local security information. Through these meetings, individuals living and working in the same environment reveal and share their practical expertise on security measures accumulated through day-to-day experiences.

Stationing of Security Management Advisors

To strengthen local safety measures, JICA assigns personnel with expertise in public security as "security management advisors." These advisors undertake the collection and dissemination of public security information, and are charged with the responsibility of responding to such wide-ranging incidents as residential crime and traffic accidents on a 24-hour-a-day basis. Security management advisors draw upon their extensive knowledge of both local crime patterns and Japanese behavior patterns to provide the appropriate guidance on safety.

In countries without overseas offices, JICA may assign personnel to collect local information.

Establishment of Emergency Contact Networks

In each country of operation, JICA builds communication systems that encompass all relevant personnel in the event of an emergency. Means of communication naturally include the telephone, mobile phones, satellite phones and radio equipment. Recognizing the essential nature of information transfer and confirmation in emergency situations, JICA positions the emergency contact networks as a vital pillar of its safety measures.

Dispatch of Security Confirmation Missions to Prepare Appropriate Safety Measures

With regard to countries presenting particular issues in terms of safety, JICA dispatches security confirmation missions to assess local conditions, and to then examine specific safety measures. For example, JICA analyses the state-by-state public security

condition of a particular country and then makes appropriate decisions on the range of activity by JICA personnel. In this context, modifications are made to the methods by which JICA responds to aid needs.

In countries with a high occurrence of crime, JICA dispatches a security advisory mission to provide direct safety guidance to locally stationed personnel, covering such topics as the prevention of residential crime and actions to be taken when dealing with armed crime.

Regarding traffic safety measures, JICA prepares various types of instruction manuals and distributes these to persons affiliated with JICA. At the same time, JICA regularly publicizes information regarding the occurrence of traffic accidents in various countries and works to foster an awareness of safety. In response to local requests, JICA dispatches investigation teams to provide instruction on traffic safety.

Bearing the Expense of Crime-Prevention

JICA bears such expenses as alarm systems, the hiring of guards and the installation of crime prevention equipment for the residences of its experts and volunteers. As one example, JICA may arrange for the construction of raised fences, the installation of steel gratings and the reinforcement of doors and window frames as and when considered necessary.

24-Hour Crisis Management

JICA's Headquarters remains on a 365-day, 24-hour standby status to respond to overseas emergency situations.

Anti-Terrorism Measures

The steady increase in the number of countries and regions prone to terrorism is a cause for concern. One particular feature of terrorism in recent years has been the increase in the number of large-scale terror incidents perpetrated by international terrorist organizations. Until now, acts of terror have targeted U.S. and European interests in the Middle East, South Asia and Africa. However, there is no denying that Japan could also become a target of terrorism in the future. JICA strives to raise an awareness of terrorism among JICA personnel working in high-risk regions to help them avoid risk. These efforts include providing specific precautions on such occasions as pre-dispatch training and post-arrival orientation on how to avoid becoming involved in a terrorist incident to raise the awareness of these personnel and avert risk.

Security Measures in Reconstruction Assistance Activities

JICA conducts programs in post-conflict countries or countries with ongoing conflicts such as Afghanistan, Iraq, eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone, Southern Sudan and Pakistan. Drawing on the activities of United Nations organizations and other agencies active in the relevant region, JICA routinely monitors volatile political and public security situations, carefully surveys regions of activity and deploys necessary safety equipment such as radios and armored cars in the ongoing conduct of its projects. As JICA increases its participation in the peacebuilding area and in reconstruction assistance projects, a focus on such safety measures and a high state of readiness become ever more vital.

Given the nature of unpredictable events such as kidnappings, coup d'état, riots and terrorism, practical know-how in dealing with potential dangers is of the utmost importance. To that end, JICA has instituted Security Risk Management Training both in Japan and overseas in conjunction with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) e-Centre from 2003.

Evaluation System of JICA's Operations and Management

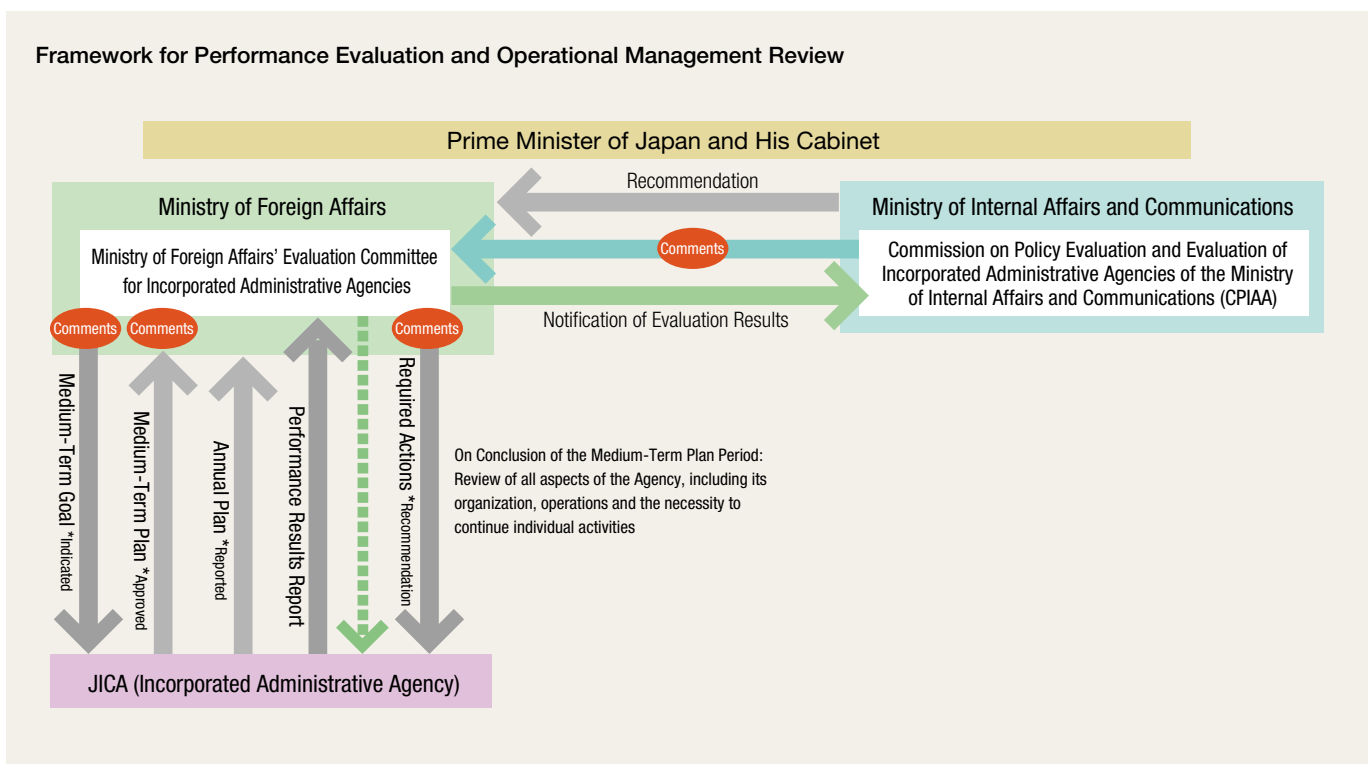
JICA, an incorporated administrative agency (IAA), is required to deliver its administrative services steadily by improving and ensuring quality, efficiency and transparency.

To this end, the Act on General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agencies identifies the systems for medium-term goal-oriented performance management and third-party post evaluation. Under the three- to five-year medium-term goals set by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, JICA establishes medium-term and annual plans. At the close of each fiscal year, JICA submits a report on the performance of its operations and management during the period of the medium-term goals as well as a self-evaluation to the Evaluation Committee for Incorporated Administrative Agencies (ECIAA) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) of Japan. After receiving the report, ECIAA of MOFA evaluates the performance of JICA's operations and management. Evaluation results are made public on MOFA's website. With regard to cross-cutting secondary evaluations, the Commission on Policy Evaluation and Evaluation of Incorporated Administrative Agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (CPIAA) assesses evaluation results concluded by individual ECIAA of various government ministries, including MOFA. At the end of the medium-term goal period, CPIAA reviews the necessity of each IAA's operations, organization and operating portfolio, and then makes recommendations to the relevant competent minister in charge (for JICA, the Minister for Foreign Affairs).

JICA implements its operations and monitors the progress every six months in order to secure the achievement of its medium-term and annual plans. The findings of this monitoring are reflected in JICA's operations along with the evaluation results and recommendations from ECIAA of MOFA and CPIAA. Through these processes, JICA undertakes consistent efforts to improve its operations and management.

JICA has established the internal Advisory Committee on Performance Evaluation in order to conduct an appropriate performance evaluation with the participation of outside experts.

On the basis of the merger with the Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations (ODA Loan, etc.) of the former JBIC in October 2008, the current medium-term plan (fiscal 2007 to fiscal 2011) aims to firmly establish an organization and operating structure that can fully utilize the benefits of integration; deploy the synergies from Technical Cooperation, Loan Aid and Grant Aid by promoting program assistance projects; as well as raise the quality and outcomes of projects that emphasize human security and enhance the efficiency of operations and expenses.



Project Evaluation System

JICA conducts an evaluation of each project, using the plan-do-check-act (PDCA) cycle to be commonly applied to Technical Cooperation, Loan Aid and Grant Aid. JICA's evaluation utilizes a common framework that encompasses the pre-implementation, implementation, post-implementation and feedback stages, while reflecting the features of each aid scheme such as the assistance period and timeframe for expected results. By conducting the evaluation at each stage of the PDCA cycle, JICA aims to improve the development results of the project.

Characteristics of JICA's Evaluation System

1. Consistency throughout the Project by Reflecting the PDCA Cycle (See Table 1)

2. Coherent Methodologies and Criteria for All Three Schemes of Assistance

JICA aims to conduct the evaluation and to utilize the findings based on a consistent philosophy and a standard evaluation framework, while it takes into consideration the characteristics of each assistance scheme. This entails project evaluation based on the PDCA cycle; evaluation using the Criteria for Evaluating Development Assistance (see Table 2) laid out by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) as an international ODA evaluation perspective; and publication of evaluation results based on a standard rating system.

3. Cross-Sectoral and Comprehensive Evaluation Offered at Program-Level Evaluation

JICA derives recommendations and lessons learned by comprehensively evaluating and analyzing its cooperation by specific themes and development objectives. JICA has conducted thematic evaluations by development issues, regions and assistance methods. In future evaluations, JICA will also be taking steps to evaluate "cooperation programs" which are part of a

strategic framework to support developing countries in achieving specific mid- and long-term development objectives.

4. Ensuring Objectivity and Transparency

JICA has incorporated external evaluations in the ex-post evaluations which require objective verification of project implementation results. JICA will continue its efforts for increasing the objectivity and transparency in its evaluations. JICA has set up mechanisms by which the viewpoints of external parties are reflected in the project evaluation system. In this context, JICA receives advice on evaluation policy and implementation, as well as on the evaluation system and methodology from the Advisory Committee on Evaluation consisting of third-party experts.

5. Emphasizing Use of Evaluation Results

JICA is strengthening its feedback system. The evaluation results from each stage of the project are reflected in the "Action" phase within the PDCA cycle. This feedback is utilized as recommendations for improvement of the present project and lessons learned for similar projects that are in operation or in preparation. At the same time, JICA makes efforts to reflect evaluation results on the project, program and upper level plan, such as development policies, through providing feedback of evaluation findings to the partner government and conducting joint evaluations.

Table 2
Evaluation Perspectives Using the DAC Criteria for Evaluating Development Assistance

Relevance
Examines the extent to which the aid activity is suited to the priorities and policies of the target group, recipient and donor: Does the goal of the aid activity meet the needs of beneficiaries? Are the activities and outputs of the program consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of its objectives?

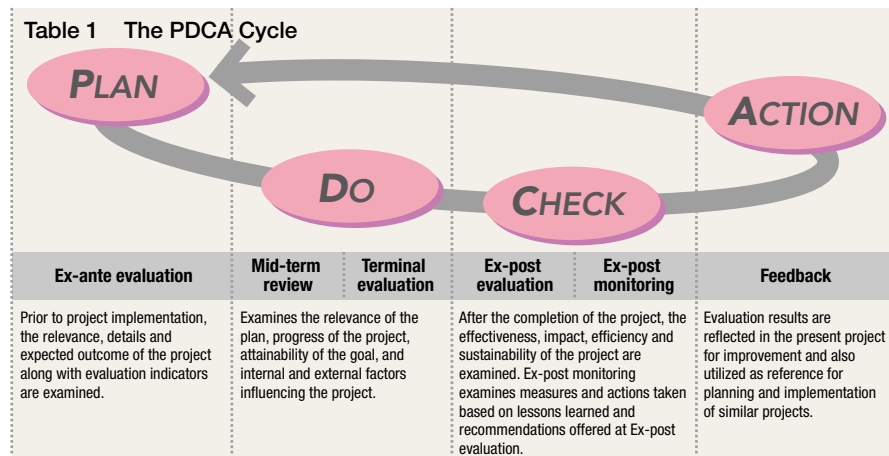
Effectiveness
Measures the extent to which a program or a project attains its objectives.

Efficiency
Measures the outputs in relation to the inputs to determine whether the aid uses the least costly resources possible to achieve the desired results.

Impact
Examines positive and negative changes produced by the program or project, directly and indirectly, intended and unintended.

Sustainability
Measures whether the benefits of a program or project are likely to continue to after donor funding ceased.

Table 1 The PDCA Cycle



Public Relations Activities

JICA proactively engages in wide-ranging public relations activities in Japan and abroad through its headquarters in Tokyo with 17 domestic offices and over 60 overseas offices.

(1) Public Relations Strategy of New JICA

To promote further participation in and understanding of international cooperation, JICA engages in broad-ranging public relations activities based on the three basic principles of (1) focus on proactive dissemination of information; (2) make efforts to promote a deeper understanding of JICA-led international cooperation programs and the importance of international cooperation; and (3) cultivate further public relations awareness among JICA employees and related parties.

JICA is strengthening its “public relations regarding issues” targeted at the general public. “Public relations regarding issues” involves communicating information about the various issues faced by the international community and the activities being undertaken to solve these issues. This type of public relations focuses mainly on disseminating specific information such as on what is the significance of solving issues faced by developing countries, what approaches are being taken to solve these issues and what results are being achieved. To convey this information in an easy-to-understand manner, this public relations actively integrates human-interest stories while utilizing various mediums such as JICA’s website and public relations magazines to introduce JICA’s activities.

For public relations targeting the news media, JICA also issues timely press releases and implements workshops for reporters that focus on a host of themes. JICA also provides the news media from each country with opportunities to view actual cooperation project sites, mainly at our bases in Japan and overseas. For opinion leaders such as persons from academic, political and economic circles, JICA strives to nurture an understanding of the issues faced directly by Japanese society and the need for international cooperation.

JICA is also strengthening its ability to disseminate information overseas utilizing such tools as its website and English-language public relations magazines. In fiscal 2009, JICA upgraded its English-language website with such measures as regularly posting



Workshops held for reporters

feature articles on the “Focus on” section of the JICA website “News” site, and quickly posting and updating news and other stories while also renewing its French-language website (launched in July 2010).

(2) Public Relations Initiatives of Domestic and Overseas Offices

JICA Global Plaza <http://www.jica.go.jp/hiroba/english/index.html>

JICA Global Plazas serve as hubs for citizen participation in international cooperation and were established to educate the public in an easy-to-understand format about various issues around the world, mainly those faced by developing countries. There are currently two JICA Global Plazas at the Hiroo office in Tokyo and in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture. Global Plazas feature highly popular sensory exhibitions that enable visitors to see, listen and touch. JICA Global Plazas are also used as bases for disseminating information and for holding interchanges and training on international cooperation by citizens’ groups.

(Refer to page 148, Citizen Participatory Cooperation)



Interchange between trainees and local citizens through a story-telling session using picture books (JICA Chubu/Nagoya Global Plaza)

Public Relations Grand Prix

JICA established the Public Relations Grand Prix (sponsored by the Office of Media and Public Relations) in line with efforts to strengthen the public relations awareness of persons involved with JICA across the entire organization and to encourage the proactive implementation of public relations activities. In fiscal 2009, the Grand Prix award was won by JICA Tohoku, which earned high acclaim for its public relations regarding issues and its community-based public relations activities.



JICA Plaza News tohoku, a monthly public relations magazine published by JICA Tohoku (winner of the Grand Prix). Besides the latest international cooperation topics and various categories of data, this magazine contains numerous stories about persons from Tohoku who play active roles in international cooperation.



Public Relations Strategy of the Tunisia Office (Overseas Office Award)

The Tunisia Office has established the position of PR officer for the Arabic media, and by undertaking Arabic public relations activities in addition to activities carried out in English and French, this office has significantly increased its media public relations achievements.

(3) Various Types of Publications

Besides the *JICA's World* monthly public relations magazine, JICA produces and distributes numerous pamphlets and leaflets that promote a deeper understanding of JICA-led international cooperation programs.



◀ *JICA's World*
(a monthly public relations magazine)

▲ *JICA's World* (English edition)
(a public relations magazine published once every two to three months)



▲ *Crossroads* (a monthly public relations magazine covering JICA's volunteer programs)



▲ *JICA PROFILE*

JICA also offers various other types of publications. Please visit the JICA website for more information.

(4) Website (<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/index.html>)

JICA's website provides a wealth of detailed information about JICA's activities as well as country-specific information. This website contains the latest information, including press releases and timely topics, concerning international cooperation. It also provides information not found in the annual report regarding financial results as well as program results and related updates. Additionally, the website contains online applications for using or viewing photographs of developing countries and cooperation sites.



Making International Cooperation a Close Part of People's Lives—New Public Relations Initiatives

JICA is promoting new public relations initiatives to raise the awareness of international cooperation among as many people as possible. The Nantokashinakya Project (Nan-pro) (<http://nantokashinakya.jp/>) (Japanese only) that started in July 2010 aims at promoting active public participation, encourages the public to find what they can do for developing countries and international cooperation by informing them of what is happening in the world and how they are all connected to each other. Using its website as a platform, JICA conveys information on international cooperation as well as holds events such as concerts. Moreover, various celebrities

and experts participate in projects as project members and JICA is having its message transmitted using a variety of formats that include blogs, participation in events and Internet-based TV (refer to page 134).

To specifically and quantitatively analyze the depth of interdependence between Japan and developing countries, JICA carried out the Japan-Developing Country Interdependence Survey (<http://www.jica.go.jp/world/interdependence/>) (Japanese only) from March to September 2009. JICA has disclosed a report from this survey on its website. Based on this survey, JICA created an animated movie for elementary school and junior high

school students, and this movie is being used in classes at these schools. (Refer to page 6).



Efforts toward ISO Certification

JICA is active in its efforts to address environmental problems, striving for a level of environmental conservation that envelops all of human life in concert with sustainable development. On April 1, 2004, JICA announced details of the Agency's Environment Policy as a first step toward the full-scale implementation of its environmental management system. As a part of its ongoing environmental endeavors, JICA's domestic organization achieved ISO 14001 certification in 2005.

About ISO 14001

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) formulated ISO 14001 as a global standard for the construction and operation of environmental management systems. It was established against the recent background of enormous concern over environmental issues. The standard calls for organizations to prevent and reduce the environmental burden generated by their activities and to consistently engage in activities that benefit the environment through the plan-do-check-act (PDCA) cycle.

Environmental Efforts

JICA places the utmost importance on efforts that incorporate concerns for the environment. This emphasis is the linchpin of its Environment Policy.

Basic Principles

JICA will implement and continually improve its environmental management systems in order to prevent and lessen the environmental burden generated by its activities. These initiatives will be based on the mission outlined under the Act of the Incorporated Administrative Agency—Japan International Cooperation Agency, namely, “to contribute to the promotion of international cooperation and to the sound development of Japan and the international socioeconomy by contributing to the development or reconstruction of the economy and society, or economic stability of overseas regions which are in the developing stage.” These efforts will also be made in conjunction with contributions made toward preservation of the global environment while strictly observing environmental laws and regulations.

Promotion of Environmental Measures through International Cooperation

As an organization that provides ODA, JICA promotes Technical Cooperation projects based on Japan's aid policies that contribute to the preservation and improvement of the environment.

- ▶ Promotion of international cooperation that contributes to environmental conservation in developing countries
- ▶ Efforts related to climate change (details on page 115)
- ▶ Reduction of the environmental impact of development projects through adherence to guidelines that take into consideration environmental society

Promotion of Environmental Education

JICA strives to accumulate knowledge and information related to the environment and to increase people's environmental awareness.

- ▶ Educational and awareness activities through an introduction to JICA's environmental efforts
- ▶ Proposal and implementation of ongoing surveys and research regarding environmental issues
- ▶ Provision of ongoing education and training through seminars and briefings for JICA's directors, officers, employees and persons engaged in the Agency's work, and promotion of environmentally conscious activities in offices

Promotion of Environmentally Conscious Activities in Offices and Facilities

JICA promotes environmentally conscious activities in an effort to reduce the environmental burden generated by its work and projects.

- ▶ Promotion of waste reduction, resource and energy conservation and resource recycling activities
- ▶ Promotion of the environmentally conscious procurement of goods under systems such as the Law on Promoting Green Purchasing

Adherence to Environmental Laws and Regulations

JICA strictly complies with environmental laws and regulations to which it is subject.

For details on other efforts, please refer to the following website:

http://www.jica.go.jp/english/operations/social_environmental/index.html

Data and Information



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History of JICA

The former Japan International Cooperation Agency

January 1954

The Federation of Japan Overseas Associations is established.

April 1954

The Japan Asian Association is established.

September 1955

Japan Emigration Promotion, Co., Ltd. is established.

June 1962

Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA) is established.

July 1963

Japan Emigration Service (JEMIS) is established.

April 1965

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) Office is established by OTCA.

May 1974

The Japan International Cooperation Agency Law is promulgated.

August 1974

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is established.

December 1974

The Statement of Operation Procedures is implemented.

April 1978

The JICA Law is revised (promotion of Grant Aid operations is added).

October 1983

Institute for International Cooperation is established.

April 1986

Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team is established.

July 1990

25th anniversary of the JOCV. The cumulative number of participants surpasses 10,000 people.

January 1991

Evaluation Guidelines are published.

September 1992

Environmental Guidelines for Infrastructure Projects are published.

December 1992

The Handbook for Women in Development (WID) Consideration is published.

May 1994

The cumulative number of participants in JICA training programs surpasses 100,000 people.

August 1995

The Evaluation Report is published.

June 2000

The cumulative number of JOCV participants surpasses 20,000 people.

December 2001

The reorganization and rationalization plan for special public institutions is announced by the Japanese government. Included in this reform plan is a measure transforming JICA into an independent administrative agency.

1954.....

The former Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund and the former Japan Bank for

December 1960

The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund Law is promulgated.

March 1961

Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) is established to take over management of the Southeast Asia Development Cooperation Fund from the Export-Import Bank of Japan (JEXIM). Capital of approximately ¥5,444 million is received from the government, establishing OECF.

March 1961

The Statement of Operation Procedures is approved allowing operations to commence.

March 1966

First OECF ODA Loan (to the Republic of Korea) is provided.

May 1968

The OECF Law is revised (commodity loan facility is added).

March 1980

First government-guaranteed OECF bond is issued.

April 1987

Special Assistance for Project Sustainability (SAPS) is commenced.

April 1988

Special Assistance for Project Formulation (SAPROF) is commenced.

November 1989

OECF Guidelines for Environmental Considerations is published.

May 1991

OECF Policy for Consideration of Women in Development (WID) is published.

April 1992

Special Assistance for Project Implementation (SAPI) is commenced.

March 1995

Cabinet decides to merge JEXIM and OECF.

April 1996

Special Assistance for Development Policy and Projects (SADEP) is commenced.

April 1999

The Japan Bank for International Cooperation Law is promulgated.

September 1999

Cabinet Order related to the execution of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation Law is promulgated.

Ministerial Ordinance related to the execution of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation Law is published on the official register.

October 1999

Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) is established.

December 1999

Medium-Term Strategy for Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations (October 1, 1999–March 31, 2002) is published.

April 2001

Ex-Ante Project Evaluation for ODA Loan operations is introduced.

September 2001

Japanese GAAP-Based Financial Statements and Statement of Administrative Cost Calculation are made public.

October 2001

First Fiscal Investment and Loan Program (FILP) agency bonds are issued.

June 2002

The Advisory Committee on Evaluation is established.

October 2002

An information disclosure system is launched.

November 2002

JICA receives ISO 14001 certification.

December 2002

The Law concerning the Incorporated Administrative Agency Japan International Cooperation Agency is promulgated.

September 2003

JICA is dissolved as a special public institution.

October 2003

JICA is transformed from a special public institution to an Incorporated Administrative Agency.
The first Mid-term Objectives (October 1, 2003–March 31, 2007) are published.

April 2004

JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations are published.

April 2006

The Global Plaza at JICA Hiroo, Tokyo is opened.

April 2007

The Second Mid-term Objectives (April 1, 2007–March 31, 2012) are published.

April 2007

The JICA Donation Fund for the People of the World, a public donation program, is launched.

June 2007

The cumulative number of JOCV participants surpasses 30,000 people.

New JICA

November 2006

A partial revision of the Law concerning the Incorporated Administrative Agency Japan International Cooperation Agency is promulgated.

October 2008

Operations of ODA Loans previously managed by the former JBIC (Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations) and a portion of the Grant Aid provided by Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) are succeeded by JICA. However, MOFA remains responsible for directly providing Grant Aid in conjunction with the execution of diplomatic policies.

October 2008

The Second Mid-term Objectives are modified.

April 2010

The new JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations are published.

2009

International Cooperation

December 2001

The Cabinet decides to proceed with the reorganization and rationalization plan for special public institutions.

April 2002

JBIC Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations are published.
The Performance Measurement for Strategic Management is introduced.
The Medium-Term Strategy for Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations (April 1, 2002–March 31, 2005) is published.

October 2002

The Act on Access to Information Held by Independent Administrative Agencies is implemented.

March 2005

The Medium-Term Operations Strategy based on the Performance Measurement for Strategic Management (applicable from April 1, 2005 onward) is published.

April 2005

The New Medium-Term Strategy for Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations (April 1, 2005–March 31, 2008) is published.

May 2005

The cumulative number of countries to have received ODA Loans reaches 100.

June 2006

The Act on Promotion of Administrative Reform for Realization of Small and Efficient Government is promulgated.

March 2008

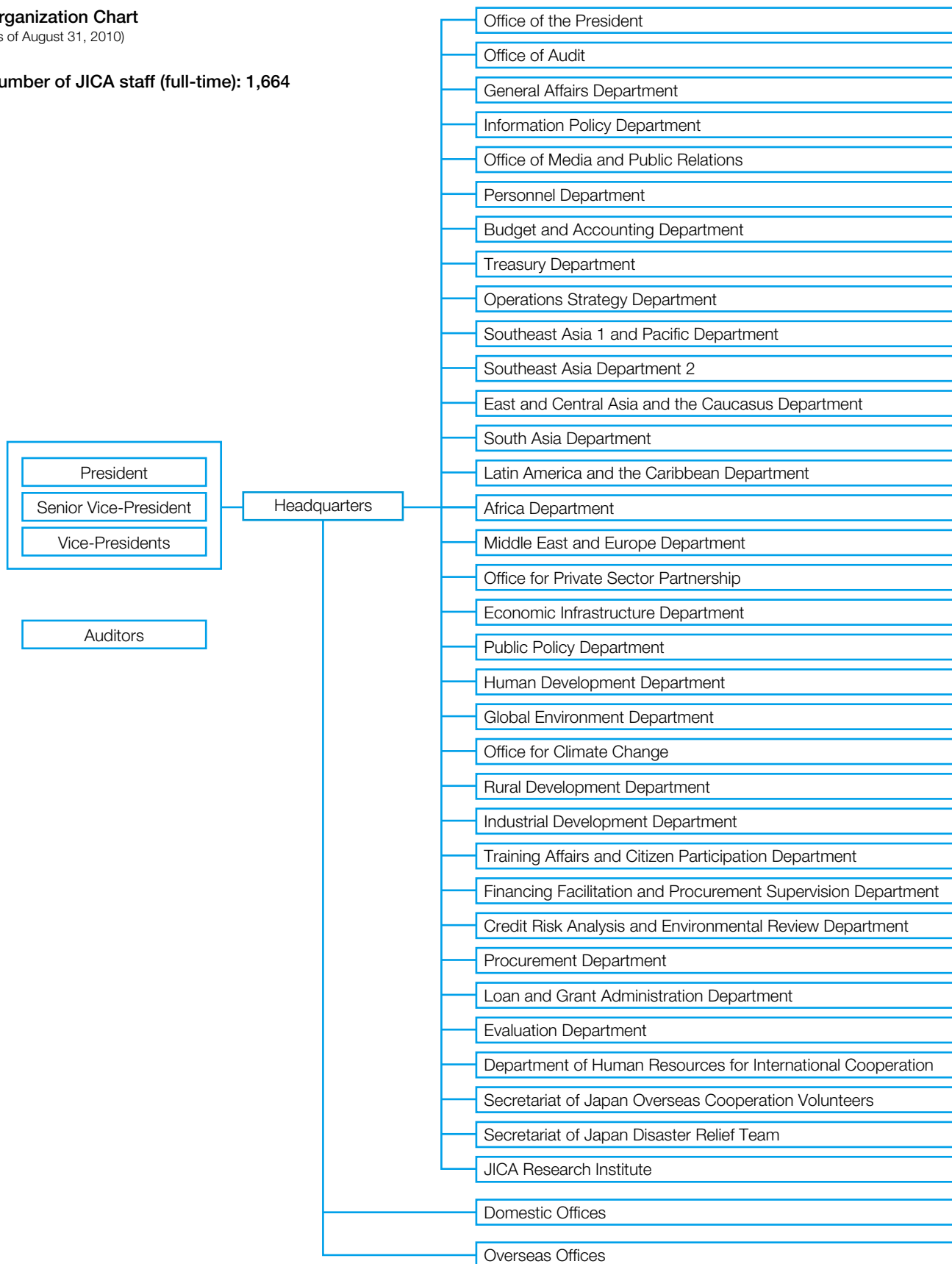
The period for implementation of policy on Medium-Term Strategy for Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations (April 1, 2005–March 31, 2008) is extended by six months.

Organization Chart

Organization Chart

(As of August 31, 2010)

Number of JICA staff (full-time): 1,664



Please refer to page 254 for a list of JICA's Domestic and Overseas Offices.

Please refer to JICA's website for updates of this information.

Executive Officers and Auditors

1. Number of officers and auditors: Pursuant to Article 7 of the Japan International Cooperation Agency Act, there shall be one President, one Senior Vice-President, and up to eight Vice-Presidents and three Auditors.
2. Terms of office for officers and auditors: Pursuant to Article 9 of the Japan International Cooperation Agency Act, the term of office for the President and Senior Vice-President shall be four years and the term of office for Vice-Presidents and Auditors two years.
3. The names, current positions and previous positions of officers and auditors as of the end of August 2010 are as follows.

| Title | Name | Date of Appointment | Previous Position |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| President | Sadako Ogata | October 1, 2003 (Reappointment) | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| Senior Vice-President | Kenzo Oshima | October 1, 2007 | Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations |
| Vice-President | Eiji Hashimoto | October 1, 2007 (Reappointment) | Chief Secretary, Office of the President, JICA |
| Vice-President | Izumi Arai | October 1, 2008 | Senior Executive Director, Japan Bank for International Corporation |
| Vice-President | Keiichi Tsunekawa | October 1, 2008 | Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies |
| Vice-President | Atsuo Kuroda | August 1, 2009 | Deputy Director-General for Trade Policy, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry |
| Vice-President | Izumi Takashima | August 1, 2009 | Executive Director, Fisheries Research Agency |
| Vice-President | Hiroyo Sasaki | January 1, 2010 | Director General, Personnel Department, JICA |
| Vice-President | Nobuhito Hobo | February 25, 2010 | Consul-General of Japan in Sydney |
| Vice-President | Kiyoshi Kodera | April 1, 2010 | Executive Secretary of the Development Committee, The World Bank & IMF Deputy Corporate Secretary, The World Bank |
| Auditor | Morimasa Kanamaru | October 1, 2007 (Reappointment) | Director General, Personnel Department, JICA |
| Auditor | Ken Nakazawa | October 1, 2008 | Controller for Financial System's Stability, Kinki Local Finance Bureau, Ministry of Finance |
| Auditor | Shoichi Matsuo | August 25, 2009 | Director-General, Kinki Regional Police Bureau, National Police Agency |

(Vice-Presidents and Auditors are listed in the order of their appointment.)

Please refer to JICA's website for updates of this information.

Budget

1. General Account Revenue and Expenditure Budget (Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2010)

(¥ million)

| Item | FY2009 | FY2010 |
|--|---------|---------|
| Revenue: Fiscal year budget plan | 172,140 | 151,185 |
| Revenue from management grants (Initial budget) | 155,850 | 147,986 |
| Revenue from management grants (Supplementary budget) | 5,802 | — |
| Revenue from contracted programs | 2,693 | 2,014 |
| Project income | 591 | 574 |
| Donation revenue | 16 | 17 |
| Receipt from facility maintenance fund | 2,770 | 594 |
| Facility maintenance subsidy (Supplementary budget) ^{Note 1} | 0 | — |
| Revenue from reversal of reserve carried over from previous mid-term period | 817 | 0 |
| Funds allocated pursuant to Article 35 of the Law concerning the Incorporated Administrative Agency Japan International Cooperation Agency (Fund for grant aid projects) ^{Note 2} | 0 | 0 |
| Expenditure: Fiscal year budget plan | 172,140 | 151,185 |
| General administrative expenses | 11,875 | 10,658 |
| Excluding special items | 11,058 | 10,658 |
| Operating expenses | 151,185 | 137,903 |
| Expenses for technical cooperation projects | 77,354 | 67,313 |
| Expenses for the expedition of grant aid projects | 573 | 524 |
| Expenses for public participation-based cooperation | 23,902 | 21,104 |
| Expenses for emigration program | 461 | 367 |
| Expenses for aid personnel recruitment and training | 927 | 856 |
| Expenses for research and development | 940 | 544 |
| Expenses for program formulation | 8,252 | 5,792 |
| Expenses for follow-up cooperation | 1,772 | 1,584 |
| Expenses for project/program evaluation | 549 | 279 |
| Expenses for security, information, internal auditing, etc. | 8,124 | 8,144 |
| Expenses for operation support | 27,475 | 30,525 |
| Expenses for disaster relief activities | 856 | 870 |
| Facility maintenance expenses ^{Note 1} | 2,770 | 594 |
| Contracted program expenses | 2,693 | 2,014 |
| Expenses for donation projects | 16 | 17 |
| Expenses for the expedition of grant aid projects ^{Note 2} | 0 | 0 |

Notes: 1. In FY2009, although ¥3,601 million was budgeted for facility maintenance subsidies (supplementary budget) in the first supplementary budget, this was written down in the second supplementary budget and thus the amount budgeted was ¥0 million. Additionally, the amount listed for facility maintenance expense is subsequent to the FY2009 secondary budget.

2. Since the plan for Grant Aid projects is determined by the Cabinet, the allocation is shown as zero.

2. Financial Plan for the Finance and Investment Account (FY2009 and FY2010)

(¥100 million)

| | | FY2009 | FY2010 |
|---------------------|---|--------|--------|
| Investment and loan | ODA loans | 9,258 | 8,908 |
| | Private-sector investment finance | 2 | 2 |
| | Total | 9,260 | 8,910 |
| Source of funds | Capital investment from the Government of Japan (GOJ)'s General Account | 1,273 | 1,044 |
| | Fiscal Investment and Loan Program (FILP) | 4,056 | 3,949 |
| | - Borrowings from the FILP | 4,056 | 2,999 |
| | - Government-guaranteed bond (JGGB) issuance | — | 950 |
| | Own funds, etc. | 3,931 | 3,917 |
| | - Grant from the GOJ's General Account | 70 | — |
| | - FILP agency bond issuance | 500 | 800 |
| Total | 9,260 | 8,910 | |

Note: For FY2009, the figures subsequent to the supplementary budget are shown. For FY2010, the initial budget figures are shown.

Statistics on Program Results

Interpreting the Statistics

The following shows statistics relating to JICA's operations in FY2009. The methods of calculation and the range of figures are as follows.

- When categorized according to region, figures for bilateral cooperation are based on classification into six regions.
 - Asia (including Central Asia and the Caucasus, excluding the Middle East);
 - Middle East (west of Iran and north of Sahara except Sudan);
 - Africa (excluding the Middle East);
 - North America and Latin America; (5) Pacific; and (6) Europe (including Turkey)
- The programs are classified into the following five types in regard to the program results by number of participants.
 - Acceptance of technical training participants; (2) Dispatch of

- experts; (3) Dispatch of study teams; (4) Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV); and (5) Dispatch of other volunteers
- Sectoral classification in regard to the Technical Cooperation employs the following 10 categories.
 - Planning/administration; (2) Public works/utilities; (3) Agriculture/forestry/fisheries; (4) Mining/industry; (5) Energy; (6) Business/tourism; (7) Human resources; (8) Health/medical care; (9) Welfare; and (10) Others
- All other data in connection with JICA's operations and performance together with revisions and updates of achievements and results not appearing in this report shall be posted on JICA's website in a timely and appropriate manner.

Breakdown of Countries and Regions

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Asia | Southeast Asia | Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam |
| | East Asia | China, Hong Kong, Japan, Macao, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Taiwan |
| | South Asia | Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka |
| | Central Asia and the Caucasus | Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan |
| Pacific | Pacific | Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, North Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States Minor Outlying Islands, Vanuatu |
| North America and Latin America | Central America and the Caribbean | Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda islands, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, French Guiana, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles Curacao, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago |
| | South America | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela |
| | North America | Canada, United States of America |
| Middle East | Middle East | Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Palestinian Authority, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen |
| Africa | Africa | Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe |
| Europe | Europe | Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Vatican |
| Others | International Organizations, etc. | |
| | Unclassified | |

Note: On a geographic regional classification basis and with regard to ODA Loan data prior to FY2007, Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia have been included in figures for Africa (North of Sahara), while Turkey has been included in figures for the Middle East. With respect to Technical Assistance and Grant Aid data prior to FY2007, Afghanistan, Sudan and Turkey have been classified under the Middle East. Country names appearing by region appear in alphabetical order.

1. Outline of JICA Operations

| Content of Cooperation | FY2009 | FY2008 (reference) |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Developing Countries/Regions Targeted for Assistance | 147 countries/regions | 151 countries/regions |
| 2. Japan's total ODA (Calendar year, including aid for Eastern Europe and graduate nations, etc.) | ¥1,554.2 billion | ¥1,826.7 billion |
| 3. JICA's Technical Cooperation Expenses (excluding administrative costs) | ¥176.0 billion | ¥150.8 billion |
| 4. JICA's Grant Aid Projects (New G/A Approvals; JICA Projects) | ¥102.0 billion | ¥37.1 billion |
| 5. JICA's Loan Aid Projects (New L/A Commitments; JICA Projects) | ¥967.6 billion | ¥929.4 billion |
| 6. Training Participants (New) | 29,982 (persons) | 36,319 (persons) |
| 7. Experts Dispatched (New) | 6,659 (persons) | 4,597 (persons) |
| 8. Members of Study Teams Dispatched (New) | 5,788 (persons) | 4,624 (persons) |
| 9. JOCV Dispatched (New) | 1,708 (persons) | 1,365 (persons) |
| 10. Other Volunteers Dispatched (New) | 515 (persons) | 492 (persons) |
| 11. Grassroots Technical Cooperation Projects (New/Ongoing) | 190 (46 countries) | 170 (44 countries) |
| 12. Preparatory Surveys | 227 (81 countries) | 81 (41 countries) |
| 13. Technical Cooperation Projects (Ongoing) | 685 (88 countries) | 734 (91 countries) |
| 14. Grant Aid Projects (JICA Projects/New) | 217 (91 countries) | 82 (49 countries) |
| 15. Loan Aid Projects (New) | 62 (27 countries) | 55 (20 countries) |
| 16. Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief (JDR), Provision of Disaster Relief Supplies | 26 (19 countries) | 23 (19 countries) |
| DAC Rate: US\$1= | ¥93.4 | ¥103.5 |

2. Geographical Distribution of JICA Operations

| Country | Japan's ODA | | | JICA's Technical Cooperation | | | | | | | | JICA's ODA Loan Disbursements (FY2009) (¥1 billion) | JICA's Grant Aid (FY2009) (¥1 billion) | JICA's Volunteers | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|--|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------|---|--|------------------------|-----------|---------|-----|---------|----|----|--|--|--|--|
| | Grant Aid (US\$1 million) | Technical Cooperation (US\$1 million) | Loans (US\$1 million) | Type (¥1 thousand) | | | | Expenses for Technical Cooperation Project (¥1 thousand) | JOCV (¥1 thousand) | Other Volunteers (¥1 thousand) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Training Participants | | Experts | | | | Study Team Members | | | | Provision of Equipment | New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | | | | | | |
| 2-1 Asia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam | | 0.19 | | 2009 | Persons | 6 | 3 | | | | | 854 | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | | 854 | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Persons | 1,741 | 716 | 1,011 | 566 | 675 | 988 | | | | 416,318 | Expense | | | | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 59.40 | 46.29 | 19.94 | 2009 | Persons | 790 | 50 | 383 | 59 | 173 | 40 | 2,838,245 | 0.957 | 3.680 | 2009 | Persons | 19 | 37 | 18 | 20 | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 376,429 | 1,106,943 | 456,961 | 126,509 | Expense | 248,564 | | | | 139,950 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Persons | 10,202 | 2,405 | 3,498 | 4,336,089 | Expense | 311 | | | | 138 | | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | 27.26 | 85.76 | -628.20 | 2009 | Persons | 887 | 80 | 671 | 105 | 622 | 75 | 4,853,179 | 107.880 | 0.036 | 2009 | Persons | 28 | 51 | 11 | 10 | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 820,570 | 1,806,070 | 792,144 | 100,135 | Expense | 267,173 | | | | 83,276 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Persons | 38,160 | 12,169 | 20,920 | 38,957,891 | Expense | 588 | | | | 219 | | | | | | | | | |
| Laos | 41.90 | 30.77 | 20.55 | 2009 | Persons | 427 | 48 | 263 | 46 | 177 | 30 | 1,840,453 | 2.755 | 1.095 | 2009 | Persons | 30 | 34 | 11 | 14 | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 329,399 | 663,477 | 256,127 | 85,514 | Expense | 233,830 | | | | 85,038 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Persons | 6,859 | 2,161 | 3,274 | 4,326,309 | Expense | 609 | | | | 117 | | | | | | | | | |
| Malacca | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Persons | | | | 125 | 599,068 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malaysia | 5.00 | 24.19 | 61.75 | 2009 | Persons | 394 | 6 | 86 | 16 | 41 | | 584,954 | 16.152 | | 2009 | Persons | 14 | 24 | 18 | 11 | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 311,705 | 214,071 | 15,232 | 8,192 | Expense | 129,772 | | | | 81,449 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Persons | 15,064 | 2,891 | 6,485 | 13,572,644 | Expense | 1,253 | | | | 162 | | | | | | | | | |
| Myanmar | 24.50 | 24.23 | | 2009 | Persons | 374 | 25 | 121 | 27 | 98 | 9 | 1,590,239 | | 0.620 | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 295,107 | 428,050 | 78,533 | 119,652 | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Persons | 4,789 | 1,717 | 2,893 | 7,742,777 | Expense | 10,594,609 | | | | 2,098,536 | | | | | | | | | |
| Philippines | 40.72 | 48.33 | -97.89 | 2009 | Persons | 2,745 | 44 | 444 | 58 | 255 | 58 | 3,256,696 | 70.173 | 3.026 | 2009 | Persons | 29 | 27 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 429,392 | 959,519 | 750,658 | 75,686 | Expense | 154,480 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Persons | 30,728 | 5,981 | 14,109 | 25,963,307 | Expense | 1,425 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Singapore | | 1.58 | | 2009 | Persons | 3 | 10 | | | | | 6,223 | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 1,693 | 10,875 | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Persons | 4,817 | 1,263 | 775 | 3,630,484 | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thailand | 3.71 | 36.82 | -202.33 | 2009 | Persons | 427 | 34 | 157 | 27 | 135 | 14 | 1,510,332 | 10.721 | | 2009 | Persons | 20 | 25 | 28 | 35 | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 320,829 | 434,611 | 142,118 | 278,310 | Expense | 174,102 | | | | 187,235 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Persons | 28,569 | 8,388 | 13,641 | 39,110,403 | Expense | 587 | | | | 279 | | | | | | | | | |
| Timor-Leste | 5.07 | 6.56 | | 2009 | Persons | 98 | 2 | 82 | 7 | 50 | | 441,957 | | 1.051 | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 69,851 | 212,149 | 157,759 | 11,178 | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Persons | 815 | 386 | 543 | 152,425 | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Viet Nam | 22.82 | 77.20 | 1,082.29 | 2009 | Persons | 983 | 109 | 556 | 76 | 346 | 116 | 3,289,356 | 129.178 | 0.848 | 2009 | Persons | 37 | 52 | 32 | 14 | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 790,603 | 1,178,919 | 1,069,336 | 92,888 | Expense | 259,853 | | | | 143,827 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Persons | 17,405 | 3,945 | 7,430 | 9,960,786 | Expense | 294 | | | | 92 | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Japan's ODA | | | JICA's Technical Cooperation | | | | | | | JICA's ODA Loan Disbursements (FY2009) (#1 billion) | JICA's Grant Aid (1)+(2) (FY2009) (#1 billion) | JICA's Volunteers | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|----|
| | Grant Aid (US\$1 million) | Technical Cooperation (US\$1 million) | Loans (US\$1 million) | Type (¥1 thousand) | | | | Expenses for Technical Cooperation Project (¥1 thousand) | Provision of Equipment | JOCV (¥1 thousand) | | | Other Volunteers (¥1 thousand) | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Training Participants | | Experts | | | | Study Team Members | | | New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | | | | |
| | | | | New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | | | New | | | | | | | Ongoing | | | |
| 2-2 Pacific | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | |
| Cook Islands | | 0.05 | | 2009 | Persons | 5 | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 4,180 | | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | | |
| Fiji | 17.33 | 7.88 | -1.30 | 2009 | Persons | 78 | 2 | 48 | 4 | 7 | | 75,740 | 336,305 | 0.857 | 2009 | Persons | 21 | 41 | 9 | 8 |
| | | | | Expense | 78,047 | | 85,987 | | 25,807 | | | | | | | Expense | 222,558 | | 57,017 | |
| Guam | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | 1 | | | Expense | | | | | | |
| Kiribati | 4.28 | 2.50 | | 2009 | Persons | 15 | | 2 | | 2 | | | 11,745 | | 2009 | Persons | 8 | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 12,677 | | 6,294 | | | | | | | | Expense | 35,288 | | | | |
| Marshall Islands | 5.96 | 2.31 | | 2009 | Persons | 16 | 3 | 1 | | | | | 16,400 | 0.530 | 2009 | Persons | 18 | 17 | 2 | 3 |
| | | | | Expense | 16,400 | | 1,844 | | | | | | | | Expense | 95,959 | | 13,462 | | |
| Micronesia | 5.57 | 3.75 | | 2009 | Persons | 18 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | 16,672 | 0.530 | 2009 | Persons | 10 | 23 | 8 | 3 |
| | | | | Expense | 16,672 | | 8,942 | | | | | | | | Expense | 117,192 | | 44,693 | | |
| Nauru | 2.14 | 0.33 | | 2009 | Persons | 4 | | | | | | | 3,847 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 3,847 | | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | | |
| New Caledonia | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | 1,582 | | Expense | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | | | | |
| Niue | | 0.08 | | 2009 | Persons | 5 | | | | | | | 5,506 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 5,506 | | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | | |
| North Mariana Islands | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | | | | |
| Palau | 3.25 | 2.81 | | 2009 | Persons | 14 | | 4 | | 1 | | 10,080 | 52,364 | 0.480 | 2009 | Persons | 8 | 10 | 5 | 8 |
| | | | | Expense | 14,186 | | 16,341 | | 1,253 | | | | | | Expense | 86,095 | | 52,867 | | |
| Papua New Guinea | 5.54 | 6.98 | -16.64 | 2009 | Persons | 97 | 7 | 34 | 4 | 13 | | | 232,983 | 0.765 | 2009 | Persons | 23 | 34 | 3 | 13 |
| | | | | Expense | 115,648 | | 82,260 | | 12,032 | | | | | | Expense | 244,838 | | 84,429 | | |
| Samoa | 10.36 | 4.40 | 1.49 | 2009 | Persons | 59 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 16 | 1 | 374 | 199,267 | 0.128 | 2009 | Persons | 9 | 11 | 6 | 11 |
| | | | | Expense | 86,914 | | 75,187 | | 19,932 | | | | | | Expense | 84,434 | | 59,188 | | |
| Solomon Islands | 1.64 | 4.38 | | 2009 | Persons | 60 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 12 | 2 | | 168,687 | 1.210 | 2009 | Persons | 12 | 14 | | |
| | | | | Expense | 57,172 | | 57,395 | | 29,661 | | | | | | Expense | 86,405 | | | | |
| Tonga | 8.72 | 3.08 | | 2009 | Persons | 47 | | 5 | | 5 | 4 | 2,805 | 57,340 | 0.666 | 2009 | Persons | 13 | 26 | 9 | 9 |
| | | | | Expense | 51,972 | | 8,209 | | | | | | | | Expense | 129,121 | | 64,148 | | |
| Tuvalu | 7.81 | 2.71 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | 205,751 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | | |
| Vanuatu | 9.45 | 3.58 | | 2009 | Persons | 48 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 4 | | 5,073 | 99,868 | | 2009 | Persons | 19 | 25 | 5 | 12 |
| | | | | Expense | 62,885 | | 60,022 | | 15,673 | | | | | | Expense | 151,418 | | 71,405 | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Persons | | | | | | | | | Cumulative | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Expense | 31,795 | 21,425 | 68,583 | | 3,954 | | | | Total | Expense | 934 | | | | |

| Country | Japan's ODA | | | JICA's Technical Cooperation | | | | | | | JICA's ODA Loan (FY2009) (¥1 billion) | JICA's Grant Aid (FY2009) (¥1 billion) | JICA's Volunteers | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|-----|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----|
| | Grant Aid (US\$1 million) | Technical Cooperation (US\$1 million) | Loans (US\$1 million) | Type (¥1 thousand) | | | | Expenses for Technical Cooperation Project (¥1 thousand) | Disbursements (FY2009) (¥1 billion) | (1)+(2) (FY2009) (¥1 billion) | | | JOCV (¥1 thousand) | | Other Volunteers (¥1 thousand) | | | | | | |
| | | | | Training Participants | | Experts | | | | | | | Study Team Members | | Provision of Equipment | New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | | |
| | | | New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-3 North America and Latin America | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | 0.93 | | 2009 | Persons | 4 | | 1 | 1 | | 6 | 36,959 | 35,851 | 1.328 | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 7,214 | | | 23,332 | | 49,044 | | | | Expense | | | | | | |
| Bahamas | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | 14,135 | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 22 | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | | | |
| Barbados | | 0.60 | | 2009 | Persons | 1 | 7 | 4 | | | | 138,292 | 68,783 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 287 | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | | | |
| Belize | 0.11 | 1.54 | | 2009 | Persons | 29 | 1 | 2 | | | | 92,850 | 38,059 | 0.510 | 2009 | Persons | 7 | 23 | 2 | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 30,408 | | | 8,287 | | | | | | Expense | 75,711 | | 8,197 | Persons | 104 | |
| Costa Rica | 0.81 | 6.47 | 50.96 | 2009 | Persons | 120 | 4 | 29 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2,063,998 | 295,634 | 6.705 | 0.088 | 2009 | Persons | 16 | 27 | 10 | 10 |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 149,981 | | | 128,797 | | 7,857 | | | | | Expense | 164,959 | | 79,471 | Persons | 500 |
| Cuba | 0.85 | 2.71 | | 2009 | Persons | 37 | 7 | 32 | 3 | 2 | | 172,127 | 360,750 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 52,105 | | | 104,269 | | 5,596 | | | | Expense | | | | | | |
| Dominica | 3.31 | 1.15 | | 2009 | Persons | 8 | | | | | | 155,620 | 14,215 | | 2009 | Persons | 4 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 14,578 | | | | | | | | | Expense | 54,810 | | | Persons | 30 | |
| Dominican Republic | 0.26 | 10.44 | -10.66 | 2009 | Persons | 90 | 4 | 39 | 5 | 22 | | 2,413,890 | 538,941 | | 2009 | Persons | 17 | 42 | 9 | 36 | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 102,833 | | | 74,339 | | 150,693 | | | | Expense | 239,046 | | 173,653 | Persons | 521 | |
| El Salvador | 4.07 | 10.82 | -18.10 | 2009 | Persons | 113 | 11 | 36 | 19 | 22 | 2 | 1,526,069 | 625,520 | 0.048 | 2009 | Persons | 37 | 37 | 5 | 3 | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 118,420 | | | 281,805 | | 88,039 | | | | Expense | 255,464 | | 30,346 | Persons | 434 | |
| Grenada | 0.11 | 0.56 | | 2009 | Persons | 4 | | | | | 6 | 107,710 | 6,538 | 1.170 | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 6,538 | | | | | 50,416 | | | | Expense | | | | | | |
| Guatemala | 1.19 | 9.83 | 14.77 | 2009 | Persons | 119 | 2 | 44 | 11 | 56 | 10 | 1,556,997 | 538,589 | 1.679 | 1.585 | 2009 | Persons | 22 | 33 | 2 | 5 |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 146,253 | | | 213,924 | | 40,253 | | | | | Expense | 196,697 | | 18,405 | Persons | 545 |
| Guyana | 3.99 | 0.57 | | 2009 | Persons | 6 | | 3 | 1 | 2 | | 59,098 | 34,691 | | 2009 | Persons | | | 3 | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 12,665 | | | 21,299 | | 12,115 | | | | Expense | 25 | | 7,944 | Persons | 8 | |
| Haiti | 24.45 | 0.32 | | 2009 | Persons | 12 | 1 | 26 | | 2 | | 115,590 | 21,016 | 0.813 | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 21,016 | | | 138,510 | | 25,331 | | | | Expense | | | | | | |
| Honduras | 31.03 | 10.83 | | 2009 | Persons | 33 | 3 | 35 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 3,993,852 | 413,648 | | 2009 | Persons | 28 | 51 | 4 | 17 | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 40,444 | | | 203,323 | | 48,864 | | | | Expense | 311,371 | | 106,437 | Persons | 1,065 | |
| Jamaica | 0.15 | 3.57 | -8.99 | 2009 | Persons | 29 | 6 | 12 | | 19 | | 810,896 | 182,053 | 0.887 | 2009 | Persons | 7 | 15 | 2 | 3 | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 59,911 | | | 9,780 | | 3,509 | | | | Expense | 66,050 | | 25,135 | Persons | 275 | |
| Mexico | 2.04 | 13.17 | -46.41 | 2009 | Persons | 131 | 31 | 83 | 5 | 22 | | 10,059,291 | 621,353 | 0.696 | 2009 | Persons | 16 | 26 | 7 | 15 | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 227,473 | | | 137,189 | | 66,703 | | | | Expense | 98,956 | | 89,127 | Persons | 229 | |
| Montserrat | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | 6,144 | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | | | |
| Netherlands Antilles Curacao | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | 1,329 | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | Expense | | | | | | |
| Nicaragua | 7.10 | 10.09 | | 2009 | Persons | 110 | 5 | 39 | 17 | 19 | | 1,160,927 | 618,855 | 0.875 | 2009 | Persons | 20 | 44 | 1 | 4 | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 84,934 | | | 337,475 | | 27,463 | | | | Expense | 196,094 | | 25,809 | Persons | 469 | |
| Panama | 1.33 | 6.56 | 25.45 | 2009 | Persons | 54 | 1 | 34 | 5 | 2 | | 3,950,046 | 299,555 | 3.778 | 0.028 | 2009 | Persons | 11 | 20 | 15 | 7 |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 48,451 | | | 43,880 | | 7,651 | | | | | Expense | 160,283 | | 77,439 | Persons | 342 |
| Puerto Rico | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | | | |
| Saint Christopher and Nevis | | 0.03 | | 2009 | Persons | 3 | | | | 4 | | 18,710 | 5,743 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 5,743 | | | | | 14,781 | | | | Expense | | | | | | |
| | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 44 | | | 2 | | 35 | | | | Expense | | | | | | |
| | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | 98,145 | | | 6,262 | | 129,914 | | | | Expense | | | | | | |

| Country | Japan's ODA | | | JICA's Technical Cooperation | | | | | | | | JICA's ODA Loan (¥1 billion) | JICA's Grant Aid (¥1 billion) | JICA's Volunteers | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---|
| | Grant Aid (US\$1 million) | Technical Cooperation (US\$1 million) | Loans (US\$1 million) | Type (¥1 thousand) | | | | | | | Expenses for Technical Cooperation Project (¥1 thousand) | | | JOCV (¥1 thousand) | | Other Volunteers (¥1 thousand) | | | | | |
| | | | | Training Participants | | Experts | | Study Team Members | | Provision of Equipment | | | | New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | | | | |
| | | | | New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-3 North America and Latin America (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Saint Lucia | 5.01 | 1.43 | | 2009 | Persons | 14 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | 52,544 | | 2009 | Persons | 9 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 30,667 | | | | | 22,233 | | | | Expense | | | 61,544 | | | | |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | 2.78 | 0.88 | | 2009 | Persons | 3 | 1 | | | | | 5,868 | | 2009 | Persons | 1 | 11 | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 5,868 | | | | | | Expense | | | | | 68,465 | | | | | |
| Suriname | 0.21 | 0.05 | | 2009 | Persons | 2 | | | | | | 4,587 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 4,587 | | | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 0.08 | 0.00 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 0.03 | 11.51 | -2.54 | 2009 | Persons | 136 | 3 | 27 | 2 | 16 | | 287,916 | | 2009 | Persons | | | 27 | 26 | | |
| | | | | Expense | 178,017 | | 61,936 | | 137,286 | | Expense | | | | | 25,309 | | 221,820 | | | |
| Bolivia | 16.33 | 16.31 | -0.69 | 2009 | Persons | 107 | 4 | 45 | 13 | 34 | 1 | 190,059 | 897,128 | 0.540 | 2009 | Persons | 35 | 52 | 10 | 20 | |
| | | | | Expense | 123,361 | | 243,414 | | 44,056 | | Expense | | | | | | 318,921 | | 105,263 | | |
| Brazil | 2.17 | 22.77 | -119.07 | 2009 | Persons | 283 | 14 | 59 | 3 | 71 | 23 | 51,048 | 615,738 | 1.102 | 2009 | Persons | | | 42 | 55 | |
| | | | | Expense | 354,816 | | 188,086 | | 49,292 | | Expense | | | | | | 36,729 | | 402,276 | | |
| Chile | 1.00 | 9.32 | -2.22 | 2009 | Persons | 116 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 16 | | 3,164 | 275,789 | | 2009 | Persons | 4 | 31 | 3 | 14 | |
| | | | | Expense | 178,696 | | 85,028 | | 161,576 | | Expense | | | | | | 121,654 | | 64,543 | | |
| Colombia | 5.15 | 6.27 | -18.47 | 2009 | Persons | 241 | 3 | 17 | 4 | 2 | | 736 | 434,663 | | 2009 | Persons | 4 | 7 | 9 | 8 | |
| | | | | Expense | 290,325 | | 144,888 | | 10,920 | | Expense | | | | | | 51,381 | | 59,285 | | |
| Ecuador | 5.44 | 8.71 | -26.51 | 2009 | Persons | 97 | 3 | 17 | 8 | 23 | 3 | 60,667 | 424,163 | 0.010 | 2009 | Persons | 39 | 46 | 3 | 23 | |
| | | | | Expense | 106,406 | | 164,212 | | 107,266 | | Expense | | | | | | 243,786 | | 103,942 | | |
| Paraguay | 2.67 | 16.22 | 18.37 | 2009 | Persons | 194 | 5 | 61 | 12 | 60 | 10 | 80,298 | 820,494 | 5.454 | 2009 | Persons | 26 | 69 | 17 | 45 | |
| | | | | Expense | 164,246 | | 251,067 | | 258,037 | | Expense | | | | | | 324,489 | | 235,179 | | |
| Peru | 1.47 | 11.76 | -49.12 | 2009 | Persons | 193 | 9 | 30 | 2 | 122 | 7 | 5,488 | 694,207 | 17.045 | 0.378 | 2009 | Persons | 4 | 8 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | Expense | 263,699 | | 129,177 | | 267,360 | | Expense | | | | | | | 51,266 | | 26,029 | |
| Uruguay | 0.81 | 3.59 | -2.07 | 2009 | Persons | 64 | | 13 | 2 | 1 | | 15,807 | 183,999 | 0.759 | 2009 | Persons | | | 12 | 11 | |
| | | | | Expense | 89,102 | | 14,785 | | 4,353 | | Expense | | | | | | 19,001 | | 119,755 | | |
| Venezuela | 0.38 | 1.74 | | 2009 | Persons | 56 | 3 | 2 | | | | 764,240 | 74,094 | 0.063 | 2009 | Persons | 9 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 73,173 | | 2,955 | | | | Expense | | | | | | 69,695 | | | | |
| Canada | | | | 2009 | Persons | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 286 | | | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States of America | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | 3 | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | 10,312 | | 5,585 | | | | | Expense | | | | | | |
| 2-4 Middle East | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | | 1.33 | 0.47 | 2009 | Persons | 18 | 1 | 9 | 1 | | | 105,430 | 0.391 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 29,468 | | 12,891 | | 24 | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahrain | | 0.06 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | 52,558 | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | 23.55 | 22.59 | -65.11 | 2009 | Persons | 122 | 10 | 124 | 25 | 155 | 23 | 223,553 | 1,301,638 | 11.139 | 0.970 | 2009 | Persons | 22 | 34 | 2 | 9 |
| | | | | Expense | 150,373 | | 325,091 | | 406,406 | | Expense | | | | | | | 194,354 | | 44,709 | |
| Iran | 2.79 | 7.36 | -26.56 | 2009 | Persons | 85 | 2 | 51 | 7 | 24 | | 22,828 | 561,091 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 73,145 | | 158,395 | | 139,154 | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iraq | 3.11 | 7.84 | 16.79 | 2009 | Persons | 588 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 23 | | 2,830,685 | 273,322 | 3.951 | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 349,816 | | 29,938 | | | | Expense | | | | | | 10,923 | | | | |

| Country | Japan's ODA | | | JICA's Technical Cooperation | | | | | | | | JICA's ODA Loan | JICA's Grant Aid | JICA's Volunteers | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Grant Aid (US\$1 million) | Technical Cooperation (US\$1 million) | Loans (US\$1 million) | Type (¥1 thousand) | | | | | | | | Disbursements (FY2009) (¥1 billion) | (1)+(2) (FY2009) (¥1 billion) | JOCV (¥1 thousand) | | Other Volunteers (¥1 thousand) | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Training Participants | | Experts | | Study Team Members | | Provision of Equipment | Expenses for Technical Cooperation Project (¥1 thousand) | | | New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | | | | | | |
| New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | | | New | Ongoing | | | | | New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | | |
| 2-4 Middle East (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Israel | 0.36 | 0.21 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jordan | 30.29 | 11.31 | -98.51 | 2009 | Persons | 160 | 5 | 46 | 14 | 19 | 4 | 20,163 | | | | | 2009 | Persons | 54 | 34 | 13 | 12 | |
| | | | | | Expense | 100,039 | | 175,533 | | 51,848 | | | | 442,660 | 0.298 | 1.132 | | | 2009 | Expense | 242,297 | | 100,935 |
| Kuwait | | 0.05 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Expense | | | |
| Lebanon | 0.54 | 0.19 | 2.71 | 2009 | Persons | 8 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | | Expense | 9,643 | | | | | | | | 7,764 | 1.379 | | | | 2009 | Expense | | | |
| Libya | | 0.07 | | 2009 | Persons | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Expense | 547 | | | | | | | | 547 | | | | 2009 | Expense | | | | |
| Morocco | 4.77 | 8.43 | 85.05 | 2009 | Persons | 88 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 38 | 3 | 16,547 | | | | | 2009 | Persons | 18 | 28 | 11 | 15 | |
| | | | | | Expense | 109,758 | | 86,634 | | 202,915 | | | | 319,679 | 15.001 | | | 2009 | Expense | 193,657 | | 112,588 | |
| Oman | | 0.65 | | 2009 | Persons | 17 | | 2 | 17 | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Expense | 18,988 | | 28,264 | | 92,975 | | | | 49,957 | | | | 2009 | Expense | | | | |
| Palestinian Authority | 62.61 | 13.42 | | 2009 | Persons | 208 | | 39 | 16 | 32 | | 82,689 | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | | Expense | 168,181 | | 164,815 | | 168,309 | | | | 779,277 | 2.767 | | | 2009 | Expense | | | | |
| Qatar | | 0.02 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Expense | | | | |
| Saudi Arabia | | 4.48 | | 2009 | Persons | 26 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 18 | 2 | 24 | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | | Expense | 24,836 | | 71,534 | | 159,316 | | | | 241,464 | | | | 2009 | Expense | | | | |
| South Yemen | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Expense | | | | |
| Syria | 10.28 | 12.17 | -76.96 | 2009 | Persons | 244 | 4 | 75 | 7 | 28 | 2 | 59,692 | | | | | 2009 | Persons | 23 | 33 | 15 | 19 | |
| | | | | | Expense | 112,070 | | 179,898 | | 35,419 | | | | 700,821 | 1.569 | | | 2009 | Expense | 221,781 | | 210,973 | |
| Tunisia | 0.19 | 6.23 | 8.26 | 2009 | Persons | 48 | 1 | 19 | 2 | 23 | | 8,600 | | | | | 2009 | Persons | 15 | 20 | 5 | 16 | |
| | | | | | Expense | 69,586 | | 41,997 | | 30,216 | | | | 188,435 | 8.548 | 1.000 | | 2009 | Expense | 122,502 | | 97,644 | |
| United Arab Emirates | | 0.06 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Expense | | | | |
| Yemen | 33.92 | 4.39 | -1.77 | 2009 | Persons | 196 | 1 | 17 | 4 | 24 | 3 | 20,033 | | | | | 2009 | Persons | 5 | 18 | | | |
| | | | | | Expense | 101,707 | | 120,704 | | 50,852 | | | | 277,068 | 1.305 | | | 2009 | Expense | 86,257 | | | |
| 2-5 Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 3.37 | 3.18 | | 2009 | Persons | 439 | | 3 | 1 | 9 | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Expense | 79,184 | | 17,116 | | 63,656 | | | | 116,599 | | | | 2009 | Expense | | | | |
| Benin | 19.34 | 5.98 | | 2009 | Persons | 189 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | 16 | 55 | | | | |
| | | | | | Expense | 124,223 | | 71,846 | | 1,026 | | | | 185,107 | 0.934 | | | 2009 | Expense | 291,231 | | | |
| Botswana | 0.22 | 1.89 | -4.83 | 2009 | Persons | 43 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | 8 | 12 | 4 | 4 | | |
| | | | | | Expense | 25,199 | | 13,950 | | 5,128 | | | | 38,292 | | | | 2009 | Expense | 78,230 | | 25,189 | |
| Burkina Faso | 37.84 | 11.61 | | 2009 | Persons | 91 | 4 | 41 | 8 | 20 | 4 | 53,972 | | | | | 2009 | Persons | 69 | 54 | | | |
| | | | | | Expense | 138,515 | | 167,906 | | 85,204 | | | | 574,501 | 4.001 | | | 2009 | Expense | 422,276 | | | |
| Burundi | 52.36 | 3.68 | -35.89 | 2009 | Persons | 52 | 2 | 29 | 2 | 34 | | 30,410 | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | | Expense | 46,406 | | 114,551 | | 22,346 | | | | 291,312 | 2.218 | | | 2009 | Expense | | | | |
| Cameroon | 4.30 | 3.65 | | 2009 | Persons | 53 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | 12 | 15 | | 1 | |
| | | | | | Expense | 84,015 | | 22,692 | | | | | | 90,992 | 0.530 | | | 2009 | Expense | 151,373 | | 5,297 | |

| Country | Japan's ODA | | | JICA's Technical Cooperation | | | | | | | JICA's ODA Loan Disbursements (FY2009) (#1 billion) | JICA's Grant Aid (1)+(2) (FY2009) (#1 billion) | JICA's Volunteers | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------------------|---------|--|--|---|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|----|---|---|--|-----|
| | Grant Aid (US\$1 million) | Technical Cooperation (US\$1 million) | Loans (US\$1 million) | Type (#1 thousand) | | | | | | Expenses for Technical Cooperation Project (#1 thousand) | | | JOCV (#1 thousand) | | Other Volunteers (#1 thousand) | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Training Participants | | Experts | | Study Team Members | | | | | Provision of Equipment | New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | | | | | |
| | | | | New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-5 Africa (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cape Verde | 14.63 | 1.66 | 1.49 | 2009 | Persons | 9 | | | 40 | | 110,962 | 0.165 | 0.340 | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 5,635 | | | 107,920 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Persons | 211 | | 7 | 240 | | | | | | 126,419 | | | | | | | |
| Central African Republic | 4.70 | 0.16 | 1.21 | 2009 | Persons | 6 | | | | | 5,726 | | 0.412 | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 5,726 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Persons | 237 | | 9 | 223 | | | | | | 451,204 | | | | | | | |
| Chad | 13.85 | 0.13 | | 2009 | Persons | 10 | | | | | 11,648 | | 0.340 | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 11,648 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Persons | 162 | | 5 | 43 | | | | | | 58,402 | | | | | | | |
| Comoros | 5.11 | 0.17 | | 2009 | Persons | 6 | | | 3 | | 4,996 | | 0.470 | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 4,996 | | | 10,160 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Persons | 75 | | 12 | 38 | | | | | | 47,238 | | | | | | | |
| Congo | | 0.35 | | 2009 | Persons | 3 | | | 7 | | 3,280 | | 0.159 | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 3,280 | | | 28,568 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Persons | 79 | | 3 | 24 | | | | | | 60,176 | | | | | | | |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 9.38 | 0.97 | | 2009 | Persons | 58 | 3 | | | | 91,501 | | 1.253 | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 91,501 | | | 8,712 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Persons | 907 | | 131 | 509 | | | | | | 817,699 | | | | | | | 173 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 52.62 | 11.93 | | 2009 | Persons | 4,117 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 76 | 24 | 4,878 | 1,120,626 | 5.377 | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 315,078 | | 48,792 | 785,275 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Persons | 17,703 | | 176 | 529 | | | | | | 704,743 | | | | | | | |
| Djibouti | 26.52 | 2.18 | | 2009 | Persons | 33 | | 3 | | 24 | | 98 | 34,067 | 3.162 | 2009 | Persons | 6 | 10 | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 22,447 | | 15,314 | 30,847 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Persons | 269 | | 17 | 280 | | | | | | 115,012 | | | | | | | |
| Equatorial Guinea | | 0.10 | | 2009 | Persons | 1 | | | | | 29,240 | 1,696 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 1,696 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Persons | 71 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eritrea | 7.22 | 1.43 | | 2009 | Persons | 19 | | 10 | | 11 | | 984 | 125,774 | 0.138 | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 17,924 | | 13,121 | 22,989 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Persons | 195 | | 30 | 166 | | | | | | 177,458 | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | 80.79 | 16.45 | | 2009 | Persons | 123 | 8 | 80 | 25 | 55 | 12 | 94,567 | 1,430,216 | 3.297 | 2009 | Persons | 36 | 35 | 9 | 3 | | |
| | | | | Expense | 115,703 | | 442,217 | 341,724 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Persons | 1,752 | | 485 | 966 | | | | | | 2,827,090 | | | | | | | |
| Gabon | 0.13 | 4.76 | -4.89 | 2009 | Persons | 21 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 7,659 | 132,459 | 1.875 | 2009 | Persons | 15 | 22 | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 30,816 | | 60,015 | 27,158 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Persons | 330 | | 29 | 80 | | | | | | 188,463 | | | | | | | |
| Gambia | 10.48 | 0.85 | | 2009 | Persons | 18 | | | | 9 | 3 | | 16,723 | 1.687 | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 16,723 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Persons | 205 | | 7 | 229 | | | | | | 488,164 | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | 44.93 | 19.49 | | 2009 | Persons | 119 | 13 | 54 | 7 | 34 | | 105,522 | 988,509 | 3.166 | 2009 | Persons | 40 | 81 | 2 | 4 | | |
| | | | | Expense | 178,516 | | 161,766 | 171,284 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Persons | 2,449 | | 843 | 1,324 | | | | | | 4,411,565 | | | | | | | |
| Guinea | 16.35 | 1.76 | | 2009 | Persons | 3 | 2 | | | 1 | 8 | 453 | 76,038 | 0.125 | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 3,086 | | 4,713 | 66,001 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Persons | 578 | | 30 | 586 | | | | | | 441,552 | | | | | | | |
| Guinea-Bissau | 8.69 | 0.71 | | 2009 | Persons | 14 | | | | 2 | | 24,724 | 0.300 | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 24,724 | | | 45,452 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Persons | 122 | | 3 | 61 | | | | | 29,330 | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | 59.53 | 25.23 | -50.68 | 2009 | Persons | 401 | 26 | 100 | 31 | 74 | 14 | 221,139 | 1,256,848 | 1.492 | 2009 | Persons | 68 | 48 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 291,549 | | 692,269 | 88,489 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Persons | 6,647 | | 2,174 | 3,470 | | | | | | 10,355,219 | | | | | | | |
| Lesotho | 2.33 | 0.18 | | 2009 | Persons | 119 | | | | 3 | | | 21,173 | 0.190 | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 21,173 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Persons | 419 | | | 69 | | | | | | 182,324 | | | | | | | |
| Liberia | 11.06 | 3.55 | | 2009 | Persons | 37 | | 3 | 1 | 39 | 7 | 366,372 | 0.162 | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 47,384 | | 5,130 | 343,612 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Persons | 317 | | 35 | 179 | | | | | 365,247 | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | 7.39 | 11.62 | -0.26 | 2009 | Persons | 45 | 5 | 18 | 17 | 35 | 12 | 26,942 | 388,592 | | 2009 | Persons | 25 | 22 | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 58,715 | | 209,367 | 68,985 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Persons | 861 | | 243 | 1,082 | | | | | | 1,591,936 | | | | | | | |
| Malawi | 18.98 | 16.53 | | 2009 | Persons | 168 | 11 | 46 | 16 | 68 | 8 | 19,817 | 1,036,285 | 1.543 | 2009 | Persons | 37 | 72 | 8 | 4 | | |
| | | | | Expense | 201,777 | | 429,008 | 292,059 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Persons | 1,966 | | 366 | 1,065 | | | | | | 2,357,043 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 2009 | Expense | 3,549,679 | | 5,761,352 | | 6,092,486 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Japan's ODA | | | JICA's Technical Cooperation | | | | | | | JICA's ODA Loan (FY2009) ¥1 billion | JICA's Grant Aid (FY2009) ¥1 billion | JICA's Volunteers | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|--------------------|---------|---|---|--|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|--------|---|---|
| | Grant Aid (US\$1 million) | Technical Cooperation (US\$1 million) | Loans (US\$1 million) | Type (¥1 thousand) | | | | | | Expenses for Technical Cooperation Project (¥1 thousand) | | | JOCV (¥1 thousand) | | Other Volunteers (¥1 thousand) | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Training Participants | | Experts | | Study Team Members | | | | | Provision of Equipment | New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | | | | | |
| | | | | New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-5 Africa (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mali | 32.80 | 2.52 | | 2009 | Persons | 30 | 9 | 2 | 17 | | | 162,754 | 1.967 | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 40,690 | | 51,007 | | 116,794 | | | | | 2009 | Expense | | | 837 | 837 | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative Total | Expense | 464 | | 29 | | 746 | 147,205 | | | Cumulative Total | Expense | | | 837 | 837 | | | |
| Mauritania | 6.70 | 2.89 | | 2009 | Persons | 3 | | 1 | 23 | | 426 | 199,286 | 0.590 | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 385 | | 874 | | 197,584 | | | | | 2009 | Expense | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative Total | Expense | 462 | | 38 | | 609 | 239,088 | | | Cumulative Total | Expense | | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | 0.21 | 1.03 | -3.34 | 2009 | Persons | 21 | 1 | | 8 | | | 17,883 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 17,988 | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Expense | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative Total | Expense | 363 | | 60 | | 352 | 353,203 | | | Cumulative Total | Expense | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | 50.19 | 9.99 | | 2009 | Persons | 4,686 | 4 | 22 | 4 | 63 | 1 | 48,014 | 324,489 | 0.005 | 1.985 | 2009 | Persons | | 22 | 26 | | |
| | | | | Expense | 59,785 | | 78,975 | | 88,117 | | | 2009 | | | | Expense | | | 182,439 | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative Total | Expense | 14,935 | | 103 | | 817 | 467,066 | Cumulative Total | | | | Expense | | | 1,077,843 | | | |
| Namibia | 0.14 | 3.40 | 36.14 | 2009 | Persons | 123 | 2 | 1 | | 21 | 4 | | 34,141 | 3.615 | 2009 | Persons | | 7 | 42 | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 38,235 | | 2,128 | | 8,080 | | | 2009 | | | Expense | | | 156,672 | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative Total | Expense | 480 | | 19 | | 163 | 154,520 | Cumulative Total | | | Expense | | | 60 | | | | |
| Niger | 23.91 | 10.81 | | 2009 | Persons | 56 | 4 | 15 | 9 | 7 | | 46,517 | 389,521 | 2.501 | 2009 | Persons | 46 | 71 | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 80,980 | | 161,721 | | 42,370 | | 1,165,680 | 2009 | | | Expense | | | 430,226 | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative Total | Expense | 1,465,919 | | 2,156,407 | | 5,473,653 | | Cumulative Total | | | Expense | | | 7,421,319 | | | | |
| Nigeria | 24.56 | 3.90 | | 2009 | Persons | 279 | 4 | 15 | 3 | 22 | 5 | | 269,025 | 1.328 | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 131,192 | | 67,579 | | 46,725 | | | 2009 | | | Expense | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative Total | Expense | 2,847,082 | | 3,239,327 | | 4,551,105 | 1,382,182 | Cumulative Total | | | Expense | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | 12.70 | 8.30 | | 2009 | Persons | 92 | 11 | 41 | 6 | 26 | 4 | 68,187 | 493,497 | 1.481 | 2009 | Persons | 17 | 17 | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | | | Expense | 102,329 | | 88,990 | | 74,238 | | | 2009 | | | Expense | | | 118,277 | 3,323 | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative Total | Expense | 597 | | 125 | | 315 | 260,287 | Cumulative Total | | | Expense | | | 111 | 3 | | | |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 0.21 | 0.18 | | 2009 | Persons | 10 | | | | | | | 12,284 | 0.250 | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 12,284 | | | | | | | 2009 | | | Expense | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative Total | Expense | 134 | | 6 | | 48 | 72,816 | Cumulative Total | | | Expense | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | 25.32 | 16.96 | 3.83 | 2009 | Persons | 110 | 3 | 44 | 15 | 70 | | 797 | 1,024,767 | 0.396 | 3.167 | 2009 | Persons | | 53 | 60 | 1 | |
| | | | | Expense | 167,037 | | 259,984 | | 187,038 | | | 2009 | | | | Expense | | | 439,033 | 2,282 | | |
| | | | | Cumulative Total | Expense | 3,288 | | 405 | | 1,557 | 2,541,156 | Cumulative Total | | | | Expense | | | 801 | 6 | | |
| Seychelles | 7.79 | 1.36 | | 2009 | Persons | 12 | | | | 2 | | | 12,598 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 12,598 | | | | 3,364 | | | 2009 | | | Expense | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative Total | Expense | 297 | | 14 | | 72 | 56,767 | Cumulative Total | | | Expense | | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | 31.95 | 5.34 | | 2009 | Persons | 29 | 1 | 17 | 4 | 19 | | 225 | 280,756 | 0.122 | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 45,004 | | 132,808 | | 106,750 | | | 2009 | | | Expense | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative Total | Expense | 301 | | 106 | | 141 | 52,007 | Cumulative Total | | | Expense | | | | | | | |
| Somalia | 22.60 | 0.04 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | 106,032 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | 2009 | | | Expense | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative Total | Expense | 95 | | 21 | | 45 | | Cumulative Total | | | Expense | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | 0.43 | 5.06 | -1.01 | 2009 | Persons | 60 | 3 | 12 | 8 | 18 | | | 243,512 | | 2009 | Persons | | 3 | 15 | 1 | | |
| | | | | Expense | 43,395 | | 140,332 | | 33,906 | | | 2009 | | | Expense | | | 74,310 | 477 | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative Total | Expense | 1,160 | | 223 | | 596 | 104,007 | Cumulative Total | | | Expense | | | 59 | 1 | | | |
| Sudan | 125.09 | 13.10 | -27.63 | 2009 | Persons | 2,272,305 | | 1,601,849 | | 3,052,701 | | | 1,411,168 | 1.723 | 2009 | Persons | | 7 | 1 | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 100 | | 95 | | 10 | 15 | 167,931 | 2009 | | | Expense | | | 39,471 | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative Total | Expense | 198,006 | | 194,186 | | 499,837 | 936,795 | Cumulative Total | | | Expense | | | 16 | | | | |
| Swaziland | 0.19 | 0.92 | | 2009 | Persons | 120 | 3 | 13 | | 6 | | | 106,303 | 0.240 | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 33,715 | | | | 5,720 | | | 2009 | | | Expense | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative Total | Expense | 547 | | 53 | | 227 | 251,145 | Cumulative Total | | | Expense | | | | | | | |
| Tanzania | 48.68 | 22.78 | 48.56 | 2009 | Persons | 401 | 25 | 78 | 27 | 61 | 7 | 38,268 | 1,349,899 | 2.989 | 1.948 | 2009 | Persons | | 35 | 67 | | |
| | | | | Expense | 214,581 | | 360,606 | | 323,232 | | | 2009 | | | | Expense | | | 414,899 | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative Total | Expense | 8,018 | | 984 | | 2,768 | 6,411,727 | Cumulative Total | | | | Expense | | | 1,319 | | | |
| Togo | 20.96 | 0.24 | 12.89 | 2009 | Persons | 18 | | | | 4 | | | 13,405 | 0.690 | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 13,405 | | | | 24,179 | | | 2009 | | | Expense | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative Total | Expense | 313 | | 7 | | 72 | 5,657 | Cumulative Total | | | Expense | | | 1,465 | | | | |
| Uganda | 23.16 | 23.68 | 6.64 | 2009 | Persons | 171 | 14 | 34 | 17 | 115 | 12 | 47,776 | 1,403,624 | 0.680 | 0.665 | 2009 | Persons | | 88 | 99 | 3 | 4 |
| | | | | Expense | 167,427 | | 309,847 | | 500,333 | | | 2009 | | | | Expense | | | 545,920 | 20,078 | | |
| | | | | Cumulative Total | Expense | 2,156 | | 256 | | 824 | 1,296,624 | Cumulative Total | | | | Expense | | | 395 | 9 | | |
| Zambia | 16.21 | 20.01 | | 2009 | Persons | 161 | 14 | 47 | 14 | 58 | 10 | 62,546 | 971,707 | 0.560 | 2009 | Persons | | 51 | 73 | 8 | 7 | |
| | | | | Expense | 185,097 | | 360,984 | | 347,314 | | | 2009 | | | Expense | | | 423,959 | 53,494 | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative Total | Expense | 2,578 | | 662 | | 1,732 | 5,557,030 | Cumulative Total | | | Expense | | | 1,185 | 47 | | | |
| Zimbabwe | 11.24 | 1.06 | | 2009 | Persons | 79 | 6 | | | | | | 98,420 | 0.125 | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 97,507 | | 913 | | | | | 2009 | | | Expense | | | 1,519 | | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative Total | Expense | 1,156 | | 79 | | 757 | 960,338 | Cumulative Total | | | Expense | | | 481 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Special Feature

Program Goals and Overview

Concrete Initiatives

Implementation System

Data and Information

| Country | Japan's ODA | | | JICA's Technical Cooperation | | | | | | | | JICA's ODA Loan Disbursements (FY2009) (¥1 billion) | JICA's Grant Aid (1)+(2) (FY2009) (¥1 billion) | JICA's Volunteers | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------------------|-----------|--|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--|--|--|
| | Grant Aid (US\$1 million) | Technical Cooperation (US\$1 million) | Loans (US\$1 million) | Type (¥1 thousand) | | | | | | Expenses for Technical Cooperation Project (¥1 thousand) | JOCV (¥1 thousand) | | | Other Volunteers (¥1 thousand) | | | | | | |
| | | | | Training Participants | | Experts | | Study Team Members | | | | | | Provision of Equipment | New | Ongoing | | | | |
| | | | | New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-6 Europe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | 0.13 | 1.46 | -3.64 | 2009 | Persons | 27 | | 1 | | 37 | 37 | 56,562 | 0.148 | 0.718 | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 53,305 | | 8,493 | | 106,469 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | | | | Cumulative | Persons | 295 | | 6 | | 183 | | 30,756 | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 666,261 | | 34,142 | | 926,899 | | 122,212 | | | | | | | | | |
| Belarus | 0.47 | 0.11 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | | | | Cumulative | Persons | | | 8 | | 7 | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | 9,395 | | 6,191 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 1.84 | 4.49 | -1.44 | 2009 | Persons | 55 | 4 | 14 | 7 | 2 | | 10,036 | 305,783 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 103,253 | | 87,965 | | 8,252 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | 2.31 | 0.76 | 31.63 | Cumulative | Persons | 574 | | 77 | | 504 | | 913,402 | 3,072 | 0.047 | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 1,164,049 | | 480,359 | | 2,816,852 | | 170,887 | | | | | | | | | |
| Croatia | 0.38 | 0.52 | -1.32 | 2009 | Persons | 5 | | | | 5 | | 22,329 | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 9,272 | | 4,963 | | 7,489 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | 0.01 | | Cumulative | Persons | 30 | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 92,652 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Czechoslovakia | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | 684 | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | | 0.31 | | Cumulative | Persons | 139 | | 3 | | 33 | | 65,691 | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 438,033 | | 8,169 | | 149,334 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | 1 | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | 89 | | | | | |
| Estonia | | 0.06 | | Cumulative | Persons | | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | 75 | | | | | |
| Finland | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| France | | | | Cumulative | Persons | | | | | 1 | | 6,146 | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | 8,643 | | | | | |
| Germany | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greece | | | | Cumulative | Persons | 1 | | 29 | | 256 | | 26,005 | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | 140,835 | | 305,177 | | | |
| Hungary | | 1.35 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | 735,270 | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ireland | | | | Cumulative | Persons | | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | 63,000 | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kosovo | | 0.07 | | Cumulative | Persons | | | | | | | 5,960 | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Latvia | | 0.08 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | 1,299 | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | | 0.22 | | Cumulative | Persons | | | | | | | 42,642 | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Japan's ODA | | | JICA's Technical Cooperation | | | | | | | JICA's ODA Loan | JICA's Grant Aid | JICA's Volunteers | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----|--------|-------|
| | Grant Aid (US\$1 million) | Technical Cooperation (US\$1 million) | Loans (US\$1 million) | Type (¥1 thousand) | | | | | | | Disbursements (FY2009) (¥1 billion) | (1)+(2) (FY2009) (¥1 billion) | JOCV (¥1 thousand) | | Other Volunteers (¥1 thousand) | | | | | | |
| | | | | Training Participants | | Experts | | Study Team Members | | Provision of Equipment | | | Expenses for Technical Cooperation Project (¥1 thousand) | New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | | | | |
| | | | | New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-6 Europe (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malta | | 0.01 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | |
| Moldova | 2.43 | 0.63 | | Cumulative | Persons | 77 | 18 | 16 | | 5,082 | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 252,433 | 94,536 | 44,178 | | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | |
| Monaco | | | | 2009 | Persons | 33 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 40,071 | | | | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | |
| Montenegro | 0.08 | 2.38 | | Cumulative | Persons | 241 | 8 | 125 | | 217,309 | | 40,071 | | 0.160 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 428,040 | 100,008 | 535,715 | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | |
| Norway | | | | Cumulative | Persons | 8 | 1 | 9 | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 13,169 | 4,585 | 10 | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | | |
| Poland | 0.08 | 2.38 | | Cumulative | Persons | 31 | 1 | 33 | | 30,175 | | 17,754 | | 0.040 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 57,011 | 4,585 | 523,208 | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | | |
| Portugal | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | |
| Romania | 0.01 | 1.07 | 36.73 | Cumulative | Persons | 7 | | 10 | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | | |
| Russia | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | |
| Serbia | 1.14 | 2.44 | | Cumulative | Persons | 830 | 287 | 593 | | 952,167 | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | 106 | | 1 |
| | | | | Expense | 1,672,727 | 1,909,527 | 2,953,027 | | | | | | | | | Expense | | 1,427,106 | | 15,346 | |
| Slovakia | 0.74 | -12.38 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | | |
| Slovenia | | | | Cumulative | Persons | 9 | | 41 | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 32,561 | | 168,197 | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | | |
| Soviet Union | 0.01 | 1.07 | 36.73 | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | 402 | 5.078 | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | Expense | | 202 | | | |
| Switzerland | | | | Cumulative | Persons | 987 | 172 | 617 | | 1,055,305 | | 402 | 5.078 | | 2009 | Persons | | | 118 | | |
| | | | | Expense | 2,162,306 | 1,590,347 | 3,463,904 | | | | | | | | | Expense | | 1,460,286 | | | |
| The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | | |
| Turkey | 1.80 | 7.58 | 200.65 | Cumulative | Persons | 2 | 2 | 8 | | 124,223 | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | 23 | | 352 | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | | |
| Ukraine | 1.14 | 2.44 | | 2009 | Persons | 36 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 47 | | 52,204 | | 227,561 | | 2009 | Persons | | | 1 | 1,602 |
| | | | | Expense | 67,741 | 93,309 | 109,527 | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | | | | Cumulative | Persons | 430 | 84 | 214 | | 388,689 | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | 1 |
| | | | | Expense | 920,732 | 447,822 | 646,547 | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | | 1,602 |
| Yugoslavia | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | | | | | | | | 2009 | Persons | | | | |
| | | | | Expense | | | | | | | | | | | | Expense | | | | | |

Notes: •The figures contained within Japan's ODA (2009) are provisional figures for the calendar year prepared from materials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. Cumulative total persons are cumulative new personnel (includes data for FY2009).

•Grant Aid (1): Projects for which the contract for G/A was concluded in FY2008 but for which G/A was actually provided from FY2009.

•Grant Aid (2): Projects for which the contract for G/A was concluded in FY2009 and G/A was actually implemented during FY2009.

3. Numbers of Persons Involved in Technical Cooperation by Type and Program

(New volunteers/participants/trainees, Unit: Persons)

| | Type/Program | Asia | Pacific | North America and Latin America | Middle East | Africa | Europe | Others* | Total |
|----------------------------------|--|------------|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| Training Participants | Technical Training | 5,239 | 364 | 1,436 | 638 | 1,595 | 326 | | 9,598 |
| | Third-country Training | 1,015 | 17 | 463 | 801 | 1,106 | 4 | | 3,406 |
| | Local In-country Training | 4,132 | | 79 | 227 | 9,816 | | | 14,254 |
| | International Organizations | | | | | | | 5 | 5 |
| | Emigration Program | | | 54 | | | | | 54 |
| | Japanese Emigrant Training Program | | | 130 | | | | | 130 |
| | Training Course Initiated by Local Government | 140 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 7 | | | 165 |
| | Training Program for Young Leaders | 1,054 | 85 | 47 | 38 | 186 | 20 | | 1,430 |
| | Country Focused Training (ODA Loan) | 183 | | 174 | 58 | 14 | 19 | | 448 |
| | Training Related to Japanese ODA Loan | 180 | | 9 | 13 | 12 | 4 | | 218 |
| | Program Focused Training (ODA Loan) | 190 | 7 | 6 | 33 | 22 | 16 | | 274 |
| Total | 12,133 | 476 | 2,409 | 1,812 | 12,758 | 389 | 5 | 29,982 | |
| Experts Dispatched | Individual Technical Cooperation (long- /short-term) | 120 | 14 | 47 | 20 | 57 | 7 | 5 | 270 |
| | Third-country Experts (long- /short-term) | | | 46 | | 1 | | | 47 |
| | Overseas Technical Training (short-term) | 47 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 4 | | | 75 |
| | Disaster Relief Activities (short-term) | 93 | | 29 | | | | | 122 |
| | Program Formulation (long-term) | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | Experts Related to Loan Aid (ODA Loan) (long- /short-term) | 444 | 3 | 23 | 13 | 25 | | | 508 |
| | Experts Related to Loan Aid (Individual) (long- /short-term) | 8 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 12 |
| | Overseas Technical Training (ODA Loan) (short-term) | 2 | | | | | | | 2 |
| | Project Formulation Advisor (Project Formulation)(long- /short-term) | 78 | 7 | 14 | 18 | 60 | 3 | | 180 |
| | Project Formulation Advisor (Finance) (long-term) | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 2 |
| | Project Formulation Advisor (Volunteer) (long- /short-term) | 37 | 11 | 17 | 11 | 29 | 1 | | 106 |
| | Technical Cooperation Projects (long- /short-term) | 2,841 | 93 | 466 | 315 | 580 | 44 | 29 | 4,368 |
| | JICA Partnership Program (long- /short-term) | 784 | 23 | 54 | 4 | 101 | | | 966 |
| Total | 4,455 | 155 | 707 | 392 | 859 | 57 | 34 | 6,659 | |
| Member of Study Teams Dispatched | Acceptance of Technical Participants | 6 | | 2 | 2 | 5 | | | 15 |
| | Technical Cooperation Projects | 625 | 24 | 78 | 56 | 202 | 38 | 3 | 1,026 |
| | Development Study | 260 | | 111 | 79 | 331 | | | 781 |
| | Overseas Development Study | 302 | | 49 | 16 | 87 | 62 | 6 | 522 |
| | Grant Aid Projects | | | | | | | 8 | 8 |
| | JOCV | 7 | | | 9 | 9 | | 5 | 30 |
| | Disaster Relief Activities | | | | | | | 9 | 9 |
| | Program Formulation | 1,105 | 76 | 284 | 222 | 581 | 39 | 98 | 2,405 |
| | Project/Program Evaluation | 10 | | | | 1 | | 102 | 113 |
| | Public Participation-Based Cooperation | 7 | 2 | | | | | | 9 |
| | Follow-up Study Team | 45 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 19 | 4 | 2 | 97 |
| | Research Investigation Team | 4 | | | | 2 | | | 6 |
| | Preparatory Survey | 244 | | 16 | 4 | 8 | 31 | 88 | 391 |
| | Study Team Related to Japanese ODA Loan | 307 | 4 | 6 | 17 | 34 | | 8 | 376 |
| Total | 2,922 | 116 | 556 | 412 | 1,279 | 174 | 329 | 5,788 | |
| JOCV | 453 | 141 | 316 | 137 | 661 | | | 1,708 | |
| Other Volunteers | Senior Volunteers | 185 | 47 | 127 | 46 | 39 | 1 | | 445 |
| | Senior Volunteers for Overseas Japanese Communities | | | 20 | | | | | 20 |
| | UN Volunteers | | | | | | | 10 | 10 |
| | Japan Overseas Development Youth Volunteers | | | 40 | | | | | 40 |
| | Total | 185 | 47 | 187 | 46 | 39 | 1 | 10 | 515 |
| Grand Total | 20,148 | 935 | 4,175 | 2,799 | 15,596 | 621 | 378 | 44,652 | |

*Includes results from other international organizations.

4. Regional Distribution of Technical Cooperation

| Type of Cooperation | Sector | Total Number of Persons | Planning/ Administration | | Public Works/Utilities | | | | Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries | | | | Mining/Industry | | Energy | Business/Tourism | | Human Resources | | Health/ Medical Care | Welfare | Others |
|---|---------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|-----------------|----------|--------|------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------|--------|
| | | | Development Planning | Administration | Public Utilities | Transport/Traffic | Social Infrastructure | Communications/Broadcasting | Agriculture | Animal Industry | Forestry | Fisheries | Mining | Industry | | Business/Trade | Tourism | Human Resources | Science/Culture | | | |
| 4-1. Asia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training Participants | New | 12,133 | 867 | 3,092 | 212 | 444 | 412 | 273 | 2,232 | 152 | 811 | 100 | 11 | 246 | 275 | 397 | 51 | 1,580 | 16 | 636 | 242 | 84 |
| | Ongoing | 536 | 22 | 73 | | 16 | 20 | | 37 | 8 | | | 2 | 6 | 16 | | | 293 | | 19 | | 24 |
| | Total | 12,669 | 889 | 3,165 | 212 | 460 | 432 | 273 | 2,269 | 160 | 811 | 102 | 11 | 252 | 291 | 397 | 51 | 1,873 | 16 | 655 | 242 | 108 |
| Experts Dispatched | New | 4,455 | 252 | 901 | 176 | 437 | 191 | 118 | 412 | 43 | 80 | 79 | 1 | 61 | 130 | 94 | 32 | 587 | 16 | 528 | 232 | 85 |
| | Ongoing | 620 | 70 | 110 | 11 | 41 | 29 | 10 | 79 | 17 | 35 | 13 | | 8 | 14 | 11 | 4 | 63 | 2 | 62 | 25 | 16 |
| | Total | 5,075 | 322 | 1,011 | 187 | 478 | 220 | 128 | 491 | 60 | 115 | 92 | 1 | 69 | 144 | 105 | 36 | 650 | 18 | 590 | 257 | 101 |
| Members of Study Teams Dispatched | New | 2,922 | 248 | 220 | 219 | 598 | 221 | 47 | 186 | 6 | 85 | 21 | 31 | 49 | 494 | 57 | 14 | 110 | 4 | 120 | 30 | 162 |
| | Ongoing | 441 | 49 | 21 | 22 | 169 | 67 | | 19 | | 2 | 9 | | 16 | 15 | 2 | | 11 | | 4 | 4 | 31 |
| | Total | 3,363 | 297 | 241 | 241 | 767 | 288 | 47 | 205 | 6 | 87 | 30 | 31 | 65 | 509 | 59 | 14 | 121 | 4 | 124 | 34 | 193 |
| General Volunteers Dispatched | New | 453 | | 30 | 1 | | 10 | 1 | 53 | 7 | 2 | 1 | | 12 | | | 5 | 190 | 24 | 80 | 30 | 7 |
| | Ongoing | 551 | | 49 | 4 | | 9 | 1 | 83 | 5 | 1 | 2 | | 15 | | | 8 | 190 | 23 | 133 | 26 | 2 |
| | Total | 1,004 | | 79 | 5 | | 19 | 2 | 136 | 12 | 3 | 3 | | 27 | | | 13 | 380 | 47 | 213 | 56 | 9 |
| Other Volunteers Dispatched | New | 185 | | 24 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 1 | | | 1 | 26 | 3 | 20 | 2 | 41 | 4 | 7 | 19 | 5 |
| | Ongoing | 198 | | 23 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 5 | 15 | 1 | | | 4 | 1 | 24 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 37 | 20 | 10 | 1 |
| | Total | 383 | | 47 | 14 | 7 | 24 | 8 | 25 | 2 | | | 5 | 1 | 50 | 7 | 31 | 6 | 78 | 24 | 19 | 6 |
| 4-2. Pacific | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training Participants | New | 476 | 13 | 105 | 30 | 25 | 13 | 31 | 22 | 4 | 4 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 25 | 74 | 1 | 76 | 10 | 1 |
| | Ongoing | 20 | 2 | 5 | | | 1 | | 5 | 1 | | 4 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| | Total | 496 | 15 | 110 | 30 | 25 | 14 | 31 | 27 | 5 | 4 | 23 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 25 | 75 | 1 | 77 | 10 | 1 |
| Experts Dispatched | New | 155 | 5 | 37 | 24 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 6 | | | 4 | | | 5 | 1 | | 9 | | 37 | | 12 |
| | Ongoing | 17 | 5 | 8 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | Total | 172 | 10 | 45 | 24 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 6 | | | 5 | | | 5 | 1 | | 9 | | 38 | | 13 |
| Members of Study Teams Dispatched | New | 116 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 15 | 15 | 9 | | | 2 | 1 | | | 28 | | | 9 | | 14 | | 2 |
| | Ongoing | 27 | | 15 | | 1 | | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | |
| | Total | 143 | 1 | 27 | 8 | 16 | 15 | 16 | | | 2 | 1 | | | 28 | | | 9 | | 18 | | 2 |
| General Volunteers Dispatched | New | 141 | | 14 | 1 | | 3 | 21 | | | | | | 10 | | | 3 | 54 | 4 | 22 | 5 | 4 |
| | Ongoing | 201 | | 18 | | | 6 | 1 | 17 | 1 | | | 3 | 9 | | 2 | 94 | 10 | 37 | 3 | | |
| | Total | 342 | | 32 | 1 | | 9 | 1 | 38 | 1 | | | 3 | 19 | | 5 | 148 | 14 | 59 | 8 | 4 | |
| Other Volunteers Dispatched | New | 47 | | 10 | 3 | 1 | 4 | | 3 | 2 | | | 6 | 6 | 1 | | | 7 | | 3 | 1 | |
| | Ongoing | 67 | | 10 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | 3 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 5 | | 1 |
| | Total | 114 | | 20 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 4 | | | 9 | 14 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 19 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| 4-3. North America and Latin America | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training Participants | New | 2,409 | 129 | 480 | 156 | 51 | 43 | 109 | 264 | 24 | 22 | 22 | 14 | 135 | 53 | 175 | 50 | 263 | 11 | 275 | 47 | 86 |
| | Ongoing | 130 | 2 | 34 | 4 | 5 | 8 | | 11 | 4 | | | 6 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 27 | 6 | 5 | | 4 |
| | Total | 2,539 | 131 | 514 | 160 | 56 | 51 | 109 | 275 | 28 | 22 | 28 | 14 | 145 | 54 | 177 | 51 | 290 | 17 | 280 | 47 | 90 |
| Experts Dispatched | New | 707 | 25 | 121 | 76 | 37 | 27 | 4 | 63 | 5 | 34 | 20 | 2 | 21 | 9 | 23 | 21 | 33 | | 101 | 50 | 35 |
| | Ongoing | 140 | 23 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 4 | | 33 | 6 | 5 | 4 | | 4 | | 2 | 2 | 14 | | 13 | 5 | 6 |
| | Total | 847 | 48 | 130 | 82 | 41 | 31 | 4 | 96 | 11 | 39 | 24 | 2 | 25 | 9 | 25 | 23 | 47 | | 114 | 55 | 41 |
| Members of Study Teams Dispatched | New | 556 | | 27 | 102 | 90 | 39 | | 113 | 2 | 21 | 17 | 3 | 48 | 24 | 3 | 20 | 5 | | 18 | 1 | 23 |
| | Ongoing | 88 | | 5 | 19 | 21 | 3 | | 15 | | | | | 22 | | 3 | | | | | | |
| | Total | 644 | | 32 | 121 | 111 | 42 | | 128 | 2 | 21 | 39 | 3 | 48 | 27 | 3 | 20 | 5 | | 18 | 1 | 23 |
| General Volunteers Dispatched | New | 316 | 1 | 24 | 4 | | 2 | | 45 | 3 | | | | 4 | | 1 | 3 | 112 | 21 | 73 | 19 | 4 |
| | Ongoing | 566 | | 49 | | | 8 | | 99 | 8 | 5 | 1 | | 20 | | 1 | 6 | 156 | 44 | 152 | 15 | 2 |
| | Total | 882 | 1 | 73 | 4 | | 10 | | 144 | 11 | 5 | 1 | | 24 | | 2 | 9 | 268 | 65 | 225 | 34 | 6 |
| Other Volunteers Dispatched | New | 187 | | 12 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 21 | | 22 | 1 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 13 | 9 |
| | Ongoing | 307 | | 20 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 23 | 6 | 1 | | | 35 | 1 | 28 | 5 | 92 | 15 | 20 | 31 | 7 |
| | Total | 494 | | 32 | 18 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 39 | 8 | 2 | 2 | | 56 | 1 | 50 | 6 | 146 | 24 | 29 | 44 | 16 |
| 4-4. Middle East | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training Participants | New | 1,812 | 40 | 282 | 271 | 70 | 75 | 57 | 399 | 3 | | 16 | | 39 | 178 | 42 | 26 | 80 | 7 | 189 | 25 | 13 |
| | Ongoing | 38 | 1 | 5 | | | 7 | | 6 | | | | | 3 | 2 | | | 11 | 3 | | | |
| | Total | 1,850 | 41 | 287 | 271 | 70 | 82 | 57 | 405 | 3 | | 16 | | 42 | 180 | 42 | 26 | 91 | 10 | 189 | 25 | 13 |
| Experts Dispatched | New | 392 | 5 | 24 | 49 | 38 | 11 | | 64 | 1 | | 11 | | 9 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 71 | 13 | 40 | 3 | 32 |
| | Ongoing | 90 | 7 | 10 | 8 | | 4 | | 9 | | | | | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 5 |
| | Total | 482 | 12 | 34 | 57 | 38 | 15 | | 73 | 1 | | 13 | | 14 | 5 | 10 | 14 | 87 | 17 | 49 | 6 | 37 |
| Members of Study Teams Dispatched | New | 412 | 16 | 23 | 57 | 61 | 61 | | 49 | | 4 | 6 | 8 | 15 | 37 | 15 | | 14 | 15 | 16 | 1 | 14 |
| | Ongoing | 37 | 3 | | 5 | 25 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| | Total | 449 | 19 | 23 | 62 | 86 | 64 | | 49 | | 4 | 6 | 8 | 15 | 37 | 15 | | 15 | 15 | 16 | 1 | 14 |
| General Volunteers Dispatched | New | 137 | | 5 | | | 1 | | 13 | | | | | 7 | | | | 48 | 22 | 13 | 27 | 1 |
| | Ongoing | 167 | | 11 | 1 | | 3 | | 17 | | 2 | | | 4 | | | | 52 | 24 | 27 | 25 | 1 |
| | Total | 304 | | 16 | 1 | | 4 | | 30 | | 2 | | | 11 | | | | 100 | 46 | 40 | 52 | 2 |
| Other Volunteers Dispatched | New | 46 | | 4 | | | 4 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 13 | 1 | 2 | | 12 | 3 | | 5 | |
| | Ongoing | 71 | | 2 | 3 | | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | 1 | 8 | | 10 | 1 | 14 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 1 |
| | Total | 117 | | 6 | 3 | | 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | | | 2 | 21 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 26 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 1 |

| Type of Cooperation | Sector | Total Number of Persons | Planning/ Administration | | Public Works/Utilities | | | | Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries | | | | Mining/Industry | | Energy | Business/Tourism | | Human Resources | | Health/ Medical Care | Welfare | Others |
|---|---------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|-----------------|----------|--------|------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------|--------|
| | | | Development Planning | Administration | Public Utilities | Transport/Traffic | Social Infrastructure | Communications/Broadcasting | Agriculture | Animal Industry | Forestry | Fisheries | Mining | Industry | | Business/Trade | Tourism | Human Resources | Science/Culture | | | |
| 4-5. Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training Participants | New | 12,758 | 126 | 454 | 116 | 167 | 86 | 40 | 481 | 51 | 27 | 78 | 5 | 16 | 44 | 138 | 34 | 9,654 | 1 | 1,209 | 17 | 14 |
| | Ongoing | 177 | 2 | 46 | | 1 | 5 | | 55 | 10 | | 8 | | 3 | | | | 32 | | 15 | | |
| | Total | 12,935 | 128 | 500 | 116 | 168 | 91 | 40 | 536 | 61 | 27 | 86 | 5 | 19 | 44 | 138 | 34 | 9,686 | 1 | 1,224 | 17 | 14 |
| Experts Dispatched | New | 859 | 51 | 40 | 45 | 41 | 91 | 1 | 150 | | | 17 | 11 | | 5 | 27 | 4 | 111 | | 199 | 14 | 52 |
| | Ongoing | 239 | 20 | 16 | 5 | 3 | 9 | | 60 | 1 | 7 | 7 | | 2 | | 1 | | 47 | | 50 | | 11 |
| | Total | 1,098 | 71 | 56 | 50 | 44 | 100 | 1 | 210 | 1 | 24 | 18 | | 7 | 27 | 5 | | 158 | | 249 | 14 | 63 |
| Members of Study Teams Dispatched | New | 1,279 | 99 | 23 | 140 | 233 | 206 | 1 | 154 | 1 | 12 | 20 | 15 | 5 | 136 | 11 | | 106 | | 64 | | 53 |
| | Ongoing | 171 | 19 | | 21 | 51 | 24 | | 20 | | 3 | 7 | | | | | | 9 | | 6 | | 11 |
| | Total | 1,450 | 118 | 23 | 161 | 284 | 230 | 1 | 174 | 1 | 15 | 27 | 15 | 5 | 136 | 11 | | 115 | | 70 | | 64 |
| General Volunteers Dispatched | New | 661 | 1 | 51 | 4 | 1 | 3 | | 185 | 10 | 3 | 3 | | 24 | | | 1 | 225 | 27 | 86 | 23 | 14 |
| | Ongoing | 897 | 2 | 62 | 4 | 1 | 16 | 5 | 194 | 20 | 12 | 4 | | 41 | | 6 | 296 | 34 | 160 | 24 | 16 | |
| | Total | 1,558 | 3 | 113 | 8 | 2 | 19 | 5 | 379 | 30 | 15 | 7 | | 65 | | 7 | 521 | 61 | 246 | 47 | 30 | |
| Other Volunteers Dispatched | New | 39 | | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | 1 | 10 | | 2 | | 5 | | 2 | | 1 |
| | Ongoing | 29 | | 4 | 2 | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | | 9 | 1 | | | 6 | | 1 | | 1 |
| | Total | 68 | | 9 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 1 | | | 1 | 19 | 1 | 2 | | 11 | | 3 | | 2 |
| 4-6. Europe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training Participants | New | 389 | 20 | 75 | 11 | 13 | 20 | 6 | 27 | 3 | | 3 | 5 | 39 | 15 | 24 | 11 | 84 | 5 | 20 | 7 | 1 |
| | Ongoing | 26 | 6 | 13 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | |
| | Total | 415 | 26 | 88 | 11 | 14 | 20 | 6 | 28 | 3 | | 4 | 5 | 39 | 15 | 24 | 11 | 86 | 7 | 20 | 7 | 1 |
| Experts Dispatched | New | 57 | 2 | 10 | | | 4 | | 15 | | | 6 | | 5 | | | | 10 | 1 | | | 4 |
| | Ongoing | 16 | 2 | 4 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | 4 |
| | Total | 73 | 4 | 14 | | | 4 | | 17 | | | 6 | | 5 | | 2 | | 12 | 1 | | | 8 |
| Members of Study Teams Dispatched | New | 174 | | 3 | 9 | 5 | 14 | | 2 | | | | 23 | 1 | 60 | 4 | 1 | 21 | | 21 | | 10 |
| | Ongoing | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | Total | 175 | | 3 | 9 | 5 | 14 | | 2 | | | | 23 | 1 | 60 | 4 | 1 | 21 | | 21 | | 11 |
| Other Volunteers Dispatched | New | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| | Total | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| 4-7. International Organizations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training Participants | New | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| | Total | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| Experts Dispatched | Ongoing | 2 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 2 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Volunteers Dispatched | New | 10 | | 4 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 3 |
| | Ongoing | 22 | | 3 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 13 |
| | Total | 32 | | 7 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 16 |
| 4-8. Worldwide | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Experts Dispatched | New | 34 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29 | | | | 5 |
| | Ongoing | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| | Total | 36 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29 | | | | 7 |
| Members of Study Teams Dispatched | New | 329 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 1 | | 17 | | | | | 71 | | | | 2 | | | | 210 |
| | Ongoing | 27 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 |
| | Total | 356 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 1 | | 17 | | | | | 71 | | | | 2 | | | | 235 |

5. Sectoral Distribution of Technical Cooperation Projects

(Unit: ¥100 million, %)

| Sector | Planning/Administration | | Public Works/Utilities | | | | Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|
| | Type of Cooperation | Development Planning | Administration | Public Utilities | Transport/Traffic | Social Infrastructure | Communications/Broadcasting | Agriculture | Animal Industry | Forestry | Fisheries |
| New | Number | 2 | 27 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 20 | | 3 | 3 |
| | Amount | 0.86 | 7.43 | 0.05 | 3.15 | 5.69 | 0.58 | 5.97 | 0.00 | 1.04 | 0.60 |
| | Rate | 2 | 24 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 17 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Ongoing | Number | 14 | 97 | 30 | 33 | 26 | 8 | 84 | 14 | 20 | 17 |
| | Amount | 9.96 | 53.13 | 24.69 | 16.60 | 17.00 | 3.08 | 47.30 | 6.96 | 10.75 | 6.78 |
| | Rate | 2 | 17 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 15 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Total | Number | 16 | 124 | 31 | 39 | 34 | 10 | 104 | 14 | 23 | 20 |
| | Amount | 10.83 | 60.55 | 24.74 | 19.76 | 22.70 | 3.66 | 53.27 | 6.96 | 11.80 | 7.38 |
| | Rate | 2 | 18 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 3 |

| Sector | Mining/Industry | | Energy | Business/Tourism | | Human Resources | Health/Medical Care | Welfare | Others | Total |
|---------|---------------------|--------|--------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Type of Cooperation | Mining | | Industry | Business/Trade | | | | | |
| New | Number | | 3 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 12 | 15 | 2 | 115 |
| | Amount | 0.00 | 0.87 | 0.12 | 3.32 | 0.56 | 5.50 | 5.58 | 1.10 | 42.43 |
| | Rate | 0 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 13 | 2 | 100 |
| Ongoing | Number | 1 | 11 | 8 | 17 | 6 | 75 | 90 | 18 | 570 |
| | Amount | 0.30 | 4.75 | 4.24 | 6.67 | 2.81 | 67.35 | 49.89 | 6.58 | 339.27 |
| | Rate | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 16 | 3 | 100 |
| Total | Number | 1 | 14 | 9 | 26 | 7 | 87 | 105 | 20 | 685 |
| | Amount | 0.30 | 5.62 | 4.37 | 9.99 | 3.38 | 72.85 | 55.47 | 7.68 | 381.70 |
| | Rate | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 15 | 3 | 100 |

Notes: •Projects for which contracts for Record of Discussions (RD) were concluded in FY2009 are classified as New and projects for which contracts for RD were concluded in or before FY2008 are classified as Ongoing. (Based on the 2009 JICA Annual Report Criteria.)

•Technical Cooperation Projects only (excluding science and technology projects, development plan survey-type Technological Cooperation, and development plan survey-type Technological Cooperation carried out through commissioned expenditures).

•Disbursement results: Amount disbursed in FY2009 (includes budget for the current year and amount carried forward).

•In some cases numbers do not correspond to the sum total figures because of rounding.

6. Sectoral Distribution of (New) Grant Aid Projects

(Unit: ¥100 million, %)

| Sector | | FY2009 | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------|-----------|
| | | Number | Share |
| Electric Power | Electric Power | 2 | 20.03 |
| | New/Renewable Energy | 22 | 132.90 |
| | Total | 24 | 152.93 |
| Transportation | Roads | 13 | 72.92 |
| | Land Transportation | 2 | 8.41 |
| | General Transportation | 11 | 31.18 |
| | Aviation/Airports | 1 | 0.56 |
| | Weather/Earthquakes | 1 | 7.45 |
| | Total | 28 | 120.52 |
| Telecommunications/Broadcasting | Broadcasting | 1 | 9.25 |
| Agriculture Engineering | Agriculture Engineering | 1 | 0.45 |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries | Agricultural Machines | 1 | 5.97 |
| | Fisheries | 5 | 55.53 |
| | Assistance to Increase Food Production | 11 | 39.68 |
| | Food Aid | 38 | 229.30 |
| | Forestry Preservation | 2 | 5.02 |
| | Total | 57 | 335.50 |
| Mining and Manufacturing | | 0 | 0 |
| Social Services | Water Supply | 11 | 79.39 |
| | Water Resource Development | 14 | 54.14 |
| | Education | 4 | 14.59 |
| | Basic Education | 6 | 34.15 |
| | Secondary Education | 1 | 10.15 |
| | Higher Education | 7 | 13.21 |
| | Health and Medical Care | 27 | 102.53 |
| | Basic Health | 1 | 1.37 |
| | Welfare | 2 | 3.33 |
| | Infrastructure | 2 | 1.52 |
| | Administration | 1 | 11.76 |
| | Culture | 20 | 14.515 |
| | Rivers and Sand Erosion Control | 2 | 14.96 |
| | Urban Health | 1 | 9.85 |
| | Disaster Aid | 1 | 5.81 |
| Total | 100 | 371.275 | |
| Others | | 6 | 30.47 |
| Grand Total | | 217 | 1,020.395 |

7. Overview of Loan Aid (Data from the Previous Five Years)

(Unit: ¥100 million, %)

| | | FY2005 | | | FY2006 | | | FY2007 | | | FY2008 | | | FY2009 | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|
| | | Number | Total | Share | Number | Total | Share | Number | Total | Share | Number | Total | Share | Number | Total | Share |
| ODA Loan | Asia | 39 | 4,754 | 83 | 61 | 6,440 | 84 | 40 | 6,259 | 70 | 37 | 7,025 | 76 | 43 | 6,472 | 67 |
| | Pacific | | | | | | | 1 | 46 | 1 | | | | 1 | 83 | 1 |
| | North and Latin America | 3 | 438 | 8 | 1 | 60 | 1 | 1 | 194 | 2 | 4 | 166 | 2 | 3 | 293 | 3 |
| | Middle East | 7 | 497 | 9 | 9 | 743 | 10 | 12 | 2,147 | 24 | 7 | 1,181 | 13 | 7 | 1,552 | 16 |
| | Africa | 1 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 279 | 4 | 4 | 367 | 4 | 3 | 121 | 1 | 5 | 463 | 5 |
| | Europe | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 481 | 5 | 3 | 813 | 8 |
| | International Organizations, etc. | | | | 1 | 115 | 2 | | | | 1 | 321 | 4 | | | |
| | Others | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 50 | 5,698 | 100 | 77 | 7,637 | 100 | 58 | 9,012 | 100 | 54 | 9,294 | 100 | 62 | 9,676 | 100 |
| | | Disbursements | | 6,576 | | | 6,067 | | | 6,839 | | | 7,143 | | | 7,450 |
| | Repayments | | 5,027 | | | 6,186 | | | 6,601 | | | 6,798 | | | 6,417 | |
| | Outstanding | | 114,247 | | | 113,748 | | | 113,837 | | | 113,828 | | | 114,809 | |
| Private-Sector Investment Finance | Commitments | - | - | | - | - | | - | - | | - | - | | - | - | |
| | Disbursements | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 0 | | | 3 | | | 1 | |
| | Recovered | | 11 | | | 88 | | | 200 | | | 8 | | | 327 | |
| | Outstanding | | 1,570 | | | 1,437 | | | 1,380 | | | 1,372 | | | 1,279 | |

Notes: •On a geographical regional classification basis and with regard to ODA Loan data prior to FY2007 in this Annual Report, Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia have been included in figures for Africa (North of Sahara), while Turkey has been included in figures for the Middle East. Therefore, some figures do not correspond to figures by region prior to FY2007 shown in this table.
 •The total number of loan commitments in FY2007 and FY2008 does not include the commitments to provide additional loans to one project while the total amount includes this total loan commitment of ¥17,100 million in FY2007 and ¥10,500 million in FY2008.
 •Advanced redemptions (the amount redeemed during the relevant fiscal year out of the amount originally scheduled for redemption in the following fiscal year or thereafter) for each year were as follows: FY2005: ¥105,000 million; FY2006: ¥70,500 million; FY2007: ¥74,600 million; FY2008: ¥67,200 million; FY2009: ¥3,600 million.
 •The Loan Outstanding data for FY2008 and FY2009 shows the managed credits and was calculated using a different method than figures calculated based on the Accounting Standards for Incorporated Administrative Agency.
 •In some cases numbers do not correspond to the sum total figures because of rounding.

8. Sectoral Distribution of ODA Loan

(Unit: ¥100 million, %)

| Sector | | FY2008 | | | FY2009 | | | Accumulated | | |
|--|---|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------------|---------|-------|
| | | Number | Total | Share | Number | Total | Share | Number | Total | Share |
| Electric Power and Gas | Multipurpose Dams | 1 | 61 | 0.7 | | | | 61 | 2,738 | 1.0 |
| | Power Plants | 2 | 421 | 4.5 | 8 | 1,551 | 16.0 | 370 | 41,431 | 15.6 |
| | Transmission Lines and Distribution Systems | 7 | 560 | 6.0 | 3 | 419 | 4.3 | 149 | 11,336 | 4.3 |
| | Gas | | | | | | | 16 | 2,648 | 1.0 |
| | Others | 2 | 63 | 0.7 | | | | 13 | 608 | 0.2 |
| | Subtotal | 12 | 1,105 | 11.9 | 11 | 1,970 | 20.4 | 609 | 58,761 | 22.2 |
| Transportation | Roads | 6 | 944 | 10.2 | 9 | 685 | 7.1 | 270 | 23,338 | 8.8 |
| | Bridges | 2 | 257 | 2.8 | 2 | 57 | 0.6 | 65 | 4,303 | 1.6 |
| | Railways | 5 | 2,254 | 24.2 | 7 | 2,562 | 26.5 | 218 | 28,587 | 10.8 |
| | Airports | 1 | 288 | 3.1 | 1 | 126 | 1.3 | 71 | 8,821 | 3.3 |
| | Ports | 1 | 369 | 4.0 | 1 | 72 | 0.7 | 136 | 9,749 | 3.7 |
| | Marine Transportation | | | | | | | 47 | 2,211 | 0.8 |
| | Others | | | | 1 | 304 | 3.1 | 18 | 1,354 | 0.5 |
| | Subtotal | 15 | 4,112 | 44.2 | 21 | 3,805 | 39.3 | 825 | 78,363 | 29.6 |
| Telecommunications | Telecommunications | | | | | | | 175 | 9,092 | 3.4 |
| | Broadcasting | | | | | | | 24 | 1,009 | 0.4 |
| | Others | | | | | | | 1 | 19 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | | | | | | | 200 | 10,119 | 3.8 |
| Irrigation and Flood Control | 2 | 189 | 2.0 | 1 | 31 | 0.3 | 236 | 13,753 | 5.2 | |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Industry | Agriculture | | | | 1 | 146 | 1.5 | 92 | 6,140 | 2.3 |
| | Forestry | 1 | 52 | 0.6 | 1 | 54 | 0.6 | 36 | 3,036 | 1.1 |
| | Fisheries | | | | | | | 19 | 454 | 0.2 |
| | Farming | | | | | | | | | |
| | Subtotal | 1 | 52 | 0.6 | 2 | 200 | 2.1 | 147 | 9,631 | 3.6 |
| Mining and Manufacturing | Mining | | | | | | | 55 | 1,921 | 0.7 |
| | Manufacturing | 1 | 300 | 3.2 | 3 | 231 | 2.4 | 173 | 16,103 | 6.1 |
| | Others | | | | | | | 3 | 70 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | 1 | 300 | 3.2 | 3 | 231 | 2.4 | 231 | 18,094 | 6.8 |
| Social Services | Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation | 13 | 2,239 | 24.1 | 12 | 1,810 | 18.7 | 255 | 23,950 | 9.0 |
| | Education | 1 | 57 | 0.6 | | | | 77 | 4,756 | 1.8 |
| | Public Health and Medicine | | | | | | | 29 | 1,178 | 0.4 |
| | Tourism | | | | | | | 17 | 1,214 | 0.5 |
| | Urban/Rural Community Infrastructure | 1 | 26 | 0.3 | 2 | 322 | 3.3 | 49 | 4,214 | 1.6 |
| | Strengthening of Administrative Management | | | | | | | 16 | 660 | 0.2 |
| | Environmental Conservation in Multisector | | | | | | | 43 | 2,810 | 1.1 |
| | Others | 2 | 286 | 3.1 | | | | 5 | 801 | 0.3 |
| | Subtotal | 17 | 2,608 | 28.1 | 14 | 2,132 | 22.0 | 491 | 39,582 | 14.9 |
| Commodity Loans | 5 | 606 | 6.5 | 10 | 1,308 | 13.5 | 266 | 35,639 | 13.4 | |
| Others | 1 | 321 | 3.5 | | | | 14 | 1,183 | 0.4 | |
| | Grand Total | 54* | 9,294 | 100.0 | 62 | 9,676 | 100.0 | 3,019 | 265,125 | 100.0 |
| Rescheduling | | | | 2 | 45 | | 205 | 20,882 | | |

Notes: •There were no commitments for Private-Sector Investment Finance in FY2008 and FY2009.
 •The total number of loan commitments in FY2008 does not include the commitments to provide additional loans to one project while the total amount includes this total loan commitment of ¥10,500 million.

9. Geographical Distribution of ODA Loan (FY2009)

(Unit: Cases, ¥1 billion)

| Region/Country | | Commitments | | Disbursements | Repayments | Outstanding | Accumulated | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------|---------------|------------|-------------|-------------|----------|---------|
| | | Number | Total | Total | Total | Total | Number | Total | |
| Asia | Southeast Asia | Cambodia | 1 | 7.2 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 9.4 | 11 | 31.1 |
| | | Indonesia | 4 | 50.0 | 107.9 | 171.2 | 2,175.2 | 663 | 4,440.9 |
| | | Laos | 1 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 11.4 | 8 | 18.9 |
| | | Malaysia | | | 16.2 | 15.5 | 283.9 | 74 | 917.1 |
| | | Myanmar | | | | | 273.5 | 67 | 410.0 |
| | | Philippines | 4 | 68.0 | 70.2 | 64.4 | 1,009.6 | 272 | 2,148.4 |
| | | Singapore | | | | | | 2 | 1.2 |
| | | Thailand | 1 | 4.5 | 10.7 | 28.4 | 510.5 | 240 | 2,140.5 |
| | | Viet Nam | 12 | 145.6 | 129.2 | 24.2 | 768.3 | 141 | 1,506.1 |
| | Subtotal | 23 | 276.8 | 337.8 | 304.1 | 5,041.8 | 1,478 | 11,614.1 | |
| | East Asia | China | | | 73.6 | 101.3 | 1,832.5 | 369 | 3,359.7 |
| | | Mongolia | 1 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 33.8 | 11 | 70.8 |
| | | Republic of Korea | | | | 3.6 | 9.6 | 92 | 596.2 |
| | | Others | | | | | | 5 | 12.5 |
| | Subtotal | 1 | 2.9 | 76.9 | 106.4 | 1,875.9 | 477 | 4,039.3 | |
| | South Asia | Afghanistan | | | | | | 1 | 0.7 |
| | | Bangladesh | 4 | 38.8 | 7.9 | 9.5 | 163.3 | 84 | 714.1 |
| | | Bhutan | | | 0.9 | | 1.0 | 1 | 3.6 |
| | | India | 7 | 218.2 | 129.2 | 65.8 | 1,307.4 | 217 | 3,116.8 |
| | | Maldives | | | 1.0 | | 1.2 | 1 | 2.7 |
| | | Nepal | | | 0.0 | 0.9 | 14.7 | 9 | 63.5 |
| | | Pakistan | 1 | 23.3 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 552.7 | 80 | 773.8 |
| | | Sri Lanka | 5 | 36.7 | 29.2 | 24.7 | 347.8 | 115 | 765.3 |
| | Subtotal | 17 | 317.0 | 170.9 | 104.3 | 2,388.1 | 508 | 5,440.6 | |
| | Central Asia and the Caucasus | Armenia | | | 9.9 | 0.3 | 27.3 | 2 | 31.8 |
| | | Azerbaijan | 1 | 32.9 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 37.5 | 4 | 101.2 |
| | | Georgia | 1 | 17.7 | | 0.3 | 4.9 | 2 | 23.1 |
| | | Kazakhstan | | | 4.0 | 2.5 | 77.1 | 5 | 88.8 |
| | | Kyrgyz Republic | | | | 0.0 | 27.8 | 6 | 25.7 |
| Turkmenistan | | | | | 0.2 | 3.9 | 1 | 4.5 | |
| Uzbekistan | | | | 1.5 | 2.0 | 62.0 | 8 | 97.6 | |
| Subtotal | 2 | 50.6 | 15.4 | 6.2 | 240.6 | 28 | 372.5 | | |
| Total | 43 | 647.2 | 601.0 | 521.0 | 9,546.4 | 2,491 | 21,466.5 | | |
| Pacific | Fiji | | | | 0.1 | 1.6 | 1 | 2.3 | |
| | Papua New Guinea | 1 | 8.3 | | 1.6 | 22.6 | 15 | 70.4 | |
| | Samoa | | | 0.1 | | 0.2 | 1 | 4.6 | |
| | Subtotal | 1 | 8.3 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 24.4 | 17 | 77.3 | |
| North America and Latin America | Central America and the Caribbean | Costa Rica | | | 6.7 | 1.0 | 15.5 | 5 | 59.4 |
| | | Dominican Republic | | | | 1.0 | 10.7 | 4 | 31.6 |
| | | El Salvador | | | 0.0 | 1.8 | 28.0 | 5 | 39.2 |
| | | Guatemala | | | 1.7 | 0.9 | 16.4 | 5 | 26.8 |
| | | Honduras | | | | | | 6 | 34.8 |
| | | Jamaica | | | 0.9 | 1.8 | 15.4 | 9 | 53.4 |
| | | Mexico | | | 0.7 | 5.4 | 41.8 | 9 | 205.4 |
| | | Nicaragua | | | | | | 3 | 21.1 |
| | Panama | | | 3.8 | 0.7 | 9.0 | 2 | 32.3 | |
| | Subtotal | | | 13.8 | 12.5 | 136.8 | 48 | 504.0 | |
| | South America | Argentina | | | | | 4.7 | 1 | 8.2 |
| | | Bolivia | | | | | | 7 | 47.0 |
| | | Brazil | 1 | 14.4 | 1.1 | 8.7 | 102.8 | 16 | 255.9 |
| | | Chile | | | | | | 3 | 24.4 |
| | | Colombia | | | | 1.7 | 4.2 | 4 | 46.6 |
| | | Ecuador | | | | 2.3 | 15.8 | 7 | 63.8 |
| | | Paraguay | | | 5.5 | 4.2 | 39.7 | 15 | 132.1 |
| | | Peru | 2 | 14.9 | 17.0 | 13.9 | 185.0 | 39 | 373.4 |
| | | Uruguay | | | | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1 | 7.2 |
| Subtotal | | 3 | 29.3 | 23.6 | 31.0 | 353.2 | 93 | 958.5 | |
| Total | | 3 | 29.3 | 37.4 | 43.5 | 490.0 | 141 | 1,462.5 | |
| Middle East | Algeria | | | 0.4 | | 0.6 | 8 | 13.9 | |
| | Egypt | 1 | 38.9 | 11.1 | 16.2 | 303.2 | 49 | 501.6 | |
| | Iran | | | | 2.5 | 24.1 | 2 | 46.1 | |
| | Iraq | 3 | 87.8 | 4.0 | | 4.4 | 15 | 364.6 | |
| | Jordan | | | 0.3 | 9.6 | 122.8 | 17 | 190.5 | |
| | Lebanon | | | 1.4 | 0.7 | 5.5 | 1 | 13.0 | |
| | Morocco | 2 | 23.9 | 15.0 | 4.2 | 107.0 | 31 | 246.8 | |
| | Syria | | | | 7.0 | 58.6 | 4 | 138.6 | |
| | Tunisia | 1 | 4.6 | 8.5 | 6.3 | 81.0 | 36 | 224.0 | |
| | Yemen | | | | 0.2 | 24.3 | 5 | 49.3 | |
| Total | 7 | 155.2 | 40.7 | 46.6 | 731.6 | 168 | 1,788.5 | | |

(Unit: Cases, ¥1 billion)

| Region/Country | Commitments | | Disbursements | Repayments | Outstanding | Accumulated | | |
|---|---|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|-------|
| | Number | Total | Total | Total | Total | Number | Total | |
| Africa | Benin | | | | | 1 | 3.8 | |
| | Botswana | | | 0.5 | 4.4 | 4 | 13.2 | |
| | Burundi | | | | | 2 | 3.3 | |
| | Cameroon | | | | | 3 | 14.1 | |
| | Cape Verde | | | 0.2 | | 1 | 4.5 | |
| | Central African Republic | | | | | 1 | 0.6 | |
| | Cote d'Ivoire | | | | | 2 | 12.2 | |
| | Democratic Republic of Congo | | | | | 2 | 35.6 | |
| | Ethiopia | | | | | 2 | 3.7 | |
| | Ghana | | | | | 17 | 125.1 | |
| | Guinea | | | | | 4 | 16.0 | |
| | Kenya | 1 | 29.5 | 1.5 | 6.8 | 106.6 | 33 | 240.5 |
| | Liberia | | | | | 3.7 | 1 | 4.0 |
| | Madagascar | | | | | | 5 | 10.7 |
| | Malawi | | | | | | 8 | 33.1 |
| | Mali | | | | | | 2 | 8.7 |
| | Mauritania | | | | | | 3 | 11.1 |
| | Mauritius | | | | 0.3 | 3.9 | 3 | 9.1 |
| | Mozambique | 1 | 6.0 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 2 | 9.3 |
| | Namibia | | | 3.6 | | 4.8 | 1 | 10.1 |
| | Niger | | | | | | 1 | 3.2 |
| | Nigeria | | | | | | 3 | 55.1 |
| | Rwanda | | | | | | 3 | 4.6 |
| | Senegal | | | 0.4 | | 0.8 | 4 | 15.5 |
| | Sierra Leone | | | | | | 1 | 2.0 |
| | Somalia | | | | | 6.5 | 2 | 6.5 |
| South Africa | | | | 0.1 | 1.1 | 3 | 14.1 | |
| Sudan | | | | | 8.1 | 4 | 10.5 | |
| Swaziland | | | | | 4.4 | 1 | 4.4 | |
| Tanzania | 1 | 2.0 | 3.0 | | 9.5 | 13 | 33.5 | |
| Togo | | | | | 9.6 | 3 | 9.3 | |
| Uganda | 2 | 8.8 | 0.7 | | 1.3 | 4 | 18.5 | |
| Zambia | | | | | | 7 | 43.6 | |
| Zimbabwe | | | | | 19.8 | 6 | 38.1 | |
| Total | 5 | 46.3 | 9.3 | 7.6 | 288.1 | 152 | 827.6 | |
| Europe | Albania | | 0.1 | 0.3 | 5.5 | 4 | 18.1 | |
| | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 1 | 12.6 | | 0.1 | 3.9 | 2 | 16.7 |
| | Bulgaria | | | 3.1 | 1.0 | 30.4 | 6 | 77.0 |
| | Hungary | | | | | | 1 | 4.9 |
| | Poland | | | | 1.2 | 5.8 | 1 | 21.4 |
| | Romania | 1 | 41.9 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 47.0 | 5 | 118.2 |
| | Slovakia | | | | 0.6 | 8.5 | 1 | 11.1 |
| | The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | | | 2.1 | | 6.7 | 1 | 9.7 |
| | Turkey | 1 | 26.8 | 38.3 | 17.3 | 242.9 | 26 | 550.1 |
| | Ukraine | | | 5.6 | | 6.1 | 1 | 19.1 |
| Total | 3 | 81.3 | 54.3 | 21.4 | 356.9 | 48 | 846.4 | |
| International Organizations, etc. Total | | | 2.1 | | 43.6 | 2 | 43.6 | |
| Grand Total | 62 | 967.6 | 745.0 | 641.7 | 11,480.9 | 3,019 | 26,512.5 | |

Notes: •The total number of loan commitments in FY2009 does not include the commitments to provide additional loans to one project while the total amount includes this total loan commitment of ¥10,500 million.

•Amounts are rounded to the nearest billion yen. Any amount under ¥1 billion is indicated as "0". Blank spaces indicate that no actual amount has been allocated.

•Outstanding data show the managed credits and are calculated using a different method than figures calculated based on the Accounting Standards for Incorporated Administrative Agency.

10-1. Debt Rescheduling Based on Paris Club Agreements (FY2009)

(Unit: ¥1 million)

| Country | Date of Paris Club Agreement | Date JICA Signed Rescheduling Agreement | Rescheduled Amount |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Togo | 2008.06.12 | 2009.10.21 | 4,230 |
| Central African Republic | 2007.04.20 | 2009.07.28 | 259 |
| Total | | | 4,489 |

10-2. Debt Cancellation (FY2009)

(Unit: ¥1 million)

| Country | Debt Cancellation Amount |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Burundi | 3,390 |
| Central African Republic | 539 |
| Togo | 133 |
| Sudan | 2,791 |
| Total | 6,853 |

11-1. Principal Contractors under ODA Loan (FY2009/Goods and Services/Contract Amount: over ¥1 billion)

| Country | Project Name | Date of Loan Agreement | Contract Amount (¥1 million) | Contractors |
|------------|--|------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Bangladesh | GRID SUBSTATIONS & ASSOCIATED TRANSMISSION LINES | 2006.06.29 | 1,414 | HYOSUNG CORPORATION (Republic of Korea) |
| Bangladesh | GRID SUBSTATIONS & ASSOCIATED TRANSMISSION LINES | 2006.06.29 | 1,727 | CHINA NATIONAL ELECTRIC WIRE & CABLE IMP./EXP. CORPORATION (China)/JIANGSU ETERN (China) |
| Bangladesh | GRID SUBSTATIONS & ASSOCIATED TRANSMISSION LINES | 2006.06.29 | 2,074 | ABB LIMITED (India)/ENERGYPAC ENGINEERING LTD. (Bangladesh) |
| Cambodia | SIHANOUKVILLE PORT SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT | 2008.03.31 | 3,131 | DAIHO CORPORATION (Japan) |
| China | SHAANXI WATER ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (XI'AN) | 2005.03.30 | 1,796 | MERIT TECHNOLOGIES INC. (United States of America) |
| China | SHAANXI WATER ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (XI'AN) | 2005.03.30 | 1,093 | CHINA NATIONAL GENERAL MACHINERY ENGINEERING CORP. (China) |
| China | NANYANG CITY ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT | 2007.12.21 | 1,093 | BEIJING ZHONGHUI UNITED ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CO., LTD. (China) |
| China | LANZHOU CITY ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT | 2007.12.21 | 1,021 | JIANGSU SAINTY MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP.LTD. (China) |
| India | BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE PROJECT (II-1) | 2005.03.31 | 7,421 | NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED (India) |
| India | BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE PROJECT (II-1) | 2005.03.31 | 3,230 | SUBHASH PROJECTS AND MARKETING LIMITED (India) |
| India | BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE PROJECT (II-1) | 2005.03.31 | 4,026 | LARSEN & TOUBRO LIMITED (India) |
| India | BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE PROJECT (II-1) | 2005.03.31 | 3,693 | BHOORATHNAM CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED (India)/TAHER ALI INDUSTRIES AND PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED (India)/CHINA RAILWAY SHISIJU GROUP CORPORATION (China) |
| India | BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE PROJECT (II-1) | 2005.03.31 | 6,038 | GAMMON INDIA LIMITED (India)/PRATIBHA INDUSTRIES LIMITED (India) |
| India | BANGALORE METRO RAIL PROJECT | 2006.03.31 | 1,395 | SAMSUNG SDS COMPANY LIMITED (Republic of Korea)/KALINDEE RAIL NIRMAN (ENGINEERS) LIMITED (India) |
| India | BANGALORE METRO RAIL PROJECT | 2006.03.31 | 11,666 | ALSTOM TRANSPORT SA (France)/ALSTOM PROJECTS INDIA LIMITED (India)/THALES SECURITY SOLUTIONS AND SERVICES, SA (Portugal)/SUMITOMO CORPORATION (Japan) |
| India | BANGALORE METRO RAIL PROJECT | 2006.03.31 | 19,779 | CONTINENTAL ENGINEERING CORPORATION (Taiwan)/SOMA ENTERPRISE LIMITED (India)/CEC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED (India) |
| India | BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE PROJECT (II-2) | 2006.03.31 | 1,267 | IVRCL INFRASTRUCTURES AND PROJECTS LIMITED (India) |
| India | BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE PROJECT (II-2) | 2006.03.31 | 1,574 | IVRCL INFRASTRUCTURES AND PROJECTS LIMITED (India) |
| India | TRANSMISSION SYSTEM MODERNIZATION PROJECT IN HYDERABAD | 2007.03.30 | 1,476 | INDU PROJECTS LIMITED (India) |
| India | TRANSMISSION SYSTEM MODERNIZATION PROJECT IN HYDERABAD | 2007.03.30 | 7,240 | INDU PROJECTS LIMITED (India) |
| India | MAHARASHTRA TRANSMISSION SYSTEM PROJECT | 2007.09.14 | 1,621 | VIJAI ELECTRICALS LIMITED (India) |
| India | MAHARASHTRA TRANSMISSION SYSTEM PROJECT | 2007.09.14 | 1,653 | VOLTAMP TRANSFORMERS LIMITED (India) |
| India | MAHARASHTRA TRANSMISSION SYSTEM PROJECT | 2007.09.14 | 1,097 | BHARAT BIJLEE LIMITED (India) |
| India | MAHARASHTRA TRANSMISSION SYSTEM PROJECT | 2007.09.14 | 2,432 | TRANSFORMERS & RECTIFIERS LTD (India) |
| India | MAHARASHTRA TRANSMISSION SYSTEM PROJECT | 2007.09.14 | 3,644 | VIJAI ELECTRICALS LIMITED (India) |
| India | KOLKATA EAST-WEST METRO PROJECT | 2008.03.10 | 17,896 | ITALIAN-THAI DEVELOPMENT PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED (Thailand) /ITD CEMENTATION INDIA LIMITED (India) |
| India | KOLKATA EAST-WEST METRO PROJECT | 2008.03.10 | 18,605 | TRANSTONNELSTROY LTD. (Russia) / AFCONS INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED (India) |
| India | HARYANA TRANSMISSION SYSTEM PROJECT | 2008.03.10 | 1,457 | K.RAMACHANDRA RAO TRANSMISSION & PROJECTS PVT.LTD. (India)/DEEPAK CABLES (I) LTD. (India) |
| India | HARYANA TRANSMISSION SYSTEM PROJECT | 2008.03.10 | 1,525 | COBRA INSTALACIONES Y SERVICIOS S.A. (Spain) |
| India | HARYANA TRANSMISSION SYSTEM PROJECT | 2008.03.10 | 1,248 | SHREEM CAPACITORS PVT.LTD. (India) |
| India | HOGENAKKAL WATER SUPPLY AND FLUOROSIS MITIGATION PROJECT | 2008.03.10 | 4,669 | IVRCL INFRASTRUCTURES AND PROJECTS LIMITED (India)/CADAGUA (Spain) |
| India | HYDERABAD OUTER RING ROAD PROJECT (PHASE 2) | 2008.11.21 | 5,953 | NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED (India) |
| India | HYDERABAD OUTER RING ROAD PROJECT (PHASE 2) | 2008.11.21 | 6,913 | NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED (India) |
| India | DELHI MASS RAPID TRANSPORT SYSTEM PROJECT PHASE2 (IV) | 2009.03.31 | 3,341 | BOMBARDIER TRANSPORTATION INDIA LIMITED (India)/BOMBARDIER TRANSPORTATION SWEDEN AB (Sweden) |
| Indonesia | RAILWAY DOUBLE TRACKING OF CIKAMPEK-CIREBON PROJ. (2) | 1998.01.28 | 4,085 | TOKYU CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. (Japan)/PT. WIJAYA KARYA (Indonesia) |
| Indonesia | ULUBELU GEOTHERMAL POWER PLANT PROJECT | 2005.03.31 | 16,569 | SUMITOMO CORPORATION (Japan) |
| Indonesia | NORTH JAVA CORRIDOR FLYOVER PROJECT | 2005.03.31 | 1,519 | TOKYU CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. (Japan)/PT. WASKITA KARYA (Indonesia) |
| Indonesia | LOWER SOLO RIVER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (2) | 2005.03.31 | 1,842 | PT. PEMBANGUNAN PERUMAHAN (Indonesia)/PT. WIJAYA KARYA (Indonesia) |
| Indonesia | URGENT DISASTER REDUCTION PROJECT | 2005.03.31 | 1,570 | SHIMIZU CORPORATION (Japan)/PT. WIJAYA KARYA (Indonesia) |
| Indonesia | INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES AND FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROJECT FOR SEMARANG | 2006.03.29 | 2,923 | PT. WASKITA KARYA (Indonesia)/PT. BRANTAS ABIPRAYA (Indonesia)/PT. WIJAYA KARYA (Indonesia) |
| Indonesia | INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES AND FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROJECT FOR SEMARANG | 2006.03.29 | 5,667 | PT. BRANTAS ABIPRAYA (Indonesia)/PT. WASKITA KARYA (Indonesia)/PT. WIJAYA KARYA (Indonesia) |
| Indonesia | INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES AND FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROJECT FOR SEMARANG | 2006.03.29 | 1,532 | PT. ADHI KARYA (Indonesia)/PT. PEMBANGUNAN PERUMAHAN (Indonesia) |
| Indonesia | ACEH RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT | 2007.03.29 | 1,315 | PT. PEMBANGUNAN PERUMAHAN (Indonesia) |

| Country | Project Name | Date of Loan Agreement | Contract Amount (¥1 million) | Contractors |
|-------------|--|------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Indonesia | HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING FACULTY DEVELOPMENT | 2007.03.29 | 4,053 | PT. PEMBANGUNAN PERUMAHAN (Indonesia)/TOCHU CORPORATION (Japan) |
| Indonesia | DENPASAR SEWERAGE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (II) | 2008.03.28 | 1,775 | PT. ADHI KARYA (Indonesia)/PT. WIJAYA KARYA (Indonesia)/PT. WASKITA KARYA (Indonesia) |
| Indonesia | DENPASAR SEWERAGE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (II) | 2008.03.28 | 1,956 | TOA CORPORATION (Japan)/TOKURA CONSTRUCTION CO.,LTD. (Japan)/PT. PEMBANGUNAN PERUMAHAN (Indonesia) |
| Malaysia | PAHANG-SELANGOR RAW WATER TRANSFER PROJECT | 2005.03.31 | 42,948 | SHIMIZU CORPORATION (Japan)/NISHIMATSU CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. (Japan)/UEM BUILDERS BERHAD (Malaysia)/IJM CONSTRUCTION SDN. BHD. (Malaysia) |
| Maldives | MALDIVES TSUNAMI RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT | 2006.07.05 | 1,784 | MT HOJGAARD A/S (Denmark) |
| Philippines | RURAL ROAD NETWORK DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (PHASE III) | 2001.05.30 | 1,550 | CHINA WUYI CO., LTD. (China) |
| Philippines | Pasig Marikina River Channel Improvement Project II | 2007.02.27 | 3,364 | TOYO CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. (Japan) |
| Philippines | Pasig Marikina River Channel Improvement Project II | 2007.02.27 | 4,716 | TOYO CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. (Japan) |
| Philippines | PINATUBO HAZARD URGENT MITIGATION PROJECT (PHASE III) | 2007.12.18 | 1,779 | TOYO CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. (Japan) |
| Sri Lanka | COLOMBO CITY ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT | 2001.12.28 | 2,450 | VISCAS CORPORATION (Japan) |
| Sri Lanka | UPPER KOTMALE HYDRO POWER PROJECT | 2002.03.28 | 1,283 | KINDEN CORPORATION (Japan) |
| Sri Lanka | WATER SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT | 2007.03.28 | 1,561 | NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED (India)/SIERRA CONSTRUCTION PRIVATE LIMITED (Sri Lanka) |
| Sri Lanka | WATER SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT | 2007.03.28 | 1,696 | NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED (India)/SIERRA CONSTRUCTION PRIVATE LIMITED (Sri Lanka) |
| Sri Lanka | WATER SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT | 2007.03.28 | 1,449 | MAGA ENGINEERING (PVT.) LTD. (Sri Lanka) |
| Sri Lanka | GREATER COLOMBO URBAN TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT | 2007.03.28 | 20,307 | CHINA HARBOUR ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED (China) |
| Thailand | MASS TRANSIT SYSTEM PROJECT IN BANGKOK (PURPLE LINE) (I) | 2008.03.31 | 39,820 | TOKYU CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. (Japan)/CH. KARNCHANG PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED (Thailand) |
| Thailand | MASS TRANSIT SYSTEM PROJECT IN BANGKOK (PURPLE LINE) (I) | 2008.03.31 | 36,575 | SINO-THAI ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION PUBLIC CO., LTD. (Thailand) |
| Thailand | MASS TRANSIT SYSTEM PROJECT IN BANGKOK (PURPLE LINE) (I) | 2008.03.31 | 13,914 | ASCONE CONSTRUCTION PUBLIC CO., LTD. (Thailand)/RUAMNAKORN CONSTRUCTION (Thailand) CO., LTD. (Thailand)/POWER LINE ENGINEERING PUBLIC CO., LTD. (Thailand) |
| Viet Nam | NEW NATIONAL HIGHWAY NO.3 AND REGIONAL ROAD NETWORK CONSTRUCTION PROJECT | 2005.03.31 | 8,230 | CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION NO.8 (Viet Nam)/THANG LONG CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION (Viet Nam)/TRUONG SON CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION (Viet Nam)/VIETNAM CONSTRUCTION & IMPORT-EXPORT JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (Viet Nam) |
| Viet Nam | NEW NATIONAL HIGHWAY NO.3 AND REGIONAL ROAD NETWORK CONSTRUCTION PROJECT | 2005.03.31 | 4,602 | THANG LONG CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION (Viet Nam)/CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION NO.8 (Viet Nam) |
| Viet Nam | NEW NATIONAL HIGHWAY NO.3 AND REGIONAL ROAD NETWORK CONSTRUCTION PROJECT | 2005.03.31 | 5,068 | CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION NO.1 (Viet Nam)/THANG LONG CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION (Viet Nam)/CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION NO.8 (Viet Nam) |
| Viet Nam | NEW NATIONAL HIGHWAY NO.3 AND REGIONAL ROAD NETWORK CONSTRUCTION PROJECT | 2005.03.31 | 6,316 | TRUONG SON CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION. (Viet Nam)/VIETNAM CONSTRUCTION & IMPORT-EXPORT JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (Viet Nam) |
| Viet Nam | CAI MEP THI VAI INTERNATIONAL PORT CONSTRUCTION PROJECT | 2005.03.31 | 8,608 | PENTA-OCEAN CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. (Japan)/TOYO CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. (Japan) |
| Viet Nam | NHAT TAN BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (I) | 2006.03.31 | 53,283 | SUMITOMO MITSUI CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. (Japan)/IHI CORPORATION (Japan) |
| Viet Nam | 2ND HANOI DRAINAGE PROJECT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT (I) | 2006.03.31 | 1,358 | KUBOTA CORPORATION (Japan) |
| Viet Nam | 2ND HANOI DRAINAGE PROJECT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT (I) | 2006.03.31 | 1,482 | CIVIL ENGINEERING INCORPORATION NO.18 (Viet Nam) |
| Viet Nam | HANOI-HCMC RAILWAY LINE BRIDGES SAFETY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (II) | 2007.03.30 | 5,450 | TEKKEN CORPORATION (Japan)/YOKOGAWA BRIDGE CORPORATION (Japan)/THANG LONG CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION (Viet Nam)/MARUBENI CORPORATION (Japan) |
| Viet Nam | NORTH-SOUTH EXPRESSWAY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (HCMC-DAU GIAY) | 2008.03.31 | 7,257 | CHINA ROAD AND BRIDGE CORPORATION (China) |
| Viet Nam | NORTH-SOUTH EXPRESSWAY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (HCMC-DAU GIAY) | 2008.03.31 | 6,978 | CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION NO.6 (Viet Nam)/CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION NO.8 (Viet Nam) |
| Viet Nam | NORTH-SOUTH EXPRESSWAY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (HCMC-DAU GIAY) | 2008.03.31 | 5,976 | CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION NO.6 (Viet Nam)/CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION NO.8 (Viet Nam) |
| Viet Nam | NORTH-SOUTH EXPRESSWAY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (HCMC-DAU GIAY) | 2008.03.31 | 9,303 | POSCO ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.(Republic of Korea) |
| Panama | PANAMA CITY AND PANAMA BAY SANITATION PROJECT | 2007.06.25 | 12,179 | CONSTRUTORA NORBERTO ODEBRECHT, S.A. (Brazil) |
| Panama | PANAMA CITY AND PANAMA BAY SANITATION PROJECT | 2007.06.25 | 18,481 | CONSTRUTORA NORBERTO ODEBRECHT, S.A. (Brazil) / DEGEMONT S.A. (France) |
| Peru | PROVINCIAL CITIES WATER SUPPLY & SEWERAGE SYS. IMP. & EXP.PJT | 1999.04.09 | 2,538 | HIDALGO E HIDALGO S.A. (Ecuador)/CONSTRUCCION Y ADMINISTRACION S.A. (Peru) |
| Peru | PROVINCIAL CITIES WATER SUPPLY & SEWERAGE SYS. IMP. & EXP.PJT | 1999.04.09 | 2,898 | ABENGOA PERU S.A. (Peru)/TEYMA URUGUAY S.A. (Uruguay) |
| Iraq | PORT SECTOR REHABILITATION PROJECT | 2008.01.25 | 6,563 | JAN DE NUL N.V. (Belgium) |
| Iraq | ELECTRICITY SECTOR RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT | 2008.01.25 | 8,263 | TOYOTA TSUSHO CORPORATION (Japan) |
| Iraq | ELECTRICITY SECTOR RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT IN KURDISTAN REGION | 2008.06.11 | 1,958 | MATELEC S.A.L. (Lebanon) |
| Iraq | ELECTRICITY SECTOR RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT IN KURDISTAN REGION | 2008.06.11 | 1,833 | MATELEC S.A.L. (Lebanon) |
| Namibia | RUNDU-ELUNDU ROAD UPGRADING PROJECT | 2006.08.09 | 5,933 | RAUBEX (PTY) LTD (South Africa) |
| Namibia | RUNDU-ELUNDU ROAD UPGRADING PROJECT | 2006.08.09 | 5,963 | RAUBEX (PTY) LTD (South Africa) |

11-2. Principal Contractors under ODA Loan (FY2009/Consulting Services/Contract Amount: over ¥100 million)

| Country | Project Name | Date of Loan Agreement | Contract Amount (¥1 million) | Contractors |
|------------|--|------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Bangladesh | DHAKA-CHITTAGONG RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT | 2007.12.11 | 1,787 | CANARAIL CONSULTANTS INC. (Canada)/SMEC INTERNATIONAL PTY LTD. (Australia)/DB INTERNATIONAL GMBH (Germany) |
| Bangladesh | EASTERN BANGLADESH BRIDGE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT | 2009.03.01 | 605 | ORIENTAL CONSULTANTS CO., LTD. (Japan)/CONSULTING ENGINEERING SERVICES (INDIA) PVT. LTD. (India)/DEV CONSULTANTS LIMITED (Bangladesh) |
| Cambodia | SIHANOUKVILLE PORT SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT | 2008.03.31 | 144 | NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD. (Japan)/KEY CONSULTANTS (Cambodia) |
| India | ORISSA INTEGRATED SANITATION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT | 2007.03.30 | 1,096 | TOKYO ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS CO., LTD. (Japan)/EGIS BCEOM INTERNATIONAL (France)/TETRA TECH, INC. (United States of America) |
| India | GOA WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE PROJECT | 2007.09.14 | 1,503 | NIHON SUIDO CONSULTANTS CO., LTD. (Japan)/NJS CONSULTANTS CO., LTD. (Japan)/THE LOUIS BERGER GROUP, INC. (United States of America)/SHAH TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS PVT. LTD. (India) |
| India | UTTAR PRADESH PARTICIPATORY FOREST MANAGEMENT PROJECT | 2008.03.10 | 593 | NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD. (Japan)/NIPPON KOEI INDIA PVT. LTD. (India)/NATURAL RESOURCES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (United Kingdom)/JPS ASSOCIATES PRIVATE LIMITED (India)/NR MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS INDIA PVT. LTD. (India) |
| India | GUWAHATI WATER SUPPLY PROJECT | 2009.03.31 | 1,513 | NIHON SUIDO CONSULTANTS CO., LTD. (Japan)/SHAH TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS PVT. LTD. (India)/THE LOUIS BERGER GROUP, INC. (United States of America) |
| Indonesia | URGENT REHABILITATION PROJECT OF TANJUNG PRIOK PORT | 2004.03.31 | 806 | NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD. (Japan)/JAPAN PORT CONSULTANTS, LTD. (Japan)/PT WIRATMAN & ASSOCIATES (Indonesia)/PT. RAYAKONSULT (Indonesia) |
| Indonesia | JAKARTA MASS RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM PROJECT (E/S) | 2006.11.28 | 988 | NIPPON KOEI CO. LTD (Japan)/JAPAN TRANSPORTATION CONSULTANTS, INC. (Japan)/THE JAPAN ELECTRICAL CONSULTING CO., LTD. (Japan)/KOKEN ARCHITECTS, INC. (Japan)/PT. JAYA CM MANGGALA PRATAMA (Indonesia)/PT.DARDELA YASA GUNA (Indonesia)/PT. INTI DAYA KREASICITRA (Indonesia)/PT. WIRATMAN & ASSOCIATES (Indonesia)/PT. RAYA KONSULT (Indonesia)/PT. LAPI ITB (Indonesia) |
| Indonesia | ACEH RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT | 2007.03.29 | 818 | YACHIYO ENGINEERING CO., LTD. (Japan) |
| Indonesia | ICT UTILIZATION FOR EDUCATIONAL QUALITY ENHANCEMENT IN DIY | 2007.03.29 | 268 | PT. NUSANTARA SECOM INFOTECH (Indonesia)/PT. DUTA ASTAKONA GIRINDA (Indonesia)/PASCO CORPORATION (Japan) |
| Indonesia | NATIONAL GEO-SPATIAL DATA INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT | 2007.03.29 | 205 | ORIENTAL CONSULTANTS CO., LTD. (Japan)/PT. DEMENSI RONAKON (Indonesia) |
| Indonesia | DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD CLASS UNIVERSITY AT UNIV. OF INDONESIA | 2008.03.28 | 1,378 | PT. CAKRA MANGGILINGAN JAYA (Indonesia)/UNICO INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION (Japan)/NIHON SEKKEI INC. (Japan) |
| Indonesia | DENPASAR SEWERAGE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (II) | 2008.03.28 | 676 | YACHIYO ENGINEERING CO., LTD. (Japan) |
| Indonesia | PARTICIPATORY IRRIGATION REHAB. AND IMPROVEMENT MANAGEMENT | 2008.03.28 | 2,172 | NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD. (Japan) |
| Indonesia | DECENTRALIZED IRRIGATION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (II) | 2008.03.28 | 1,272 | EUROCONSULT MOTT MACDONALD B.V., LTD. (Netherlands) |
| Mongolia | NEW ULAANBAATAR INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION PROJECT | 2008.05.01 | 1,921 | AZUSA SEKKEI CO., LTD. (Japan)/ORIENTAL CONSULTANTS CO., LTD. (Japan) |
| Pakistan | PUNJAB IRRIGATION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROJECT | 2008.05.03 | 312 | NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT) LTD. (Pakistan)/HALCROW PAKISTAN (PVT) LTD. (Pakistan)/INTEGRATED CONSULTING SERVICES (PVT) LTD. (Pakistan) |
| Pakistan | RURAL ROADS CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (II) (SINDH) | 2008.05.03 | 540 | KATAHIRA & ENGINEERS INTERNATIONAL (Japan) |
| Sri Lanka | GREATER COLOMBO URBAN TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT | 2007.03.28 | 321 | ORIENTAL CONSULTANTS CO., LTD. (Japan) |
| Sri Lanka | WATER SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (II) | 2008.07.29 | 270 | NJS CONSULTANTS CO., LTD. (Japan) |
| Thailand | MASS TRANSIT SYSTEM PROJECT IN BANGKOK (PURPLE LINE) (I) | 2008.03.31 | 3,353 | ASIAN ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS CORP., LTD. (Thailand)/PCBK INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. (Thailand)/ CHOTICHINDA MOUCHEL CONSULTANTS LTD. (Thailand)/ MAA CONSULTANTS CO., LTD. (Thailand)/ MOH AND ASSOCIATES, INC. (Taiwan)/ D2 CONSULT ASIA CO., LTD. (Thailand)/D2 CONSULT INGENIEURE ZT-GMBH (Austria)/THAI ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS CO., LTD (Thailand)/ WISHAKORN CO., LTD. (Thailand)/ DB INTERNATIONAL GMBH (Germany)/ WISIT ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS CO., LTD. (Thailand) |
| Viet Nam | NORTHERN VIETNAM NATIONAL ROADS TRAFFIC SAFETY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT | 2007.03.30 | 1,057 | ORIENTAL CONSULTANTS CO., LTD. (Japan)/CONSLIA CONSULTANTS (Denmark) |
| Viet Nam | HANOI CITY URBAN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (LINE 1) (E/S) | 2008.03.31 | 4,244 | JAPAN TRANSPORTATION CONSULTANTS, INC. (Japan)/JAPAN RAILWAY TECHNICAL SERVICE (Japan)/JR EAST CONSULTANTS CO., LTD. (Japan)/THE JAPAN ELECTRICAL CONSULTING CO., LTD. (Japan)/KOKEN ARCHITECTS, INC. (Japan)/TRANSPORT INVESTMENT AND CONSTRUCTION CONSULTANT (Viet Nam)/ TRANSPORT ENGINEERING DESIGN JOINT STOCK INC. SOUTH (Viet Nam) |
| Viet Nam | HANOI CITY RING ROAD NO.3 CONSTRUCTION PROJECT | 2008.03.31 | 1,431 | ORIENTAL CONSULTANTS CO., LTD. (Japan)/KATAHIRA & ENGINEERS INTERNATIONAL (Japan) |
| Brazil | SANITATION IMPROVEMENT PRO. FOR BAIXADA SANTISTA METROP. REG | 2004.08.06 | 2,244 | LOGOS ENGENHARIA S.A. (Brazil)/DUCTOR IMPLANTACAO DE PROJETOS S.A. (Brazil)/COBRAPE CIA BRASILEIRA DE PROJETOS E EMPREENDIMENTOS (Brazil)/ CHUO KAIHATSU CORPORATION (Japan) |
| Costa Rica | METROPOLITAN SAN JOSE ENVIRONMENT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT | 2006.03.31 | 1,663 | NJS CONSULTANTS CO.,LTD (Japan)/SOGREAH CONSULTANTS (France) |
| Peru | PROVINCIAL CITIES WATER SUP. & SEWE.SYS. IMP & EXP. PJ (II) | 2000.09.04 | 293 | NIPPON KOEI LAC CO., LTD. (Japan)/NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD. (Japan) |
| Peru | PROVINCIAL CITIES WATER SUP. & SEWE.SYS. IMP & EXP. PJ (II) | 2000.09.04 | 291 | NIPPON JOGESUIDO SEKKEI CO., LTD. (Japan) |
| Peru | WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE IMPROVEMENT AND EXPANSION PROJECT | 2009.03.26 | 969 | NIPPON JOGESUIDO SEKKEI CO., LTD. (Japan) |
| Peru | NORTH LIMA METROPOLI WATER SUPPLY & SEWERAGE OPTIMIZATION (I) | 2009.09.28 | 1,969 | NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD. (Japan)/NIPPON KOEI LAC CO., LTD. (Japan) |
| Peru | ELECTRIC FRONTIER EXPANSION PROJECT (III)-DEPT OF CAJAMARCA | 2009.03.26 | 828 | DESSAU INTERNATIONAL INC. (Canada) |
| Peru | ELECTRIC FRONTIER EXPANSION PROJECT (III)-DEPT OF LORETO | 2009.03.26 | 307 | DESSAU INTERNATIONAL INC. (Canada) |
| Egypt | GRAND EGYPTIAN MUSEUM CONSTRUCTION PROJECT | 2006.05.15 | 4,739 | HILL INTERNATIONAL S.A. SOCIETE ANONYME (United States of America)/EHAF CONSULTING ENGINEERS (Egypt) |

| Country | Project Name | Date of Loan Agreement | Contract Amount (¥1 million) | Contractors |
|----------|---|------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Iraq | AL-MUSSAIB THERMAL POWER PLANT REHABILITATION PROJECT | 2008.01.25 | 2,165 | TOKYO ELECTRIC POWER SERVICES CO., LTD. (Japan) |
| Iraq | SAMAWAH BRIDGES AND ROADS CONSTRUCTION PROJECT | 2008.01.25 | 204 | DPI KONSULT SDN BHD (Malaysia) |
| Iraq | KHOR AL-ZUBAIR FERTILIZER PLANT REHABILITATION PROJECT | 2008.01.25 | 900 | UNICO INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION (Japan) |
| Iraq | ENGINEERING SERVICES FOR BASRAH REFINERY UPGRADING PROJECT | 2008.01.25 | 1,197 | TECHNIP KTI S.P.A (Italy)/UNICO INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION (Japan) |
| Iraq | CRUDE OIL EXPORT FACILITY RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT | 2008.01.25 | 3,527 | JAPAN OIL ENGINEERING CO., LTD. (Japan)/YACHIYO ENGINEERING CO., LTD. (Japan) |
| Iraq | WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT IN KURDISTAN REGION | 2009.03.17 | 1,830 | KHATIB & ALAMI OFFSHORE (Lebanon) |
| Morocco | SEWERAGE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT(II) | 2007.03.30 | 111 | FICHTNER WATER & TRANSPORTATION GMBH (Germany)/NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD. (Japan) |
| Morocco | SEWERAGE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT(II) | 2007.03.30 | 487 | FICHTNER WATER & TRANSPORTATION GMBH (Germany)/NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD. (Japan) |
| Tunisia | PHOTOVOLTAIC RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AND WATER SUPPLY PROJECT | 2005.06.30 | 218 | JAPAN TECHNO CO., LTD. (Japan)/ALCOR (Tunisia) |
| Albania | GREATER TIRANA SEWERAGE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROJECT | 2008.06.30 | 1,030 | TOKYO ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS CO., LTD. (Japan) |
| Bulgaria | NEW CONTAINER TERMINALS DEV PRO AT PORTS OF VARNA & BOURGAS | 2008.08.29 | 2,500 | ORIENTAL CONSULTANTS CO., LTD. (Japan)/MOFFAT & NICHOL (United States of America) |
| Romania | ROAD IMPROVEMENT PROJECT | 1998.02.27 | 169 | EGIS ROMANIA (Romania) |

12-1. Terms and Conditions of ODA Loans (Excluding "Climate Change ODA Loan," Effective from April 1, 2010)

| Category | GNI Per Capita (2008) | Terms | Standard/Option | Interest Rate (%) | Repayment Period (Years) | Grace Period (Years) | Conditions for Procurement | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----|--------|
| Least Developed Countries (LDC) | Low-Income Countries | Minimal Interest Rate "MIRAI" | | 0.01 | 40 | 10 | Untied | | |
| | | General Terms | Standard | 0.70 | 30 | 10 | Untied | | |
| | | | Option 1 | 0.65 | 25 | 7 | | | |
| | | | Option 2 | 0.60 | 20 | 6 | | | |
| | | | Option 3 | 0.55 | 15 | 5 | | | |
| | | | Standard | 0.55 | 40 | 10 | | | |
| | | | Option 1 | 0.45 | 30 | 10 | | | |
| | | Preferential Terms | Option 2 | 0.40 | 20 | 6 | Untied | | |
| | | | Option 3 | 0.30 | 15 | 5 | | | |
| | | | General Terms | Standard | 1.20 | 30 | | 10 | Untied |
| Option 1 | 0.90 | | | 25 | 7 | | | | |
| Option 2 | 0.75 | | | 20 | 6 | | | | |
| Option 3 | 0.65 | | | 15 | 5 | | | | |
| Preferential Terms | Standard | 0.55 | 40 | 10 | Untied | | | | |
| | Option 1 | 0.45 | 30 | 10 | | | | | |
| | Option 2 | 0.40 | 20 | 6 | | | | | |
| | Option 3 | 0.30 | 15 | 5 | | | | | |
| | STEP | Standard | 0.20 | 40 | | 10 | Tied | | |
| | | Option | 0.10 | 30 | | 10 | | | |
| Lower-Middle-Income Countries | US\$976-US\$1,855 | General Terms | Standard | 1.40 | 30 | 10 | Untied | | |
| | | | Option 1 | 0.80 | 20 | 6 | | | |
| | | | Option 2 | 0.70 | 15 | 5 | | | |
| | | Preferential Terms | Standard | 0.65 | 40 | 10 | Untied | | |
| | | | Option 1 | 0.55 | 30 | 10 | | | |
| | | | Option 2 | 0.50 | 20 | 6 | | | |
| | | | Option 3 | 0.40 | 15 | 5 | | | |
| | | | STEP | Standard | 0.20 | 40 | | 10 | Tied |
| | | | | Option | 0.10 | 30 | | 10 | |
| | | Middle-Income Countries | US\$1,856-US\$3,855 | General Terms | Standard | 1.40 | 25 | 7 | Untied |
| Option 1 | 0.95 | | | | 20 | 6 | | | |
| Option 2 | 0.80 | | | | 15 | 5 | | | |
| Preferential Terms | Standard | | | 0.65 | 40 | 10 | Untied | | |
| | Option 1 | | | 0.55 | 30 | 10 | | | |
| | Option 2 | | | 0.50 | 20 | 6 | | | |
| | Option 3 | | | 0.40 | 15 | 5 | | | |
| | STEP | | | Standard | 0.20 | 40 | | 10 | Tied |
| | | | | Option | 0.10 | 30 | | 10 | |
| Upper-Middle-Income Countries | US\$3,856-US\$6,725 | | | General Terms | Standard | 1.70 | 25 | 7 | Untied |
| | | Option 1 | 1.60 | | 20 | 6 | | | |
| | | Option 2 | 1.50 | | 15 | 5 | | | |
| | | Preferential Terms | Standard | 1.20 | 25 | 7 | Untied | | |
| | | | Option 1 | 1.00 | 20 | 6 | | | |
| | | | Option 2 | 0.60 | 15 | 5 | | | |
| Consulting Services | | For consulting services, the interest rate will be 0.01% and the repayment, grace periods and conditions for procurement will be the same as those for main components. | | | | | | | |
| Options for Program Type ODA Loan | | In case of co-financing, it is possible to apply the same repayment terms as co-financer's lending while maintaining the concessionality of ODA loans. For countries complying with ongoing IMF-supported programs or receiving grants from IDA, it is possible to modify the terms and conditions of the Japanese ODA Loan so as to meet the IMF's concessionality criteria. | | | | | | | |

Notes: Special Terms for Economic Partnership (STEP) is set and reconsidered on January 15 each year. This is to ensure tied aid eligibility.

The concessionality level of optional terms does not exceed that of standard terms.

Under the EPSA initiative, loans for projects co-financed with the AfDB are extended using "Preferential Terms," determined for each income category; in the case of low-income LDCs, the terms are MIRAI. A two-step loan extended to the AfDB to cover its sub-loans to private enterprises under the EPSA initiative is extended using such terms and conditions as an interest rate of 0.55% and a repayment period of 40 years with a 10-year grace period.

Irrespective of the country category, the terms applied for disaster recovery assistance projects are MIRAI.

Emergency financial assistance in the form of ODA Loan requires a floating rate (6-month LIBOR for yen) with a fixed term of 15 years (three years).

Terms and Conditions of "Climate Change ODA Loan" (Cool Earth Loan)(Effective from April 1, 2010)

| Category | GNI Per Capita (2008) | Terms | Standard/Option | Interest Rate (%) | Repayment Period (Years) | Grace Period (Years) | Conditions for Procurement |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Least Developed Countries (LDC) | Low-Income Countries | Minimal Interest Rate "MIRAI" | | 0.01 | 40 | 10 | Untied |
| | | Untied | Standard | 0.20 | 40 | 10 | Untied |
| | | | Option 1 | 0.15 | 30 | 10 | Untied |
| | | | Option 2 | 0.10 | 20 | 6 | Untied |
| Low-Income Countries | -US\$975 | Untied | Standard | 0.25 | 40 | 10 | Untied |
| | | | Option 1 | 0.20 | 30 | 10 | Untied |
| | | | Option 2 | 0.15 | 20 | 6 | Untied |
| | | STEP | Option 3 | 0.10 | 15 | 5 | Untied |
| | | | Standard | 0.10 | 40 | 10 | Tied |
| | | | Standard | 0.30 | 40 | 10 | Untied |
| Lower-Middle Income Countries | US\$976-US\$1,855 | Untied | Option 1 | 0.25 | 30 | 10 | Untied |
| | | | Option 2 | 0.20 | 20 | 6 | Untied |
| | | | Option 3 | 0.15 | 15 | 5 | Untied |
| | | STEP | Standard | 0.10 | 40 | 10 | Tied |
| Middle-Income Countries | US\$1,856-US\$3,855 | Untied | Standard | 0.30 | 40 | 10 | Untied |
| | | | Option 1 | 0.25 | 30 | 10 | Untied |
| | | | Option 2 | 0.20 | 20 | 6 | Untied |
| | | | Option 3 | 0.15 | 15 | 5 | Untied |
| | | STEP | Standard | 0.10 | 40 | 10 | Tied |
| Upper-Middle-Income Countries | US\$3,856-US\$6,725 | Untied | Standard | 0.60 | 40 | 10 | Untied |
| | | | Option 1 | 0.50 | 30 | 10 | Untied |
| | | | Option 2 | 0.40 | 20 | 6 | Untied |
| | | | Option 3 | 0.30 | 15 | 5 | Untied |
| Consulting Services | | For consulting services, the interest rate will be 0.01% and the repayment, grace periods and conditions for procurement will be the same as those for main components. | | | | | |

[Reference] Major Economies Classified by Income Category (Classified by the DAC and the World Bank)

| Income Category | 2008 GNI per Capita | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Low-Income Countries | Low-Income Countries | Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanzania, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia |
| | | LDC |
| Low-Income Countries | -US\$975 | Ghana, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe |
| Lower-Middle Income Countries | US\$976-US\$1,855 | Bolivia, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guyana, Honduras, India, Moldova, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka |
| Middle-Income Countries | US\$1,856-US\$3,855 | Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belize, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Morocco, Paraguay, Philippines, Syria, Swaziland, Thailand, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine |
| Upper-Middle-Income Countries | US\$3,856-US\$6,725 | Algeria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Grenada, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Macedonia, Mauritius, Montenegro, Namibia, Panama, Peru, Saint Lucia, Serbia, South Africa, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname |

1. Sectors and Fields Eligible for Preferential Terms

The Global Environment

- (1) Forest conservation, forestation
 - (a) Forest conservation and management
 - (b) Afforestation and reforestation
 - (c) Research for forest resources
 - (d) Others (monitoring system etc.)
- (2) Prevention of pollution
 - (a) Prevention of air pollution

Examples: • Installation of equipment for the prevention of air pollution

 - Rehabilitation of existing power plants contributing to the reduction of air pollution
 - Upgrade and rehabilitation of factories etc.
 - Coal quality selection for the prevention of air pollution
 - (b) Prevention of water pollution

Examples: • Effluent treatment, recycling of water

 - Sludge treatment, residue treatment
 - Relocation of factories for water pollution prevention
 - Treatment facilities for preventing water pollution in harbors etc.
 - Sewage treatment facilities
 - (c) Waste treatment

Example: Collection, processing, disposal of solid waste
- (3) Energy saving and resource conservation

Examples: • Installation of energy saving facilities and equipment

 - Power plants and transmission and distribution lines for energy saving and resource conservation
 - Centralized city heating system
 - Co-generation
- (4) Conservation of the natural environment
 - (a) Protection of wildlife
 - (b) Marine resource research
 - (c) Genetic resource research
 - (d) Conservation of soil
 - (e) Others (research, monitoring)
- (5) New and renewable energy sources

Examples: • Photovoltaic power generation, Utilization of solar thermal energy

 - Wind power generation
 - Utilization of heat and power generation through waste treatment
 - Geothermal power generation
 - Biomass energy
 - Utilization of urban waste heat
 - Fuel cells
 - Utilization of exhaust gas
- (6) Protection of the ozone layer

Examples: • Emission control or collection of CFC etc.

 - Treatment of materials damaging the ozone layer
 - Monitoring
- (7) Marine pollution

Examples: • Machines or vessels for the prevention of marine pollution

 - Measures for preventing marine disposal of wastes
 - Monitoring
- (8) Desertification protection

Examples: • Afforestation, protection of forests

 - Agriculture desertification protection
- (9) Water supply for the prevention of infectious disease and poverty reduction

Human Resource Development Support

- (1) Foreign study or training to Japan
- (2) Expert dispatch from Japan
- (3) Lending to private foreign students in Japan

Small and Medium Sized Enterprises

Low-interest loan facilities for small and medium sized enterprises focusing particularly on smaller sized businesses

Support for Peacebuilding

Projects and programs for humanitarian improvement, restoration and reconstruction in peacebuilding countries and their neighboring nations

[Note]*1 In cases where a part of the project is eligible for preferential terms, preferential terms can be applied to that part.

*2 Hydro-electric power generation with no significant impact on the environment can be categorized as a new and renewable energy only in those cases where it can be confirmed that the project will not create problems as a result of deliberate environmental aspect investigation.

2. In order to assist upper-middle income countries to reduce regional income disparities, projects to develop specified economic and social infrastructure in low-income regions will be funded through ODA Loans. This will be in areas where ODA Loans have been hitherto limited in-principle to environmental, human resource development, and anti-seismic measure projects.

Regarding “ODA Loan Activities for Supporting Africa” announced in May 2010, in view of Japan’s commitments made at TICAD IV, as a time-limited measure up to the end of fiscal 2012, the categories of Agriculture and Rural Development Projects and Regional Infrastructure that contribute to poverty through economic growth have been added as eligible fields for ODA Loan in Africa in addition to the above-mentioned four fields.

3. Special Term for Economic Partnership (STEP)

Overview

The Government of Japan decided to introduce a new ODA loan scheme from July 2002, now called the Special Term for Economic Partnership (STEP), in an effort to raise the visibility of Japan’s ODA among the citizens of recipient countries as well as Japan. These schemes utilize and transfer the cutting-edge technologies and know-how of Japanese firms.

STEP Recipient Countries

Low-Income Countries, Lower-Middle-Income Countries and Middle-Income Countries to which tied aid can be extended under OECD rules (excluding the Least Developed among Less Developed Countries and Upper-Middle-Income Countries)

STEP-Eligible Projects

(1) Outline: Projects eligible for STEP will be limited to those that are in the following sectors and fields; (2), and at the same time, for which Japanese technologies and equipment are substantially utilized.

Sectors and Fields

- Bridges and Tunnels
- Ports
- Airports
- Urban mass transit system
- Oil/Gas transmission and storage facilities
- Urban flood control projects
- Communications/Broadcasting/Public information systems
- Power stations/Power transmission and distribution lines
- Trunk roads/Dams (limited to projects that substantially utilize Japan’s anti-earthquake techniques, ground treatment techniques and fast implementation techniques)
- Environmental Projects (limited to projects that substantially utilize Japan’s air-pollution prevention techniques, water-pollution prevention techniques, waste treatment and recycling techniques and waste heat recycling and utilization techniques)

Interest Rates and Repayment Period

Interest rates and repayment periods are set so as to enable the extension of tied aid under OECD rules, and revised annually on 15 January.

Procurement Conditions

Primary contracts are tied to Japanese firms, while subcontracts are generally untied. Joint ventures with recipient countries are accepted for primary contracts, on condition that the Japanese firm is the leading partner.

Coverage Ratio

ODA loans may be used to finance up to 100% of the total project cost.

Country of Origin Rule

Not less than 30% of the total amount of the principal contract financed with ODA loans must be accounted for by either (a) goods originating from Japan together with services provided by Japanese firms, or (b) goods procured from Japan. See chart below.

| Category | Examples |
|--|---|
| In the case of projects for which advanced technologies and/or know-how of Japanese firms can be identified in services (e.g. construction methods), not only goods but also services must be included in the ratio mentioned. | Tunnels, ports, concrete bridges, trunk roads, dams, sewerage systems, urban underground headrace tunnels, public information systems, hydroelectric power, and geothermal power, etc. |
| In the case of projects, which mainly consist of the installation of goods or plants and their core technologies that can be identified in goods or plants, only goods shall be included in the ratio mentioned. | Communications/broadcasting facilities, wind/solar/thermal power generation, oil/gas transmission and storage facilities, waste treatment sites, waste incineration plants, steel bridges, urban mass transit systems, urban flood control projects, power transmission and distribution line, etc. |

Procurement Audits

The procurement process is audited by a third party after bidding to ensure fairness, utilizing loan funds or JICA research expenses.

Note: Please refer to page 207 for the classification of principal country income levels.

12-2. Tying Status (Commitment Basis)

(Unit: %)

| FY | General Untied | Partially Untied | Bilateral Tied | Tied | Total |
|------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------|-------|
| 2005 | 89.9 | 0.2* | 0.0 | 9.9 | 100.0 |
| 2006 | 91.5 | 1.3** | 0.0 | 7.1 | 100.0 |
| 2007 | 93.2 | 1.4** | 0.1 | 5.3 | 100.0 |
| 2008 | 87.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.6 | 100.0 |
| 2009 | 87.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.7 | 100.0 |

General untied: Procurement conditions with no time limitations for borrowers.

Partially untied: Procurement conditions stipulating that Japan and all countries on the DAC assistance recipient country list (all those listed in Part I and Part II) are eligible source countries.

Bilateral tied: Procurement conditions stipulating that only Japan and borrowing countries are eligible source countries.

Tied: Procurement conditions stipulating that only Japan is a procurement-eligible source country.

Note: AfDB Private-Sector Support Assistance Finance does not include procurement and is therefore excluded.

*International competitive bidding by participating countries and member countries as stipulated in the Agreement for the establishment of the African Development Fund (AfDF) and by member countries as stipulated in the Agreement for the establishment of the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

12-3. Nationalities of Contractors (Including Procurement in Local Currency)

(Unit: %)

| FY | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Japan | 30.3 | 17.0 | 18.6 | 20.6 | 11.6 |
| Developed Countries | 8.7 | 6.5 | 18.1 | 7.8 | 14.0 |
| Developing Countries | 32.9 | 37.6 | 23.6 | 31.5 | 31.3 |
| Developing Countries (Local Currencies) | 28.1 | 38.8 | 39.7 | 40.2 | 43.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Note: Data for developed countries excludes Japan. Figures represent rounded numerical data.

12-4. Nationalities of Contractors (Foreign Currency Only)

(Unit: %)

| FY | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Japan | 42.1 | 27.8 | 30.8 | 34.4 | 20.5 |
| Developed Countries | 12.1 | 10.7 | 30.0 | 13.0 | 24.5 |
| Developing Countries | 45.8 | 61.5 | 39.2 | 52.6 | 55.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Note: Data for developed countries excludes Japan. Figures represent rounded numerical data.

12-5. Nationalities of Contractors (Including Procurement in Local Currency, Including Commodity Loans)

(Unit: %)

| FY | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Japan | 31.3 | 18.0 | 19.9 | 22.6 | 13.5 |
| Developed Countries | 8.0 | 6.9 | 14.4 | 2.5 | 7.7 |
| Developing Countries (Foreign Currency) | 31.3 | 34.2 | 23.2 | 30.8 | 27.2 |
| Developing Countries (Local Currencies) | 29.4 | 40.9 | 42.5 | 44.1 | 51.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Note: Data for developed countries excludes Japan. Figures represent rounded numerical data.

12-6. Nationalities of Contractors (Foreign Currency Only, Excluding Commodity Loans)

(Unit: %)

| FY | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Japan | 44.3 | 30.4 | 34.6 | 40.4 | 27.9 |
| Developed Countries | 11.4 | 11.7 | 25.0 | 4.5 | 15.9 |
| Developing Countries (Foreign Currency) | 44.4 | 57.9 | 40.4 | 55.1 | 56.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Note: Data for developed countries excludes Japan. Figures represent rounded numerical data.

13-1. Technical Cooperation Projects (Record of Discussion Newly Signed in FY2009)

| Country | Project Name | Signing Date of Record of Discussion | Project Commencement Date | Project Completion Date |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Asia | | | | |
| Cambodia | The Strengthening of Construction Quality Control | 2009.05.11 | 2009.05.11 | 2012.10.31 |
| | The Project on Strengthening of Medical Equipment Management in Referral Hospitals | 2009.08.21 | 2009.10.01 | 2014.09.21 |
| | Improvement Agricultural River Basin Management & Development Project | 2009.09.01 | 2009.09.07 | 2014.09.06 |
| | The Project for Improving the Capacity of the National TB Control Program through Implementation of the 2nd National Prevalence Survey | 2009.11.07 | 2009.11.15 | 2012.11.14 |
| | The Project for Improving Maternal and Newborn Care through Midwifery Capacity Development | 2009.12.28 | 2010.03.01 | 2015.02.28 |
| Indonesia | Project on Capacity Development for Trade-related Administration | 2009.04.29 | 2009.07.21 | 2013.06.21 |
| | Maximizing State Asset Management through Strengthening Institutional Capacity | 2009.05.22 | 2009.06.21 | 2011.06.21 |
| | JABODETABEK Urban Transportation Policy Integration | 2009.06.01 | 2009.07.05 | 2011.10.04 |
| | Small & Medium Enterprise Human Resource Development under Economic Crisis | 2009.07.28 | 2009.09.01 | 2010.08.21 |
| | Project for Competition Policy Phase 2 | 2009.07.29 | 2009.09.21 | 2013.09.21 |
| | Project on Capacity Building for Asset Management of Road and Bridges | 2009.07.30 | 2010.01.01 | 2012.06.21 |
| | The Project for Developing Capacity of Employment Service Center | 2009.08.31 | 2009.09.24 | 2012.09.23 |
| | Strategy for Strengthening Biodiversity Conservation through Appropriate National Park Management and Human Resources Development | 2009.09.11 | 2009.10.01 | 2012.05.31 |
| | Standardization and Quality Control for Horticulture Products of Indonesia (Improvement of Thermal Treatment Technique against Fruit Flies on Fresh Mango) | 2009.10.01 | 2009.10.16 | 2013.04.15 |
| | Project for facilitating the implementation of National Forestry Strategic Plan | 2009.11.26 | 2009.12.01 | 2012.11.30 |
| Laos | Participatory Land and Forest Management Project for Reducing Deforestation | 2009.08.04 | 2009.08.24 | 2014.08.23 |
| | Project for Improving In-service Teacher Training for Science and Mathematics Education | 2009.11.19 | 2010.02.22 | 2013.10.21 |
| Malaysia | SMIDEC-JICA Human Resource Development Phase 2 | 2009.09.14 | 2009.12.01 | 2012.01.21 |
| | Forensic Science and Investigations - Procedures and Techniques at Crime Scenes | 2010.02.04 | 2010.02.23 | 2011.02.22 |
| Philippines | Strengthening of Flood Forecasting and Warning System for Dam Operation | 2009.06.22 | 2009.10.21 | 2013.11.21 |
| | Project for Improving Competitiveness of Local SMEs through Better Packaging | 2009.10.20 | 2010.02.10 | 2010.08.31 |
| | Advanced IT Human Resource Development Project | 2009.11.11 | 2010.03.01 | 2011.02.28 |
| | In-Country Training Program Phase 2: Empowering Farmers Through Capacity Development in Operation and Maintenance System and Technology in Agrarian Reform Communities | 2009.11.16 | 2009.12.01 | 2014.03.31 |
| Thailand | Capacity Building on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation for Implementation in Bangkok | 2009.05.29 | 2009.06.01 | 2012.05.31 |
| | Project on Enhancing the Capacity on Local Public Service Provision through Local Coordination and Cooperation | 2009.09.30 | 2010.02.23 | 2013.02.23 |
| | Capacity Development and Institutional Strengthening for GHG Mitigation | 2009.10.21 | 2010.01.13 | 2012.01.12 |
| | Capacity building of government authorities on Decentralized wastewater treatment in Mekong region | 2009.11.09 | 2010.02.11 | 2013.03.21 |
| Viet Nam | Project for Strengthening Community-based Management Capacity of Bidoup-Nui Ba National Park | 2009.09.24 | 2010.01.05 | 2014.01.04 |
| | Project on Strengthening the Training System for Improving Capacity of Frontline Officers of Vietnam Customs | 2009.09.30 | 2009.09.30 | 2012.09.29 |
| | Project for Human Resource Development of Technicians at Hanoi University of Industry | 2009.11.24 | 2010.01.25 | 2013.01.24 |
| | Electric Power Technical Standards Promotion in Vietnam | 2009.11.25 | 2010.02.11 | 2013.02.11 |
| | Project on Strengthening the System and Operation on Standards and Conformance | 2009.11.26 | 2009.11.26 | 2013.04.30 |
| China | Project for Capacity Development on Mental Health Services for Reconstruction Support of Sichuan Earthquake | 2009.04.27 | 2009.06.01 | 2014.05.31 |
| | Human Resource Development Project for Seismic Engineering and Construction of Buildings, P.R.C | 2009.05.12 | 2009.06.01 | 2013.06.01 |
| | Improvement of International Input-output Table Compilation of the People's Republic of China | 2009.06.03 | 2009.06.01 | 2012.03.31 |
| | Training project for promoting the institutional building on compensation for health damage by environment pollution | 2009.06.13 | 2009.06.13 | 2012.06.12 |
| | Capacity Development Project for management plan of dam in China | 2009.07.22 | 2009.09.07 | 2013.09.06 |
| | Project for Capacity Development of Environmental Protection in Tianjin | 2009.08.26 | 2009.09.01 | 2012.03.31 |
| | Japan-China Cooperation Plan of Earthquake First-aid Capacity Training | 2009.09.17 | 2009.10.01 | 2013.03.31 |
| | Project on forest restoration after the earthquake in Sichuan Province | 2009.11.03 | 2010.02.01 | 2015.01.31 |
| Project on Forestry Human Resource Development in Western Region of China | 2009.11.03 | 2010.03.01 | 2014.02.28 | |
| Mongolia | Strengthening the Capacity for Solid Waste Management in Ulaanbaatar City | 2009.08.06 | 2009.10.01 | 2012.09.21 |
| | Capacity Development Project for Air Pollution Control in Ulaanbaatar City | 2009.12.03 | 2010.01.21 | 2012.12.21 |
| | Project for Strengthening Systems for Improving and Disseminating Child-Centered Teaching Methods | 2009.12.08 | 2010.03.01 | 2013.02.21 |
| | Enhancing the Extension System for Comprehensive Crop-Livestock Management in Mongolia | 2010.02.04 | 2010.03.01 | 2013.03.01 |
| Afghanistan | Urban Health System Strengthening Project | 2009.08.10 | 2009.12.15 | 2012.12.14 |
| | Tuberculosis Control Project in Afghanistan Phase 2 | 2009.08.23 | 2009.10.01 | 2014.09.30 |
| Bangladesh | Bangladesh Digital Mapping Assistance Project | 2007.04.01 | 2009.08.01 | 2012.07.21 |
| | Development of Human Capacity on Operation of Weather Analysis and Forecasting | 2009.05.05 | 2009.09.21 | 2012.12.21 |
| Bhutan | Horticulture Research and Development Project | 2010.03.16 | 2010.03.21 | 2015.03.20 |
| Nepal | Participatory Watershed Management and Local Governance Project | 2009.06.08 | 2009.07.15 | 2014.07.14 |
| | Strengthening Community Mediation Capacity for Peaceful and Harmonious Society Project | 2009.11.10 | 2010.01.01 | 2013.09.30 |
| Pakistan | THE DISTRICT HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM PROJECT FOR EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION MAKING AND MANAGEMENT | 2009.04.25 | 2009.07.15 | 2012.07.14 |
| Sri Lanka | Improvement of Quality and Safety in Healthcare Institutions in Sri Lanka | 2009.07.01 | 2009.07.01 | 2012.03.20 |
| | Training Project on the Community Development for Frontline Officers in the Conflict Affected Area | 2009.09.01 | 2009.09.01 | 2012.08.31 |
| | Disaster Management Capacity Enhancement Project Adaptable to Climate Change | 2009.12.08 | 2010.03.11 | 2013.03.11 |
| Tajikistan | The Project for Improvement of Agricultural Extension Service through Reinforcing Agrarian Organizations | 2009.10.27 | 2010.03.01 | 2013.02.28 |
| Uzbekistan | The Project for Water Management Improvement | 2009.08.28 | 2009.11.01 | 2013.04.30 |
| Pacific | | | | |
| Fiji | ICT for Human Development and Human Security Project | 2009.10.30 | 2010.02.01 | 2013.01.31 |
| Palau | The Capacity Enhancement Project for Coral Reef Monitoring | 2009.05.29 | 2009.07.26 | 2012.07.25 |

| Country | Project Name | Signing Date of Record of Discussion | Project Commencement Date | Project Completion Date |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| North America and Latin America | | | | |
| Costa Rica | Project for Capacity Building of Facilitators on Improving Productivity and Quality for Small and Medium Enterprise in Central America and Caribbean Region | 2009.06.05 | 2009.07.20 | 2012.07.19 |
| | Project for SME consultant retraining | 2009.10.15 | 2010.01.25 | 2010.02.25 |
| Cuba | Improvement of the Capacity on Urban Solid Waste Management in Havana City, the Republic of Cuba | 2009.06.15 | 2009.09.01 | 2013.02.28 |
| Dominican Republic | Sustainable Tourism based on Public-Private Partnership | 2009.08.21 | 2009.10.21 | 2013.09.21 |
| El Salvador | Enhancement of the Construction Technology and Dissemination System of the Earthquake-Resistant "Vivienda Social" | 2009.04.17 | 2009.05.21 | 2012.05.11 |
| Guatemala | Project for Improvement of Mathematics Education (Guatemala) Phase 2 | 2009.09.22 | 2009.11.01 | 2012.10.31 |
| Mexico | Capacity Development for Formulation of Climate Change Adaptation Programs in Water and Coastal Management in the Yucatan Peninsula States | 2009.07.01 | 2009.07.01 | 2010.06.30 |
| | The Project for the Establishment of End-of-Life Vehicle (ELV) Management Plan | 2009.12.17 | 2010.02.01 | 2012.04.30 |
| Nicaragua | Strengthening of Activities of Survey and Control for Chagas Disease | 2009.05.21 | 2009.09.01 | 2014.08.31 |
| Argentina | Project for Cleaner Production in the Steel Industry | 2009.04.01 | 2009.04.01 | 2011.03.21 |
| | Project for Improvement of Biodiversity Information System | 2010.02.01 | 2010.02.01 | 2013.01.31 |
| Bolivia | Project of Establishment of Implementation System of Sustainable Rural Development Phase 2 | 2009.05.12 | 2009.05.22 | 2014.05.21 |
| | Project of Value-added Agriculture and Forestry for Improvement of the Livelihood of Small scale farmers in Northern La Paz | 2009.12.22 | 2010.03.13 | 2013.03.12 |
| Chile | Seed production of mollusks bivalves | 2009.12.10 | 2010.03.08 | 2013.03.07 |
| Colombia | Capacity Development of Local Governments to Support Internal Displaced Persons in Colombia | 2009.08.31 | 2009.11.18 | 2012.11.17 |
| Paraguay | Strengthening of Rural Pisciculture in Paraguay | 2009.06.19 | 2009.06.19 | 2012.06.18 |
| | Strengthening Production of Sesame Seeds for Small Farmers | 2009.07.30 | 2009.10.26 | 2012.10.25 |
| | Administrative Strengthening Project of Agricultural Cooperatives for the Economic Crisis | 2009.09.08 | 2009.09.08 | 2010.03.31 |
| | Project for the Support to Small and Medium Enterprises in the Existing Economic Crisis | 2009.12.11 | 2010.03.21 | 2010.04.21 |
| | Sectoral and Geographic Impact's Measure of Integrational Processes in Paraguayan Economy | 2010.02.12 | 2010.02.21 | 2013.02.21 |
| Middle East | | | | |
| Algeria | Project for Capacity Development of Environmental Monitoring (Phase 2) | 2009.04.28 | 2009.10.01 | 2012.09.30 |
| Egypt | Rice Cultivation Techniques for Africa | 2009.04.27 | 2009.04.01 | 2012.03.31 |
| | International Course for Clinical Immunology for Africa | 2009.06.23 | 2009.10.20 | 2011.03.31 |
| | Total Quality Management for Health Care Facilities for Africa | 2009.06.23 | 2010.01.19 | 2011.03.31 |
| Jordan | Project for Improvement of Livelihood for Palestinian Refugees | 2009.05.15 | 2009.06.01 | 2012.05.21 |
| Syria | Human Capacity Development Project in Agriculture for Afghanistan | 2009.08.20 | 2009.11.08 | 2014.03.31 |
| | Project for Capacity Development on Computable General Equilibrium Model | 2010.02.01 | 2010.02.21 | 2013.03.21 |
| Tunisia | Project on Quality/Productivity Improvement | 2009.05.11 | 2009.10.01 | 2012.09.30 |
| Yemen | Broadening Regional Initiative for Developing on Girls Education (Part II) | 2009.08.24 | 2009.11.21 | 2013.11.21 |
| Africa | | | | |
| Africa | Promotion of Health, Local Development and Healthy Municipalities | 2009.06.09 | 2009.06.09 | 2014.03.31 |
| Burkina Faso | Project for Rural Development through Aquaculture | 2009.05.11 | 2009.09.28 | 2012.09.27 |
| | School Management Committee Support Project | 2009.08.31 | 2009.11.01 | 2013.10.31 |
| Ethiopia | Project for Capacity Building in Irrigation Improvement | 2009.04.28 | 2009.06.02 | 2012.06.01 |
| | Project for Enhancing Development and Dissemination of Agricultural Innovations through Farmer Research Groups (FRGs) | 2010.03.01 | 2010.03.31 | 2015.03.30 |
| Ghana | Project for Sustainable Development of Rain-fed Lowland Rice Production in the Republic of Ghana | 2009.05.15 | 2009.07.21 | 2014.07.21 |
| | Financial Management Improvement Project of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture | 2010.02.15 | 2010.02.11 | 2015.02.11 |
| Kenya | Strengthening Management for Health in Nyanza Province | 2009.04.06 | 2009.07.01 | 2013.06.30 |
| | The Project for Management of Non-Revenue Water in Kenya | 2009.08.11 | 2009.11.01 | 2013.09.01 |
| | Project for Capacity Building of Child Care and Protection Officers in Juvenile Justice System | 2009.09.08 | 2009.10.05 | 2013.10.04 |
| | Project for Strengthening People Empowerment Against HIV/AIDS in Kenya (SPEAK) Phase 3 | 2009.11.11 | 2010.01.20 | 2014.01.19 |
| | Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion Unit Project | 2010.02.24 | 2010.03.02 | 2015.03.01 |
| Niger | Project on Strengthening Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education in Niger (SMASSE-NIGER Phase 2) | 2009.11.30 | 2010.03.18 | 2013.09.17 |
| Senegal | Project on Improvement of Rice Productivity for Irrigation Schemes in the Valley of Senegal | 2007.04.01 | 2010.01.01 | 2013.12.31 |
| Sierra Leone | Capacity Development for Comprehensive District Developments in the Northern Region of Sierra Leone | 2009.10.01 | 2009.11.01 | 2014.10.31 |
| Sudan | Project for Improvement of Basic Skills and Vocational Training in Southern Sudan Phase 2 | 2009.08.01 | 2010.01.20 | 2013.02.09 |
| | Strengthening Mathematics and Science Education in Southern Sudan (SMASSESS) | 2009.09.04 | 2009.11.23 | 2012.11.22 |
| | Capacity Building Project for the Implementation of the Executive Programme for the Agricultural Revival | 2010.01.21 | 2010.03.01 | 2014.02.28 |
| Tanzania | Technical Cooperation in Strengthening Participatory Planning and Community Development Cycle for Good Local Governance | 2009.07.15 | 2009.10.18 | 2013.04.17 |
| Zambia | Health Capital Investment Support Project | 2009.04.09 | 2010.01.17 | 2013.01.16 |
| | Zambia Investment Promotion Project-Triangle of Hope (ZIPP-ToH) | 2009.08.21 | 2009.08.21 | 2012.08.20 |
| | The Project for Scaling Up of Quality HIV/AIDS Care Service Management | 2009.10.01 | 2009.11.11 | 2014.11.01 |
| | Project for Capacity Development for Rural area Extension system with Agriculture-centered Micro-project | 2009.11.30 | 2009.12.16 | 2014.12.15 |
| Europe | | | | |
| Albania | Support for establishing agricultural cooperatives | 2009.08.01 | 2009.09.21 | 2010.02.01 |
| Serbia | The Project for Capacity Development of Digital Basic State Mapping in Serbia | 2009.06.01 | 2009.11.11 | 2011.10.11 |
| Worldwide | | | | |
| Worldwide | Japan Center Projects for Human Resource Development (Economic and Financial Crises) | 2009.04.01 | 2009.04.01 | 2010.03.31 |
| Total 115 Projects (49 Countries, the projects through a wide area are not included) | | | | |

13-2. Grant Aid (Grant Agreement Newly Signed in FY2009)

(Unit: ¥1 million)

| Country | Project Name | Signing Date of Grant Agreement | Amount |
|-----------------|--|---------------------------------|--------|
| Asia | | | |
| Cambodia | The Project for Improvement of Roleang Chrey Headworks | 2009.06.25 | 45 |
| | The Project for Construction of Primary Schools in Phnom Penh (Phase III) | 2009.06.25 | 524 |
| | The Project for Rural Drinking Water Supply in Memot District of Kampong Cham Province | 2009.07.31 | 369 |
| | The Project for Improvement of the National Road No.1 | 2009.07.31 | 852 |
| | The Project for Construction of Marine Aquaculture Development Center | 2009.07.31 | 931 |
| | The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System | 2010.03.18 | 720 |
| | The Project for Construction of Neak Loeung Bridge (Detailed Design) | 2010.03.18 | 239 |
| Indonesia | The Project for Construction of Bridges in the Province of Nusa Tenggara Barat (phase II) | 2010.01.12 | 32 |
| | The Project for Improvement of Bridges in Nias Island | 2010.01.12 | 4 |
| Laos | The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship | 2009.05.25 | 140 |
| | The Programme for Forest Information Management | 2010.03.09 | 475 |
| | The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System | 2010.03.09 | 480 |
| Myanmar | The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship | 2009.10.30 | 39 |
| | The Project for Construction of Primary School-cum-Cyclone Shelter in the Area Affected by Cyclone "Nargis" | 2009.12.23 | 581 |
| Philippines | The Project for the Bridge Construction for Expanded Agrarian Reform Communities Development | 2009.04.20 | 13 |
| | The Project for Improvement of the Meteorological Rader System | 2009.05.27 | 23 |
| | The Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers | 2009.04.20 | 480 |
| | The Project for the Bridge Construction for Expanded Agrarian Reform Communities Development | 2009.05.27 | 241 |
| | The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship | 2009.05.27 | 38 |
| | The Project for Flood Disaster Mitigation in Camiguin Island | 2009.06.19 | 1,013 |
| | The Project for Improvement of the Meteorological Rader System | 2009.11.13 | 129 |
| Timor-Leste | The Project for Improving Maternal and Child Health Care | 2010.03.26 | 1,089 |
| | The Project for Urgent Improvement of Water Supply System in Bemos-Dili | 2009.05.26 | 694 |
| | The Food Aid | 2010.01.21 | 220 |
| Viet Nam | The Project for Improving Maternal and Child Health Care | 2010.03.04 | 137 |
| | The Project for Afforestation on the Coastal Sandy Area in Southern Central Viet Nam (phase II) | 2009.07.06 | 27 |
| | The Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers | 2009.10.29 | 360 |
| China | The Project for Improvement of Equipment in the National Hospital for Obstetrics and Gynecology | 2010.02.08 | 461 |
| | The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship | 2009.07.23 | 43 |
| | The Project for Community-Led Ger Area Upgrading in Ulaanbaatar City | 2009.06.24 | 561 |
| Mongolia | The Project for Construction of Railway Fly-over in Ulaanbaatar City | 2009.05.27 | 99 |
| | The Project for Improvement of Water Supply Facilities in Darkhan City | 2009.07.22 | 253 |
| | The Project for Improvement of Primary Education Facilities (Phase IV) | 2009.08.18 | 40 |
| | The Food Aid | 2009.12.11 | 570 |
| | The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System | 2009.12.11 | 590 |
| | The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship | 2009.05.27 | 130 |
| | The project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan | 2009.11.08 | 445 |
| Afghanistan | The Food Aid | 2009.08.12 | 560 |
| | The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System | 2010.03.22 | 700 |
| | The Project for Rehabilitation of Airfield Pavements at Kabul International Airport (Detailed Design) | 2010.03.22 | 56 |
| Bangladesh | The Food Aid | 2009.07.29 | 880 |
| Bhutan | The Project for Reconstruction of Bridges (Phase III) | 2009.06.19 | 424 |
| | The Project for Improvement of Machinery and Equipment for Construction of Rural Agricultural Road (phase 2) | 2010.01.19 | 597 |
| India | The Project for Eradication of Poliomyelitis | 2009.08.05 | 205 |
| Maldives | The Food Aid | 2009.09.15 | 340 |
| | The Project for Clean Energy Promotion in Male | 2010.03.25 | 1,000 |
| Nepal | The Project for Construction of Sindhuli Road (Section III) | 2009.06.23 | 645 |
| | The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System | 2010.01.29 | 660 |
| | The Project for the Improvement of Community Access | 2010.03.19 | 990 |
| | The Food Aid | 2010.02.09 | 680 |
| Pakistan | The Project for the Eradication of Poliomyelitis | 2009.12.09 | 403 |
| | The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System | 2010.02.11 | 480 |
| | The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply System in Abbottabad | 2010.02.17 | 53 |
| Sri Lanka | The Project for Reconstruction of 5 Bridges in Eastern Province | 2010.01.19 | 29 |
| | The Project for the Improvement of Central Functions of Jaffna Teaching Hospital | 2010.03.26 | 2,298 |
| Armenia | The Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers | 2009.09.04 | 170 |
| | The Project for the Improvement of Equipment for Restoration of Collections of the National Gallery of Armenia | 2009.12.22 | 28 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship | 2009.06.18 | 41 |
| Tajikistan | The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship | 2009.06.05 | 76 |
| | The Food Aid | 2009.11.24 | 300 |
| | The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System | 2010.02.04 | 450 |
| Uzbekistan | The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship | 2009.07.29 | 119 |
| | The Project for the Improvement of Sound, Lighting and Audio-Visual Equipment of the State Academic Bolshoi Theatre named after A. Navoi | 2010.03.01 | 33 |

(Unit: ¥1 million)

| Country | Project Name | Signing Date of Grant Agreement | Amount |
|--|--|---------------------------------|--------|
| Pacific | | | |
| Fiji | The Project for Construction of Information and Communication Technology Center at the University of the South Pacific (Phase II) | 2009.11.24 | 857 |
| Marshall Islands | The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System | 2009.12.16 | 530 |
| Micronesia | The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System | 2010.02.01 | 530 |
| Palau | The Project for Construction of Bridges on Bougainville Coastal Trunk Road | 2009.12.24 | 480 |
| Papua New Guinea | The Project for Construction of Bridges on Bougainville Coastal Trunk Road | 2009.06.25 | 765 |
| Samoa | The Programme for Improving the Weather Forecasting System and Meteorological Warning Facilities | 2010.03.25 | 745 |
| Solomon Islands | The Project for Improvement of Water Supply System in Honiara and Auki | 2009.06.17 | 52 |
| | The Project for Reconstruction of Gizo Hospital | 2009.06.17 | 196 |
| | The Project for Construction of Market and Jetty in Auki | 2010.03.15 | 962 |
| Tonga | The Project for Upgrading and Refurbishment of Vaiola Hospital (Phase II) | 2009.12.09 | 76 |
| | The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Home System | 2010.03.12 | 590 |
| North America and Latin America | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | The Project for Construction of Artisanal Fisheries Facilities | 2009.06.03 | 1,328 |
| Belize | The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System | 2009.12.14 | 510 |
| Costa Rica | The Project for Improvement of Television Programs at the National Public Radio and Television System* | 2009.12.16 | 47 |
| | The Project for Improvement of Audiovisual Equipment in Costa Rica National Theater* | 2010.03.29 | 41 |
| Grenada | The Project for Improvement of Traditional Fishing Community Infrastructure at Gouyave | 2009.12.22 | 1,170 |
| Guatemala | The Project for Improvement of Sport Equipment in La Democracia National Park* | 2009.07.14 | 34 |
| | The Project for Promotion of Productive Activities Using Clean Energy in Northern Villages* | 2010.01.26 | 1,003 |
| | The Project for Construction of the Cultural Heritage Preservation and Research Center in Tikal National Park* | 2010.03.16 | 548 |
| Haiti | The Food Aid | 2009.11.30 | 630 |
| | The Project for Reinforcement of Immunization Program | 2010.02.22 | 183 |
| Nicaragua | The Project for Capacity Building in the Maintenance of Tracks and Roads* | 2009.07.28 | 655 |
| | The Project for Improvement of Judo Equipment at the Nicaraguan Judo Federation* | 2009.07.28 | 58 |
| | The Project for Construction of Santa Fe Bridge* | 2009.12.21 | 76 |
| | The Project for the Improvement of Lighting Equipment and Musical Instruments of the Ruben Dario National Theater | 2010.03.09 | 86 |
| Panama | The Project for Improvement of Japanese Language Learning Equipment at the University of Panama* | 2010.03.15 | 28 |
| Bolivia | The Project for Improvement of Water Plant in Cochabamba Municipality* | 2009.05.28 | 347 |
| | The Project for Construction of Treatment Plant of San Juan in the City of Potosi* | 2009.10.21 | 193 |
| Ecuador | The Project for Construction of the New Macara International Bridge* | 2010.03.17 | 10 |
| Peru | The Project for Construction of New Headquarters for the National Institute of Rehabilitation "Dr. Adriana Rebaza Flores"* | 2009.08.31 | 90 |
| | The Project for Construction of New Headquarters for the National Institute of Rehabilitation "Dr. Adriana Rebaza Flores"* | 2010.02.05 | 243 |
| | The Project for Improvement of Judo Equipment at the Peruvian Physical Education and Sports Agency* | 2009.12.10 | 45 |
| Uruguay | The Project for the Improvement of Judo Equipment of the Ministry of Tourism and Sports | 2009.06.29 | 29 |
| | The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System* | 2009.12.21 | 730 |
| Venezuela | The Project for Improvement of Musical Instruments and Audiovisual Equipment at National Symphony Orchestra Foundation for Youth* | 2010.01.08 | 63 |
| Middle East | | | |
| Egypt | The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System | 2010.02.11 | 970 |
| Jordan | Project for Energy Conservation through Upgrading Water Supply Network in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan | 2010.02.28 | 1,132 |
| Palestinian Authority | The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Palestinian Children | 2009.08.11 | 121 |
| | The Food Aid | 2009.08.12 | 270 |
| | The Food Aid | 2009.07.16 | 600 |
| | The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System | 2009.12.21 | 600 |
| | The Project for Support for the Public Activities of the Communities in Jordan Valley | 2010.03.02 | 1,176 |
| Syria | Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System | 2010.03.04 | 560 |
| | Project for Improvement of Solid Waste Treatment in Local Cities (Phase 2) | 2010.03.04 | 985 |
| | The Project for the Improvement of Japanese Language Learning Equipment of Japan Center for Academic Cooperation at University of Aleppo | 2010.03.04 | 24 |
| Tunisia | The Project for Desalination of Groundwater in Southern Region | 2010.03.18 | 1,000 |
| Yemen | The Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers | 2009.08.15 | 510 |
| | The Project for Rural Water Supply (Detailed Design) | 2009.11.17 | 86 |
| | The Project for the Improvement of Research Equipment for the Central Laboratory of Sana'a University | 2009.12.12 | 89 |
| | The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System | 2009.12.12 | 620 |

(Unit: ¥1 million)

| Country | Project Name | Signing Date of Grant Agreement | Amount |
|------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------|
| Africa | | | |
| Benin | Project for Improvement of Potable Water in the Rural Region (Phase VI)* | 2009.07.07 | 214 |
| | The Food Aid | 2010.03.16 | 720 |
| Burukina Faso | Project for Construction of Primary Schools (Phase IV)* | 2009.04.02 | 998 |
| | The Food Aid | 2009.04.02 | 800 |
| | Project for Construction of Water Supply System in the Regions of Central Plateau and Central South* | 2009.06.26 | 365 |
| | Project for Construction of the Primary Education Teachers Training Institute in Dori* | 2009.07.13 | 836 |
| | The Project for the Improvement of Judo Equipment of Burkinabe Federation of Judo | 2010.03.30 | 62 |
| Burundi | The Food Aid | 2010.03.30 | 940 |
| | Project for Rehabilitation of the Public Transportation* | 2009.09.07 | 1,104 |
| | The Food Aid | 2009.11.24 | 450 |
| Cameroon | The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System* | 2010.01.18 | 540 |
| | The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children | 2010.01.18 | 124 |
| | The Programme for Support to Village Environment through Community Participation | 2010.03.31 | 530 |
| Cape Verde | The Food Aid | 2010.03.19 | 340 |
| Central African Republic | Project for Construction of Primary Schools* | 2009.07.10 | 412 |
| Chad | The Food Aid | 2009.07.23 | 340 |
| Comoros | The Food Aid | 2009.04.29 | 470 |
| Congo | The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children in the Republic of Congo | 2010.01.27 | 159 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | The Food Aid | 2009.04.15 | 530 |
| | The Food Aid | 2009.11.26 | 540 |
| | The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention | 2010.01.29 | 183 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | The Food Aid | 2009.04.30 | 700 |
| | The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention and Control for Children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo | 2009.09.03 | 281 |
| | The Food Aid | 2009.10.08 | 620 |
| | The Project for Rehabilitation and Modernization of the Poids Lourds Avenue in Kinshasa* | 2009.11.30 | 1,751 |
| | The Project for Rehabilitation of Ngaliema Water Treatment Plant in Kinshasa* | 2010.02.16 | 1,944 |
| Djibouti | The Project for Rehabilitation of Ngaliema Water Treatment Plant in Kinshasa (Detailed Design)* | 2010.02.16 | 81 |
| | The Project for Improvement of the Program Production Equipments for Radio and TV Stations* | 2009.05.06 | 925 |
| | The Food Aid | 2009.05.06 | 860 |
| | The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System* | 2009.12.03 | 610 |
| Eritrea | The Project for Construction of Primary and Secondary Education Teacher Training Institute* | 2010.02.18 | 767 |
| | Safeguarding and Disposal of Obsolete Pesticides | 2010.03.26 | 138 |
| | The Programme for Emergency Water Supply for Addressing Climate Change | 2009.04.23 | 800 |
| Ethiopia | The Project for Rural Water Supply in Oromia Region | 2009.07.16 | 213 |
| | The Food Aid | 2009.07.23 | 740 |
| | The Project for Rural Water Supply in Tigray Region (Detailed Design) | 2010.01.26 | 104 |
| | Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers | 2010.03.18 | 590 |
| | The Food Aid | 2010.03.18 | 850 |
| Gabon | The Project for Construction of Artisanal Fisheries Support Center in Libreville* | 2009.06.26 | 1,162 |
| | Project for Improvement of the Judo Equipment for the Gabonese Judo and Ju-Jitsu Federation* | 2009.06.26 | 43 |
| | The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System* | 2010.03.18 | 670 |
| Gambia | The Project for Rural Water Supply (phase III) | 2010.03.18 | 897 |
| | The Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers | 2010.03.18 | 230 |
| | The Food Aid | 2010.03.18 | 560 |
| Ghana | The Food Aid | 2009.04.20 | 950 |
| | The Project for Rehabilitation of National Trunk Road N8 | 2009.07.07 | 205 |
| | The Project for Improvement of Access to Basic Education in Deprived Areas | 2009.08.13 | 605 |
| | The Poverty Reduction Efforts | 2010.03.12 | 336 |
| | The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System | 2010.03.12 | 610 |
| | The Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers | 2010.03.12 | 460 |
| Guinea | The Project for Improving Maternal and Child Health Care | 2010.03.12 | 125 |
| Guinea-Bissau | The Food Aid | 2009.11.24 | 300 |
| Kenya | The Programme for Community-based Flood Disaster Management to Adapt to Climate Change in the Nyando River Basin | 2009.05.19 | 483 |
| | The Project for Augmentation of Water Supply System in Kapsabet Town | 2009.07.06 | 492 |
| | The Project for HIV/AIDS Control | 2009.07.06 | 308 |
| | The Food Aid | 2009.09.23 | 670 |
| | The Project for the Improvement of the Equipment for Conservation of Palaeoanthropological Heritage and Audio-Visual Equipment of the National Museums of Kenya | 2009.11.23 | 62 |
| | The Project for the Construction of Nairobi Western Ring Roads (Detailed Design) | 2010.02.23 | 36 |
| | The Project for Improvement of District Hospital in the Western Region of the Republic of Kenya (Phase II) | 2010.03.19 | 27 |
| Lesotho | The Food Aid | 2009.07.23 | 190 |
| Liberia | The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children | 2010.02.05 | 162 |

(Unit: ¥1 million)

| Country | Project Name | Signing Date of Grant Agreement | Amount |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------|
| Africa (Continued) | | | |
| Malawi | The Project for Replacement of South Rukuru Bridge on the Main Road M001 | 2010.02.17 | 883 |
| | The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System | 2010.02.17 | 660 |
| Mali | The Food Aid | 2009.04.23 | 840 |
| | The Project for Bridge Construction Program on the Mali-Senegal South Corridor (phase II)* | 2009.05.22 | 121 |
| | The Project for Bridge Construction Program on the Mali-Senegal South Corridor (phase III)* | 2009.07.07 | 146 |
| | The Food Aid | 2010.03.22 | 860 |
| Mauritania | The Food Aid | 2010.03.09 | 590 |
| Mozambique | The Project for Construction of Secondary Schools | 2009.10.27 | 1,015 |
| | The Food Aid | 2010.03.26 | 970 |
| Niger | The Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers* | 2009.04.09 | 490 |
| | Programme for Emergency Water Supply for Addressing Climate Change* | 2009.04.09 | 400 |
| | The Food Aid | 2009.04.09 | 820 |
| | Water Supply Project for the Eradication of Guinea Worm in Tillaberi Region* | 2009.06.11 | 221 |
| | The Food Aid | 2010.02.04 | 570 |
| Nigeria | The project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children in the Federal Republic of Nigeria | 2009.08.18 | 823 |
| | The Project for Water Supply in Bauchi and Katsina States | 2010.03.12 | 505 |
| Rwanda | The Project for the Improvement of TV Programs of Rwanda Television | 2010.02.10 | 46 |
| | The Project for Rural Water Supply (Phase II) | 2010.03.26 | 1,435 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | The Food Aid | 2010.01.14 | 250 |
| Senegal | The Project for Construction of Health Care Facilities in Tambacounda and Kedougou Region* | 2009.05.29 | 456 |
| | The Project for Bridge Construction Program on the Mali-Senegal South Corridor (phase II)* | 2009.05.29 | 121 |
| | The Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers* | 2009.11.24 | 380 |
| | The Food Aid | 2010.03.18 | 910 |
| | The Project for Improvement of Water Supply Facilities in the Tambacounda Region* | 2010.03.18 | 1,300 |
| Sierra Leone | The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children in the Republic of Sierra Leone | 2009.12.04 | 122 |
| Sudan | The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children | 2009.07.30 | 533 |
| | The Food Aid | 2009.08.02 | 660 |
| | The Project for Construction of Educational Facilities for Peace Building in Darfur | 2010.03.28 | 530 |
| Swaziland | The Food Aid | 2010.03.31 | 240 |
| Tanzania | The Project for Rural Water Supply in Mwanza and Mara Regions | 2009.05.27 | 203 |
| | The Project for HIV/AIDS Control | 2009.09.25 | 171 |
| | The Project for the Improvement of Masasi-Mangaka Road | 2009.12.03 | 1,514 |
| | The Project for Widening of the New Bagamoyo Road (Detailed Design) | 2010.02.26 | 60 |
| Togo | The Food Aid | 2009.04.07 | 690 |
| | The Food Aid | 2009.07.20 | 530 |
| Uganda | The Project for the Rehabilitation of Hospitals and Supply of Medical Equipment in the Central Region in Uganda (Detailed design) | 2009.11.30 | 135 |
| Zambia | The Project for Improvement of Ndola and Kitwe City Roads | 2009.08.28 | 236 |
| | The Project for Improvement of Ndola and Kitwe City Roads | 2009.12.11 | 324 |
| Zimbabwe | The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children | 2010.01.26 | 125 |
| Europe | | | |
| Albania | The Project for the Improvement of the Medical Equipment of the Regional Level Emergency Centers | 2010.02.02 | 718 |
| Bulgaria | The Project for the Improvement of the Equipment for the Restoration Laboratories and Audio-Visual Equipment of the National Art Gallery | 2009.09.08 | 47 |
| Moldova | The Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers | 2009.10.22 | 160 |
| Montenegro | The Project for the Improvement of Sound and Audio-Visual Equipment and Musical Instrument of Montenegrin National Theatre | 2009.07.16 | 40 |
| Total 217 Projects (91 Countries) | | | 102,040 |

*Project Names are translated from Spanish or French.

13-3. List of Principal ODA Loan Commitments (FY2009 New and Approved L/A)

(Unit: ¥1 million)

| Country | Project Name | Loan Signing | Amount |
|--|---|--------------|---------|
| Asia | | | |
| Cambodia | SIHANOUKVILLE PORT MULTIPURPOSE TERMINAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT | 2009.08.21 | 7,176 |
| | CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAM LOAN (II) | 2009.12.10 | 28,083 |
| Indonesia | ECONOMIC STIMULUS AND BUDGET SUPPORT LOAN | 2009.12.10 | 9,361 |
| | DEVELOPMENT POLICY LOAN (IV) | 2010.03.19 | 8,997 |
| | REGIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FOR MAMMINASATA, SOUTH SULAWESI | 2010.03.30 | 3,543 |
| Laos | BUDGET STRENGTHENING SUPPORT LOAN | 2009.11.09 | 1,500 |
| | LOGISTICS INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT | 2009.11.09 | 30,380 |
| Philippines | AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SUPPORT PROJECT | 2009.11.25 | 14,608 |
| | DEVELOPMENT POLICY SUPPORT PROGRAM (III) | 2010.03.15 | 9,220 |
| | EMERGENCY BUDGET SUPPORT JAPANESE ODA LOAN | 2010.03.15 | 13,830 |
| Thailand | EIGHTH BANGKOK WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT | 2009.12.03 | 4,462 |
| | SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES FINANCE PROJECT (III) | 2009.11.10 | 17,379 |
| | ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY PROMOTING PROJECT | 2009.11.10 | 4,682 |
| | THAI BINH POWER PLANT AND TRANSMISSION LINES CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (I) | 2009.11.10 | 20,737 |
| | NATIONAL HIGHWAY No.1 BYPASS ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (II) | 2009.11.10 | 4,141 |
| | SMALL—SCALE PRO POOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (III) | 2009.11.10 | 17,952 |
| Viet Nam | EIGHTH POVERTY REDUCTION SUPPORT CREDIT | 2009.11.10 | 7,000 |
| | EIGHTH POVERTY REDUCTION SUPPORT CREDIT (ECONOMIC STIMULUS SUPPORT) | 2009.11.10 | 47,900 |
| | TERMINAL 2 CONSTRUCTION PROJECT IN NOI BAI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (I) | 2010.03.18 | 12,607 |
| | NOI BAI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT TO NHAT TAN BRIDGE CONNECTING ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (I) | 2010.03.18 | 6,546 |
| | CUU LONG (CAN THO) BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (II) | 2010.03.18 | 4,626 |
| | THIRD NATIONAL HIGHWAY NO.1 BRIDGE REHABILITATION PROJECT (II) | 2010.03.18 | 1,038 |
| | HOA LAC HIGH—TECH PARK INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (E/S) | 2010.03.18 | 1,005 |
| Mongolia | SOCIAL SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAM | 2009.06.30 | 2,894 |
| Bangladesh | CHITTAGONG CITY OUTER RING ROAD PROJECT | 2010.03.24 | 9,096 |
| | BHERAMARA COMBINED CYCLE POWER PLANT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (E/S) | 2010.03.24 | 2,209 |
| | RURAL ELECTRIFICATION UPGRADATION PROJECT | 2010.03.24 | 13,241 |
| | SOUTH-WESTERN BANGLADESH RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT | 2010.03.24 | 14,246 |
| | DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR PROJECT (PHASE I) | 2009.10.27 | 2,606 |
| | DELHI MASS RAPID TRANSPORT SYSTEM PROJECT PHASE 2 (V) | 2010.03.31 | 33,640 |
| | KOLKATA EAST-WEST METRO PROJECT (II) | 2010.03.31 | 23,402 |
| | CHENNAI METRO PROJECT (II) | 2010.03.31 | 59,851 |
| | DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR PROJECT (PHASE 1) (II) | 2010.03.31 | 90,262 |
| | RENGALI IRRIGATION PROJECT (III) | 2010.03.31 | 3,072 |
| | SIKKIM BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND FOREST MANAGEMENT PROJECT | 2010.03.31 | 5,384 |
| Pakistan | NATIONAL TRANSMISSION LINES AND GRID STATIONS STRENGTHENING PROJECT | 2010.03.31 | 23,300 |
| | PROVINCIAL/RURAL ROAD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (CENTRAL AND SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCES) | 2010.03.26 | 9,156 |
| | PROVINCIAL/RURAL ROAD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (EASTERN PROVINCE) | 2010.03.26 | 3,965 |
| Sri Lanka | EASTERN PROVINCE WATER SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT | 2010.03.26 | 4,904 |
| | KANDY CITY WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT | 2010.03.26 | 14,087 |
| | UPPER KOTMALE HYDRO POWER PROJECT (II) | 2010.03.26 | 4,552 |
| Azerbaijan | PROVINCIAL CITIES WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE PROJECT | 2009.05.29 | 32,851 |
| Georgia | EAST-WEST HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT | 2009.12.16 | 17,722 |
| Pacific | | | |
| Papua New Guinea | PORT MORESBY SEWERAGE SYSTEM UPGRADING PROJECT | 2010.01.29 | 8,261 |
| North America and Latin America | | | |
| Brazil | SANITATION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT FOR SANTA CATARINA COASTAL REGION | 2010.03.31 | 14,426 |
| Peru | NORTH LIMA METROPOLITAN AREA WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE OPTIMIZATION PROJECT (I) | 2009.09.28 | 5,550 |
| | LIMA MARGINAL AREAS SANITARY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (II) | 2010.03.15 | 9,301 |
| Middle East | | | |
| Egypt | GULF OF EL ZAYT WIND POWER PLANT PROJECT | 2010.03.30 | 38,864 |
| | WATER SUPPLY SECTOR LOAN PROJECT IN MID-WESTERN IRAQ | 2010.03.31 | 41,274 |
| Iraq | AL-AKKAZ GAS POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION PROJECT | 2010.03.31 | 29,570 |
| | DERALOK HYDROPOWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION PROJECT | 2010.03.31 | 16,996 |
| | PROVINCIAL CITIES WATER SUPPLY PROJECT | 2010.03.19 | 15,487 |
| Morocco | MEDITERRANEAN ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (II) | 2010.03.19 | 8,455 |
| Tunisia | METROPOLITAN RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT (II) | 2010.03.11 | 4,596 |
| Africa | | | |
| Kenya | OLKARIA I UNIT 4 AND 5 GEOTHERMAL POWER PROJECT | 2010.03.31 | 29,516 |
| Mozambique | NAMPULA – CUAMBA ROAD UPGRADING PROJECT | 2010.03.10 | 5,978 |
| Tanzania | SEVENTH POVERTY REDUCTION SUPPORT CREDIT | 2009.12.03 | 2,000 |
| Uganda | UPGRADING OF ATIAK-NIMULE ROAD PROJECT | 2010.03.26 | 3,395 |
| | INTERCONNECTION OF ELECTRIC GRIDS OF NILE EQUATORIAL LAKES COUNTRIES PROJECT | 2010.03.26 | 5,406 |
| Europe | | | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | FLUE GAS DESULPHURIZATION CONSTRUCTION PROJECT FOR UGLJEVIK THERMAL POWER PLANT | 2009.10.20 | 12,633 |
| Romania | BUCHAREST INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT ACCESS LINK PROJECT | 2010.03.10 | 41,870 |
| Turkey | ANKARA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT | 2009.12.28 | 26,826 |
| Total 62 Projects (27 Countries) | | | 967,617 |

13-4. Major Projects of Equity Investments (As of March 31, 2010)

| Project Name | Investment Company | Outline of Project | Initial Investment | Share Capital (¥1 million) | Invested by JICA (%) | Country |
|---|--|---|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Asahan Hydroelectric and Aluminum Project | Nippon Asahan Aluminum Co., Ltd. | Electric power generation utilizing water resources of Asahan River in North Sumatra, and aluminum smelting (about 225,000 tons a year) | 1975.12 | 99,985 | 50.0 | Indonesia |
| Singapore Petrochemicals Project | Japan-Singapore Petrochemicals Co., Ltd. | Production of ethylene and other petrochemical products (about 1 million tons of ethylene a year) on the island of Merbau | 1977.08 | 23,877 | 20.0 | Singapore |
| Amazon Aluminium Project | Nippon Amazon Aluminum Co., Ltd. | Production of alumina (about 4.4 million tons a year) and smelting of aluminium (about 450,000 tons a year) in the Amazon region | 1978.08 | 57,350 | 44.9 | Brazil |
| Saudi Arabia Methanol Project | Japan Saudi Arabia Methanol Co., Inc. | Production of methanol (about 4.7 million tons a year) in the Al Jubail Industrial Area | 1979.12 | 2,310 | 30.0 | Saudi Arabia |
| Saudi Arabia Petrochemicals Project | SPDC Ltd. | Production of ethylene glycol (about 1.35 million tons a year) and polyethylene (about 750,000 tons a year) in the Al Jubail Industrial Area | 1981.06 | 56,800 | 37.1 | Saudi Arabia |
| Bangladesh KAFCO Fertilizer Project | KAFCO Japan Investment Co., Ltd. | Production of urea (about 700,000 tons a year) and ammonia (about 500,000 tons a year) in Chittagong | 1990.07 | 5,024 | 46.4 | Bangladesh |
| North America Environment Fund | North American Environmental Fund, L.P. | Investment in the small-scale environmental projects initiated by the private sector through (Management Company) the Fund | 1993.09 | 2,305 | 28.6 | Mexico |
| Musi Pulp Production Project | Sumatra Pulp Co., Ltd. | Production of pulp (about 450,000 tons a year) in the South Sumatra Bilimbing region | 1995.04 | 13,351 | 42.7 | Indonesia |
| South Asian Regional Apex Fund | SARA Fund Trustee Co., Ltd. | Establishment of funds to provide investment capital for small and medium-sized enterprises at the state level (co-invested by the ADB and IFC) | 1996.04 | 997 | 22.7 | India |
| Thai Recovery Fund | Thai Recovery Fund LLC | Equity fund for restructuring and promoting small and medium-sized companies in Thailand | 2001.07 | 308 | 25.0 | Thailand |
| UNU Financial Assistance Programme for Students from Developing Countries Studying in Japan | United Nations University (UNU) Trust Fund | Project to support privately financed students from developing countries studying in Japan, through the contribution to a trust fund established by UNU | 2003.08 | 151 | 100.0 | Japan |

Note: Major projects of equity participation are those with an investment ratio of 20% or more.

13-5. Selected List of Follow-up Cooperation Projects (FY2009, over ¥500,000 expenses)

(Unit: ¥1 thousand)

| Country | Project Name | Type | Amount |
|----------------------------|--|--|----------|
| Cambodia | The study on Integrated Master Plan for Sustainable Development of Siem Reap/Angkor Town in the Kingdom of Cambodia | Follow-up study | 15,380.0 |
| Laos | The Premises of training institutions for Health workers | Follow-up study | 994.5 |
| Laos | Project for Improvement of the National Road Route 9 | Follow-up study | 4,365.2 |
| China | Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment of Shaanxi Province People's Hospital | Follow-up study | 4,147.4 |
| Pakistan | Tuberculosis Control Project | Follow-up study | 1,186.2 |
| Pakistan | Genetic Resources Preservation Laboratory Establishment Project | Follow-up study | 2,584.3 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | Water Quality Control | Follow-up study | 826.9 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment for Republican Children Hospital | Follow-up study | 4,267.1 |
| Samoa | Improving Teaching Methods in Science and Mathematics in Primary Education | Follow-up study | 1,145.3 |
| Papua New Guinea | Project for Enhancing Quality in Teaching through TV Programs | Follow-up study | 5,227.0 |
| Fiji | Management of Public Administration training course | Follow-up study | 544.1 |
| El Salvador | Project of Integral Management of Solid Waste for Municipalities in El Salvador | Follow-up study | 4,244.1 |
| Dominican Republic | Urban Greenery and Park Administration | Follow-up study | 1,372.2 |
| Dominican Republic | Biodiversity Information System | Follow-up study | 1,962.9 |
| Dominican Republic | Seminar on Comprehensive Solid Waste Management | Follow-up study | 5,954.1 |
| Bolivia | Study on flood control on northern part of department of Santa Cruz (Phase II) | Follow-up study | 1,348.6 |
| Syria | Region-Focused Training Expansion of Pre-Primary (Baby and Infant) Education for Middle East Countries | Follow-up study | 865.0 |
| Jordan | Project for Improvement of Water Supply System to Greater Amman | Follow-up study | 3,944.3 |
| Middle East | Promotion of the CBR Program in the Middle East | Follow-up study | 1,452.7 |
| Zambia | Farmer-Based Aquaculture Training (FAT) | Follow-up study | 1,176.5 |
| Viet Nam | The activities of GSO project | Follow-up study, Soft-type | 10,403.1 |
| Papua New Guinea | Aviation Security | Follow-up study, Soft-type | 1,982.2 |
| Saudi Arabia | Management Plan for Conservation of Juniper Woodlands | Follow-up study, Soft-type | 1,735.8 |
| Ghana | The Project for Small Stream Bridges Rehabilitation in Ghana | Follow-up study, Soft-type | 552.7 |
| Africa | Asia-Africa Knowledge Co-Creation Program (Total Quality Management for better hospital services)/ Francophone Countries | Follow-up study, Soft-type | 20,555.3 |
| Europe and North America | Hospital Management and Financial Management for Southeast European Countries | Follow-up study, Soft-type | 7,381.0 |
| Myanmar | The Earthquake Observation and Monitoring Technology | Follow-up study, Equipment provision/repair | 2,437.9 |
| Pakistan | Geological Survey of Pakistan | Follow-up study, Equipment provision/repair | 14,268.2 |
| Southeast Asia (Continent) | Regional Cooperation Project on Capacity Building of Drug Analysis for Improvement Drug Law Enforcement | Follow-up study, Equipment provision/repair, Soft-type | 3,345.9 |
| Costa Rica | Project on Sustainable Fisheries Management for the Gulf of Nicoya in the Republic of Costa Rica | Follow-up study, Equipment provision/repair, Soft-type | 2,602.1 |
| Tanzania | Project for Improvement of Water Supply and Medical Service in Refugees Affected Areas of Kagera Region | Follow-up study, Emergency measures for facilities | 14,162.2 |

(Unit: ¥1 thousand)

| Country | Project Name | Type | Amount |
|----------------------------|---|-----------|----------|
| Indonesia | Development of Strategies on Climate Change training course | Soft-type | 2,099.2 |
| Indonesia | Support Program for Indonesian National Police Reform | Soft-type | 1,332.1 |
| Indonesia | IMSTEP (Technical Cooperation Project for Development of Science and Mathematics Teaching for Primary and Secondary Education in Indonesia) | Soft-type | 673.6 |
| Thailand | Seminar on Knowledge-based Management | Soft-type | 3,214.1 |
| Thailand | Third Country Training Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development | Soft-type | 4,432.2 |
| Timor-Leste | The Project for Strengthening of the Capacity of INAP | Soft-type | 1,579.5 |
| Myanmar | Mental Health Service after Disasters in Asian Region | Soft-type | 722.3 |
| Southeast Asia (Continent) | Top Management Forum on Local Government Reform for Asia and Africa | Soft-type | 3,760.2 |
| China | Irrigation Water Resources in Arid & Semi-Arid Region and E.I.A for Sustainable Development | Soft-type | 917.5 |
| Mongolia | Comprehensive Urban Planning | Soft-type | 768.0 |
| Sri Lanka | Ex-participants Alumni Association of Fisheries | Soft-type | 1,278.0 |
| Sri Lanka | Ex-participants Alumni Association of Agriculture | Soft-type | 1,476.7 |
| Sri Lanka | Ex-participants Alumni Association of Solid Waste Management | Soft-type | 802.9 |
| Samoa | Integrated Coastal Fisheries Management | Soft-type | 1,670.8 |
| Samoa | Conservation and Sustainable Management of Mangrove Ecosystem | Soft-type | 1,326.1 |
| Vanuatu | Primary Mathematics Education | Soft-type | 3,590.6 |
| Fiji | Community based fisheries diversification in Pacific small island states training course | Soft-type | 954.5 |
| El Salvador | Third-country-training on Prevention of Cervical Cancer | Soft-type | 1,586.3 |
| Guatemala | Central America and Caribbean Region Focused Training Course on "Establishment of Participatory Rural Development Network" | Soft-type | 1,714.9 |
| Guatemala | Waste Management for Promoting Recycling-Oriented Societies | Soft-type | 1,796.6 |
| Dominican Republic | Planning and Management of Eco-tourism in Tropical and Subtropical Area | Soft-type | 1,405.2 |
| Nicaragua | Curso Internacional de Diagnostico por Imagenes para Medicos y Tecnicos Radiologos de Centro America y el Caribe | Soft-type | 1,687.2 |
| Honduras | Independent Living Activity of Persons with Disabilities in Central American and Caribbean Countries | Soft-type | 1,285.6 |
| Honduras | Development of the Regional Industries by means of Public-Private Cooperation (PPP) for Central America | Soft-type | 639.7 |
| Mexico | Project of Betterment of Women's Living Standard in Chiapas Slum Area | Soft-type | 1,559.6 |
| Argentina | Population Census Practice/Analysis for South America | Soft-type | 862.9 |
| Argentina | Participatory Community Development for Practitioners through JICA-NGO Partnership | Soft-type | 1,900.1 |
| Colombia | Development of Comprehensive Assistance | Soft-type | 1,811.7 |
| Brazil | Land Readjustment Seminar | Soft-type | 1,465.2 |
| Brazil | Brazil-Japan Symposium 2009 - Global Economy and Environment | Soft-type | 2,135.9 |
| Brazil | Establishment of National Plan for Mercury Waste Management Project | Soft-type | 3,710.1 |
| Brazil | Project on Risk Management on Natural Disaster | Soft-type | 1,627.6 |
| Brazil | Education for Sustainable Development in Communities through Jimotogaku Method | Soft-type | 2,996.6 |
| Brazil | Project for Improvement of the Family Planning, Prenatal and Puerperal Information Services in Maternities | Soft-type | 1,967.8 |
| Bolivia | Hospital Administration | Soft-type | 1,214.4 |
| Central and South America | Participatory Rural Development Network in Central America and Caribbean Region | Soft-type | 3,182.3 |
| Central and South America | Curso de Adecuacion y Manejo de la Descarga de Aguas Residuales pur las Actividades Mineras e Industria | Soft-type | 5,197.5 |
| Central and South America | School Management Development for Central and South America | Soft-type | 676.3 |
| Central and South America | Education for Children with Disabilities for South American Countries | Soft-type | 1,134.0 |
| Central and South America | Disaster Control for Central America | Soft-type | 2,258.4 |
| Iraq | Cultural Heritage Project | Soft-type | 2,359.8 |
| Iraq | Management System of Emergency Medical Services | Soft-type | 3,566.5 |
| Palestinian Authority | Clinical Nursing on Maternal Child and Cardiac Surgery | Soft-type | 2,227.9 |
| Palestinian Authority | Third-country-training on Seminar on Fisheries Development and Environment | Soft-type | 9,183.8 |
| Palestinian Authority | Industrial Electronic Engineering | Soft-type | 9,981.6 |
| Palestinian Authority | Third-country-training on Capacity Building in Human Resource Management in Agriculture Sector | Soft-type | 8,082.9 |
| Palestinian Authority | Third-country-training on Capacity Building in Human Resource Management in Agriculture Sector | Soft-type | 4,079.4 |
| Morocco | Environmental Impact Assessment Seminars | Soft-type | 4,433.4 |
| Jordan | Vocational Training Course | Soft-type | 1,755.8 |
| Uganda | Enhancement of Governance for Building Peace in Sub-Sahara Africa | Soft-type | 2,165.7 |
| Ghana | West African Center for Parasite Control Project | Soft-type | 1,003.6 |
| Ghana | The Study on Promotion and Development of Local Industries (Palm Oil) | Soft-type | 4,946.6 |
| Cameroon | MCH/RH Sector Training Courses | Soft-type | 603.7 |
| Cameroon | Empowerment of Rural Women Sector Training Courses | Soft-type | 533.5 |
| Kenya | Blood Safety Project | Soft-type | 1,358.8 |
| Zambia | Nursing Management of Maternal and Child Health for African Countries | Soft-type | 4,573.8 |
| Sierra Leone | International Seminar on Taxation training course | Soft-type | 4,536.5 |
| Sudan | Project for Strengthening of In-Service Teachers Training Focusing on Science and Mathematics in Basic Education | Soft-type | 14,777.3 |
| Sudan | Development of Strategies on Climate Change training course | Soft-type | 11,525.9 |
| Nigeria | Strengthening Mathematics and Science Education in Nigeria at the Primary Level | Soft-type | 552.1 |
| Namibia | Rice Cultivation Techniques in the Republic of Namibia | Soft-type | 4,094.4 |
| Niger | 1st and 2nd phases Guinea Worm Eradication Potable Water Project in Zinder | Soft-type | 1,149.4 |
| Burkina Faso | Post harvest Rice Production (French) | Soft-type | 589.0 |
| Benin | Third-country-training on National INSET Training in Niger | Soft-type | 3,350.0 |
| Benin | Maternal and Child Health for French-Speaking African Countries | Soft-type | 1,304.6 |

(Unit: ¥1 thousand)

| Country | Project Name | Type | Amount |
|--------------------------|--|--|-----------|
| Madagascar | Quality Improvement of Health Services by 5S-TQM | Soft-type | 6,670.2 |
| Madagascar | Rural Community Development by Livelihood Improvement Approach in Africa | Soft-type | 1,179.4 |
| Rwanda | Skills training for the reintegration on demobilized soldiers with disabilities | Soft-type | 6,999.7 |
| Africa | Rural Community Development by Livelihood Improvement Approach in Africa | Soft-type | 2,060.7 |
| Africa | Seminar for Educational Evaluation and Monitoring | Soft-type | 1,579.7 |
| Kosovo | Establishing Ceremony of the Alumni Association of Kosovo | Soft-type | 1,410.4 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | Building Education Network for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina | Soft-type | 921.4 |
| Europe and North America | Issue Analysis Workshop by ex-participants in Albania and Kosovo | Soft-type | 1,641.8 |
| Worldwide | Empowerment of Rural Women | Soft-type | 2,627.5 |
| Worldwide | Intellectual Disability in Community Activity | Soft-type | 2,346.9 |
| Worldwide | Employment Promotion and Realization of Decent Work of Persons with Disabilities and Leadership Development of Persons with Disabilities | Soft-type | 3,581.3 |
| Worldwide | Community Based Development with Local Residents as Main Actors | Soft-type | 4,462.4 |
| Worldwide | Networking for ex-participants from environmental trainings by GEC | Soft-type | 1,932.1 |
| Worldwide | Integrated Basin Management for Lake Environment | Soft-type | 1,879.1 |
| Worldwide | Distribution of Reference Materials and Magazines to the ex-participants | Soft-type | 120,912.8 |
| Worldwide | Website for training participants "JICA Global Network" | Soft-type | 24,576.2 |
| Worldwide | Ex-participant Alumni Association (94 Associations) etc. | Soft-type | 95,315.6 |
| Philippine | Capacity Enhancement of Philippine Customs | Equipment provision/repair | 2,494.7 |
| Myanmar | Fire fighting techniques | Equipment provision/repair | 7,349.9 |
| Mongolia | Project for Improvement of Regional Health Services and Diagnosis Centers | Equipment provision/repair | 13,601.7 |
| Tajikistan | Enhancement of Association of Dekhkan Farmers by Green House rental project | Equipment provision/repair | 2,910.0 |
| Tajikistan | Application of Info.& Communications Technology to Production & Dissemination of Official Statistics | Equipment provision/repair | 3,953.4 |
| Tonga | Project for Meteorological Upgrade of Communications and Improving Accuracy and Availability of Meteorological Information | Equipment provision/repair | 2,805.5 |
| Vanuatu | Sustainable costal fisheries | Equipment provision/repair | 1,163.0 |
| Cuba | Equipment of Expert of Urban Waste Management | Equipment provision/repair | 792.7 |
| Argentina | Plant Virus Research Project | Equipment provision/repair | 4,594.8 |
| Uruguay | Early Detection of Digestive Cancer | Equipment provision/repair | 7,605.8 |
| Paraguay | Project for Strengthening of Community Health | Equipment provision/repair | 904.9 |
| Paraguay | Project on the study of Chagas and other parasitic disease | Equipment provision/repair | 9,730.5 |
| Paraguay | Paraguay Japan Center | Equipment provision/repair | 11,254.3 |
| Bolivia | Project of Ground Water Development in Rural Area Phase 2 | Equipment provision/repair | 16,030.5 |
| Iran | Earthquake Disaster Management | Equipment provision/repair | 963.7 |
| Palestinian Authority | Project for Improvement of Fire Fighting Services in the West Bank | Equipment provision/repair | 786.4 |
| Palestinian Authority | Musicology training in the Middle Eastern Region | Equipment provision/repair | 9,552.5 |
| Palestinian Authority | Solid Waste Management | Equipment provision/repair | 7,335.8 |
| Palestinian Authority | Improvement of Medical Equipment for Gaza | Equipment provision/repair | 23,273.2 |
| Palestinian Authority | Third-country-training on Capacity Building in Water Resource Management for Palestinians | Equipment provision/repair | 2,766.8 |
| Palestinian Authority | Third-country-training on Capacity Building in Human Resource Management in Agriculture Sector | Equipment provision/repair | 8,951.8 |
| Morocco | Upgrade of the equipment of IFEER | Equipment provision/repair | 10,937.9 |
| Morocco | Improvement of maternal and child health care project | Equipment provision/repair | 3,138.0 |
| Ethiopia | Laboratory Support for Polio Eradication: LAST Polio Project | Equipment provision/repair | 3,017.5 |
| Ethiopia | Agro-Chemical Residue Analysis | Equipment provision/repair | 9,734.7 |
| Gabon | Small-scale fisherman | Equipment provision/repair | 1,767.1 |
| Kenya | Improvement of Coast Provincial General Hospital | Equipment provision/repair | 16,229.3 |
| Burkina Faso | Projet de Réhabilitation et Renforcement des Capacités du Centre National de Semences Forestières du Burkina Faso | Equipment provision/repair | 12,196.2 |
| Mozambique | Third-country-training on Promotion of Production, Processing and Commercialization of Cassava in Southern Mozambique | Equipment provision/repair | 8,935.8 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | Project for rehabilitation of Sarajevo city transportation system in BiH | Equipment provision/repair | 9,843.0 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | Promotion of Water Users Associations | Equipment provision/repair, Soft-type | 3,419.2 |
| Argentina | Quality control of Dairy Products | Equipment provision/repair, Soft-type | 6,742.0 |
| Iran | Araz Agricultural Human Resource Development Center, Soil Experiment | Equipment provision/repair, Soft-type | 7,147.3 |
| Senegal | Capacity Development for the Supports of Farmer's Organization and Management for Francophone Africa | Equipment provision/repair, Soft-type | 977.8 |
| Mozambique | Third-country-training on Promotion of Production, Processing and Commercialization of Cassava in Southern Mozambique | Equipment provision/repair, Soft-type | 9,492.8 |
| Cambodia | The Cambodia-Japan Cooperation Center | Emergency measures for facilities | 2,133.4 |
| Dominican Republic | Rural Development Project in Dajabon | Emergency measures for facilities | 5,655.9 |
| Mozambique | Third-country-training on Rural Extension of Vegetable Production and Processing | Emergency measures for facilities, Equipment provision/repair, Soft-type | 5,307.9 |
| Worldwide | Miscellaneous Projects* (30 projects) | - | 5,564.7 |

Note: Projects with disbursements under ¥500,000 in FY2009.

14. Preparatory Surveys (FY2009)

| Country | Project Name |
|-------------|--|
| Cambodia | Preparatory Survey for the Siem Reap Water Supply Expansion Project |
| Cambodia | Preparatory Survey on West Tonle Sap Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (1) |
| Cambodia | Preparatory Survey on West Tonle Sap Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (2) |
| Cambodia | Preparatory Survey for the Project for Flood Protection and Drainage Improvement in the Municipality of Phnom Penh (Phase III) |
| Cambodia | Preparatory Survey on the SME Two Step Loan Project |
| Indonesia | Preparatory Survey for Indramayu Coal-fired Power Plant Project |
| Indonesia | Preparatory Survey on Upper Citarum River Basin Tributaries Flood Management Project |
| Indonesia | Preparatory Survey for Bandung Intra Urban Toll Road Project |
| Indonesia | Preparatory Survey for Project for Urgent Rehabilitation of Pluit Pump Station |
| Indonesia | Preparatory Survey for Lumut Balai Geothermal Power Plant Project |
| Indonesia | Preparatory Survey on Cooperation Program for Climate Change |
| Indonesia | Preparatory Survey on SEZ Development Master Plan Survey in Indonesia |
| Indonesia | Preparatory Survey for Program Formulation in Disaster Management Sector |
| Indonesia | Preparatory Survey for Program Formulation Study for Water Supply Sector |
| Indonesia | Preparatory Survey for IKK Water Supply System Development Sector Loan Project |
| Indonesia | Preparatory Survey on Low Carbon Development Strategy Project |
| Laos | Preparatory Survey on the Project for the Improvement of School Environments in Champasack and Savannakhet provinces |
| Laos | Preparatory Survey for the Program for Establishment of Forest Resources Information Management Center |
| Laos | Preparatory Survey on Improvement of Roads and Bridges in the Southern Region |
| Laos | Preparatory Survey on Project for Legal and Judicial System |
| Malaysia | Preparatory Survey for Energy Conservation / Solid Waste Management |
| Malaysia | Preparatory Survey for Government-Industry-Academia Collaboration in Malaysia |
| Myanmar | Preparatory Survey for the Urgent Project on Establishment of End-to-End Early Warning Dissemination System in the Area Affected by the Cyclone Nargis |
| Myanmar | Preparatory Survey for the Equipment Provision for the National Tuberculosis Programme |
| Myanmar | Preparatory Survey for Major Infectious Diseases Control Project |
| Myanmar | Preparatory Survey on Provision of Equipment for Rural Water Supply Project in the Central Dry Zone |
| Philippines | Preparatory Survey for Project for Improvement of Aurora Memorial Hospital |
| Philippines | Preparatory Survey for the Project on Flood Disaster Management for Mindanao River |
| Philippines | Preparatory Survey for the Project for Community Development for Conflict-Affected Area in Mindanao |
| Philippines | Preparatory Survey on Public Private Partnership Infrastructure Development Project (Phase 1) |
| Philippines | Preparatory Survey on the Programme Grant Aid for Environment and Climate Change (Water Technology) |
| Philippines | Preparatory Survey for Climate Change Strategies Project |
| Philippines | Preparatory Survey for Technical Cooperation for Sugar Industry in the Philippines |
| Philippines | Preparatory Survey on Building the Resilience of Communities and Nation to Natural Disasters |
| Philippines | Preparatory Survey for Program Sector Loan on Disaster Management |
| Thailand | Preparatory Survey for HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control |
| Thailand | Preparatory Survey for the Chao Phraya River Crossing Bridge at Nonthaburi 1 Road Construction Project |
| Thailand | Preparatory Survey on Bangkok Wastewater Treatment Project |
| Timor-Leste | 2nd Preparatory Survey for Oecusse Port Urgent Rehabilitation Project |
| Timor-Leste | Preparatory Survey for Grant Aid for Environment and Climate Change (PV) |
| Viet Nam | Preparatory Survey for Project for Rehabilitation of Small-scale Reservoirs in Quang Ngai Province |
| Viet Nam | Preparatory Survey for Dong Nai Water Environment Improvement Project |
| Viet Nam | Preparatory Survey on Lach Huyen Port Infrastructure Construction |
| Viet Nam | Preparatory Survey on Project for Restoration and Sustainable Management of Protection Forest |
| Viet Nam | Preparatory Survey on the Project for Reconstruction of Bridges in the Central District (Phase II) |
| China | Preparatory Survey for National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) People's Republic of China |
| Mongolia | Preparatory Survey for Ulaanbaatar Water Supply Development Project in Gachuurt |
| Mongolia | Implementation Review Survey of the Project for Construction of the Center for Freshwater Resources and Nature Conservation |
| Afghanistan | Preparatory Survey on the Project to Enhance the Community Development Assistance for the Returnees and Receiving Communities in Nangarhar |
| Afghanistan | Preparatory Survey on the Project for Rehabilitation of Airfield Pavement at Kabul International Airport |
| Afghanistan | Preparatory Survey on JICA Cooperation Program for Development of Kabul Metropolitan Area |
| Afghanistan | Preparatory Survey on the Project to Enhance the Community Development Assistance for the Returnees and Receiving Communities in Nangarhar |
| Afghanistan | Preparatory Survey on the Project for Establishment of Hospital for Communicable Disease |
| Afghanistan | Preparatory Survey for Grant Aid for Environment and Climate Change (PV) |
| Afghanistan | Preparatory Survey on the Support for the Agriculture in North and Northeastern of Afghanistan |
| Bangladesh | The Preparatory Survey on Khulna Water Supply Improvement Project (2) |
| Bangladesh | Preparatory Survey on Khulna Water Supply Improvement Project (3) |
| Bangladesh | Preparatory Survey on Chittagong City Outer Ring Road Project |
| Bangladesh | Preparatory Survey on Cooperation Program for the Improvement in Water Supply Services |
| Bangladesh | Preparatory Survey on Improvement of the capacity of public food storage in Bangladesh |
| Bangladesh | Preparatory Survey on Financial Sector Development for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises |
| Bangladesh | Preparatory Survey on JDS Program for JFY2010 |

| Country | Project Name |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Bangladesh | Preparatory Survey on the Management System of Human Resources in Health Sector |
| Bangladesh | Preparatory Survey on Safe Motherhood Service System in Bangladesh |
| Bangladesh | Preparatory Survey for the Program Formulation of Disaster Prevention Sector in Bangladesh 2 |
| Bhutan | Preparatory Survey for Rural Electrification (Phase2) |
| Bhutan | Preparatory Survey on the Project for Improvement of Machinery and Equipment for Construction of Rural Agricultural Road in the Kingdom of Bhutan (Phase2) |
| India | Preparatory Survey on Integrated Project for Sustainable Development of Forest Resources in Sikkim |
| India | Preparatory Survey on ODA Loan for Crop Diversification in Himachal Pradesh |
| India | Preparatory Survey for Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase 2) |
| Nepal | Preparatory Survey for Road Maintenance Strengthening Project |
| Nepal | Preparatory Survey for the Program Formulation on Democratization Support Program |
| Pakistan | Preparatory Survey on Karachi Transportation Improvement Project |
| Pakistan | Implementing Review Study on the Project for the Expansion of Water Supply System in Faisalabad |
| Pakistan | Preparatory Survey for Urgent Rehabilitation Project for sewerage and drainage system in Lahore |
| Pakistan | Preparatory Survey on Regional Specific Products Program (Livestock Sub-Sector) |
| Pakistan | Preparatory Survey on Northern Areas Sustainable Integrated Community Development Project |
| Sri Lanka | Implementation Review Survey of the Project for the Improvement of Central Functions of Jaffna Teaching Hospital |
| Sri Lanka | Preparatory Survey for Construction of Bridge across Batticaloa Lagoon |
| Sri Lanka | Preparatory Survey for Moragahakanda Development Project |
| Sri Lanka | Preparatory Survey for Flood Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation in South-Western Sri Lanka. |
| Kyrgyz Republic | Preparatory Survey for the Project for Providing of Road Maintenance Equipment in Issyk-Kul and Chui Oblast |
| Tajikistan | Preparatory Survey for Grant Aid for Environment and Climate Change (PV) |
| Uzbekistan | Preparatory Survey for the Project for the Installation of X-ray Scanning Equipment at the Check Points of Uzbekistan borders with the Neighboring Countries |
| Uzbekistan | Preparatory Survey on Improvement of Administrative Procedures for the Development of Private Sector Activities in the Republic of Uzbekistan |
| Central Asia | Preparatory Survey on Integrated Water Resources Management in the Syrdarya River Upper Basin in the Central Asia |
| Fiji | Implementation Review Survey of the Project for the Construction of the University of the South Pacific Information and Communication Technology Center (Phase 2) |
| Kiribati | Preparatory Survey for The Project for Expansion of Betio Port |
| Papua New Guinea | Preparatory Survey on the Project for Enhancing Quality in Teaching through TV Programs Phase 2 |
| Papua New Guinea | Preparatory Survey on the Project for Capacity Development Related to Climate Change and Forests |
| Solomon Islands | Implementation Review Survey of the Project for construction of Market and Jetty in Auki |
| Solomon Islands | Preparatory Survey for Rural Industrial Development Program in Solomon islands |
| Solomon Islands | Preparatory Survey on the Project for Water Resource Management Plan in Islands Countries |
| Tuvalu | Preparatory Survey on the Project for Motofoua Secondary School Phase2: Upgrading and Expansion of Educational Facilities |
| Vanuatu | Preparatory Survey on the Project for the Redevelopment of Vila Central Hospital |
| Pacific | Preparatory Survey of the Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Grid-Connected Solar Electricity Generation System |
| Guatemala | Preparatory Survey for the Project for Construction of Center for Conservation and Research of Tikal National Park |
| Haiti | Preparatory Survey for the Project of Training Course on Agriculture Technology for Haiti -Triangular Cooperation of Dominican Rep., Haiti and Japan- |
| Jamaica | Preparatory Survey for Kingston Sewerage Development Project |
| Nicaragua | Preparatory Survey for the Project for Reconstruction of Bridges on Managua-El Rama Road |
| Saint Christopher and Nevis | Preparatory Survey for the Development of a Fisheries Center/Facility Charlestown, Nevis |
| Bolivia | Preparatory Survey for Potable Water Supply Project in Rural Area of Prefectures of Beni and Pando |
| Bolivia | Preparation Survey on the Project for Improvement of the Health Care Facilities in Northern Part of Beni Prefecture |
| Bolivia | Preparatory Survey for Laguna Colorada Geothermal Development Project |
| Bolivia | Preparatory Survey for River Flood Countermeasures |
| Brazil | Preparatory Survey for Modernization and Expansion Plan of the Itaqui Port in Sao Luis, Maranhao |
| Brazil | Preparatory Survey for Disaster Prevention Measures for Itajai River Basin (1) |
| Brazil | Preparatory Survey for the Project on Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Measures for Itajai River Basin |
| Guyana | Preparatory Survey for the Urgent Rehabilitation of the East Demerara Water Conservancy |
| Paraguay | Preparatory Survey for the Project for Supply of Carbon Stock Measurer |
| Paraguay | Preparatory Survey for Improvement of the Drinking Water System for Regional Development |
| Peru | Preparatory Survey on North Lima Metropolitan Area Water Supply and Sewerage Optimization Project (II) |
| Peru | Preparatory Survey on Solid Waste Management Project |
| Peru | Preparatory Survey on Forest Conservation |
| Peru | Preparatory Survey on Tourism Development Project of the Northern part of Peru |
| Central America and South America | Implementation Review Study on the Project for Construction of New Macara International Bridge |
| Egypt | Preparatory Survey for Abu Rawash Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvement Project in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt |
| Egypt | Preparatory Survey for the Rehabilitation and Improvement of Dirout Group of Regulators |
| Egypt | Preparatory Survey to Establish Wind Firm at the Nile Valley |
| Egypt | Preparatory Survey on the Project for Establishing the Complex Water Quality Improvement for Irrigation in the Central Nile Delta in Arab Republic of Egypt |
| Egypt | Preparatory Survey on Improvement in Energy Efficiency of Power Supply in the Arab Republic of Egypt |
| Iran | Preparatory Survey for Promotion of SMEs |
| Iraq | Preparatory Survey on Mining and Industrial Sector in Mid-Western, Iraq |

| Country | Project Name |
|------------------------------|---|
| Jordan | Preparatory Survey on Project for Small and Medium Enterprises Development |
| Jordan | Preparatory Survey for the Project for Rehabilitation and Expansion of the Water Facilities in Southern Governorates of Tafelleh & Ma'an |
| Morocco | Preparatory Survey for Project for Flood Forecasting and Warning System in High Atlas Area |
| Palestinian Authority | Preparatory Survey for the Project for Improvement of the Outer Bypass of Jericho City |
| Palestinian Authority | Preparatory Survey for Support for the Public Activities of the Communities in Jordan Valley |
| Syria | Preparatory Survey on the Requested Project for Input-Output Matrixs and Related Models |
| Syria | Preparatory Survey for Solar Street Lighting Project |
| Syria | Preparatory Survey on Pediatric Equipments in the North East Syria |
| Tunisia | Preparatory Survey on the Programme Grant Aid for Environment and Climate Change (Water Technology) |
| Yemen | Preparatory Survey for Upgrading and Revitalization of the Road Construction Machinery Workshop at Nukum |
| Yemen | Preparatory Survey on Maritime Safety Program in Yemen |
| Angola | Preparatory Survey for Project for renovation of Vocational Training Center in Angola |
| Benin | Preparatory Survey for the Project on Construction and Supply of Materials of Teachers' Training College in Djougou |
| Botswana | Preparatory Survey for Programme Formulation on the Electricity Energy Sector in the Republic of Botswana |
| Burkina Faso | Preparatory Survey I for the Project for the Capacity Development of Training and Education of Ecole Nationale des Eaux et Forets (ENEF) |
| Burkina Faso | Preparatory Survey II for the Project for the Capacity Development of Training and Education of Ecole Nationale des Eaux et Forets (ENEF) |
| Burkina Faso | Preparatory Survey for the Project on Construction of Health Promotion and Social Promotion Centers in Burkina Faso |
| Burundi | Preparatory Survey for Grant Aid for Rehabilitation of Roads and Infrastructures for Bujumbura |
| Comoros | Preparatory Survey for Human Security Program |
| Congo | Preparatory Survey (No.1) on the Construction of Fishery Community Centre in Pointe Noire |
| Congo | Preparatory Survey for Project of Supply of Potable Quality Water in Rural Area |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | Preparatory Survey on the Project for Improvement of Equipment for University of Kinshasa Hospital |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | Preparatory Survey for Vocational Training Programme |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | Preparatory Survey on the Project for Rehabilitation of National Institute of Medical Education |
| Djibouti | Preparatory Survey for Project for Construction of Teacher Training College for Fundamental Education |
| Djibouti | Preparatory Study for Water Sector |
| Djibouti | Preparatory Survey for the Project for Rural Water Supply in Southern Djibouti |
| Eritrea | Preparatory Survey for Cooperation for Higher Education in Eritrea |
| Ethiopia | Preparatory Survey on the Project for Operation and Maintenance of Trunk Road: Goha Tshion - Dejen across Abay Gorge (Equipment Supply) |
| Ethiopia | Preparatory Survey for the Project for Rural Water Supply in Amhara Region |
| Ethiopia | Implementation Review Study on Project for Rural Water Supply in Tigray Region |
| Ethiopia | Preparatory Survey on the Program for Climate Change (Power and Renewable Energy) |
| Ethiopia | Preparatory Survey on Expanding Child Survival and Nutrition Interventions (Phase 1) |
| Ethiopia | Preparatory Survey on the Project for Replacement of the Bridges on Trunk Road (Modjo, Awash and Gogecha Bridges) |
| Ethiopia | Preparatory Survey for Strengthening Multi Sectoral Planning Capacity in Oromia Region |
| Ethiopia | Preparatory Survey on Irrigation Development Program |
| Ghana | Preparatory Survey for Formulation of Cooperation Program for Rice Development in Ghana |
| Ghana | Preparatory Survey on Eastern Corridor in Ghana |
| Kenya | Preparatory Survey for Dueling of Nairobi-Dagoretti Corner Road C60/C61 |
| Kenya | Preparatory Survey on Kisumu-Lessos-Olkaria Transmission Line Construction Project |
| Kenya | Preparatory Survey for Tana River Basin Flood Management Program |
| Kenya | Preparatory Survey for Integrated Solid Waste Management in Nairobi City in the Republic of Kenya |
| Kenya | Preparatory Survey for the Project for Widening of Outer Ring Road C59 |
| Kenya | Preparatory Survey on the Project for the Reinforcement of Vaccine Storage |
| Kenya | Preparatory Study on Program on Smallholder Empowerment for Income Generation |
| Kenya | Implementation Review Study on the Project for Rural Water Supply |
| Kenya | Preparatory Survey for the Project of Upgrading Production Management and Technical Skills of SMEs |
| Lesotho | Preparatory Survey for Construction of New Secondary Schools and Upgrading of Facilities in Existing Secondary Schools |
| Liberia | Preparatory Survey on the Project for Reconstruction of Bridges on Missing Link |
| Liberia | Preparatory Survey on Project for Rehabilitation of Monrovia Power System |
| Malawi | Preparatory Survey on the Project for The Replacement of Air Navigation System at KAMUZU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT |
| Malawi | Preparatory Survey on the Project for Improvement of Blantyre City Roads |
| Malawi | Preparatory Survey for Project for Groundwater Development in Mwanza and Neno |
| Malawi | Preparatory Survey on the Project for the Re-Construction and Expansion of Selected Community Day Secondary Schools (CDSSs) |
| Mali | Preparatory Survey for Formulation of Cooperation Program for Rice Development in Mali and Burkina Faso |
| Mali | Preparatory Survey for Provision of Safe Water in Villages under the Risk of Cholera in Mopti Region |
| Mali | Preparatory Survey for Project for the School Construction on phase IV |
| Mozambique | Preparatory Survey on the Project for Constrcution of Bridges of the Road between Ile and Cuamba |
| Mozambique | Preparatory Survey on Nacala Port Development Project (Phase 1) |
| Mozambique | Preparatory Survey on the Project for the Construction of Maputo Fish Market |
| Mozambique | Preparatory Survey for Rural Development/Economic Promotion Program (Rice Cultivation Promotion) |
| Mozambique | Preparatory Survey of Japan-Brazil-Mozambique Tripartite Cooperation on Tropical Savanna Agriculture Development |
| Namibia | Preparatory Survey for Northern Namibia Regional Development Project |

| Country | Project Name |
|---|---|
| Nigeria | Preparatory Survey for Program Formulation for Rice Development in Nigeria and Cameroun |
| Nigeria | Preparatory Survey for the Project for Construction of Additional Classrooms for Primary Schools Phase 2 |
| Rwanda | Preparatory Survey on Land-husbandry, Water-harvesting and Hillside-irrigation Project |
| Rwanda | Preparatory Survey for the Project for Upgrading and Expansion of Substations and Distribution Network |
| Rwanda | Implementation Review Study on the Project for Rural Water Supply |
| Senegal | Preparatory Survey for the Project of Sea Food Processing Site Development in Saint -Louis |
| Senegal | Preparatory Survey on Project for the Development of Irrigation Scheme in Podor |
| Senegal | Preparatory Survey on Project for the Development of Irrigation Scheme in Podor |
| Senegal | Preparatory Survey for Rural Development Based on Sustainable Management of Natural Resources Program |
| Senegal | Preparatory Survey for Project for Reinforcement of the Infrastructures and Equipments of Centre de Formation Professionnelle et Technique (CFPT) Senegal-Japon |
| Seychelles | Preparatory Survey for Capacity Building of Coastal Erosion and Flood Prevention Project |
| Sierra Leone | Preparatory Survey on Urban Infrastructure Development Programme in Western Area in Sierra Leone |
| South Africa | Preparatory Study on Energy Efficiency Improvement Project |
| South Africa | Preparatory Survey on Energy Efficiency Improvement |
| Sudan | Preparatory Survey for Project on Improvement of Water Supply System at Kassala City |
| Sudan | Preparatory Survey for Improvement of Juba River Port |
| Sudan | Preparatory Survey for the Project for Improvement of Water Supply System in Juba |
| Swaziland | Preparatory Survey on the Project for Construction of Secondary Schools |
| Tanzania | Preparatory Survey for Distribution Network Rehabilitation Project in Kilimanjaro Region |
| Tanzania | Preparatory Survey for the Project for Widening Gerezani Area Road |
| Tanzania | Preparatory Survey for Strengthening Rice Production Capacity |
| Tanzania | Preparatory Survey for the Project for the Reinforcement of Power Distribution in Zanzibar Island (No.1) |
| Tanzania | Preparatory Survey for the Program for Stable Electricity Supply System |
| Tanzania | Preparatory Survey for Water Sector Development Program |
| Togo | Preparatory Survey for the Project on Water and Sanitation in the Regions of Maritime, Plateaux and Savanes |
| Uganda | Preparatory Survey on the Project for the Improvement of Uganda National Expanded Programme on Immunization |
| Zambia | Preparatory Survey for Programme on Support for Industrial Infrastructure Development |
| Africa | Preparatory Survey for Reconstruction of Rusumo Bridge and Construction of OSBP facilities |
| Africa | Preparatory Survey for Quality Improvement of Health Services by 5S-KAIZEN-TQM |
| Africa | Preparatory Survey on the Integrated Regional Infrastructure Development in East Africa |
| Africa | Preparatory Survey for Program Formation "Southern Africa Growth Belt" Integrated Regional Program |
| Africa | Preparatory Survey on JICA Cooperation Program (Regional) for Health Systems Strengthening in Africa |
| Albania | Preparatory Survey for Improvement of the Medical Equipment of the Regional Level Emergency Centers |
| Albania | Preparatory Survey for Secondary and Local Roads Improvement Project |
| Montenegro | Preparatory Survey (2) on the Project for Urgent Rehabilitation of Water Supply System in the Capital City of Podgorica |
| Serbia | Preparatory Survey on the Project for Breast Cancer Screening and Prevention Capacity Improvement |
| Serbia | Preparatory Survey (2) on the Project for Breast Cancer Screening and Prevention Capacity Improvement |
| The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | Preparatory Survey for Project for Capacity Development of SME supporters in Macedonia |
| Worldwide | Preparatory Survey for Clean Energy Promotion Using Solar Energy etc. |
| Worldwide | Preparatory survey on the Grant Assistance Program for Underprivileged Farmers |
| Worldwide | Preparatory Survey for the Cultural Grant Aid |
| Total 227 Projects (81 Countries) | |

Financial Statements

1. General Account

Balance Sheet (as of March 31, 2010)

(Unit: Yen)

| Assets | | | |
|--|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| I Current assets | | | |
| Cash and bank deposits | | 104,943,847,786 | |
| Inventories | | | |
| Stored goods | 538,669,031 | 538,669,031 | |
| Advance payments | | 8,204,112,678 | |
| Prepaid expenses | | 246,734,305 | |
| Accrued income | | 48,225,206 | |
| Accrued revenues | | 1,673,524,771 | |
| Short-term loans of development investment and financing | 701,817,145 | | |
| Allowance for possible loan losses | (672,642) | 701,144,503 | |
| Short-term loans of migration investment and financing | 234,922,535 | | |
| Allowance for possible loan losses | (4,417,541) | 230,504,994 | |
| Suspense payments | | 60,523,515 | |
| Advances paid | | 1,742,767 | |
| Total current assets | | | 116,649,029,556 |
| II Fixed assets | | | |
| 1 Tangible fixed assets | | | |
| Buildings | 47,046,988,184 | | |
| Accumulated depreciation | (11,528,737,800) | | |
| Accumulated impairment loss | (1,014,301,365) | 34,503,949,019 | |
| Structures | 1,590,398,231 | | |
| Accumulated depreciation | (788,009,120) | | |
| Accumulated impairment loss | (22,272,372) | 780,116,739 | |
| Machines and equipment | 200,713,823 | | |
| Accumulated depreciation | (132,621,971) | 68,091,852 | |
| Vehicles and other transportation devices | 1,791,665,571 | | |
| Accumulated depreciation | (1,012,888,163) | 778,777,408 | |
| Tools, instruments, and fixtures | 2,136,505,670 | | |
| Accumulated depreciation | (1,097,050,389) | 1,039,455,281 | |
| Land | 19,282,846,867 | | |
| Accumulated impairment loss | (495,489,180) | 18,787,357,687 | |
| Construction in process | | 4,543,875 | |
| Total fixed assets | | 55,962,291,861 | |
| 2 Intangible fixed assets | | | |
| Trademarks | | 3,115,787 | |
| Telephone subscription rights | | 4,383,250 | |
| Right to use power plants and other supply facilities | | 2,547,671 | |
| Total intangible fixed assets | | 10,046,708 | |
| 3 Investment and other assets | | | |
| Long-term deposit | | 323,000,000 | |
| Long-term loans of development investment and financing | 2,915,820,294 | | |
| Allowance for possible loan losses | (2,729,887) | 2,913,090,407 | |
| Long-term loans of migration investment and financing | 2,406,414,590 | | |
| Allowance for possible loan losses | (1,330,977,498) | 1,075,437,092 | |
| Long-term installment principal on sales of settlement | 39,396,440 | | |
| Allowance for possible loan losses | (39,396,440) | 0 | |
| Long-term prepaid expenses | | 10,588,972 | |
| Guarantee money paid | | 1,917,145,477 | |
| Total investment and other assets | | 6,239,261,948 | |
| Total fixed assets | | | 62,211,600,517 |
| Total assets | | | 178,860,630,073 |

(Unit: Yen)

| | | | | |
|---|---------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Liabilities | | | | |
| I Current liabilities | | | | |
| Management grant liabilities | | 23,975,970,119 | | |
| Funds for grant aid projects | | 57,825,517,377 | | |
| Donations received | | 361,586,532 | | |
| Accrued payments | | 21,923,834,856 | | |
| Accrued expense | | 208,411,068 | | |
| Lease liabilities | | 96,029,058 | | |
| Deposit received | | 424,165,944 | | |
| Total current liabilities | | | 104,815,514,954 | |
| II Fixed liabilities | | | | |
| Property liabilities | | | | |
| Property management grants | 1,998,435,613 | | | |
| Property grants, etc. | 75,613,780 | 2,074,049,393 | | |
| Long-term lease liabilities | | 185,160,352 | | |
| Total fixed liabilities | | | 2,259,209,745 | |
| Total liabilities | | | | 107,074,724,699 |
| Net assets | | | | |
| I Capital | | | | |
| Governmental investment | | 83,332,866,850 | | |
| Total capital | | | 83,332,866,850 | |
| II Capital surplus | | | | |
| Capital surplus | | (505,804,818) | | |
| Accumulated depreciation not included in expenses | | (13,301,233,679) | | |
| Accumulated impairment loss not included in expenses | | (1,539,869,117) | | |
| Total capital surplus | | | (15,346,907,614) | |
| III Retained earnings | | | | |
| Carryover reserve in the midterm period | | 2,103,901,065 | | |
| Reserve | | 391,340,743 | | |
| Unappropriated income for the current year (Total income for the current year) | | 1,304,704,330 | | |
| Total retained earnings | | | 3,799,946,138 | |
| Total net assets | | | | 71,785,905,374 |
| Total of liabilities and net assets | | | | 178,860,630,073 |

Statement of Income (April 1, 2009 - March 31, 2010)

(Unit: Yen)

| | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Ordinary expenses | | | |
| Operating expenses | | | |
| Expenses for program formulation | 7,322,444,612 | | |
| Expenses for technical cooperation projects | 75,130,578,800 | | |
| Expenses for grant aid projects | 366,507,238 | | |
| Expenses for public participation based cooperation | 21,279,051,704 | | |
| Expenses for emigration program | 408,719,379 | | |
| Expenses for disaster relief activities | 965,459,781 | | |
| Expenses for aid personnel recruitment and training | 869,362,355 | | |
| Expenses for follow-up cooperation | 1,440,445,596 | | |
| Expenses for project/program evaluation | 237,231,528 | | |
| Research-related expenses | 728,378,461 | | |
| Expenses for operation support | 7,459,080,342 | | |
| Expenses for accounting support | 27,002,917,847 | | |
| Expenses for grant aid programs | 62,044,493,347 | | |
| Contracted program expenses | 2,359,644,866 | | |
| Expenses for donation projects | 62,143,956 | | |
| Depreciation expenses | 442,881,934 | 208,119,341,746 | |
| General administrative expenses | | 10,126,493,003 | |
| Financial expenses | | | |
| Interest expense | 1,446,121 | | |
| Foreign exchange loss | 567,780,584 | 569,226,705 | |
| Miscellaneous loss | | 9,353,971 | |
| Total ordinary expenses | | | 218,824,415,425 |
| Ordinary revenues | | | |
| Revenues from management grants | | 152,459,815,195 | |
| Revenues from grant aid programs | | 62,044,493,347 | |
| Revenues from contracted programs | | | |
| Revenues from contracted programs from Japanese government and the local government agencies | 2,309,287,103 | | |
| Revenues from contracted programs from the other parties | 50,357,763 | 2,359,644,866 | |
| Revenues from development investment and financing | | 91,860,441 | |
| Revenues from settlement affairs | | 10,966,396 | |
| Revenues from migration investment and financing | | 72,557,687 | |
| Donation revenues | | 62,143,956 | |
| Transfer from allowance for possible loan losses | | 252,828,465 | |
| Transfer from liabilities for property management grants | | 781,208,518 | |
| Transfer from liabilities for property grants | | 22,560,327 | |
| Financial revenues | | | |
| Interest income | 98,433,567 | 98,433,567 | |
| Miscellaneous profits | | 2,191,664,924 | |
| Total ordinary revenues | | | 220,448,177,689 |
| Operating profits | | | 1,623,762,264 |
| Extraordinary loss | | | |
| Loss on retirement of fixed assets | | 498,805,472 | |
| Loss on sales of fixed assets | | 11,153,882 | 509,959,354 |
| Extraordinary profits | | | |
| Profits on sales of fixed assets | | 436,028 | 436,028 |
| Net income | | | 1,114,238,938 |
| Reversal of surplus deposits from the previous mid-term period | | | 190,465,392 |
| Total income for the current year | | | 1,304,704,330 |

Statement of Cash Flows (April 1, 2009 - March 31, 2010)

(Unit: Yen)

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| I Cash flow from operating activities | |
| Payment of operating expenses | (136,161,434,600) |
| Payments for grant aid projects | (61,589,841,947) |
| Payment of contracted program expenses | (2,316,124,513) |
| Payment of personnel costs | (14,875,359,627) |
| Other operation payments | (1,496,939,856) |
| Proceeds from management grants | 161,651,806,000 |
| Proceeds from grant aid programs | 88,982,871,777 |
| Proceeds from contracted programs | 2,601,672,328 |
| Loan interest income | 165,524,173 |
| Proceeds from settlement affairs | 22,287,007 |
| Interest revenues | 8,525,308 |
| Installment principal | 13,761,699 |
| Donation revenues | 46,385,115 |
| Other operation proceeds | 1,794,479,930 |
| Subtotal | 38,825,325,787 |
| Interest received | 114,760,190 |
| Interest paid | (1,446,121) |
| Cash flow from operating activities | 38,938,639,856 |
| II Cash flow from investing activities | |
| Payments for purchase of fixed assets | (1,955,476,919) |
| Proceeds from sales of fixed assets | 940,591,230 |
| Payments for loans receivable | (40,000,000) |
| Proceeds from long-term loans receivable | 977,113,091 |
| Putting money for time deposits | (248,723,000,000) |
| Proceeds from time deposit refunds | 239,800,000,000 |
| Payments for purchase of negotiable certificates of deposit | (16,400,000,000) |
| Proceeds from negotiable certificate of deposit refunds | 16,400,000,000 |
| Cash flow from investing activities | (9,000,772,598) |
| III Cash flow from financing activities | |
| Repayment of lease liabilities | (97,632,134) |
| Cash flow from financing activities | (97,632,134) |
| IV Effect of exchange rate fluctuation on funds | (364,689,484) |
| V Net increase in funds | 29,475,545,640 |
| VI Funds at the beginning of year | 34,468,302,146 |
| VII Funds at the end of year | 63,943,847,786 |

Statement of Administrative Service Operation Costs (April 1, 2009 - March 31, 2010)

(Unit: Yen)

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| I Business expenses | | | |
| (1) Expenses on income statement | | | |
| Operating expenses | 208,119,341,746 | | |
| General administrative expenses | 10,126,493,003 | | |
| Financial expenses | 569,226,705 | | |
| Miscellaneous loss | 9,353,971 | | |
| Loss on retirement of fixed assets | 498,805,472 | | |
| Loss on sales of fixed assets | 11,153,882 | 219,334,374,779 | |
| | | | |
| (2) (Deduction) Self revenues, etc. | | | |
| Revenues from contracted programs | (2,359,644,866) | | |
| Revenues from development investment and financing | (91,860,441) | | |
| Revenues from settlement affairs | (10,966,396) | | |
| Revenues from migration investment and financing | (72,557,687) | | |
| Donation revenues | (62,143,956) | | |
| Transfer from allowance for possible loan losses | (252,828,465) | | |
| Financial revenues | (98,433,567) | | |
| Miscellaneous profits | (2,191,664,924) | | |
| Profits on sales of fixed assets | (436,028) | (5,140,536,330) | |
| Total business expenses | | | 214,193,838,449 |
| | | | |
| II Accumulated depreciation not included in expenses | | | |
| Accumulated depreciation not included in expenses | | 1,771,338,956 | |
| Loss on retirement and sales of fixed assets not included in expenses | | (461,382,123) | 1,309,956,833 |
| | | | |
| III Accumulated impairment loss not included in expenses | | | 734,113,162 |
| | | | |
| IV Estimated bonus payment not included in allowance | | | (106,186,031) |
| | | | |
| V Estimated increase in retirement benefit not included in allowance | | | (478,387,247) |
| | | | |
| VI Opportunity cost | | | |
| Governmental investments and other opportunity costs | | | 961,878,638 |
| | | | |
| VII Administrative service operation cost | | | 216,615,213,804 |

Significant Accounting Policies

1. Standards for reporting revenues from the management grants

The Revenue Recognition Standard based on Accrued Expense is applied. This is attributable to the difficulties associated with the application of achievement and time-period standards, specifically, the significant amount of time required to evaluate operating results as well as other complexities.

2. Depreciation methods

(1) Tangible fixed assets

Straight-line method.

The useful lives of major assets are as follows:

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Buildings: | 1 - 50 years |
| Structures: | 1 - 42 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 Incorporated Administrative Agency No. 87) 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 bonus payments

An allowance for bonus payments is not appropriated, since the financial source is secured by the management grants.

The estimated bonus payment not included in the allowance, as shown in the Administrative Service Operation Cost Statement, is reported as current fiscal year estimate of allowances in relation to bonus payments which has been calculated according to Accounting Standard No. 88.

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

An allowance for retirement benefits is not appropriated since the financial source is secured by the management grants.

An 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 the management grants.

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

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

Allowance for possible loan losses

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

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 yen utilizing the spot exchange rate as of the fiscal year-end. Exchange differences are recognized as profit or loss.

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

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

1.395% taking into consideration the yield of 10-year fixed-rate JGBs as of March 31, 2010.

9. Accounting for lease transactions

The same accounting method applicable to ordinary transactions is applied to finance lease transactions with total lease fees of ¥3 million or more.

The same accounting method applicable to ordinary rental transactions is applied to finance lease transactions with total lease fees of less than ¥3 million.

10. Accounting for consumption taxes

Consumption taxes are included in financial statement amounts.

11. Change in principal accounting policies

"Partial Amendments to Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (Part 3)" (Accounting Standards Board of Japan [ASBJ] Statement No. 19, July 31, 2008) was applied from the current operating year. The application of this accounting standard had no effect on the discount rate or on profit or loss.

12. Additional information

The Accounting Standards for Incorporated Administrative Agency ("Revision of the Accounting Standards for Incorporated Administrative Agency" (Study Group on the Accounting Standards for Incorporated Administrative Agency, Financial Systems Council Financial Systems Sectional Committee Legal System/Public Accounting Panel Public Corporation, March 30, 2010) and the "Q&A concerning the Accounting Standards for Incorporated Administrative Agency" and "Guidance Notes for the Accounting Standards for Incorporated Administrative Agency" (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 Accountants, April 2010) has been adopted starting in the current operating year.

(1) Note concerning disclosure of fair value of financial instruments

Along with the above revisions, "Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments" (ASBJ Statement No. 10, March 10, 2008) and the "Guidance on Disclosures about the Fair Value of Financial Instruments" (ASBJ Guidance No. 19, March 10, 2008) are applied from the current operating year.

(2) Note concerning disclosures about fair value of investment and rental property

Along with the above revisions, "Accounting Standards for Disclosures about Fair Value of Investment and Rental Property" (ASBJ Statement No. 20, November 28, 2008) and the "Guidance on Accounting Standards for Disclosures about Fair Value of Investment and Rental Property" (ASBJ Guidance No. 23, November 28, 2008) are applied from the current operating year.

Notes

Notes to the balance sheet

1. Estimated retirement benefits to be provided from the management grants

¥29,392,997,707

| (1) Breakdown of retirement benefit liabilities (Unit: Yen) | |
|--|------------------|
| | FY2009 |
| 1) Retirement benefit liabilities | (40,314,218,106) |
| 2) Plan assets | 10,921,220,399 |
| 3) Not-accumulated retirement benefit liabilities 1) + 2) | (29,392,997,707) |
| 4) Difference at the change of accounting standards | 0 |
| 5) Unrecognized actuarial differences | 0 |
| 6) Unrecognized past service liabilities (decrease in liabilities) | 0 |
| 7) Net reported amount on Balance Sheet 3) + 4) + 5) + 6) | (29,392,997,707) |
| 8) Prepaid pension expenses | 0 |
| 9) Allowance for retirement benefits 7) - 8) | (29,392,997,707) |

| (2) Breakdown of pension expenses (Unit: Yen) | |
|--|-----------------|
| | FY2009 |
| 1) Working cost | 1,978,241,979 |
| 2) Interest cost | 528,758,550 |
| 3) Expected return on investment | 0 |
| 4) Amortization of past working liabilities | 0 |
| 5) Amortization of actuarial differences | (1,091,000,734) |
| 6) Others (premiums collected for Employees' Pension Fund) | (318,069,654) |

| (3) Computation basis for retirement benefit obligation, etc. | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| | FY2009 |
| 1) Discount rate: Retirement pension | 2.0% |
| 2) Periodic allocation method for expected retirement benefits | Periodic fixed-amount benefits method |
| 3) Processing period for actuarial differences | 1 year |
| 4) Others (Processing period of differences upon change of accounting standards; actual return rate, etc.) | 1 year |

2. Estimated bonus to be provided from the management grants

¥765,372,511

3. Impaired loss on fixed assets

(1) The fixed assets for which the impairment loss was recognized

A. Outline of the usage, type, location, book value

Impairment losses were recognized in the following assets.

(Unit: Yen)

| Name of Asset | Usage | Location | Type | Book Value before Impairment Loss | Impairment Loss Not Included in Current Year Expenses | Accumulated Impairment Loss Not Included in Current Year Expenses |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Former Hachioji International Center | Accommodation facilities for training | Hachioji City, Tokyo | Land | 311,297,635 | 166,085,635 | 377,164,000 |
| Hakone Training Center | Training center | Ashigarashimo-gun, Kanagawa Prefecture | Building | 592,396,573 | 396,997,324 | 396,997,324 |
| | | | Structures | 32,546,021 | 21,810,867 | 21,810,867 |
| | | | Land | 100,500,000 | 63,603,903 | 63,603,903 |
| Ishiuchi Recreational Facility | Recreational facility | Minamiunuma City, Niigata Prefecture | Building | 24,326,726 | 20,854,482 | 20,854,482 |
| | | | Land | 286,000 | 73,149 | 73,149 |
| Katsuura Recreational Facility | Recreational facility | Katsuura City, Chiba Prefecture | Building | 5,621,849 | - | - |
| | | | Land | 4,472,000 | - | - |
| Former Thailand Office | Office | Bangkok, Thailand | Building | 78,409,116 | - | - |
| | | | Structures | 4,433,610 | - | - |
| | | | Land | 183,294,939 | - | - |
| Shonan Nagasawa Green Heights 1-1-208 and 35 units | Employee housing | Yokosuka City, Kanagawa Prefecture, etc. | Building | 60,169,190 | 16,517,829 | 17,397,698 |
| | | | Land | 163,957,305 | 47,470,973 | 54,648,128 |
| Telephone subscription rights | Telephone subscription rights | - | Telephone subscription right | 5,082,250 | 699,000 | 7,806,200 |

B. Background relating to the recognition of impairment losses

It was determined in FY2004 that the Hachioji International Center would not be used, and the center was closed in March 2007. The book value of the land was reduced to the recoverable service amount in the current operating fiscal year because of a sharp fall in market value. This reduction has been recorded as a capital surplus deduction in the accumulated impairment loss not included in expenses.

The Hakone Training Center was closed in March 2010. The book value of the land, building and structures was reduced to the recoverable service amount in the current operating fiscal year. This reduction has been recorded as a capital surplus deduction in the accumulated impairment loss not included in expenses.

The Ishiuchi Recreational Facility was closed in March 2010 based on the Second Mid-Term Plan during the JICA Mid-term Objective Period starting from FY2007. The book value of the land and building was reduced to the recoverable service amount in the current operating fiscal year. This reduction has been recorded as a capital surplus deduction in the accumulated impairment loss not included in expenses.

With respect to the Katsuura Recreational Facility, an impairment was recognized along with the closure of this facility in March 2010 based on the Second Mid-Term Plan during the JICA Mid-term Objective Period starting from FY2007. Because the book value exceeded the recoverable service amount at the end of the operating year, an impairment loss was not incurred.

The former Thailand Office is set for disposal in line with the Second Mid-Term Plan during the JICA Mid-term Objective Period starting from FY2007, and it was recognized this asset has an indication of impairment. During the current operating year, an impairment was recognized because of the discontinued use of this facility. However, because the book value exceeded the recoverable service amount at the end of the operating year, an impairment loss was not incurred.

With regard to employee housing, based on the Second Mid-Term Plan during the JICA Mid-term Objective Period starting from FY2007, it was determined that two units would not be in use in FY2007 and it was determined that three other units would not be in use in FY2008. Along with this decision, these assets were placed on sale in a public auction in 2009. This auction, however, ended without a successful bid for three of the units, but plans call for these units to be sold from FY2010. Besides the three aforementioned units, in March 2010, it was determined that 38 other units would not be in use. Among these 41 units, and excluding five of the units that continue to be used for employee housing, impairments were recognized for 36 units. Excluding 10 units for which the book value exceeded the recoverable service amount at the end of the operating year, the book value of 26 units was reduced to the recoverable service amount. This reduction has been recorded as a capital surplus deduction in the accumulated impairment loss not included in expenses.

With regard to an increase in the number of dormant telephone lines in the operating year, the book value of telephone subscription rights was reduced to the recoverable service amount. This reduction has been recorded as a capital surplus deduction in the accumulated impairment loss not included in expenses.

C. The breakdown of each principal fixed asset not appearing on the income statement but which is included in impairment loss and the overview of the calculation method for recoverable service amount

(Unit: Yen)

| Name of Asset | Type | Impairment Loss | Calculation Method for Recoverable Service Amount |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Former Hachioji International Center | Land | 166,085,635 | *1 |
| | Building | 396,997,324 | |
| Hakone Training Center | Structures | 21,810,867 | *1 |
| | Land | 63,603,903 | |
| | Building | 20,854,482 | |
| Ishiuchi Recreational Facility | Land | 73,149 | *1 |
| | Building | 16,517,829 | |
| Shonan Nagasawa Green Heights 1-1-208 and 35 units | Land | 47,470,973 | *1 |
| | Telephone subscription rights | 699,000 | *2 |

1. The recoverable service amount is determined by the net sales price, which is calculated by deducting the expected cost of disposal from the appraised value by a third party, including the appraised real estate value.

2. The recoverable service amount of dormant telephone subscription rights is determined by the net sales price, which is calculated based on Asset Evaluation Standards released by the National Tax Agency. The recoverable service amount of in-use telephone subscription rights is determined by the equivalent in-use value, which is calculated based on the official set price announced by NTT.

(2) Fixed assets indicating impairment losses

A. Outline of the usage, type, and location of fixed assets that indicate an impairment loss
The following assets have an indication of impairment losses.

| (Unit: Yen) | | | | |
|--|------------------|--|----------|------------|
| Name of Asset | Usage | Location | Type | Book Value |
| Shinharamachida Green Heights A3-201 and 4 units | Employee housing | Sagamihara City, Kanagawa Prefecture, etc. | Building | 9,997,220 |
| | | | Land | 27,255,500 |

B. Background relating the determination of an indication of impairment loss

Five units of employee housing, including Shinharamachida Green Heights A3-201, are set for disposal in line with the Second Mid-Term Plan during the JICA Mid-term Objective Period starting from FY2007, and it was recognized that these assets have an indication of impairment. At the end of the operating year, however, the timing of the disposal of these assets had yet to be determined. These assets will continue to be used as employee housing and so impairment has not been recognized.

4. Donated funds for grant aid

Grant aid is received in the form of funds from the Japanese government. JICA administers this grant aid based on a presentation contract with the recipient country's government. At the end of FY2009, the outstanding balance of unexecuted donation presentation contracts stood at ¥125,927,231,653.

Notes to Cash Flow Statement

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

(1) Relation between the term-end balance of funds and the amounts of accounts in B/S (as of March 31, 2010)

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Cash and deposit | ¥104,943,847,786 |
| Time deposit | ¥-41,000,000,000 |
| Ending balance of funds | ¥63,943,847,786 |

(2) Description of significant non-financial transactions

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Assets under the finance lease | |
| Buildings | ¥93,316,305 |
| Tools, instruments, and fixtures | ¥174,912,460 |

Notes to Administrative Service Operation Cost Statement

Number of the loan employees from governments who are counted as opportunity costs
Of the estimated increase in retirement bonus not included in the allowance, ¥25,744,445 was recognized as the current fiscal year increase of allowance for retirement and severance for 37 loan employees according to JICA's internal regulations.

Matters concerning the state of financial instruments

The General Account's fund management is limited to short-term deposits and public and corporate bonds while fund raising consists mainly of management grants approved by the state ministers in charge. The General Account does not borrow from the government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program, borrow funds from financial institutions or issue FILP agency bonds.

Matters concerning the fair value of financial instruments

Balance sheet amounts, fair value and differentials at the end of the operating year are as follows.

| (Unit: Yen) | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Balance sheet amount | Fair value | Differential |
| (1) Cash and bank deposits | 104,943,847,786 | 104,943,847,786 | 0 |

Note: Calculation method for fair value of financial instruments and matters concerning marketable securities

(Cash and bank deposits)

Cash and bank deposits are short term and fair value approximates book value. Thus fair value for cash and bank deposits is calculated at book value.

Finance lease transactions

The amount of the finance lease transactions which influences the current year's profits and losses was ¥368,214. The current year's net profit after the deduction of this amount was ¥1,304,336,116.

Significant debt burden

N/A

Significant subsequent events

N/A

2. Finance and Investment Account

Balance Sheet (as of March 31, 2010)

(Unit: Yen)

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Assets | | | | |
| I Current assets | | | | |
| Cash and bank deposits | | 14,691,245,874 | | |
| Loans | 11,054,311,986,607 | | | |
| Allowance for possible loan losses | (131,415,082,789) | 10,922,896,903,818 | | |
| Advance payments | | 4,606,069,270 | | |
| Prepaid expenses | | 95,824,199 | | |
| Accrued income | | | | |
| Accrued interest on loans receivable | 51,269,421,704 | | | |
| Accrued commitment charges | 1,416,937,488 | | | |
| Accrued interest receivable | 1,688,988 | 52,688,048,180 | | |
| Accrued revenues | | 352,661,353 | | |
| Suspense payments | | 8,652,114 | | |
| Advances paid | | 64,075 | | |
| Emission reduction assets | | 150,756,207 | | |
| Total current assets | | | 10,995,490,225,090 | |
| II Fixed assets | | | | |
| 1 Tangible fixed assets | | | | |
| Buildings | 3,198,002,323 | | | |
| Accumulated depreciation | (228,128,973) | 2,969,873,350 | | |
| Structures | 59,484,145 | | | |
| Accumulated depreciation | (6,817,138) | 52,667,007 | | |
| Machines and equipment | 191,830,671 | | | |
| Accumulated depreciation | (27,510,584) | 164,320,087 | | |
| Vehicles and other transportation devices | 199,705,123 | | | |
| Accumulated depreciation | (47,040,354) | 152,664,769 | | |
| Tools, instruments, and fixtures | 690,992,127 | | | |
| Accumulated depreciation | (234,784,973) | 456,207,154 | | |
| Land | | 13,873,270,000 | | |
| Construction in process | | 49,563,410 | | |
| Total fixed assets | | 17,718,565,777 | | |
| 2 Intangible fixed assets | | | | |
| Trademarks | | 166,786 | | |
| Total intangible fixed assets | | 166,786 | | |
| 3 Investment and other assets | | | | |
| Investment securities | | 6,226,279,949 | | |
| Affiliated companies stock | | 112,521,421,261 | | |
| Claims in bankruptcy, rehabilitation, reorganization or other equivalent claims | 24,557,275,808 | | | |
| Allowance for possible loan losses | (24,557,275,808) | – | | |
| Long-term prepaid expenses | | 516,620 | | |
| Guarantee money paid | | 1,067,471,701 | | |
| Total investment and other assets | | 119,815,689,531 | | |
| Total fixed assets | | | 137,534,422,094 | |
| Total assets | | | | 11,133,024,647,184 |

(Unit: Yen)

| | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Liabilities | | | | |
| I Current liabilities | | | | |
| Borrowings from government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program due within one year | | 394,775,002,000 | | |
| Accrued payments | | 5,467,439,388 | | |
| Accrued expense | | 11,979,744,427 | | |
| Lease liabilities | | 162,620,330 | | |
| Deposit received | | 30,810,566 | | |
| Allowance for bonuses | | 199,486,506 | | |
| Suspense receipt | | 128,419,224 | | |
| Total current liabilities | | | 412,743,522,441 | |
| II Fixed liabilities | | | | |
| Bonds | | 80,000,000,000 | | |
| Borrowings from government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program | | 2,335,395,480,000 | | |
| Long-term lease liabilities | | 183,304,615 | | |
| Allowance for retirement benefits | | 7,371,227,068 | | |
| Total fixed liabilities | | | 2,422,950,011,683 | |
| Total liabilities | | | | 2,835,693,534,124 |
| Net assets | | | | |
| I Capital | | | | |
| Governmental investment | | 7,518,155,785,510 | | |
| Total capital | | | 7,518,155,785,510 | |
| II Retained earnings | | | | |
| Reserve | | 590,585,291,674 | | |
| Unappropriated income for the current year (Total income for the current year) | | 188,666,291,843 | | |
| Total retained earnings | | | 779,251,583,517 | |
| III Valuation and translation adjustments | | | | |
| Net unrealized gains on other securities | | (76,255,967) | | |
| Total valuation and translation adjustments | | | (76,255,967) | |
| Total net assets | | | | 8,297,331,113,060 |
| Total of liabilities and net assets | | | | 11,133,024,647,184 |

Statement of Income (April 1, 2009 - March 31, 2010)

(Unit: Yen)

| | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Ordinary expenses | | | |
| Expenses related to operations of cooperation through finance and investment | | | |
| Interest on bonds and notes | 1,411,856,055 | | |
| Interest on borrowings | 46,870,855,811 | | |
| Outsourcing expenses | 13,664,509,257 | | |
| Bond issuance expenses | 247,605,367 | | |
| Personnel expenses | 3,640,064,832 | | |
| Property expenses | 10,813,224,314 | | |
| Depreciation expenses | 387,113,677 | | |
| Taxes | 30,596,936 | | |
| Loss on valuation of investment securities | 39,523,343 | | |
| Loss on valuation of affiliated companies stock | 782,251,066 | 77,887,600,658 | |
| Total ordinary expenses | | | 77,887,600,658 |
| Ordinary revenues | | | |
| Revenues from operations of cooperation through finance and investment | | | |
| Interest on loans | 214,546,857,399 | | |
| Interest on government bonds, etc. | 44,892,057 | | |
| Dividends on investments | 9,690,894,000 | | |
| Commissions | 1,440,604,763 | | |
| Foreign exchange gain | 11,399,699 | | |
| Gain on valuation of affiliated companies stock | 17,113,102,299 | | |
| Transfer from allowance for possible loan losses | 16,352,589,561 | 259,200,339,778 | |
| Financial revenues | | | |
| Interest income | 2,939,630 | 2,939,630 | |
| Miscellaneous profits | | 456,811,775 | |
| Grants from government general account | | 7,000,000,000 | |
| Total ordinary revenues | | | 266,660,091,183 |
| Ordinary profits | | | 188,772,490,525 |
| Extraordinary loss | | | |
| Loss on retirement of fixed assets | | 130,321,573 | 130,321,573 |
| Extraordinary profits | | | |
| Profits on sales of fixed assets | | 21,745 | |
| Reversal of allowance for bonuses | | 24,101,146 | 24,122,891 |
| Net income | | | 188,666,291,843 |
| Total income for the current year | | | 188,666,291,843 |

Statement of Cash Flows (April 1, 2009 - March 31, 2010)

(Unit: Yen)

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| I Cash flow from operating activities | |
| Payments for loans | (744,974,635,484) |
| Repayment of borrowings from the private sector | (6,000,000,000) |
| Repayment of borrowings from government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program | (403,029,160,000) |
| Interest paid | (49,157,937,252) |
| Payment of personnel costs | (3,722,891,890) |
| Other operation payments | (22,528,033,272) |
| Proceeds from collection of loans receivable | 642,146,123,274 |
| Proceeds from borrowings from the private sector | 6,000,000,000 |
| Proceeds from borrowings from government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program | 129,800,000,000 |
| Proceeds from issuance of bonds | 49,752,394,633 |
| Grants from government general account | 7,000,000,000 |
| Loan interest income | 217,467,090,852 |
| Other operation proceeds | 808,415,788 |
| Subtotal | (176,438,633,351) |
| Interest and dividend income | 9,737,036,978 |
| Cash flow from operating activities | (166,701,596,373) |
| | |
| II Cash flow from investing activities | |
| Payments for purchase of fixed assets | (1,161,059,702) |
| Proceeds from sales of fixed assets | 168,099,692 |
| Payments for purchases of investment securities | (116,746,853) |
| Proceeds from the collection and liquidation of investment securities | 83,041,738 |
| Proceeds from sales and liquidation of affiliated companies stock | 32,064,518,920 |
| Payments for purchase of negotiable certificates of deposit | (1,057,540,000,000) |
| Proceeds from negotiable certificates of deposit refunds | 1,057,540,000,000 |
| Cash flow from investing activities | 31,037,853,795 |
| | |
| III Cash flow from financing activities | |
| Repayment of lease liabilities | (147,914,894) |
| Proceeds from government investment | 127,300,000,000 |
| Cash flow from financing activities | 127,152,085,106 |
| | |
| IV Net decrease in funds | (8,511,657,472) |
| V Funds at the beginning of year | 23,202,903,346 |
| VI Funds at the end of year | 14,691,245,874 |

Statement of Administrative Service Operation Costs (April 1, 2009 - March 31, 2010)

(Unit: Yen)

| | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| I Business expenses | | | |
| (1) Expenses on income statement | | | |
| Operating expenses | 77,887,600,658 | | |
| Loss on retirement of fixed assets | 130,321,573 | 78,017,922,231 | |
| | | | |
| (2) (Deduction) Self revenues, etc. | | | |
| Operational revenues | (259,200,339,778) | | |
| Financial revenues | (2,939,630) | | |
| Miscellaneous profits | (456,811,775) | | |
| Profits on sales of fixed assets | (21,745) | | |
| Reversal of allowance for bonuses | (24,101,146) | (259,684,214,074) | |
| Total business expenses | | | (181,666,291,843) |
| | | | |
| II Estimated increase in retirement benefit not included in allowance | | | 6,456,235 |
| | | | |
| III Opportunity cost | | | |
| Governmental investments and other opportunity costs | | | 103,990,355,708 |
| | | | |
| IV Administrative service operation cost | | | (77,669,479,900) |

Significant Accounting Policies

1. Depreciation methods

(1) Tangible fixed assets

Straight-line method is adopted.

The useful lives of major assets are as follows:

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Buildings: | 2 – 50 years |
| Structures: | 2 – 46 years |
| Machines and equipment: | 2 – 17 years |
| Vehicles and other transportation devices: | 2 – 6 years |
| Tools, instruments and fixtures: | 2 – 15 years |

(2) Intangible fixed assets

Straight-line method is adopted.

2. Standard for appropriation of allowances and estimation in relation to bonus payments

The allowance for bonus payments is calculated and provided for based on estimated amounts of future payments attributable to the services that have been rendered by executive directors and employees applicable to the fiscal year under review.

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

The allowance for retirement benefits is calculated and provided for based on estimated amounts of future payments attributable to the retirement of executive directors and employees, and is accrued in line with the projected benefit obligations and estimated pension plan assets applicable to the fiscal year under review. The profit and loss appropriation method for actuarial differences is presented as follows.

Actuarial differences are recognized as a lump-sum gain or loss in the fiscal year in which they occur.

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 Accounting Standard No. 38.

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

Allowance for possible loan losses

The allowance for claims on debtors who are legally bankrupt ("Bankrupt borrowers") or substantially bankrupt ("Substantially bankrupt borrowers") is provided based on the outstanding balance and the deductions of the amount expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral and execution of guarantees. The allowance for claims on debtors who are not legally bankrupt but are likely to become bankrupt ("Potentially bankrupt borrowers") is provided based on an assessment of the overall solvency or the debtors after deducting the amount expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral and the execution of guarantees. The allowance for claims on debtors other than Bankrupt borrowers, Substantially bankrupt borrowers and Potentially bankrupt borrowers is provided primarily based on the default rate, which is calculated based on the actual defaults during a certain period in the past.

All claims are assessed initially by the operational departments and secondly by risk evaluation departments based on internal rules for self-assessment of asset quality. The internal audit department, which is independent from the operational departments, reviews these self-assessments, and the allowance is provided based on the results of the assessments.

5. Standards and methods for the evaluation of securities

(1) Affiliated companies

Cost method as determined by the moving average method.

However, when the equity equivalent has fallen below the cost at acquisition, the equity equivalent price is used.

(2) Other investment securities (non-marketable)

Cost method as determined by the moving average method.

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

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

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

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

1.395% with reference to yields applicable to 10-year fixed-rate JGBs as of March 31, 2010.

8. 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.

9. Accounting for consumption taxes

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

10. Change in principal accounting policies

"Partial Amendments to Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (Part 3)" (Accounting Standards Board of Japan [ASBJ] Statement No. 19, July 31, 2008) was applied from the current operating year. The application of this accounting standard had no effect on the discount rate or on profit or loss.

11. Additional Information

The Accounting Standards for Incorporated Administrative Agency ("Revision of the Accounting Standards for Incorporated Administrative Agency" (Study Group on the Accounting Standards for Incorporated Administrative Agency, Financial Systems Council Financial Systems Sectional Committee Legal System/Public Accounting Panel Public Corporation, March 30, 2010) and the "Q&A concerning the Accounting Standards for Incorporated Administrative Agency" and "Guidance Notes for the Accounting Standards for Incorporated Administrative Agency" (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 Accountants, April 2010) has been adopted starting in the current operating year.

(1) Note concerning disclosure of fair value of financial instruments

Along with the above revisions, the "Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments" (ASBJ Statement No. 10, March 10, 2008) and the "Guidance on Disclosures about the Fair Value of Financial Instruments" (ASBJ Guidance No. 19, March 10, 2008) are applied from the current operating year.

(2) Note concerning disclosures about fair value of investment and rental property

Along with the above revisions, "Accounting Standards for Disclosures about Fair Value of Investment and Rental Property" (ASBJ Statement No. 20, November 28, 2008) and the "Guidance on Accounting Standards for Disclosures about Fair Value of Investment and Rental Property" (ASBJ Guidance No. 23, November 28, 2008) are applied from the current operating year.

Notes

Notes to the balance sheet

1. Joint obligations

JICA is a joint debtor in connection with existing bonds issued by Japan Bank for International Cooperation which were succeeded by the Japan Finance Corporation.

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| FILP (Fiscal Investment and Loan Program) Agency Bonds | ¥1,050,000,000,000 |
| Government Guaranteed Foreign Debt | 7,400,000,000 USD |
| | 1,250,000,000 Euro |
| | 3,000,000,000 THB |

2. Impairment loss on fixed assets

Fixed assets indicating impairment losses

(1) Outline of the usage, type, and location of fixed assets indicating an impairment loss

The following assets have an indication of impairment losses.

(Unit: Yen)

| Name of asset | Usage | Location | Type | Book value |
|-------------------------|--------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Takebashi Godo Building | Office | Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo | Building | 893,473,502 |
| | | | Structures | 15,106,890 |
| | | | Land | 10,671,270,000 |
| | | | Construction in process | 49,563,410 |

(2) The background and reason for determining the indication of impairment loss

The indication of an impairment loss was recognized for the Takebashi Godo Building office because usage was changed from a "regular office" to "provisional usage accompanying relocation." At the end of the current operating year, however, this asset continued to be used in accordance with the changed usage method and so impairment has not been recognized.

(3) Book value on the date of usage method change, expected amount of recoverable service value and amount of impairment loss

(Unit: Yen)

| Name of asset | Type | Date of usage method change | Book value at the date of usage method change | Recoverable service value (expected amount) | Impairment loss amount (expected amount) |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|--|
| Takebashi Godo Building | Building | September 2009 | 899,239,760 | 899,239,760 | 0 |
| | Structures | | 15,536,219 | 15,536,219 | 0 |
| | Land | | 10,671,270,000 | 8,540,150,000 | 2,131,120,000 |
| | Construction in process | | 46,852,339 | 46,852,339 | 0 |

3. Outstanding balance of undrawn loans

A large portion of JICA loans cover a long term. Ordinarily, when receiving a loan draw-down proposal from a customer, which corresponds to the intended use of funds as stipulated by the loan agreement, upon confirming the fulfillment of conditions prescribed under the loan contract, JICA promises to loan a certain amount of funds within a certain range of the amount required by the customers, with the outstanding balance up to the limit of the agreed amount. The outstanding balance of undrawn loans related to these contracts is ¥4,052,039,228,450.

Profit-and-loss statement

In accordance with the "Change of the Debt Relief Method" announced by the Japanese government on December 10, 2002, JICA reported the extraordinary loss ("ODA-loan related losses") for the year ended March 31, 2003. Under the policy to maintain the financial soundness of JICA, the government provided JICA with a grant totaling ¥7,000,000,000 corresponding to "ODA-loan related losses" out of its general account for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010.

Notes to the cash flow statement

The funds shown in the cash flow statements are ordinary accounts.

(1) Breakdown of balance sheet items and ending balance of funds

(as of March 31, 2010)

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Cash and deposits | ¥14,691,245,874 |
| Ending balance of funds | ¥14,691,245,874 |

(2) Description of significant non-financial transactions

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Assets granted under finance lease | |
| Buildings | ¥23,402,031 |
| Tools, instruments and fixtures | ¥43,864,850 |

Notes to the 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, ¥6,456,235 was recognized as the current-year increase of allowance for retirement and severance for 37 loan employees according to JICA's internal regulations.

Matters concerning the state of financial instruments

1. Policy regarding financial instruments

The Finance and Investment Account undertakes financial cooperation operations by providing debt and equity financing. To undertake these operations, it raises funds by borrowing from the Japanese government under the Fiscal Investment and Loan Program, borrowing from financial institutions, issuing FILP agency bonds, and receiving capital injections from the Japanese government.

2. Details of financial instruments and related risks

The financial assets held in the Finance and Investment Account are loans to developing regions and are exposed to credit risk attributed to defaults by its borrowers. Marketable securities, investment securities and affiliated companies' stocks also held in the Account are primarily bonds and stocks which are held to maturity or held for policy-oriented purposes. These are exposed to credit risk of issuers, interest rate risk and market price volatility risk.

Borrowings and FILP agency bonds are exposed to liquidity risk in the way that their payments/repayments cannot be duly serviced in such a situation where the Account is unable to have access to markets for certain reasons.

3. Risk management system for financial instruments

(1) Credit risk management

The Finance and Investment Account has established and operates a system for credit management. This system encompasses credit appraisal, credit limit setting, credit information monitoring, internal rating, and guarantee and collateral setting, problem loan management, etc., in accordance with integrated risk management regulations and various credit-risk monitoring regulations. This credit management is carried out by the respective department responsible for each region in addition to the Credit Risk Analysis and Environmental Review Department and Information Policy Department. Additionally, the Risk Management Committee and board of directors are convened on a regular basis for the purpose of deliberating or reporting.

Moreover, the Office of Audit checks on the state of credit management.

Credit risk of issuers of investment securities and affiliated companies' stocks are monitored by the Office for Private Sector Partnership which regularly confirms their credit information and fair values.

(2) Market risk management

(i) Interest rate risk management

Interest rates are determined in accordance with those methods prescribed by laws or business and service documents.

(ii) Price volatility risk management

Stocks are held for policy-oriented purposes, and the market environment and financial conditions of the investees are monitored. This information is reported on a regular basis at the board of directors by the Information Policy Department.

(3) Liquidity risk management related to fundraising

The Finance and Investment Account prepares a funding plan and executes fundraising based on the government-affiliated agencies' budgets as resolved by the National Diet.

Matters concerning fair value of financial instruments

The following table summarizes the amount stated in the balance sheet and the fair value of financial instruments as of March 31, 2010 together with their differences.

(Unit: Yen)

| | Balance sheet amount | Fair value | Differential |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| (1) Loans | 11,054,311,986,607 | | |
| Allowance for possible loan losses | (131,415,082,789) | | |
| | 10,922,896,903,818 | 10,653,944,057,209 | 268,952,846,609 |
| (2) Investment securities and affiliated companies stock | | | |
| Other securities | 6,226,279,949 | 6,226,279,949 | 0 |
| Affiliated companies stock | 112,521,421,261 | 112,521,421,261 | 0 |
| (3) Claims in bankruptcy, rehabilitation, reorganization or other equivalent claims | 24,557,275,808 | | |
| Allowance for possible loan losses | (24,557,275,808) | | |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (4) Borrowings from government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program (including borrowings due within one year) | (2,730,170,482,000) | (2,801,932,638,882) | (71,762,156,882) |

Note: Those recorded under liabilities are shown in parentheses.

Note 1: Method for calculating fair values of financial instruments and matters related to marketable securities

1) Loans

Fair values of loans with floating interest rates are calculated at their book values, as policy interest rates (bank rates) are immediately reflected in their floating interest rates and therefore fair value approximates book value. On the other hand, fair values of loans with fixed interest rates are calculated by discounting the total amount of the principal and interest using a rate that combines a risk-free rate with respective borrowers' credit risk.

2) Investment securities and affiliated companies' stocks

Fair values of investment securities are calculated at acquisition cost. However, in the event that the amount of investees' net assets multiplied by the holding percentage of these securities declines below 50% of the acquisition cost, compulsory devaluation is applied for the portion that has declined.

Fair values of affiliated companies' stocks are stated at acquisition cost. However, in the event that the amount of investees' net assets multiplied by the holding percentage of these securities declines below the acquisition cost, such calculated amount is the fair value.

3) Claims in bankruptcy, rehabilitation, reorganization or other equivalent claims

Regarding claims in bankruptcy, rehabilitation, reorganization or other equivalent claims, the estimated uncollectible amount is calculated based on the expected recoverable amount through collateral and guarantees. Therefore, fair value approximates an amount listed on the balance sheet at the settlement date, less the current estimated uncollectible amount and hence is calculated accordingly.

4) Borrowings from the government under the Fiscal Investment and Loan Program (including borrowings due within one year)

Fair value of borrowings from the government under the Fiscal Investment and Loan Program (including borrowings due within one year) is calculated by discounting the total amount of principal and interest using interest rates expected to be applied to new borrowing for the same total amount.

Notes to retirement benefits

(Unit: Yen)

| (1) Breakdown of retirement benefit liabilities | FY2009 |
|--|------------------|
| 1) Retirement benefit liabilities | (10,110,069,706) |
| 2) Plan assets | 2,738,842,638 |
| 3) Non-accumulated retirement benefit costs 1) + 2) | (7,371,227,068) |
| 4) Difference at the change of accounting standards | 0 |
| 5) Unrecognized actuarial differences | 0 |
| 6) Unrecognized past service liabilities (decrease in liabilities) | 0 |
| 7) Net reported amount on balance sheet 3) + 4) + 5) + 6) | (7,371,227,068) |
| 8) Prepaid pension expenses | 0 |
| 9) Allowance for retirement benefits 7) - 8) | (7,371,227,068) |

(Unit: Yen)

| (2) Breakdown of pension expenses | FY2009 |
|--|---------------|
| 1) Working cost | 496,370,058 |
| 2) Interest cost | 132,602,989 |
| 3) Expected return on investments | 0 |
| 4) Amortization of past working liabilities | 0 |
| 5) Amortization of actuarial differences | (244,890,607) |
| 6) Others (premiums collected for employees' pension fund) | (77,116,523) |

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

| | FY2009 |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1) Discount rate Retirement pension | 2.0% |
| 2) Periodic allocation method for expected retirement benefits | Periodic fixed-amount benefits method |
| 3) Processing period for actuarial differences | 1 year |
| 4) Others (Processing period of differences at the change of accounting standards; actual return rate, etc.) | 1 year |

Profit and loss under the equity method

JICA does not maintain any specific affiliated companies, and so does not prepare consolidated financial statements. However, profit and loss under the equity method as it relates to affiliated companies is as follows:

| | |
|---|------------------|
| (1) Investment amount in affiliated companies | ¥113,313,206,157 |
| (2) Investment amount when applying the equity method | ¥113,612,328,662 |
| (3) Capital gains amount from investments when applying the equity method | ¥5,496,813,275 |

Significant debt burden

N/A

Significant subsequent events

N/A

Details of Loans

(Unit: Millions of yen)

| Classification | Balance as of the Beginning of the Period | Current Term Increase | Current Term Decrease | | Balance as of the End of the Period | Remarks |
|---|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| | | | Collection | Write-off | | |
| Loans | 10,922,715 | 773,743 | 642,146 | 0 | 11,054,312 | |
| Claims in bankruptcy, rehabilitation, reorganization or other equivalent claims | 53,326 | 0 | 28,769 | 0 | 24,557 | |
| Total | 10,976,041 | 773,743 | 670,915 | 0 | 11,078,869 | |

*Current Term Increase and Collection in Current Term Decrease include transfers between "loans" and "claims in bankruptcy, rehabilitation, reorganization or other equivalent claims."

Details of Borrowings

(Unit: Millions of yen)

| Classification | Balance as of the Beginning of the Period | Current Term Increase | Current Term Decrease | Balance as of the End of the Period | Average Rate (%) | Repayment | Remarks |
|--|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| Borrowings from government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program | 3,003,400 | 129,800 | 403,029 | 2,730,170 (394,775) | 1.609 | Sep. 2010- Nov. 2034 | |

* Figure in parenthesis indicates the amount of borrowings repayable within one year.

Details of Bonds

(Unit: Millions of yen)

| Classification | Balance as of the Beginning of the Period | Current Term Increase | Current Term Decrease | Balance as of the End of the Period | Average Rate (%) | Redemption | Remarks |
|----------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| Bonds | 30,000 | 50,000 | 0 | 80,000 (0) | 2.380 | Sept. 2028- Dec. 2029 | |

* Figure in parenthesis indicates the amount of bonds redeemable within one year.

Financial Conditions

1. Two-Year Financial Statements

1-1. General Account

Balance Sheet

(Unit: Millions of yen)

| | As of March 31, 2009 | As of March 31, 2010 |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Assets | | |
| I Current assets | | |
| Cash and bank deposits | 66,868 | 104,944 |
| Inventories | | |
| Stored goods | 589 | 539 |
| Livestock | 5 | |
| Advance payments | 6,160 | 8,204 |
| Prepaid expenses | 152 | 247 |
| Accrued income | 65 | 48 |
| Accrued revenues | 574 | 1,674 |
| Short-term loans of development investment and financing | 827 | 702 |
| Allowance for possible loan losses | (0) | (1) |
| Short-term loans of migration investment and financing | 179 | 235 |
| Allowance for possible loan losses | (11) | (4) |
| Suspense payments | 59 | 61 |
| Advances paid | 1 | 2 |
| Total current assets | 75,468 | 116,649 |
| II Fixed assets | | |
| 1 Tangible fixed assets | | |
| Buildings | 45,716 | 47,047 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (10,104) | (11,529) |
| Accumulated impairment loss | (700) | (1,014) |
| Structures | 1,595 | 1,590 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (702) | (788) |
| Accumulated impairment loss | (1) | (22) |
| Machines and equipment | 290 | 201 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (184) | (133) |
| Vehicles and other transportation devices | 1,680 | 1,792 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (918) | (1,013) |
| Tools, instruments, and fixtures | 2,197 | 2,137 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (1,304) | (1,097) |
| Land | 19,749 | 19,283 |
| Accumulated impairment loss | (250) | (495) |
| Construction in process | 500 | 5 |
| Total fixed assets | 57,564 | 55,962 |

| | As of March 31, 2009 | As of March 31, 2010 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2 Intangible fixed assets | | |
| Trademarks | 3 | 3 |
| Telephone subscription rights | 5 | 4 |
| Right to use power plants and other supply facilities | 3 | 3 |
| Total intangible fixed assets | 11 | 10 |
| 3 Investment and other assets | | |
| Long-term deposit | | 323 |
| Long-term loans of development investment and financing | 3,578 | 2,916 |
| Allowance for possible loan losses | (2) | (3) |
| Long-term loans of migration investment and financing | 2,739 | 2,406 |
| Allowance for possible loan losses | (1,563) | (1,331) |
| Long-term installment principal on sales of settlement | 54 | 39 |
| Allowance for possible loan losses | (54) | (39) |
| Long-term prepaid expenses | 30 | 11 |
| Guarantee money paid | 2,319 | 1,917 |
| Total investment and other assets | 7,101 | 6,239 |
| Total fixed assets | 64,677 | 62,212 |
| Total assets | 140,145 | 178,861 |

Balance Sheet (continued)

(Unit: Millions of yen)

| | As of March 31, 2009 | As of March 31, 2010 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Liabilities | | |
| I Current liabilities | | |
| Management grant liabilities | 15,471 | 23,976 |
| Funds for grant aid projects | 30,887 | 57,826 |
| Donations received | 377 | 362 |
| Accrued payments | 17,326 | 21,924 |
| Accrued expense | 717 | 208 |
| Lease liabilities | 59 | 96 |
| Deposit received | 433 | 424 |
| Deferred revenue | 0 | |
| Total current liabilities | 65,269 | 104,816 |
| II Fixed liabilities | | |
| Property liabilities | | |
| Property management grants | 2,099 | 1,998 |
| Property grants, etc. | 85 | 76 |
| Construction in progress collateral operating expense grant | 36 | |
| Long-term lease liabilities | 52 | 185 |
| Long-term unearned revenues | 0 | |
| Total fixed liabilities | 2,272 | 2,259 |
| Total liabilities | 67,541 | 107,075 |

| | As of March 31, 2009 | As of March 31, 2010 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Net assets | | |
| I Capital | | |
| Governmental investment | 83,333 | 83,333 |
| Total capital | 83,333 | 83,333 |
| II Capital surplus | | |
| Capital surplus | (398) | (506) |
| Accumulated depreciation not included in expenses | (12,059) | (13,301) |
| Accumulated impairment loss not included in expenses | (958) | (1,540) |
| Total capital surplus | (13,415) | (15,347) |
| III Retained earnings | | |
| Carryover reserve in the mid-term period | 2,294 | 2,104 |
| Reserve | 39 | 391 |
| Unappropriated income for the current year (Total income for the current year) | 352 | 1,305 |
| Total retained earnings | 2,686 | 3,800 |
| Total net assets | 72,604 | 71,786 |
| Total of liabilities and net assets | 140,145 | 178,861 |

Statement of Income

(Unit: Millions of yen)

| | April 1, 2008- March 31, 2009 | April 1, 2009- March 31, 2010 |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Ordinary expenses | | |
| Operating expenses | | |
| Expenses for program formulation | 6,926 | 7,322 |
| Expenses for technical cooperation projects | 72,107 | 75,131 |
| Expenses for grant aid projects | 442 | 367 |
| Expenses for public participation based cooperation | 24,588 | 21,279 |
| Expenses for emigration program | 423 | 409 |
| Expenses for disaster relief activities | 750 | 965 |
| Expenses for aid personnel recruitment and training | 1,802 | 869 |
| Expenses for follow-up cooperation | 967 | 1,440 |
| Expenses for project/program evaluation | 226 | 237 |
| Research-related expenses | 634 | 728 |
| Expenses for operation support | 7,670 | 7,459 |
| Expenses for accounting support | 18,144 | 27,003 |
| Expenses for grant aid programs | 5,563 | 62,044 |
| Contracted program expenses | 2,449 | 2,360 |
| Expenses for donation projects | 64 | 62 |
| Depreciation expenses | 512 | 443 |
| General administrative expenses | 10,997 | 10,126 |
| Financial expenses | | |
| Interest expense | 5 | 1 |
| Foreign exchange loss | 362 | 568 |
| Miscellaneous loss | 1 | 9 |
| Total ordinary expenses | 154,630 | 218,824 |

| | April 1, 2008- March 31, 2009 | April 1, 2009- March 31, 2010 |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Ordinary revenues | | |
| Revenues from management grants | 144,475 | 152,460 |
| Revenues from grant aid programs | 5,563 | 62,044 |
| Revenues from contracted programs | | |
| Revenues from contracted programs from Japanese government and the local government agencies | 2,422 | 2,309 |
| Revenues from contracted programs from the other parties | 27 | 50 |
| Revenues from development investment and financing | 113 | 92 |
| Revenues from settlement affairs | 11 | 11 |
| Revenues from migration investment and financing | 98 | 73 |
| Donation revenues | 64 | 62 |
| Transfer from allowance for possible loan losses | 396 | 253 |
| Transfer from liabilities for property management grants | 549 | 781 |
| Transfer from liabilities for property grants | 23 | 23 |
| Financial revenues | | |
| Interest income | 227 | 98 |
| Miscellaneous profits | 1,054 | 2,192 |
| Total ordinary revenues | 155,024 | 220,448 |
| Operating profits | 393 | 1,624 |
| Extraordinary loss | | |
| Loss on retirement of fixed assets | 65 | 499 |
| Loss on sales of fixed assets | 2 | 11 |
| Extraordinary profits | | |
| Profits on sales of fixed assets | | 0 |
| Net income | 327 | 1,114 |
| Reversal of surplus deposits from the previous mid-term period | 25 | 190 |
| Total income for the current year | 352 | 1,305 |

Statement of Cash Flows

(Unit: Millions of yen)

| | April 1, 2008- March 31, 2009 | April 1, 2009- March 31, 2010 |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| I Cash flow from operating activities | | |
| Payment of operating expenses | (138,340) | (136,161) |
| Payments for grant aid projects | (5,563) | (61,590) |
| Payment of contracted program expenses | (2,386) | (2,316) |
| Payment of personnel costs | (15,742) | (14,875) |
| Other operation payments | (1,596) | (1,497) |
| Proceeds from management grants | 153,786 | 161,652 |
| Proceeds from grant aid programs | 36,450 | 88,983 |
| Proceeds from contracted programs | 2,760 | 2,602 |
| Loan interest income | 218 | 166 |
| Proceeds from settlement affairs | 29 | 22 |
| Interest revenues | 11 | 9 |
| Installment principal | 17 | 14 |
| Donation revenues | 316 | 46 |
| Other operation proceeds | 1,740 | 1,794 |
| Subtotal | 31,672 | 38,825 |
| Interest received | 231 | 115 |
| Interest paid | (5) | (1) |
| Cash flow from operating activities | 31,897 | 38,939 |
| II Cash flow from investing activities | | |
| Payments for purchase of fixed assets | (3,661) | (1,955) |
| Proceeds from sales of fixed assets | 27 | 941 |
| Payments for loans receivable | 0 | (40) |
| Proceeds from long-term loans receivable | 1,546 | 977 |
| Putting money for time deposits | (184,700) | (248,723) |
| Proceeds from time deposit refunds | 186,500 | 239,800 |
| Payments for purchase of negotiable certificates of deposit | (47,900) | (16,400) |
| Proceeds from negotiable certificates of deposit refunds | 47,900 | 16,400 |
| Other—net revenues | 0 | |
| Cash flow from investing activities | (288) | (9,001) |
| III Cash flow from financing activities | | |
| Repayment of lease liabilities | (195) | (98) |
| Cash flow from financing activities | (195) | (98) |
| IV Effect of exchange rate fluctuation on funds | (109) | (365) |
| V Net increase in funds | 31,306 | 29,476 |
| VI Funds at the beginning of year | 3,162 | 34,468 |
| VII Funds at the end of year | 34,468 | 63,944 |

1-2. Finance and Investment Account

Balance Sheet

(Unit: Millions of yen)

| | As of March 31, 2009 | As of March 31, 2010 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Assets | | |
| I Current assets | | |
| Cash and bank deposits | 23,203 | 14,691 |
| Loans | 10,922,715 | 11,054,312 |
| Allowance for possible loan losses | (138,453) | (131,415) |
| Advance payments | 2,640 | 4,606 |
| Prepaid expenses | 58 | 96 |
| Accrued income | | |
| Accrued interest on loans receivable | 54,190 | 51,269 |
| Accrued commitment charges | 428 | 1,417 |
| Accrued interest receivable | 0 | 2 |
| Accrued revenues | 105 | 353 |
| Suspense payments | 23 | 9 |
| Advances paid | 0 | 0 |
| Emission reduction assets | 37 | 151 |
| Total current assets | 10,864,946 | 10,995,490 |
| II Fixed assets | | |
| 1 Tangible fixed assets | | |
| Buildings | 2,586 | 3,198 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (71) | (228) |
| Structures | 56 | 59 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (2) | (7) |
| Machines and equipment | 191 | 192 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (9) | (28) |
| Vehicles and other transportation devices | 152 | 200 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (15) | (47) |
| Tools, instruments, and fixtures | 636 | 691 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (71) | (235) |
| Land | 13,873 | 13,873 |
| Construction in process | 301 | 50 |
| Total fixed assets | 17,629 | 17,719 |
| 2 Intangible fixed assets | | |
| Trademarks | | 0 |
| Total intangible fixed assets | | 0 |
| 3 Investment and other assets | | |
| Investment securities | 1,063 | 6,226 |
| Affiliated companies stock | 133,523 | 112,521 |
| Claims in bankruptcy, rehabilitation, reorganization or other equivalent claims | 53,326 | 24,557 |
| Allowance for possible loan losses | (33,872) | (24,557) |
| Long-term prepaid expenses | 3 | 1 |
| Guarantee money paid | 601 | 1,067 |
| Total investment and other assets | 154,643 | 119,816 |
| Total fixed assets | 172,272 | 137,534 |
| Total assets | 11,037,218 | 11,133,025 |

| | As of March 31, 2009 | As of March 31, 2010 |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Liabilities | | |
| I Current liabilities | | |
| Borrowings from government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program due within one year | 403,029 | 394,775 |
| Accrued payments | 1,444 | 5,467 |
| Accrued expense | 12,890 | 11,980 |
| Lease liabilities | 144 | 163 |
| Deposit received | 23 | 31 |
| Allowance for bonuses | 224 | 199 |
| Suspense receipt | 0 | 128 |
| Total current liabilities | 417,755 | 412,744 |
| II Fixed liabilities | | |
| Bonds | 30,000 | 80,000 |
| Borrowings from government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program | 2,600,370 | 2,335,395 |
| Long-term lease liabilities | 283 | 183 |
| Allowance for retirement benefits | 7,460 | 7,371 |
| Total fixed liabilities | 2,638,113 | 2,422,950 |
| Total liabilities | 3,055,868 | 2,835,694 |
| Net assets | | |
| I Capital | | |
| Governmental investment | 7,390,856 | 7,518,156 |
| Total capital | 7,390,856 | 7,518,156 |
| II Retained earnings | | |
| Reserve | 497,603 | 590,585 |
| Unappropriated income for the current year (Total income for the current year) | 92,982 | 188,666 |
| Total retained earnings | 590,585 | 779,252 |
| III Valuation and translation adjustments | | |
| Net unrealized gains on other securities | (91) | (76) |
| Total valuation and translation adjustments | (91) | (76) |
| Total net assets | 7,981,350 | 8,297,331 |
| Total of liabilities and net assets | 11,037,218 | 11,133,025 |

Statement of Income

(Unit: Millions of yen)

| | October 1, 2008- March 31, 2009 | April 1, 2009- March 31, 2010 |
|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Ordinary expenses | | |
| Expenses related to operations of cooperation through finance and investment | | |
| Interest on bonds and notes | 209 | 1,412 |
| Interest on borrowings | 25,929 | 46,871 |
| Outsourcing expenses | 2,355 | 13,665 |
| Bond issuance expenses | 142 | 248 |
| Foreign exchange loss | 41 | |
| Personnel expenses | 1,959 | 3,640 |
| Provisions to allowance for retirement benefits | 1,515 | |
| Property expenses | 4,360 | 10,813 |
| Depreciation expenses | 168 | 387 |
| Taxes | 13 | 31 |
| Loss on valuation of investment securities | | 40 |
| Loss on valuation of affiliated companies stock | 10 | 782 |
| Other ordinary expenses | 455 | |
| Total ordinary expenses | 37,154 | 77,888 |
| Ordinary revenues | | |
| Revenues from operations of cooperation through finance and investment | | |
| Interest on loans | 110,089 | 214,547 |
| Interest on government bonds, etc. | 20 | 45 |
| Dividends on investments | 9,567 | 9,691 |
| Commissions | 609 | 1,441 |
| Foreign exchange gain | 0 | 11 |
| Gain on valuation of affiliated companies stock | 29 | 17,113 |
| Transfer from allowance for possible loan losses | 2,859 | 16,353 |
| Financial revenues | | |
| Interest income | 0 | 3 |
| Miscellaneous profits | 170 | 457 |
| Gain on loans written off | 9 | |
| Grants from government general account | 6,750 | 7,000 |
| Total ordinary revenues | 130,102 | 266,660 |
| Ordinary profits | 92,948 | 188,772 |
| Extraordinary loss | | |
| Loss on retirement of fixed assets | | 130 |
| Total extraordinary loss | 0 | 130 |
| Extraordinary profits | | |
| Profits on sales of fixed assets | | 0 |
| Reversal of allowance for bonuses | 33 | 24 |
| Total extraordinary profits | 33 | 24 |
| Net income | 92,982 | 188,666 |
| Total income for the current year | 92,982 | 188,666 |

Statement of Cash Flows

(Unit: Millions of yen)

| | October 1, 2008- March 31, 2009 | April 1, 2009- March 31, 2010 |
|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| I Cash flow from operating activities | | |
| Payments for loans | (395,278) | (744,975) |
| Repayment of borrowings from the private sector | (64,000) | (6,000) |
| Repayment of borrowings from government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program | (196,163) | (403,029) |
| Interest paid | (26,631) | (49,158) |
| Payment of personnel costs | (1,944) | (3,723) |
| Other operation payments | (9,181) | (22,528) |
| Proceeds from collection of loans receivable | 319,455 | 642,146 |
| Proceeds from borrowings from the private sector | 64,000 | 6,000 |
| Proceeds from borrowings from government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program | 85,300 | 129,800 |
| Proceeds from issuance of bonds | 29,858 | 49,752 |
| Grants from government general account | 6,750 | 7,000 |
| Loan interest income | 111,964 | 217,467 |
| Other operation proceeds | 1,966 | 808 |
| Subtotal | (73,903) | (176,439) |
| Interest and dividend income | 9,598 | 9,737 |
| Cash flow from operating activities | (64,305) | (166,702) |
| II Cash flow from investing activities | | |
| Payments for purchase of fixed assets | (350) | (1,161) |
| Proceeds from sales of fixed assets | 139 | 168 |
| Payments for purchases of investment securities | | (117) |
| Proceeds from the collection and liquidation of investment securities | | 83 |
| Proceeds from sales and liquidation of affiliated companies stock | 423 | 32,065 |
| Payments for purchase of negotiable certificates of deposit | | (1,057,540) |
| Proceeds from negotiable certificates of deposit refunds | | 1,057,540 |
| Cash flow from investing activities | 213 | 31,038 |
| III Cash flow from financing activities | | |
| Repayment of lease liabilities | (62) | (148) |
| Proceeds from government investment | 83,290 | 127,300 |
| Cash flow from financing activities | 83,228 | 127,152 |
| IV Net increase in funds | 19,135 | |
| V Net decrease in funds | | (8,512) |
| VI Funds at the beginning of year | 4,068 | 23,203 |
| VII Funds at the end of year | 23,203 | 14,691 |

2. Disclosure of Financial Conditions of Finance and Investment Account

Average Balance of Interest-Earning Assets and Interest-Bearing Liabilities, Interest and Earning Yields

(Units: Millions of yen, %)

| | FY2008 | | | FY2009 | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------|-----------------|-----------|-------|
| | Average Balance | Interest* | Yield | Average Balance | Interest* | Yield |
| Interest-earning assets | 11,081,813 | 120,305 | 2.18 | 11,096,377 | 242,018 | 2.18 |
| Loans | 10,938,392 | 110,698 | 2.03 | 10,926,587 | 215,987 | 1.98 |
| Investments | 134,942 | 9,586 | 14.25 | 123,704 | 25,982 | 21.00 |
| Deposits + Securities | 8,479 | 20 | 0.47 | 46,086 | 48 | 0.10 |
| Interest-bearing liabilities | 3,102,057 | 26,137 | 1.69 | 2,901,796 | 48,283 | 1.66 |
| Borrowings | 3,085,079 | 25,929 | 1.69 | 2,842,481 | 46,871 | 1.65 |
| Bonds | 16,978 | 209 | 2.46 | 59,315 | 1,412 | 2.38 |

* Investments include investment securities and affiliated companies stock. Dividends received, profit and loss associated with the valuation of investment securities, and profit and loss associated with the valuation of affiliated companies stock are recorded as interest items.

Additionally, as FY2008 refers to the period from October 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009, the yield for FY2008 has been converted to a per annum rate.

Balance of Deposits and Securities—Application of Surplus Funds

(Unit: Millions of yen)

| | End of FY2008 | End of FY2009 |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Deposits + Securities | 23,203 | 14,691 |

Yield/Interest rate

(Unit: %)

| | FY2008 | FY2009 |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Total average interest rate spread | (0.19) | (0.47) |
| Yields on interest-earning assets | 2.18 | 2.18 |
| Costs of interest-bearing liabilities | 2.37 | 2.65 |

Note: Yields on Interest-Earning Assets = Interest / Average Balance of Interest-Earning Assets

Costs of Interest-Bearing Liabilities = (Interest Expenses + Bonds and Notes Expenses + Other Expenses) / Average Balance of Interest-Bearing Liabilities

Additionally, as FY2008 refers to the period from October 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009, the yield for FY2008 has been converted to a per annum rate.

cf. Interest-Earning Assets = Interest on Loans + Interest on Government Bonds, etc. + Dividends on Investments + Interest Income + Commissions + Profit and Loss Associated with the Valuation of Investment Securities / Affiliated Companies Stock

Average Balance of Interest-Earning Assets = Loans + Investments + Bank Deposits (excluding Checking Accounts)

Interest Expenses = Interest on Borrowings + Interest on Bonds and Notes

Bonds and Notes Expenses = Bonds and Notes Issuance Costs

Other Expenses = Outsourcing Expenses + Personnel Expenses (including Provisions to Allowance for Retirement Benefits/Bonuses) + Property Expenses + Depreciation Costs + Tax

Average Balance of Interest-Bearing Liabilities = Borrowings + Bonds and Notes

Breakdown of Allowance for Possible Loan Losses

(Unit: Millions of yen)

| | End of FY2008 | End of FY2009 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Loans | 138,453 | 131,415 |
| Claims in bankruptcy, rehabilitation, reorganization or other equivalent claims | 33,872 | 24,557 |
| Total | 172,325 | 155,972 |

Note: The allowance for claims on debtors who are legally bankrupt ("Bankrupt borrowers") or substantially bankrupt ("Substantially bankrupt borrowers") is provided based on the outstanding balance and the deductions of the amount expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral and execution of guarantees.

The allowance for claims on debtors who are not legally bankrupt but are likely to become bankrupt ("Potentially bankrupt borrowers") is provided based on an assessment of the overall solvency or the debtors after deducting the amount expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral and the execution of guarantees.

The allowance for claims on debtors other than Bankrupt borrowers, Substantially bankrupt borrowers and Potentially bankrupt borrowers is provided primarily based on the default rate, which is calculated based on the actual defaults during a certain period in the past.

All claims are assessed initially by the operational departments and secondly by risk evaluation departments based on internal rules for self-assessment of asset quality. The internal audit department, which is independent from the operational departments, reviews these self-assessments, and the allowance is provided based on the results of the assessments.

Principal Assets in Foreign Currency

(Units: Thousands of US\$, Thousands of INR)

| | End of FY2008 | End of FY2009 |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Affiliated companies stock (US \$) | 12 | 12 |
| Investment securities (US \$) | 5,949 | 6,049 |
| Investment securities (INR) | 163,983 | 118,283 |

Maturity Structure of Loans as of March 31, 2010

(Unit: Billions of yen)

| Maturity | Collection from Loans |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 year or less | 602.9 |
| over 1 year, up to 2 years | 615.5 |
| over 2 years, up to 3 years | 619.5 |
| over 3 years, up to 4 years | 638.8 |
| over 4 years, up to 5 years | 652.2 |
| over 5 years, up to 10 years | 3,136.7 |
| over 10 years, up to 15 years | 2,320.8 |
| over 15 years, up to 20 years | 1,188.0 |
| over 20 years, up to 25 years | 681.6 |
| over 25 years, up to 30 years | 468.2 |
| over 30 years, up to 35 years | 127.8 |
| over 35 years, up to 40 years | 15.6 |
| over 40 years | 0 |
| Total | 11,067.6 |

Note: The above figures exclude principal in arrears for over three months as of the end of March 2010 from the total projected collection from "Loans" and "Claims in bankruptcy, rehabilitation, reorganization or other equivalent claims."

Maturity Structure of Long-Term Borrowings as of March 31, 2010

(Unit: Billions of yen)

| Maturity | Repayment of Borrowings |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 year or less | 394.8 |
| over 1 year, up to 2 years | 360.8 |
| over 2 years, up to 3 years | 348.2 |
| over 3 years, up to 4 years | 313.4 |
| over 4 years, up to 5 years | 267.4 |
| over 5 years, up to 10 years | 823.4 |
| over 10 years, up to 15 years | 173.8 |
| over 15 years, up to 20 years | 25.4 |
| over 20 years, up to 25 years | 23.0 |
| over 25 years | 0 |
| Total | 2,730.2 |

Maturity Structure of Bonds as of March 31, 2010

(Unit: Billions of yen)

| Maturity | Redemption |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| over 15 years, up to 20 years | 80.0 |
| Total | 80.0 |

Information on the Quality of Assets of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Finance and Investment Account

Although the Banking Law of Japan and Revitalization of the Functions of the Financial System of 1998 (the "Financial Revitalization Law") do not apply to JICA, JICA has made self-assessments of the quality of its assets since the fiscal year ended March 31, 2001, in accordance with the standards set forth in the Inspection Manual for Deposit-Taking Institutions of the Financial Services Agency of Japan. This was aimed at increasing disclosure on its asset quality and improving the internal management of credit risks.

One characteristic of JICA's operation is that a considerable portion of its loans is official credit for the governments of developing countries. Thus, when an indebted country is temporarily unable to service debt due to economic difficulties, debt rescheduling will sometimes take place, based on an international agreement among the creditor countries in the Paris Club, in order to ensure sustainable debt service. A debtor country receiving such temporary support for overcoming the liquidity problem will implement economic restructuring programs agreed upon with the IMF to acquire sustainable debt service capacity.

The loans rescheduled under the agreement in the Paris Club have a high probability of repayment, because, unlike loans provided by private financial institutions, their nature as official credit provides an asset-securing mechanism under the above international framework. Nonetheless, to facilitate comparison with private financial institutions, JICA, in principle, discloses the loans rescheduled in the Paris Club and whose debtor countries are categorized as "needs attention" in its self-assessments of asset quality, as loan assets require to be disclosed classifying them either as "Restructured Loans" (under the Banking Law of Japan) or "Special Attention Assets" (under the Financial Revitalization Law).

1. Risk Monitored Loans

The following table shows the classification of Risk Monitored Loans based on the self-assessments of asset quality in accordance with the disclosure standard of Risk Monitored Loans applied to commercial financial institutions (under the Banking Law of Japan). Each category of Risk Monitored Loans is defined as follows:

(1) Loans to Debtor in Legal Bankruptcy

Among loans that are placed in non-accrual status (except the portion deducted as allowance for loan losses), when collection of either principal or interest becomes doubtful for the reason that principal or interest is past due for a considerable period of time or for other reasons, those loans which there is filing of reorganization procedures under the Corporate Reorganization Law or bankruptcy procedures under the Bankruptcy Law or special liquidation procedures under the Company Law or other relevant laws, or there is suspension of transactions in promissory notes issued by the borrowers in the clearing house. (Note 1)

(2) Past Due Loans

Loans that are placed in non-accrual status except those classified as "Loans to Debtor in Legal Bankruptcy" or those whose interest payments are deferred in order to expedite the borrowers' business restructuring or support their business operations

(3) Loans in Arrears by 3 Months or More

Loans whose principal or interest is past due three months or more from the date following the contractually scheduled payment date and not classified as "Loans to Debtor in Legal Bankruptcy" or "Past Due Loans"

(4) Restructured Loans

Loans whose terms and conditions are modified in favor of the borrowers in order to expedite the borrowers' business restructuring or support their business operations by, among others, reducing the stated interest rate, deferring interest payments or write-downs, and that are not classified as "Loans to Debtor in Legal Bankruptcy," "Past Due Loans" and "Loans in Arrears by 3 Months or More" (Note 2)

(Unit: Millions of yen)

| | March 2010 Reporting Period |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Loans to Debtor in Legal Bankruptcy | — |
| Past Due Loans | 24,557 |
| Loans in Arrears by 3 Months or More | — |
| Restructured Loans | 604,185 |
| Total (1) | 628,743 |
| Balance of Loans Receivable (2) | 11,078,869 |
| (1)/(2) | 5.68% |

2. Loan Assets Required to Be Disclosed under the Financial Revitalization Law

The right table shows the classification of loans based on the self-assessments of asset quality in accordance with the disclosure standard of the Financial Revitalization Law.

(1) Bankrupt or De Facto Bankrupt Assets

"Bankrupt or De Facto Bankrupt Assets" are loans and other credits to debtors who have begun proceedings under the Bankruptcy Law, the Corporate Reorganization Law, the Financial Revitalization Law and other similar laws of Japan and have financially failed. In the asset quality self-assessments, these loans are loans to debtors who legally or substantially bankrupt.

(2) Doubtful Assets

"Doubtful Assets" are loans and other credits to debtors whose financial and operational conditions have deteriorated and who have a possibility that payment of principal and/or interest will not be made on a contractual basis. In the asset quality self-assessments, these loans are loans to the debtors who are likely to become bankrupt.

(3) Special Attention Assets

"Special Attention Assets" are loans to debtors who are categorized as "needs attention borrower" in the asset quality self-assessments, and

- (i) loans whose principal and/or interest is overdue three months or more from the date following the scheduled payment date but which are not categorized as "Bankrupt or De Facto Bankrupt Assets" and "Doubtful Assets" ("Past due loans (three months or more)");
- (ii) restructured loans on which JICA granted concessions to borrowers in financial difficulties through amending terms and conditions of the loans to assist them to recover and eventually be able to pay to creditors, but which are not categorized as "Bankrupt or De Facto Bankrupt Assets", "Doubtful Assets" or "Overdue loans (three months or more)". (Note 2)

(4) Normally Performing Assets

"Normally Performing Assets" are loans to borrowers with no particular problem in their financial conditions, categorized in the asset quality self-assessments either as "loans to normal borrowers" or "loans to needs attention borrowers (excluding Special Attention Assets)", but which are not categorized as "Bankrupt or De Facto Bankrupt Assets", "Doubtful Assets" and "Special Attention Assets".

(Unit: Millions of yen)

| | March 2010 Reporting Period | | |
|---|--|------------|----------|
| Loans Payable* ¹ (% of total credit transactions) | Bankrupt or De Facto Bankrupt Assets | – | (–) |
| | Doubtful Assets | 24,557 | (0.22) |
| | Special Attention Assets | 604,185 | (5.43) |
| | Sub Total | 628,743 | (5.65) |
| | Normally Performing Assets | 10,502,813 | (94.35) |
| Loan-loss Reserve* ¹ | Bankrupt or De Facto Bankrupt Assets | – | |
| | Doubtful Assets | 24,557 | |
| | Special Attention Assets | 79,705 | |
| | Sub Total | 104,262 | |
| | General Loan-loss Reserve for loans not requiring close monitoring | 51,710 | |
| | Special Allowance for Foreign Debt | – | |
| | Total | 155,972 | |
| Collateral / Guarantees | Bankrupt or De Facto Bankrupt Assets | – | |
| | Doubtful Assets | – | |
| | Special Attention Assets | – | |
| | Sub Total | – | |
| Coverage Amount* ² (Coverage Ratio, %) | Bankrupt or De Facto Bankrupt Assets | – | (–) |
| | Doubtful Assets | 24,557 | (100.00) |
| | Special Attention Assets | 79,705 | (13.19) |
| | Sub Total | 104,262 | (16.58) |

* 1 Based on JICA's self-assessments of assets, the difference between the debt exposure to bankrupt debtors and debtors in bankruptcy and the amount recognized as recoverable by means of collateral or guarantees is considered as the projected amount that cannot be collected on, and so is subtracted directly from the total debt exposure. As such, this figure is not included in the above chart under "Loans Payable" or "Loan-loss Reserve".

* 2 Coverage amount refers to the combined total of the loan-loss reserve set aside for each debt and the value of collateral and guarantees, while the coverage ratio represents the ratio of the coverage amount as a percentage of total loans payable.

(Note 1) According to the Ordinance for Enforcement of Banking Law 19, 2-1-5, which establishes the disclosure standards of risk-management loans held by private financial institutions, debt owed by foreign debtors must be disclosed as bankrupt debtor debt for all debtors fulfilling each of the following conditions: 1) non-payment of interest or principal within the most recent previous three-year period from the end of the term; 2) no contract signed regarding the extension of the redemption deadline within the most recent previous three-year period from the end of the term; and 3) no specific plans to sign a contract regarding the extension of the redemption at the end of the term. In making disclosures based on the above, JICA, in line with its asset self-assessments and taking into consideration the international framework for cooperation, has classified the aforementioned foreign government debt as debt with bankruptcy concern, while in the disclosure of Risk Monitored Loans, this debt is included as "Past Due Loans".

(Note 2) An international consensus was reached at the creditor nation conference (Paris Club Meeting) on rescheduling foreign government debt (where the debtor is a country, and debt originates from such government entities as trade insurance or export credit agencies) of debtor nations temporarily unable to make payments due to a deterioration in their balance of payments. As a result, a temporary liquidity support program for debtor nation governments (balance of payments assistance under the framework of international cooperation) will be shortly executed. In conjunction with this temporary liquidity assistance, debtor nations will implement an economic reform program agreed upon with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), making it possible for the country to continue to service its debt obligations.

The total foreign government debt principal applicable to the debt rescheduling agreement at the Paris Club Meeting held in JICA's Finance and Investment Account was ¥1,162,730 million as of the end of FY2009. Debt from debtor nations classified as debtor nation of concern that received approval for rescheduling measures, in principle, classified as "Restructured Loans", excluding debt classified as "Loans in Arrears by 3 Months or More". These debts account for ¥604,185 million (of this amount the deferred principal totals ¥522,754 million) under the category "Restructured Loans" in the above chart.

Glossary

Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)

An international non-governmental organization (NGO), which signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with JICA to strengthen their working relationship.

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

An international financial institution whose purpose is the promotion of economic and social development in Asian countries. ADB carries out lending on a semi-commercial basis.

Capacity Development

The process by which a developing country strengthens its own capacity for solving development issues. In contrast to capacity building, which is driven from the outside, capacity development refers to the endogenous process of a developing country improving the capacity of individuals, institutions, systems and society as a whole. JICA's cooperation plays a role in supporting developing countries' efforts at capacity development as a facilitator for such efforts.

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

One of the Kyoto Mechanisms—specified in the Kyoto Protocol—for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This mechanism enables a developed country to provide funds or technology for a project that contributes to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in a developing country. In return, the developed country can use all or a part of the certified emissions reductions achieved by the project to meet its emissions targets.

Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)

A consultative grouping of bilateral and multilateral donors, research institutions and other organizations, which aims to promote rice cultivation in Africa via information sharing, harmonization of existing initiatives and projects, and advocacy for further investment.

(Please refer to page 118: Rural Development)

Cool Earth Partnership

At the World Economic Forum's annual meeting held in Davos, Switzerland, in January 2008, then Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda announced the Cool Earth Partnership fund of approximately US\$10 billion to be implemented over a five-year period. The fund will be used to support efforts for combating climate change.

Counterpart

Refers to government officials and technicians from partner countries in international cooperation projects who receive policy advice and technology transfer through such projects.

Developing Countries

Countries whose level of economic development is low compared with developed countries. Although this term is commonly used in reference to developing countries, JICA generally uses it in reference to countries and regions in Part I of the DAC List of ODA Recipients.

Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

A forum for aid donor countries to discuss issues surrounding aid, development and poverty reduction in developing countries. Japan became a member in 1964.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

A specialized agency of the United Nations. FAO's mission is stated as: "achieving food security for all is at the heart of FAO's efforts—to make sure people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives."

Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)

An agricultural research support organization formed under the auspices of the African Union.

Governance

This refers to the building and management of a country's overall framework of institutions to facilitate stability and development. Good governance should enable the efficient mobilization, allocation and management of a country's resources while also reflecting the will of its citizens. Governance also refers to a government's systems for cooperation between government agencies, civil society and the private sector as well as mechanisms for decision-making. Governance encompasses three main dimensions—the national political system, the capability of the government to formulate and implement policy, and systems relating to the interaction between the government and civil society and the private sector.

Gross National Income (GNI)

The total value of goods and services produced by the citizens of a country domestically and overseas during a specified period.

Gross National Product (GNP)

A monetary measure of a country's economic activity during a specified period. May be simply explained as the total sum of money spent within a country during a period.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

A United Nations specialized agency whose purpose is to provide comparatively short-term funding facilities to member countries necessary to ensure trade payments and other normal financial flows are maintained.

International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)

Established in 1960. A training and research organization focusing on rice growing.

Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS)

A national institute that undertakes comprehensive research on agriculture, forestry and fisheries technology in developing countries, particularly focusing on tropical and subtropical regions.

Master Plan

A master plan is formulated as the basic plan for the implementation of many types of long-term development projects.

Medium-developed Countries

Refers to countries whose GNP per capita exceeds US\$3,035 (1995 World Bank estimate).

Medium-term Policy on ODA

Articulates Japan's ODA priority issues and approach for each region. The Medium-term Policy on ODA was formulated and announced in 2005 based on the ODA Charter. It sets out Japan's basic thinking on ODA.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

These serve as the goals of the international community for the 21st century. They draw together the United Nations Millennium Declaration and earlier international development targets agreed at major international summits during the 1990s, forming a unified common framework. There are eight MDGs, which the international community has agreed to achieve by 2015.

NERICA

Acronym for the New Rice for Africa Project. It mainly refers to new upland (dry) rice cultivars but research and development is also being conducted into wetland rice varieties. The NERICA project has developed hybrid rice varieties by crossing high-yielding Asian varieties with African varieties, which are resistant to drought, disease and pests. The new varieties are expected to contribute significantly to the advancement of rice as an important staple in Africa.

New ODA Charter

The revised ODA Charter was approved by the Cabinet in 2003. It clarifies the ideals and principles of Japan's ODA.

New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

A development vision for Africa formulated through African leadership. Based on the joint responsibility of member countries and a spirit of mutual benefit.

ODA Graduate Country

In principle, this refers to countries that achieve gross national product (GNP) per capita of approximately US\$10,000 and are classified above the World Bank high-income-country threshold for three consecutive years. Such countries are removed from the DAC List of ODA Recipients.

Official Development Assistance (ODA) Loans

Bilateral cooperation in the form of a concessionary government loan to a developing country. Typically, ODA loans have a low interest rate and long repayment period. Loans are used to fund development. Japan's ODA loans are in the form of ODA loans or private-sector investment finance.

One Stop Border Post (OSBP)

Persons, vehicles and goods make a single stop to exit one country and enter another. Customs, quarantine and immigration controls are carried out jointly by the two bordering countries to streamline border-crossing procedures.

Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP)

In September 1999, the development committees of the World Bank and IMF introduced the preparation of PRSP as a requirement for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) seeking debt relief under the HIPC Initiative. A PRSP sets out a country's own policies for poverty reduction and is prepared by a country's government through a participatory process involving civil society and development partners. PRSP are generally updated every three years.

Special Terms for Economic Partnership (STEP)

This program was established in 2002 to promote aid that is identifiably Japanese. It does so by drawing on Japan's advanced technology and know-how in technology transfer projects with developing countries.

Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)

An international forum focusing on African development. Since 1993, TICAD has been co-hosted by the Government of Japan together with the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank and other agencies. TICAD has been held every five years since 1993, with TICAD IV being held in Yokohama in 2008.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Created by the United Nations General Assembly in 1946 to provide emergency food and healthcare to children in countries that had been devastated by World War II. UNICEF provides long-term humanitarian and developmental assistance to children and mothers in developing countries.

West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA)

An international agricultural research organization established in 1971 by 11 African countries.

World Bank

The world's largest development assistance agency. Carries out lending to member-country central governments and agencies that have received debt guarantees by those governments.

World Food Programme (WFP)

The United Nations' food aid agency, which strives to eradicate hunger and malnutrition.

World Health Organization (WHO)

A United Nations specialized agency whose purpose is to combat disease on a worldwide scale and enhance health and nutritional standards through international cooperation.

World Trade Organization (WTO)

An international organization established in 1995 to promote non-discriminatory free trade. As of September 2009, WTO had 153 member countries and regions.

Domestic and Overseas Offices

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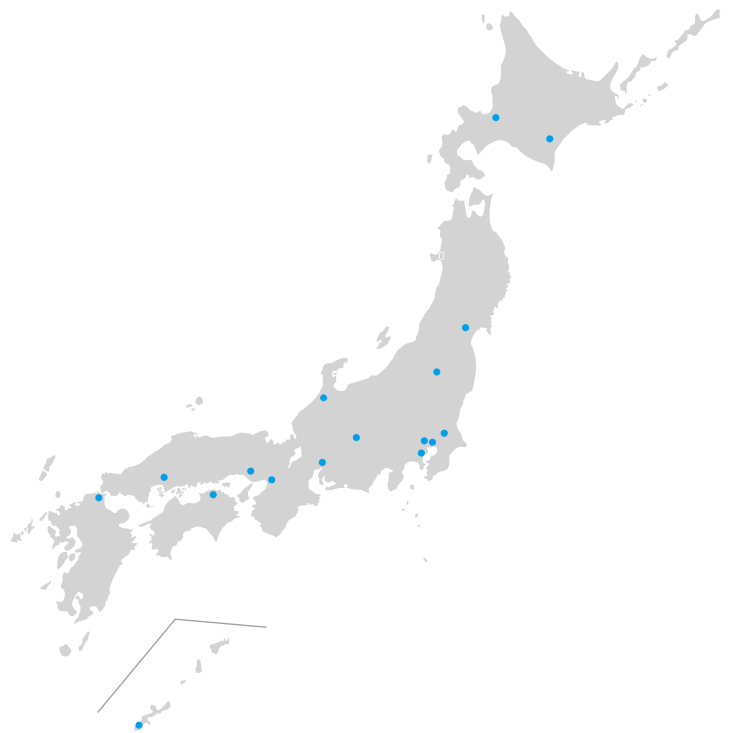
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(As of September 30, 2010)

Asia

JICA Afghanistan Office
 JICA Bangladesh Office
 JICA Bhutan Office
 JICA Cambodia Office
 JICA China Office
 JICA India Office
 JICA Indonesia Office
 JICA Kyrgyz Office
 JICA Laos Office
 JICA Malaysia Office
 JICA/JOCV Maldives Office
 JICA Mongolia Office
 JICA Myanmar Office
 JICA Nepal Office
 JICA Pakistan Office
 JICA Philippines Office
 JICA Sri Lanka Office
 JICA Tajikistan Office
 JICA Thailand Office
 JICA Timor-Leste Office
 JICA Uzbekistan Office
 JICA Viet Nam Office

Pacific

JICA Fiji Office
 JICA/JOCV Marshall Islands Office
 JICA Micronesia Office
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 JICA Papua New Guinea Office
 JICA Samoa Office
 JICA Solomon Islands Office
 JICA Tonga Office
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North & Latin America

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 JICA Brazil Office
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 JICA Colombia Office
 JICA Costa Rica Office
 JICA Dominican Republic Office
 JICA Ecuador Office
 JICA El Salvador Office
 JICA Guatemala Office
 JICA Honduras Office
 JICA/JOCV Jamaica Office
 JICA Mexico Office
 JICA Nicaragua Office
 JICA Panama Office
 JICA Paraguay Office
 JICA Peru Office
 JICA/JOCV Saint Lucia Office
 JICA Uruguay Office
 JICA U.S.A. Office
 JICA Venezuela Office

Africa

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 JICA/JOCV Botswana Office
 JICA/JOCV Burkina Faso Office
 JICA Cameroon Office
 JICA Cote d'Ivoire Office
 JICA Democratic Republic of Congo Office
 JICA Djibouti Office
 JICA Ethiopia Office
 JICA Gabon Office

JICA Ghana Office
 JICA Kenya Office
 JICA Madagascar Office
 JICA Malawi Office
 JICA Mozambique Office
 JICA/JOCV Namibia Office
 JICA Niger Office
 JICA Nigeria Office
 JICA Rwanda Office
 JICA Senegal Office
 JICA South Africa Office
 JICA Sudan Office
 JICA Tanzania Office
 JICA Uganda Office
 JICA Zambia Office
 JICA Zimbabwe Office

Middle East

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Until
March 15,
2011

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3-1. Which sections made a particular impression?

(Check no more than three.)

The Need for International Cooperation
 Special Feature: Development Assistance as a "Means for Co-Existence"
 Program Goals and Overview
 Region-Specific Activities and Initiatives
 Issue-Specific Activities and Initiatives
 Implementation System: Cooperation Modality
 Implementation System: Operation, Management and Evaluation
 Data and Information

3-2. Are there any sections you feel need improvement?

(Check no more than three.)

The Need for International Cooperation
 Special Feature: Development Assistance as a "Means for Co-Existence"
 Program Goals and Overview
 Region-Specific Activities and Initiatives
 Issue-Specific Activities and Initiatives
 Implementation System: Cooperation Modality
 Implementation System: Operation, Management and Evaluation
 Data and Information

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