

JICA

SRI LANKA

PROFILE



The Colombo Outer Circular Expressway

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FOREWORD



As a sincere friend and a long-term supportive development partner, it gives Japan great pleasure to see Sri Lanka achieve middle-income status. The 60 years of cooperation clearly shows the importance of relationship building in a conflict-ridden world. The number of projects undertaken with the Government of Sri Lanka has ranged from big infrastructure ones to grass root level initiatives linking cities to cities, villages to villages as well as cities and villages.

As Sri Lanka forges ahead fast tracking its development, the support from Japan will continue. Keeping Sri Lanka's middle-income status in context, the focus will be more on disaster management and climate change initiatives and supporting new sectors like tourism that will strengthen economic growth and development. The JICA volunteer program that has done sterling work at grass root level will also expand this year, deepening the understanding between the young in Japan and their hosts in Sri Lanka.

The benefits of six decades of cooperation have been mutual, as the exchanges whether they are professional, educational, or technical level have forged stronger bonds between the countries. This is not easily quantifiable, but highly prized as both cultures put great value on the teachings inculcated by the doctrine of the Buddha.

Globally there is a movement towards healthy living valuing more the quality of life, food, water and air. Combined with this is the proven reality that we are not isolated islands that everything we do has a global effect. Our vision of sustainable inclusive development for the 21st century recognises the need for poverty reduction and support for economic growth. However, it is inextricably linked to ensuring ecological stability in a world widely impacted by climate change. We at JICA look forward to strengthening the bonds with Sri Lanka and tackling new challenges in the development arena in the years to come.

Kiyoshi AMADA
Chief Representative
JICA Sri Lanka

JICA's Initiatives

A Bridge linking Japan with Developing Countries

JICA assists and supports developing countries as the executing agency of Japanese ODA. In accordance with its vision "Inclusive and Dynamic Development," JICA supports the resolution of issues of developing countries by using the most suitable tools of various assistance methods and combined regional-, country-and issue-oriented approach.

ODA and JICA

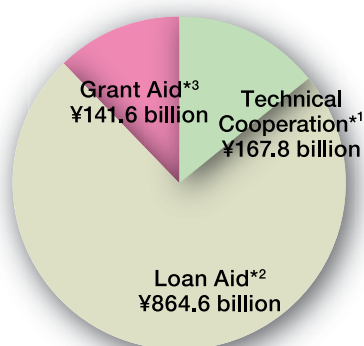
Since joining the Colombo Plan¹ in 1954, Japan has been providing financial and technical assistance to developing countries through ODA, aiming to contribute to the peace and development of the international community and thereby help ensure Japan's own security and prosperity².

JICA is in charge of administering all ODA such as technical cooperation, ODA loans and grant aid in an integrated manner, except contributions to international organizations. JICA, the world's largest bilateral aid agency, works in over 150 countries and regions and has some 100 overseas offices.

¹ The Colombo Plan is an international organization established in 1950 to support economic and social development of countries in South Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific region. Its head office is in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

² Taken from ODA Charter, which was revised in August 2003.

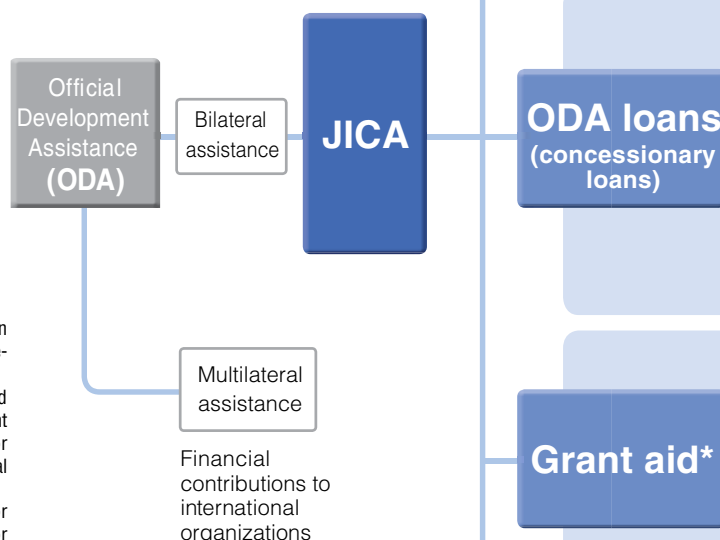
Fiscal 2012 JICA's Operation Scale



*1 Technical Cooperation expenses excluding management expenses

*2 Amount of Loan Aid disbursed

*3 Amount of concluded Grant Agreements. However, for projects running over several fiscal years, the maximum amount allowed for each fiscal year is counted for that fiscal year.



*Except grant aid programs that Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues to implement independently as dictated by specific diplomatic policy.

Disbursements by Type of JICA Program in Fiscal 2012 (Unit: ¥ billion)

	FY2012	FY2011
Technical Cooperation *1	167.8	188.9
Acceptance of training participants	17.0	20.1
Dispatch of experts	56.8	64.7
Dispatch of study team members	36.7	40.3
Provision of equipment	5.3	8.8
Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers	8.3	9.9
Dispatch of other volunteers	3.4	3.9
Others	40.3	41.3
Loan Aid *2	864.6	609.7
Grant Aid *3	141.6	107.4

Note) Because the numbers for each program are rounded to the nearest whole number, the figures do not always match the total numbers.

*1 Includes costs of dispatching volunteers and other costs.

*2 Amount disbursed within the fiscal year.

*3 Amount of concluded Grant Agreements. However, for projects running over several fiscal years, the maximum amount allowed for each fiscal year is counted for that fiscal year.



“Our vision at JICA is *Inclusive and Dynamic Development*. In 2014, and in the new phase of our history to come, we must rededicate ourselves to dynamism as a central theme for our activities.”

JICA President Akihiko Tanaka



For human resources development and formulation of administrative systems of developing countries, technical cooperation involves the dispatch of experts, provision of necessary equipment and training of personnel from developing countries in Japan and other countries. Cooperation plans can be tailored to address a broad range of issues.

JICA expert trains staff on expressway operation and management



ODA loans support developing countries above a certain income level by providing low-interest, long-term and concessional funds (in Japanese yen) to finance their development efforts. ODA loans are used for large-scale infrastructure and other forms of development that require substantial funds.

Upper Kotmale Hydro Power Project



Grant aid is the provision of funds to developing countries which have low income levels, without the obligation of repayment. Grant aid is used for improving basic infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, water-supply facilities and roads, along with obtaining health and medical care, equipment and other requirements.

Anuradhapura Teaching Hospital

Disaster relief



Flood relief consignment

JICA dispatches Japan Disaster Relief teams in response to requests from the government of countries affected by disasters or international organizations and in accordance with the decisions of the Japanese government. These teams search for missing people, engage in rescue efforts, provide first aid and medical treatment for victims with injuries or illnesses, as well as guidance on how best to achieve recovery. JICA also provides shipments of emergency relief supplies such as blankets, tents and medicines.

Dispatch of experts



A senior volunteer demonstrates new technology for paddy farming

This cooperation tool contributes to human resources development and institutional and systematic formulation by dispatching experts to developing countries, providing technology required by respective countries and making recommendation to key administrators and technicians for economic and social development in respective countries.

Acceptance of trainees



Trainees learning agricultural technique in Japan

This program involves the transfer of Japanese specialized knowledge and technology through training of administrators, technicians and researchers from developing countries, and contributes to resolving issues of respective countries. Training programs are implemented with the cooperation of Japan's national and local governments, universities, private enterprises, Non Governmental Organizations (NGO's) and other relevant parties.

Cooperation through citizen participation



New batch of volunteers

JICA dispatches volunteers such as Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV), manages donation projects via JICA Fund and enhances development education (education for international understanding) to assist in understanding issues faced by developing countries. JICA cooperates in diverse ways with NGOs, local governments, universities and other organizations that participate in international cooperation activities.

1950s

1954

Japan joins the **Colombo Plan**; begins paying war reparations to Asian countries.

1958

Japan launches its **yen loans**, with India as the first recipient.

1960s

1964

Japan formally joins the **OECD** (the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development).

1970s

1978

Japan's first medium-term **ODA target** issued, aiming to double the total amount of ODA within three years.

The **first projects** launched in Sri Lanka: The Telecommunication Network Expansion Project and the Inginiyitiya Dam Project.

1980s

1989

Japan becomes the world's **top donor** of ODA.

Japanese

Japanese Official Development Assistance began 60 years ago in 1954, when Japan became a participant in the Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific. Originally positioned as part of the country's war reparations, ODA came to function as a foreign policy instrument in the 1960s, especially in Asia. Japan's economic boom brought major

Japanese ODA



ODA at 60

increases in ODA expenditures. In 1989 the total assistance provided by Japan was the highest in the world.

Japanese ODA has taken different forms over the years—technical cooperation, yen loans, grant aid, and volunteer assistance. In all its forms, it has contributed considerably to progress in developing countries.

in Sri Lanka



3



4



7

1. Gampola Bridge
2. Faculty of Dental Sciences, University of Peradeniya
3. Muwagama Bridge
4. Kelanitissa Combined Cycle Power Plant
5. Tsunami Rehabilitated Deepankara Kanishta Vidyalaya, Hambantota
6. Colombo Harbour
7. Bandaranaike International Airport
8. Sri Jayewardenepura Hospital



8

1991–2000

Japan retains its position as the world's **top provider** of ODA.

1990s

1992

Formal approval of Japan's ODA Charter.

1993

TICAD (the Tokyo International Conference on African Development) launched.

2003

Japan announces up to \$5 billion in loans and grant aid for the **reconstruction of Iraq**.

2000s

2012

Japan co-hosts the **Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan**, pledging up to \$3 billion in new assistance.

2010s

Infrastructure Development for Economic Growth

To accelerate economic growth in Sri Lanka, JICA will support infrastructure development in transport, power and water sectors. Projects will use Japanese Advanced Technology where necessary and aim to:

- reduce traffic congestion in Colombo;
- link rural and urban areas;
- supply stable and cost effective electricity and
- provide safe drinking water and improved sewerage systems.

JICA will promote the participation of the private sector and also identify and support industries that have the potential to make significant contributions to the future Sri Lankan economy.

Improvement of the Transport Sector

JICA will continue its long-standing support for infrastructure development and management to promote economic activities for national development.



The Kallady bridge

Pro-Poor Eastern Infrastructure Development Project

The widening and rehabilitation of 100km of A4-A15 national highway from Thrikkandiadimadu to Akkaraipattu and construction of a 288.35m long new bridge at Kallady to replace the existing bridge was carried out under this project. The bridge has a 2-lane carriageway, a bicycle lane and sidewalks on both sides. Implementation: The Road Development Authority of the Ministry of Highways, Ports and Shipping.

Greater Colombo Urban Transport Development Project

Sri Lanka's new Outer Circular Expressway links Colombo-Katunayake Expressway and the Southern Expressway. JICA is financing Phase I (Kottawa to Kaduwela) and Phase II (Kaduwela to Kadawatha), including the interchanges at Kottawa, Pore-Athurugiriya, Kaduwela and Kadawatha of this expressway. This will initially be a four-lane expressway but has provision to expand to six lanes depending on traffic demands. Implementation: The Road Development Authority of the Ministry of Highways, Ports and Shipping.



Colombo Outer Circular Expressway



Monorail is proposed in the Master Plan as one of the key modes of public transport

Urban Transport Master Plan for Colombo Metropolitan Region and the Suburbs

JICA is supporting the Ministry of Transport to formulate an Urban Transport Master Plan for the next 20 years to promote a transit oriented transport system that will maximize commuters' access to public transport. The data gathered from extensive surveys will be used to formulate recommendations for the Government of Sri Lanka to plan and implement effectively a sustainable transport system best suited to rapid urban development. Implementation: Ministry of Highways, Ports and Shipping.



The Laboratory and Administration Building, Water Treatment Plant at Kandy

Strengthening the Power Sector

Japan's knowledge and skills will be used to establish a stable power system that will improve efficiency and power conservation.



The Veyangoda 220/132 kV Grid Substation, which will be augmented under this project

Habarana–Veyangoda Transmission Line Project

Sri Lanka's first 220 kV low loss transmission line with enhanced capacity to minimize energy losses and stabilize power supply will be constructed between Habarana and Veyangoda under this project. The power generated by the proposed Sampoor Coal Power Plant in Trincomalee will be transmitted through this line and will strengthen transmission capacity, increase reliability of power supply and improve transmission losses, thereby contributing to economic development in Sri Lanka. Implementation: Ceylon Electricity Board.

Greater Colombo Transmission Distribution Loss Reduction Project

The Project will provide support for the underground power transmission and distribution network in Greater Colombo, meeting the demand for power in this principal business area. The project aims to reduce the transmission and distribution losses and make the power supply more reliable. The Greater Colombo Area accounts for approximately half of the GDP, and the power demand there has risen rapidly in recent years along with economic growth. Implementation: Ceylon Electricity Board.



Kelanitissa Grid Substation, which will be augmented under this project

Environment Improvement

Addressing concerns over environmental deterioration, particularly in urban areas, JICA will provide selective support focusing on drinking and sewer water and waste treatment.



Water treatment facility at Moratuwa

Water Sector Development Project II

Kalu Ganga as a new water resource is being developed under JICA's assistance. This project has constructed 60,000m³/day water treatment plant, transmission and distribution pipelines and water towers. The water production capacity will increase up to 120,000 m³/day and the project also aims to raise service levels by reducing water leakages. Additionally, JICA assisted in the updating of the Western Province Master Plan, which gives direction for future water sector development. Implementation: National Water Supply and Drainage Board.

Social and Economic Improvement in Emerging Regions

JICA's interventions in the Emerging Regions aim to improve the productivity and profitability of the agriculture and fishing sector, promote rural development to prevent widening of the domestic economic disparities, and respond to environmental and other changing needs in the agricultural/fishing sector.

Promotion of Agricultural and Fishing Villages

The aim is to increase the productivity of the agriculture and the fishing sector and increase the income of those involved to achieve food security and economic growth.



JICA expert gives advice to farmers about the vegetable seed production

Enhancement of Production System of Certified Vegetable Seed Project

The project focuses on increasing the production and use of quality vegetable seeds in the target areas of Kundasale, Aluttarama, Mahalluppallama, and Nikaweratiya. To reach this goal, planning, distribution, production of basic and standard seed and the certification process of vegetable seed will be streamlined and improved. Implementation: JICA in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Department of Agriculture.

Small Scale Dairy Farming Improvement through Genetic and Feeding Management Improvement

Japanese experts working on this project have introduced advance genetic techniques and technologies to develop suitable breeding techniques and feeding management of small-scale dairy farms. Implementation: JICA with the Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community Development; Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH) and the National Livestock Development Board (NLDB).



JICA expert briefs a veterinary surgeon at a farm in Galewela



The current dredger gifted earlier by JICA

The Project for Construction of a Dredger

Well-maintained ports and harbours are basic necessary facilities for the vital fishing industry of the island nation. Dredging to clear the silt is a fundamental maintenance operation carried out by the Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation (CFHC), in the seventeen harbours currently under operation. A JICA grant will provide a much-needed Grab Hopper Dredger (capacity 200m³ of the hopper) to be designed and built in Japan to new specifications. A similar dredger was gifted by Japan to Sri Lanka some twenty-two years ago. Implementation: Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation.



Rehabilitated irrigation systems under this project provides water for farmers in Vavuniya and Mullaitivu districts

Promotion of Regional Development in Conflict Affected Areas

The goals of this sector is to provide assistance for administrative capacity improvement, more inclusive living conditions, and a better production environment in conflict affected area, particularly the Northern Province.



Panichankerni bridge and causeway

The Project for Reconstruction of 5 Bridges in Eastern Province

The Panichankerni bridge and causeway on the A15 (Trincomalee-Batticaloa Road), Maha Oya, Mundeni, Pulavady and Chenkalady bridges between Padiyathalawa and Eravur on the A5 road were re-constructed under a 2 billion Japanese Yen grant from JICA. All 5 bridges were built with 2-lanes and replace the narrow dilapidated bridges constructed some 60 years ago. Implementation: The Road Development Authority of the Ministry of Highways, Ports and Shipping.

Long-term Expert on Rural Development

Addressing the vital need for rural development, the JICA 's long-term expert is assisting relevant government agencies and extension officers to develop a model for dry-area agriculture, thus enabling farmers to gain higher profits. He has been working in recently resettled areas and has promoted the value-added production of coconut, peanut, citrus fruits; supported the rehabilitation of wells; introduced backyard poultry farming and provided coconut and cashew nut seedlings for home garden cultivation. Implementation: Ministry of Agriculture.



JICA supports income generation activities, specially for widows in resettled areas



Rehabilitating the Periyakulam Tank under MANREP

The Project for the Development Planning for the Urgent Rehabilitation of the Resettlement Communities in Mannar District (MANREP)

The dual pronged Road Map formulated under this project aims to introduce socio-economic activities in the Mannar District to promote rehabilitation of resettled internally displaced persons (IDPs). The mutually beneficial Road Map consists of a "Village-wise Development Plan" whose goal is the establishment of self-sustaining communities and the "Sector-wise Development Plan" whose goal is the reconstruction and development of local industry. Implementation: Ministry of Economic Development.

Social Infrastructure Development to Mitigate Vulnerability

Combating vulnerabilities in the social development sector by increasing the capacity to cope with frequent natural disasters and the rapidly changing social structure is a vital part of JICA's work in Sri Lanka.



Climate Change and Disaster Prevention

Projects in this sector aims to strengthen the country's disaster-prevention system using Japan's disaster-prevention technology.



Japanese and Sri Lankan experts hold a discussion at a landslide site

Landslide Disaster Protection Project of the National Road Network

This project aims to minimise the risk of landslides occurring and to introduce suitable technology for Sri Lanka using both local and international expertise. The project will also launch an early warning system for disaster management by 2017. Appropriate counter measures will be implemented in the vulnerable Central, Uva and Sabaragamuwa provinces. Supplementing this a JICA technical cooperation project on integrated landslide mitigation will ensure long-term sustainability of the disaster protection activities. Implementation: The Road Development Authority (RDA) and the National Building Research Organization (NBRO).

Promotion of Sustainable Disaster Mitigation Education and Trauma Counselling in Sri Lanka

A systematic program of "Sustainable Disaster Prevention Education" and "Trauma Counselling" is being developed and disseminated under this project. The report of the research conducted on the actual condition on disaster mitigation education and trauma counselling as well as curriculum, textbooks and manual of seminars conducted during the project will be published. Implementation: Ministry of Education, Sri Lanka; Kobe Gakuin University (KGU), Japan and the All Ceylon Union of Teachers (ACUT), Sri Lanka.



Prof. Takahashi lectures on lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake for Trauma Counselling



JICA Study Team observe the Automatic Weather Station

The Project for Strengthening of Meteorological Observation, Weather Forecasting and Dissemination

The expected outcome of the project is the provision of user-friendly weather information to the public and disaster related organisations to enable them to take adequate protective measures. The project will use new technology to increase the capacity to maintain and calibrate meteorological observation equipment; upgrade skills of weather forecasting from gathered data; establish warning criteria and expand means of disseminating information to the people including the use of new media. Implementation: Ministry of Disaster Management and Department of Meteorology.



Health briefing on chronic Non Communicable Diseases

Health and Medical Sector

The overall goal of assistance is to improve the health and medical services in Sri Lanka and provide support to meet the changing disease profile of the country.



The proposed new building for Warakapola Base Hospital

Project for Improvement of Basic Social Services Targeting Emerging Regions

Facilities and equipment in secondary-level hospitals and the capacity for producing essential drugs by the State Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Corporation (SPMC) will be strengthened and improved under this project. The Base Hospitals at Warakapola, Theldeniya, Galgamuwa and Kaluwanchikudy will be developed and 86 ambulances with state-of-the-art facilities to enhance transportation of patients will be provided under this project. Implementation: Ministry of Health and The Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils.

Project on Health Promotion and Preventive Care Measures of Chronic NCDs

Sri Lanka's commitment to reduce the Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) has been supported through technical cooperation project by JICA. The aim of this support is to promote healthy lifestyles, reduce the prevalent risk factors and to plan for providing integrated evidence based treatment options for the diagnosed NCD patients in Sri Lanka. The three pillars of the program are health promotion, screening and health guidance and management. These are carried out in the 668 Healthy Life Centres (HLCs) established island wide by the Ministry of Health. Implementation: The Ministry of Health.



Billboard to raise awareness



Jaffna Teaching Hospital

Project for the Improvement of Central Functions of Jaffna Teaching Hospital

The Jaffna Teaching Hospital now provides healthcare services to the people of the North from its renovated five storey building built through a JICA grant of Japanese Yen 2.298 Million. The new building opened on 13 February 2013 is the only tertiary care hospital for the region. It has a new operation theatre complex, a Central supply and Sterilizing Department, Intensive Care Unit (ICUs) Central Laboratory Complex, and central facilities for diagnostic imaging among other facilities. Implementation: The Ministry of Health.

Tourism

JICA is firmly committed to assist the development of the tourism sector of Sri Lanka by providing assistance to improve tourism related infrastructures, and its accessibility in four projects.

- Tourism Resources Improvement (TRIP) – a Yen Loan Project
- The project for development of culture-oriented tourism in Sigiriya - a Technical Corporation Project
- The project for the Improvement of Display Equipment of the Sigiriya Museum" Grant Aid Project
- Placement of 3 Volunteers with the Dambulla Divisional Secretariat

Strategically located at the crossroads of both East and West sea routes, Sri Lanka has always attracted travellers and continues to serve as an easy entry point to South Asia. The country has developed rapidly with the political climate stabilizing after the cessation of the conflict and the tourism industry is set to occupy a vital position in the national economy. The role of tourism both from the perspective of employment creation and as a major revenue earner for Sri Lanka is one of great importance.

The Government of Sri Lanka has set a tourist arrival target of 2.5 million to be achieved by 2016. The second highest tourist arrivals to Sri Lanka were from Japan, contributing 23 percent to the total tourist arrivals from the East Asia region. Japanese travellers have shown an impressive increase of 188 percent in 2013 as compared to the conflict ending year 2009.

Towards sustaining the domestic tourism industry and in tapping newly emerging markets, it is considered essential that Sri Lanka; strengthen its marketing and promotion activities targeting especially from the Asian Countries such as Japan; develop the historical and natural tourism resources infrastructures; and enhance the customer oriented services.

With the primary objective of increasing number of tourists' arrivals, JICA mainly concentrates its tourism assistance program on four main projects – The "Tourism Resources Improvement (TRIP)," and three other projects concentrated on Sigiriya Heritage and its surroundings. Sigiriya is recognized as one of the most visited tourist destinations in Sri Lanka.



Rehabilitated Hamilton Canal



Gregory's Lake, Nuwara Eliya after landscaping



Hamilton Canal

The Project for Tourism Resources Improvement (TRIP) was specially designed for the regions of Sigiriya, Nuwara-Eliya, Anuradhapura, Negombo, Colombo and Kandy. It comprises of; tourism resources infrastructure improvements, human resource development in the tourism industry including the upgrading of the Colombo and Kandy Hotel Schools, and a customized marketing and promotion program in Japan targeting many travel segments. The main infrastructure developments includes the beautification of the Lake Gregory in Nuwara-Eliya, construction of a Hotel School in Kandy, site improvements at Sigiriya Heritage, and rehabilitation of the Hamilton Canal in Negombo.

In addition, the project for development of culture-oriented tourism in Sigiriya has intensified the Sigiriya Museum activities, via staff training and strengthening of tourism operations in the Dambulla-Sigiriya region by means of creating a synergetic enhancement with the local tourism community.

Further, under the grant assistance Project for the Improvement of Display Equipment of the Sigiriya Museum, JICA has provided state of the art equipment to the Sigiriya Museum, to enhance its visitor orientation functions. These include interpretative display items, replicas, and customized orientation multimedia, enabling Sigiriya Heritage to be defined in a more resounding manner.

In addition, under its Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer scheme JICA has placed three Japanese volunteer members to work with the Dambulla Divisional Secretariat and assist in the areas of tourism and product development.



Replica of the Sigiriya wall in the Museum



Effective curating of artefacts with JICA provided equipment

The Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer Programme (JOCV)

The programme first commenced in Sri Lanka in 1981 and to date has brought over 900 volunteers providing development support in diverse fields. The key to the success of the highly acclaimed programme is the commitment of volunteers who have given their best imparting knowledge and establishing strong bonds of friendship.

Major impact Areas:

Education

Community Development

Social Services

Environmental Education

Vocational Training

Sports

An agreement between the Governments of Japan and Sri Lanka defines the terms and conditions of the volunteer programme. The recruits to the programme are highly trained and qualified professionals. Some are young, and some are senior but all are high in their enthusiasm to contribute to the development of Sri Lanka. They are selected after a stringent selection process, which ensures that the varying levels of experience and diverse academic qualifications add value to the programme. An orientation process follows recruitment and volunteers learn Sinhala and/or Tamil languages and about the culture and norms of Sri Lanka.

The practical approach to problem solving, strong sense of discipline, emphasis on teamwork combined with their fluency in local languages contributes much to the positive results of the program. Most importantly, volunteers show through examples the values embodied in the Japanese culture that have made Japan the success it is today. The local communities learn while working alongside the volunteers, who do not hesitate to get their hands muddied while demonstrating practical aspects like the repair or working of machinery. The volunteers themselves have gained valuable experience in terms of building international goodwill, mutual understanding and a broadening of their global perspectives.

Social Welfare

The volunteers have supported the differently abled and the elderly in the social welfare sector programmes, in Sri Lanka. Their activities have included the establishment of community based organisations and initiating various self-help and income generating programmes. They have also worked on the inclusion of differently abled children to the school system and introduced new teaching methods and shared best practices.

Community Development

Urban, rural and underserved communities have benefited from cooperating with JICA volunteers. They have worked with local communities improving access to health, education, housing, drinking water, sanitation and self-employment opportunities.



Volunteers organise a walk to promote social inclusion in Rajanganaya



A senior volunteer demonstrates a new machine for paddy planting

Education

JOCV supports teacher training programmes in the National College of Education and teaching in rural schools through the zonal education offices in several provinces. The volunteers have set good examples teaching information technology, science, mathematics, home science, western music and physical education.

Pre-school Education

The pre-school sector in rural, urban and the plantation sector have been enhanced by volunteers introducing various techniques to improve children's cognitive abilities. Creativity and fun have been an integral part of their demonstrated method in child care/development and pre-school management techniques.

Environment

JICA volunteers are also working to support the work of the National Solid Waste Management Support Center (NSWMS) and the Central Environmental Authority. These volunteers have complemented programmes conducted by relevant local authorities at grass-root level, creating community awareness on source separation, conducting environmental education programmes at school level, and many other related programmes.

Vocational Training

The focus in vocational training by volunteers is not confined to teaching skills but learning activities that are aimed at building worker confidence, discipline and proper work attitudes.

Sports

Volunteer sports specialists in baseball, judo, karate, volleyball, football, netball, basketball, badminton and tennis have trained and coached players and helped these sports to reach new levels of competence and maturity. These sports have enabled students to learn discipline, teamwork, individual/collective responsibility, coordination and the ability to respond to winning as well as losing.

Other Fields Supported by the JOCV Programme

In addition to the main areas of support, JOCV volunteers have worked in the following fields too:

Agriculture, Air-conditioning & Refrigeration, Archeology, Ceramics, Design, Food Processing, Freshwater Aquaculture, Mechatronics, Motor Car Maintenance and Repairs, Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) prevention, Sewerage, Tourism, Water/waste water purification



Creating awareness of Non Communicable Diseases prevention



Volunteers conduct a Origami Workshop at the Galle Children's Festival, Oct 2012



Western music education classes by a volunteer

JICA Summary

Title : Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
(Incorporated Administrative Agency)

President : Akihiko Tanaka

Headquarters : 1-6th floor, Nibancho Center Building, 5-25,
Niban-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-8012, Japan

Tel : +81-3-5226-6660~6663

Date founded : October 1, 2003 (as an Incorporated
Administrative Agency)

Objectives : Established as an independent
administrative institution under the law
concerning the Independent Administrative
Institution Japan International Cooperation
Agency (Law No.136, 2002), JICA aims to
contribute to the promotion of international
cooperation as well as the sound development
of the Japanese and global economies by
supporting socioeconomic development,
recovery or economic stability of developing
regions.

Capital : 7,744.4 billion yen (as of March 31, 2012)

Full-time employees : 1,827 (as of March 31, 2012)

History of Agencies Administering ODA

Oct. 1954	Japan joined the Colombo Plan and initiated technical cooperation programs
March 1961	Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan (OECF) was established and took over the South-east Asia Development Cooperation Fund from the Export-Import Bank of Japan
June 1962	Overseas Technology Cooperation Agency (OTCA) established
July 1963	Japan Emigration Service (JEMIS) established
April 1965	Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) program launched
March 1966	OECF made first ODA loan (to South Korea)
Aug. 1974	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) founded
Sep. 1987	International Emergency Relief Team formed
May 1994	Number of Japan-trained technical trainees reached 100,000 participants
Oct. 1999	Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) was established through the merger of the Export-Import Bank of Japan and OECF
Oct. 2003	JICA re-launched as an independent administrative institution
May 2007	Number of countries receiving ODA loans reached 100
June 2007	Number of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers exceeded 30,000
Oct. 2008	JBIC's overseas economic cooperation operations and part of the grant aid under the jurisdiction of Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs were integrated into JICA operations

Offices in Japan

JICA carries out diverse projects via domestic offices throughout Japan in cooperation with various organizations.



- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ① JICA Hokkaido(Sapporo) | ⑧ JICA Komagane |
| ① JICA Hokkaido(Obihiro) | ⑨ JICA Hokuriku |
| ② JICA Tohoku | ⑩ JICA Chubu/Nagoya Global Plaza |
| ③ JICA Nihonmatsu | ⑪ JICA Kansai |
| ④ JICA Tsukuba | ⑫ JICA Chugoku |
| ⑤ JICA Tokyo | ⑬ JICA Shikoku |
| ⑥ JICA Global Plaza | ⑭ JICA Kyushu |
| ⑦ JICA Yokohama | ⑮ JICA Okinawa |

Websites of JICA offices in Japan

<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/about/organization/domestic/>

Overseas Offices

Around 100 offices are located worldwide to promote projects in response to local needs.

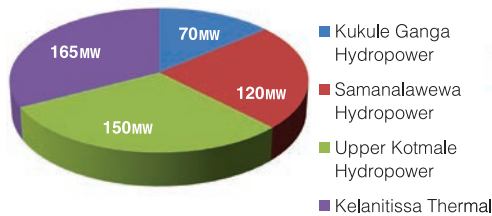


The latest information is available on JICA's website.
<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/>

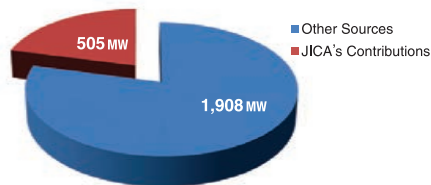
JICA's Operations in Sri Lanka

The following are statistical highlights from JICA's Sri Lanka operations in FY 2012.

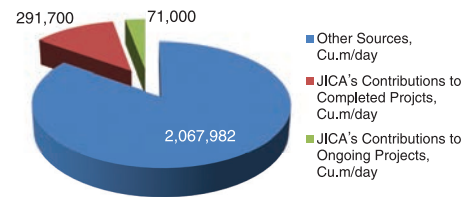
JICA's Contribution to Sri Lanka's Installed Power Generating Capacity



JICA's Contribution to Ceylon Electricity Board's (CEB) Installed Generation Capacity



JICA's Contribution to Pipe Borne Water Production in Sri Lanka till 2016



JICA Operations in Sri Lanka

Japan's ODA (2012)			JICA's Technical Cooperation (FY2012)													JICA's ODA Loan	JICA's Grant Aid	
Grant Aid (US\$1 million)	Technical Cooperation (US\$1 million)	Loans (US\$1 million)	Technical Cooperation Expenses (¥1 billion)*		Type (¥1 thousand)										Disbursements (FY2012) (¥1 billion)	(FY2012) (¥1 billion)*		
					Training Participants*		Experts*		Study Team Members*		Provision of Equipment*	Other Expenses*	JOCV				Other Volunteers	
					New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing			New	Ongoing			New	Ongoing
36.22	27	117	2012	2,386	Persons Expense	466	12	117	15	228	2		29	36		3	21.341	3.196
						200,218		631,280		1,401,724		3,679	127,845		8,037			
			Cumulative Total	71.840	Persons Expense	12,223		2,184		4,732			856		60			
					Expense	15,272,770		15,554,976		20,201,508		7,175,786	5,254,137	7,912,501		468,698		

Overview of ODA Loans (FY2012)

(Unit: Cases, ¥1 billion)

Commitments		Disbursements	Repayments	Outstanding	Accumulated	
Number	Total	Total	Total	Total	Number	Total
4	41.1	21.3	20.8	370.0	125	889.0

List of Principal ODA Loan Commitments (FY2012 New and Approved L/A) (Unit: ¥1 million)

Project Name	Loan Signing/Amendment Date	Loan/Additional Loan Amendment Amount
Greater Colombo Transmission Distribution Loss Reduction Project	2013.3.14	15,941
Major Bridges Construction Project of the National Road Network	2013.3.14	12,381
Landslide Disaster Protection Prj of The National Road	2013.3.14	7,619
Anuradhapura North Water Supply Project Phase 1	2013.3.14	5,166

Grant Aid (FY2012 Projects)

(Unit: ¥1 million)

Project Name	Signing Date of Grant Agreement	Amount*
Human Resource Development Scholarship	2010. 5. 25	0.39
Reconstruction of 5 Bridges in Eastern Province	2010. 11. 25	2.27
Human Resource Development Scholarship	2011. 6. 29	0.70
Construction of Manmunai Bridge	2011. 9. 13	8.31
Human Resource Development Scholarship	2012. 5. 25	1.01
Development of Intelligent Transport System for Expressways	2013. 3. 18	9.40
Construction of a Dredger	2013. 3. 18	9.88

The source is JICA Annual Report 2013 available at

<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/publications/reports/annual/2013/c8h0vm00008m8edo-att/s02.pdf>



To learn more about JICA

We invite you to visit our website. Publications that include brochures, *JICA's World* PR magazine and our annual report are available on JICA's website and at offices in Japan.

The latest information is available on JICA's website.
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