



Dedicated to Promoting Human Security
and Quality Growth since 1974

Japanese
International
Cooperation
Agency



Table of Contents

Introduction: Who Are We.....	3
JICA's Structure.....	4
What Do We Do.....	4
Relation to Japanese Government.....	4
Programs We Offer.....	4
Budget.....	4
Where Do We Work.....	5
Africa.....	5
Kenya.....	5
Asia.....	8
Cambodia.....	8
Europe.....	10
Ukraine.....	10
Latin America.....	12
El Salvador.....	12
Middle East.....	14
Iraq.....	14
Oceania.....	16
Fiji.....	16
Looking Inward.....	19
Statement for Future.....	20
Bibliography.....	21



President TANAKA Akihiko

Introduction

The Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) was first established in 1974. As time has progressed we have reorganized ourselves into a new and improved organization but we still carry forward the same values.

Mission Statement

JICA strives to be a leader in promoting global human security and quality growth. We plan to nurture a world that can trust one another, so that all peoples everywhere can live in harmony and peace.

Goals & Philosophy

JICA aims to promote a global society where people can live in dignity and harmony, with an optimistic and sustainable outlook for the future.

Living in dignity and harmony includes education, health and social security as

well as advocating for peace as a united international front.

JICA supports the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). JICA created SDGs Global Leader Training Program where *people (not all people are included) from a variety of academic backgrounds and countries get together to gain experience in policy-making surrounding political and development issues. This program allows for cooperation and amicable relations between*countries (not all countries apply) and Japan.

We have the technology, the money, and the people to build a peaceful and just society where all can live with dignity. We are people centered and our philosophy is “no one gets left behind”.



JICA's Structure

What Do We Do

In order to fulfill our goals towards human security and quality growth, JICA aims to focus on applying the SDGs to what we do. We cover a wide variety of issues globally, including: regional/agricultural/private sector development, energy, health and nutrition, education, social security, peacebuilding, governance, financial systems, gender, technology, climate change, conservation, and disaster relief. All of our programs and aid are dedicated to carry out the goals outlined by the SDGs.

Relation to Japanese Government

JICA is fully owned by the government, meaning that it not only carries out programs with national support, but also plays a crucial role in the nation's foreign policy. When a region, country, or government is supported by JICA, they are being supported by the Japanese government. Being run by the government allows for programs to be funded on government bonds. Government backing gives JICA the legitimacy and stability to best ensure the confidence in JICA's effectiveness for recipients and . We hope to continue being leaders facilitating cooperation between Japan and the rest of the world.

Programs We Offer

JICA's aid is mainly through ODA loans, grants, and technical cooperation. ODA programs will typically look like . In

addition to these main three, JICA also provides relief for disasters and sends volunteers to better facilitate a relationship with Japan and the rest of the world. This relationship is also fostered through the JICA Partnership Program, where we cooperate with local NGOs and governments to ensure development through the mutual sharing of knowledge.

Budget

Our extensive budget is appropriately divided to suit the areas that need the most attention. The budget for 2023 prioritizes our ODA programs, with 86% of our budget is dedicated to ODA loans and private sector investment. The remaining 14% is split between technical cooperation and grant aid. JICA's technical cooperation goes into issues concerning policy and advising, which receives about 163 billion yen (1.2 billion USD) as part of the budget. Grant aid provides financial support without the need for repayment, addressing issues of socio-economic development as well. This section receives 151 billion yen, or 1.2 billion USD.



Where Do We Work

JICA operates in 6 regions of the world, which includes over 100 countries. The 6 regions JICA works in are Asia, Africa, Oceania, the Middle East, Latin American, and Europe. The aid provided to these regions is curated to best suit their needs. In this report, we will feature a few of our best practices and biggest impacts in the regions in which we have influence.

Kenya

Overview



Kenya is the largest economy in the East African community and it is vital to peace and stability of the region. There are many Japanese companies operating in Kenya and Japan believes that Kenya is an important base for the expansion in Africa. In 1963, the first batch of Kenyans were sent to Japan to participate in JICA training programs. JICA and Kenya recently celebrated 60 years of partnership and friendship.

Past Practices

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) was launched in Kenya in 1966 and is the principal international activity carried out by JICA. The JOCV program provided Kenya with technical assistance programmes that were abroad and at the grassroots level. Japanese citizens are



encouraged to contribute their time and effort to the economic and social development of developing countries. The volunteers comprise of a wide range of skills and qualifications, nurses, teachers, agriculture specialists, engineers, child protection officers and more. There have been around 18,000 volunteers since 1966 dispatched to work all around Kenya. JICA has also supported Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT) for over 40 years by providing technical cooperation and grant aid. JKUAT is Kenya's leading university in science, technology, and innovation. The university focuses on agriculture and a sustainable future. In addition, JICA has provided support to other higher learning institutions such as teacher learning assessments, building of schools, and



improving the overall quality of education in Kenya.

Current Priorities

JICA prioritizes 6 areas of operation: economic infrastructure development, energy access, health, education,



agriculture, and the environment in relation to climate change. JICA wants to expand and improve the quality of energy and transport infrastructure to enhance the business environment in Kenya. JICA has contributed assistance in road development in multiple regions of Kenya. JICA is providing finance to the new Mombasa Gate Bridge which will reduce traffic congestion and give a second transport option, that is not a ferry, to the Likoni Channel. JICA's energy strategy in Kenya is to focus on geothermal power generators and provide accessible energy. Geothermal power is a renewable,



low-cost, and stable source of energy. JICA has committed 850 million U.S. dollars to enhance geothermal power, including capacity building in knowledge and skills. JICA has allowed over 300 Kenyans to be trained in geothermal development. JICA supports universal health care in Kenya through technical and financial support. In the health field, JICA has provided technical cooperation projects that cater towards health research and human resource development. Kenya permits Japanese students to conduct research Nagasaki University because there are climate limitations in Japan. Education is a



key priority to JICA in Kenya. The ABE (African Business Education Initiative for Youth) initiative aims to provide Kenyan students the opportunity to study at a Japanese university or intern at a Japanese firm. JICA firmly believes that education is one of the most important areas of development and wants to foster a quality, accessible, and engaging education system. Agriculture is important to Kenya, not only because of food security, but also it contributes a good amount to the economy's success. Since 1986, JICA has been involved in the rice sector and supported the development of irrigation facilities. JICA



facilitated an approach called SHEP (Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project) which aimed to change the mindset of farmers to "grow to sell" which doubled their income. Lastly, JICA has taken many measures in Kenya to help combat its vulnerability to climate change. For example, forest conservation, water resource management, rural water supply and more. JICA seeks harmony between human activity and the environment



through integrated solid waste management and water management. Kenya's rapid expansion is causing an increase of solid waste and there is a lack of management. JICA aims to enhance public health and sanitation and build a sustainable framework of adequate training to build capacity. JICA understands the importance of water and pursues to ensure safe drinking water by

improving water systems and



implementing water resource management.

What Kenya is asking for



Kenya's civilians are asking for support in protecting their human rights. There are

Cambodia

Overview

JICA's Cambodia Office opened in 1993. With the



an abundance of human rights being violated and the government is corrupt. There is a high poverty rate and high mortality rate. JICA has not completed or started an program or project aid towards corruption and government in Kenya; however, JICA strongly believes good governance is essential and corruption shall not be tolerated under any circumstances. JICA supports universal health care in Kenya and will continue to provide technical and financial support in that area. Through JICA's priority areas, the hope is poverty rates will decrease through development of education, agriculture and capacity building.

Covid-19 Impact

JICA donated PCR tests to Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) for the national emergency response. The tests provided evidence and the means to track the spread of Covid and contributed significantly to Kenya combatting Covid-19. In addition, JICA through its Third Country Training Programmes, Kenyans were able to be trained in the laboratory. Japanese universities have partnered with Kenyan universities to enhance research capacity and the health care system overall.



assistance of JICA, ports, roads, and other infrastructure was built, as well as development of human resources in the industry, Cambodia in 2016 became a lower middle income country. In 2017, the Japanese government revised its Development Cooperation Policy for

Cambodia; JICA established its overall goal to strengthen Cambodia's socio economic foundations in order to become an upper middle class income country by 2030.

Past Practice



In 2005, JICA provided assistance in the legal field to Cambodia.

The Cambodia Project entailed professional aid in legislative drafting and legal implementation. The country was in no position to draft a Civil Code on their own, but JICA did not want to write on behalf of Cambodia in risk of interfering with legislative sovereignty of the country. In order to address these concerns, a joint working group model was created where Japan offered legal knowledge while Cambodian experts contributed specific procedures of Cambodian law and practices, as well as insight on the situation in Cambodia. This project aimed to enrich capacity building and human resource development. While keeping accordance to constant evaluation and accountability, there were many seminars and workshops that allowed space to discuss details in the drafting process. There were multiple phases of the project, the second phase focused on training and education assistance. Many young Cambodians from the graduate program of judges and prosecutors were selected, after being trained, to be core people in the drafting and implementation of future civil code.

Current Priorities

JICA focuses on three priority areas: industrial development, improving quality of life, and cultivating a sustainable society through good governance. In the



field of industrial development, JICA promotes agriculture innovation and improving the lives of the rural community. In order to improve quality of life, JICA centers health and social protection and development, as well as enhancing the environment of urban living. Lastly, strengthening government through legal support and accountability, along with caring for public goods. JICA mobilizes all networks of assistance to work towards the development objective of Cambodia; all in respect towards the government's autonomy and ownership in the matter and the people of Cambodia.

What Cambodia is asking for

Cambodia is asking for assistance with agriculture advancement, because they believe agriculture is the driving sector of development.



The country expressed concern of capacity within the different regions, there is not a lack of

people but lack of adequate training. JICA believes in ownership and strives to

provide training and seminars to pass along their knowledge so when JICA is not physically in the country, the people are able to proceed with ease. JICA aims to get the local community involved in development assistance because it provides jobs for the workforce and transfer knowledge that would be helpful in achieving the goals in alignment with JICA and Cambodia. JICA has providing assistance to Cambodia for many years and continues to maintain the friendship through



trust and action. On April 27th, 2023, JICA

signed a loan agreement of 18,000 U.S. dollars with the Royal Government of Cambodia for the Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation and Improvement Project. The project aims to increase productivity of agriculture in impoverished regions in hopes to increase farmers' income and help the region recover from Covid-19; this project will contribute to carry through of SDGs, specifically no poverty and zero hunger.

Covid 19 Impact

The Royal Government of Cambodia responded quickly to Covid-19 by closing schools, restricting gatherings, and implementing policies of travel, all in which resulted in least infection and death rate in the Southeast Asian nations.

Ukraine

Unfortunately, there was a surge in 2021 that led to economic decline, specifically in the tourism industry that employed thousands of people. The Royal Government of Cambodia has continued to support various sectors and provide financial relief to vulnerable communities. In addition to Covid, Cambodia suffered the aftermath of a flood in 2020. JICA provided

emergency relief goods (tents, blankets, water, generators, etc) to flood victims and volunteers from JICA donated and distributed. In addition. JICA has played a pivotal role in the revitalization of the economy. JICA established "the COVID-19 Crisis Response Emergency Support Loan" which provided ODA loans of up to 181 million US dollars to Cambodia. Lastly, JICA provided support in the health sector. The JICA health team distributed hand



sanitizers and soap to different regions and worked on improving health

infrastructures and assist in building capacity of health care workers.



Overview

JICA supports Ukraine and responds with various forms of aid to the many challenges Ukraine is facing. JICA, through

technical



cooperation and ODA loans, provides assistance to Ukraine. JICA strives for international harmony and peace and stands in solidarity with Ukraine at this time and condemns the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The Russian invasion ignored international law aimed for an international peaceful future, which have had devastating implications to both Ukrainians and Russians (who do not support the invasion). The Japanese government calls for unity in supporting Ukraine and sanctioning Russia to show intolerance of aggression to change the status quo. JICA will continue to support and provide aid to Ukraine and hopefully foster a long term friendship of trust.

Past Practices

In January of this year, JICA collaborated with the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) to assist the State of Emergency Service of Ukraine. Ukrainian deminers



were provided with top notch equipment for humanitarian demining. Ukraine was

provided with 4 advanced landmine imaging system mine detectors. These detectors are able to detect explosives

buried under soil and show the shape.



JICA held training seminars and workshops on how to use these sophisticated mine detectors. The trainings have improved professional capacity in clearing mines. The State of Emergency Service of Ukraine stated that 30% of the territory of Ukraine is contaminated with explosives. This negatively impacts economic recovery because agriculture fields, forests, and water bodies are unable to be used. Most importantly, these landmines are a danger to the civilians. This project falls in line with the priorities of JICA's assistance in Ukraine.

Current Priorities



JICA's priorities in Ukraine include, economic stability,

advancement in people's lives and the environment, and assisting in achieving an autonomous government. JICA believes economic stability is achievable through building economic infrastructure and taking care of the environment through energy efficiency and implementation of environmental

policies. One of the projects to improve people's lives is, addressing and fixing the deteriorated infrastructure of the sewage treatment plant that treats all sewage water from Kyiv. With the Russian invasion, government autonomy is very prevalent. JICA has provided generators to restore power in the bitter winter. JICA and the Japan government does not just have a bilateral relationship with Ukraine, it is now a special global partnership of trust.



What Ukraine is asking for

Ukraine is asking for any help to continue to fight for democracy and protect their land from Putin's agenda. JICA signed a grant agreement with the government of Ukraine for their emergency recovery. Kyiv and Tokyo have connected virtually to provide up to 161 million U.S. dollars of grant aid. The lives of Ukrainians have been massively disrupted due to the Russian invasion, blackouts, evacuations, missile attacks targeted towards public areas, energy infrastructures being blown up and more. This grant agreement is to help fund the Programme for Emergency Recovery which is to prioritize the needs of Ukraine. Working towards a full scale recovery and reconstruction, recover the



agriculture sector and rebuild the lives of

the people (and returning evacuees). The programme keeps at its core 3 SDG's: affordable and clean energy, sustainable cities and communities, and peace justice and strong institutions. JICA is supplying 40 million U.S. dollars worth of transformer substations for electric power and will continue to send energy equipment until 2025. In addition, JICA has supplied Ukraine with 30 electric generators.



Covid-19 Impact

JICA's Knowledge and Co-Creation Programs (KCCP) is an example of our technical cooperation used in Ukraine during the pandemic. The pandemic limited our access to hold in person training courses, JICA worked hard to effectively provide an accessible remote option to attend pr



professional training courses. The training courses contain a wide range of topics: health, education, peaceful reconciliation, industrial development, human rights protection, natural resources and energy, gender equality, agriculture development, technology development, etc. JICA also provides follow up activities and discussions of people who attended a

training to see how the obtained knowledge has played out. The JICA Ukraine office has expressed appreciation and enjoyment of the online training courses and will use the knowledge to better the country. JICA has learned through this experience that providing

online training courses has increased the participation and allows for more people from all over to join, therefore making it more accessible to the people who do not have the means to travel to Japan to take the in person training course.

El Salvador

Overview

In 2003, Japan signed the Japan-Mexico Partnership Programme (JMPP) with the Mexican government. This program aimed to strengthen bilateral technical cooperation with developing countries. Japan supports Mexico's South to South Cooperation which transfers technical knowledge learned from bilateral programs offered by Japan. JICA believes that the whole point of projects is to share knowledge and promote effective development in countries that want and need support.

Past Practices

The TAISHIN Project is one of JICA's most notable projects in El Salvador. El Salvador is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to natural disasters. In 2001, there was a 7.6 earthquake in El Salvador that killed around 900 people and injured around 5,000 people. There were a little over 100,000 houses destroyed in the earthquake, 60% of those belonging to the poor. In El Salvador, it is very common for residents to build their homes with assistance from the local community to save on costs, in other words, the houses



are non engineered and often destroyed in earthquakes. JICA's philosophy of "no one gets left behind" is the heart of the TAISHIN project. The project recognized the importance of building earthquake resistant homes to lower income people and families. The Mexican government assisted in the project, because Mexico received JICA's assistance in reconstruction efforts when a severe earthquake hit Mexico City in 1985. JICA carried out experiments to see how they



could enhance the building methods used in low income houses in El Salvador. JICA did not change the material used, instead

added more materials to reinforce the structure. TAISHIN project members built model homes and construction manuals with lots of pictures and an accompanied video to combat language barriers. In addition, JICA collaborated with The Building Research Institute to launch a program that aims to allow salvadorans to obtain a master's degree in seismology and earthquake engineering. This project has enabled El Salvador to assist other latin america countries to facilitate and construct earthquake resistant homes and structures.

Current Priorities

JICA's priorities in El Salvador are to enrich the economy, create job opportunities, and support disaster risk reduction and environmental conservation. JICA has



been conducting "Project for Strengthening of Local Capacity to Promote Local Development with the Life Improvement Approach in the Eastern Region " which is a training program to raise awareness of the possibilities of social development and rural development. There are videos presented to participants that give developing countries suggestions and lessons on livelihood improvement, based on postwar Japan. The videos contain cases

that are based on 5 ideas: reduce poverty, farm village development, production in respect to current lifestyle, participatory development, and working in harmony with local administration and villagers. The goal is to start conversation and facilitate discussions around how rural populations want to improve their quality of life.

What El Salvador is asking for

Many people have been internally displaced due to violence and crime in El Salvador. There have been human rights violations. Civilians claim that the government is not being held accountable and will conduct unlawful killings and disappearances. JICA is in support of good governance. From 2015 to 2020, JICA conducted the Project for the Consolidation of the Implementation of the New Police Model Based on the Philosophy of Community Police in the Republic of El Salvador. The Government of the Republic of El Salvador expressed to Japan there was a lack of trust between law enforcement and the people and hoped JICA could assist in training and model initiatives to prevent crimes and recover trust. JICA provided training and supplied El Salvador with equipment to allow for better performance of police personnel.

Covid-19 Impact

El Salvador was one of the few countries that received JICA's first ever remote technical advice and training. Many developing countries did not have the adequate equipment or prevention measures, due to capacity issues and

poverty, to fight Covid-19, therefore many people were negatively impacted by the hardships of Covid. Intensive care specialists and nurses in Japan were connected with specialists in developing countries to share knowledge about emergency care and treatment guidelines. In addition to remote training and advice, JICA donated biosecurity supplies and equipment. JICA also sponsored an online international congress meeting in 2021 that was organized by El Salvador hospital to discuss lessons learned from Covid.

Iraq

Overview

Iraq and Japan have had 80 years of diplomatic relations. Iraq has suffered many social and



economic destructions of infrastructure due to repeated wars and conflict, as well as economic sanctions. It is critical that Iraq achieve social stability and the Middle East region in general achieve stability and peace. JICA is in alliance with the Japanese government and Japan strives to realize a peaceful and secure society. Japan relies heavily on Iraq for its crude oil imports, therefore the economic stability and energy sufficiency is vital in Japan's economy. Japan and Iraq each

hold a high reputation towards each other and put trust in each other. The two countries both need Iraq to recover and continue to provide resources. In order to do so, they both agree that major infrastructure development is in need.

Past Practices

Recently there was a ceremony held to commemorate the restart of using the Hartha Thermal Power Station, constructed in 1982 with assistance from JICA. This facility supplies power to the entire region of Basrah, the biggest city in Southern Iraq. Its operation and maintenance is conducted by Iraqi engineers who received training from Japanese engineers. The Gulf War



damaged the facility, sanctions caused shortages and there was insufficient maintenance. The goal of the project is to target each unit of the facility and rehabilitate its function to max capacity.

Current Priorities

JICA has 4 priority areas for development in Iraq: development and diversification of industries to increase economic growth, strengthen economic



infrastructure, rehabilitate living infrastructure, and strengthen government. JICA plans to contribute to the export oil and gas products to ensure Iraq will eventually be able to finance their own reconstruction and lead in sustainable development. JICA will assist in the development of industries which in



turn create jobs, advance the agriculture sector, and improve productivity. In terms of economic infrastructure, JICA will help with capacity building in areas of electricity, transportation, sewage facilities, and communication. Due to the conflict with ISIL, there are many displaced persons and destruction of living infrastructure and lack of adequate response. JICA will assist in the development of sanitary environments such as sewage, health, medical, education and food insecurity. Lastly, JICA believes a stable democratic state is the way to achieve sustainable development and Iraq is lacking capacity to do so. JICA



will support human resource development, implement reforms of administrative policies and train people to

become professionals in the area to increase capacity.

What Iraq is asking for



Iraq is an oil dependent economy and because of that, economic growth and

development have been heavily hindered. When the global oil prices decrease, the Iraq government is unable to pay for public services or the public sectors salaries. The government has not taken the appropriate actions towards climate change and has left Iraq vulnerable to water scarcity and droughts. To address these issues, since 2008, JICA has signed 31 loans with Iraq equaling 7.7 billion U.S. dollars for economic and social infrastructure projects and programs, in hopes of expanding the industries that the economy relies on. In addition, JICA created Third Country Training programs which aim to focus on water resource management. The course is designed to inform citizens of water resource management systems that have up to date technology and an efficient water use system. The overall goal was to build capacity for efficient water usage, careful distribution of water and maintain water resource facilities.

Covid-19 Impact

JICA in collaboration with WHO completed a pilot project that enhanced Covid infection and prevention, along with implementation of policies surrounding

Covid in Iraq. The project was designed to reduce morbidity and mortality that could be avoided with adequate infection prevention and control strategies. This project was limited to Southern Iraq but JICA and WHO hope that this project provides insight for future programs and healthcare prevention and control strategies. JICA and WHO provided Iraq hospitals and health care facilities with comprehensive training in infection prevention and control practices, how to use and manage oxygen cylinders, and providing care to critical patients in need. In addition, equipment was delivered and installed to multiple locations.



Fiji

Overview



Fiji is home to many international and regional offices, it plays a central role in cooperation and resolving

issues shared across the Pacific Island region. JICA is committed to deeping Fiji

and Japan's cooperation through JICA's programs and initiatives. JICA supported Fiji in revitalizing the economy post pandemic, promoting tourism that plays a critical role in the economy, and building disaster resilience. JICA plans for continuing to strengthen the relationship between Fiji and Japan and looks forward to supporting Fiji's future technological and innovative advancements.

Past Practices

In 2020, the signing of the Japanese ODA loan to Fiji took place. The loan was to contribute to immediate recovery from natural disasters and take measures that reduce the risk of disasters. JICA provided around 40 million U.S. dollars to the Government of the Republic of Fiji in Suva for the Stand-By-Loan for Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation. This loan is in alignment with SDG 11(Sustainable cities and communities) and 13 (Climate action). In addition, this loan happens to be the first ODA loan to Fiji in 22 years. JICA and Fiji are building their strong partnership of trust and support through financial aid and programs.



Current Priorities

JICA's priorities in Fiji include, but are not limited to, improvement of health and medical services, improvement of education, improvement of environment protection and disaster prevention, and alleviation of rural poverty. Currently, JICA is improving Fiji's water supply efficiency through non-revenue water reduction. Non-revenue water is water that is lost and does not reach the intended customer, causing detrimental effects on water utilities. The project aims to reduce non-revenue water in the Nadi and Lautoka area, both tourist, sugar, manufacturing industry hubs. JICA will assist in the Water Authority of Fiji capacity for non-revenue water reduction activities. In addition, raise awareness in water conservation procedures that residents should implement into their daily lives. Reducing non-revenue water will lead to improvements of water supply efficiency and achieve the SDG of clean water and sanitation.

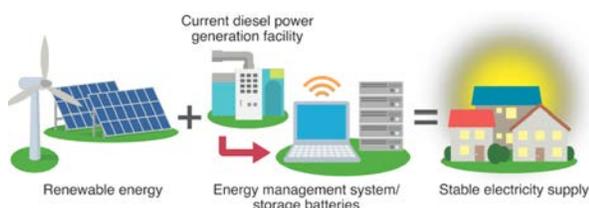
What Fiji is asking for

Fiji wants assistance in achieving their goal of 100% renewable energy by 2036 to mitigate climate change. JICA is in full support of Fiji's aspirations to protect the environment. From 2017 to June of 2022, JICA conducted the project for Introduction of Hybrid Power Generation Systems to support the smooth transition of the adoption of renewable energy sources. JICA prepared training and

presented these systems as cost benefit and necessary. There was also training on assessing the current renewable energy plans and how they can be improved.

Covid-19 Impact

JICA supported Fiji during the pandemic to fight against Covid. JICA provided medical equipment to the Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MoHMS) in Fiji. The medical equipment paved a path to a more resilient health care system. Along with providing medical equipment, JICA provided training programs that followed the 5S-Kaizen-Total Quality Management. The 5S-Kaizen-Total Quality Management approach is a key tool for quality improvement in health care. The approach emphasizes the power of a positive mindset. The 5 S's are Seiri, Seiton, Seiso, Seiketsu and Shitsuke, translated in English Sort, Set, Shine, Standardize and Sustain, respectively. This approach helps solve problems, eliminate waste, reduce costs, strengthen teamwork and improve quality of service. JICA hoped that the equipment of personal protective equipment, non-contact infrared thermometers, thermal scanning system, emergency trolley and hand sanitizers given to MoHMS and the training of enhancing the environment of the work space and the attitudes and abilities of the health care workers will fight covid and prepare for future infections.





Looking Inward

As with all organizations, JICA does not claim to be perfect. More importantly, JICA is receptive to advice on ideas of how to better lead the global community in the best direction. The Development Aid Committee (DAC) has recognized the achievements, but has also made recommendations for improvement. One of these was to fully do away with tied aid. Currently, 67.2% of JICA's aid is untied, and as such a majority of the aid is untied. As per recommendation, aid for the least developed countries is generally untied. We will continue to work on maintaining relationships that are mutually beneficial for both Japan and receiving countries. Concerns of ensuring that ODAs go to countries and regions that would benefit from them (such as poverty and/or conflicted areas) the most are also being addressed. In 2014, the DAC advised that Japan should provide more ODA. Since then, JICA has made efforts to increase ODA investments. The DAC has made recommendations in the past for JICA, and as in the past, JICA is open and welcoming of outside ideas. We are taking the appropriate measures to address such concerns.

Statement for the Future

JICA will continue to provide program and project aid to countries around the world. As a bilateral donor agency, we strive to make everlasting friendships built on trust and transparency. JICA is committed to addressing a wide range of development issues across countries. Our projects are catered toward the people of each country and their needs. JICA seeks a peaceful and just world where diverse ideas and people can work as a team to bring new innovations and perspectives. New issues arise everyday and JICA will assist to the best of our ability to bring forward action. JICA stands with the people and will not stop giving until the world is living in harmony and peace.

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