



JICA

GHANA

PROFILE

Japan International Cooperation Agency



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FOREWORD

Ghana has achieved peace and democratic governance over the years. It has a pioneering role to prove that democracy, rule of law and stable management of the economy can facilitate poverty reduction and better livelihood of the population. With the recent oil discovery, it is expected to manage the exploitation prudently and accelerate development for sustained middle-income status.

Japan, being a long time partner of Ghana, is proud to be associated with the development efforts and success story in Ghana. Japan's relationship with Ghana dates back to 1927 when Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, a renowned Japanese researcher arrived in Ghana to research into yellow fever disease. Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Ghana started in 1963 and amounted to an average of 10 billion yen (over US\$100 million) annually between 1980 and 2000, making Japan the largest bilateral partner. In 2004, Japan granted a debt relief to Ghana worth about 105 billion yen (over US\$1 billion), the largest amount exempted by a creditor country.

In 2013, JICA and Ghana celebrated the anniversary of the 50th year of cooperation. Starting with the technical cooperation project for the Tema Technical Institute in 1963, there has been cooperation for various fields through schemes of technical cooperation, grant aid and Yen Loan. Supported by the remarkable economic development and constant stability of Ghana's democracy, JICA has increased the number and amount of cooperation in Ghana for more than 50 years.

Currently, JICA, in collaboration with the Government of Ghana, is implementing cooperation in 6 thematic sectors namely, health, infrastructure, agriculture, education, governance and private sector development. They are selected through the dialogue with the Government of Ghana based on Ghana's development strategy and Japan's cooperation strategy outlined in TICAD (Tokyo International Conference for African Development).

JICA Ghana will continue to provide support for capacity development, policy and institutional capacity improvement as well as social and economic infrastructure, thereby stimulating sustained poverty reduction through equitable growth and human empowerment.

This JICA Ghana Profile provides a one-stop overview of JICA's corporate strategy and operational activities in Ghana. JICA's corporate vision is to pursue "inclusive and dynamic development" in order to achieve "human security" for all people in the world.

Chief Representative
JICA Ghana

FIGURES WHICH JICA HAS CONTRIBUTED

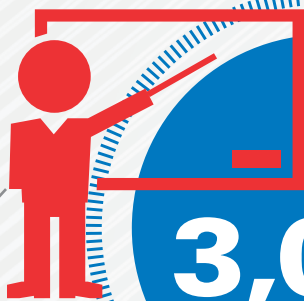
Education



65%
OF SCHOOLS

About 65% of school starts to organize the School Based In-Service Training (SBI) to improve capability of teachers by JICA's Cooperation.

JICA Training Participants



3,000
OFFICIALS

Since 1976 till 2013, almost 3,000 Ghanaian got training in Japan or third country.



1,250
JICA
VOLUNTEER

Since 1977, over 1,250 JOCVs have worked in Ghana.

History of JICA's cooperation

More than 50 years, JICA has cooperated Ghana from 1963.

50
YEARS



JICA'S HISTORY IN GHANA

1963

First Technical Cooperation Project started in Ghana

1973

First grant aid to Ghana (Food Aid)

1976

First batch of Ghanaian participants sent for training program in Japan

1977

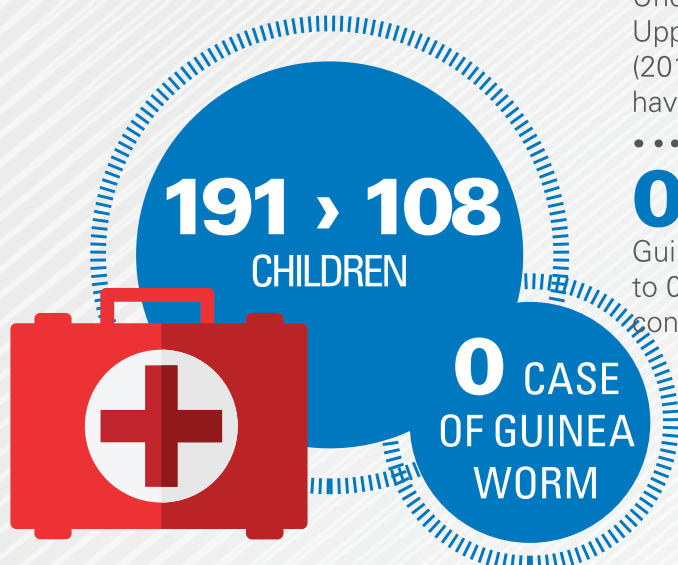
First JOCV (Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer) members were dispatched to Ghana

Health

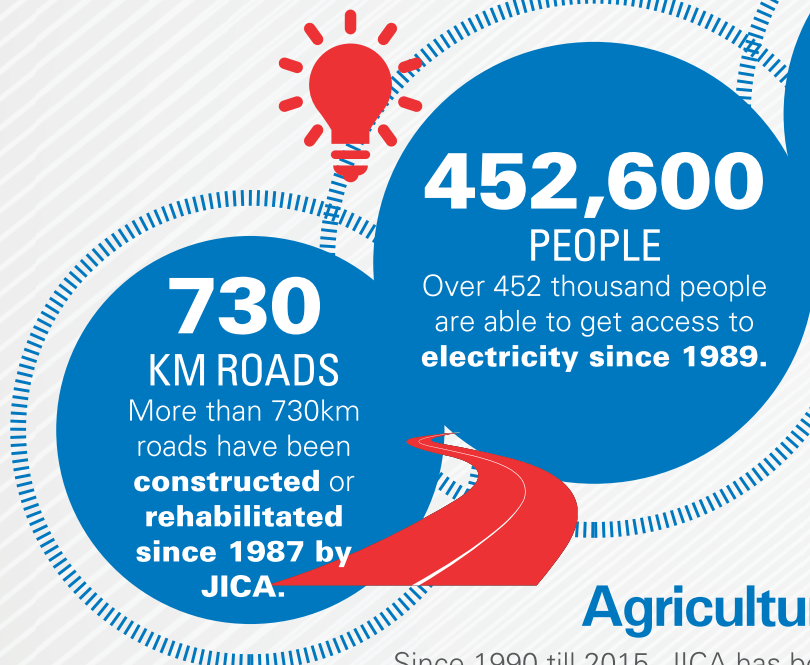
Under 5 Mortality Rate (Deaths per 1,000 live births) in the Upper West Region has decreased from 191 (2006) to 108 (2011). Due to JICA's cooperation, many children in UWR have been saved.

0 CASE OF GUINEA WORM

Guinea Worm Case decreases 5,655(2004) to 0 (2010 onward) in Ghana- JICA long- term support contributing to achievement of Guinea worm free country

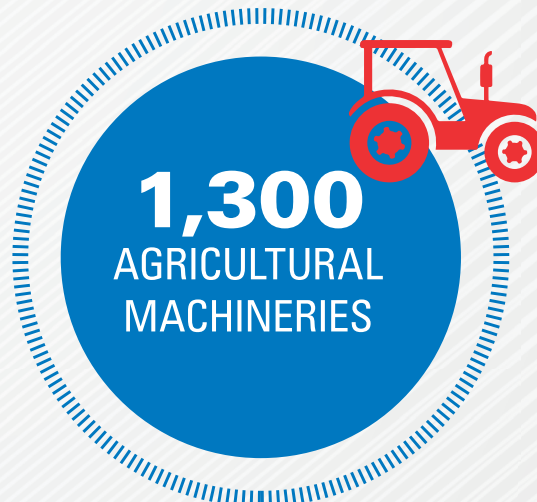


Infrastructure



Agriculture

Since 1990 till 2015, JICA has been supporting improvement of agricultural production in Ghana through providing a total of about 1,300 Agricultural Machineries.



6.6 t/ha from 2.5t/ha

MoFA/JICA projects achieved the average yield of rice at the targeted areas from 2.5t/ha in 2009 to in 6.6t/ha (Ashanti Region) in 2014.



1979
Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research was founded by grant aid



1983
First Japan's Yen Loan Project (Telecommunication Expansion Project)



1990
JICA Ghana Office was established



2003
Senior volunteer program started in Ghana



2013
JICA's 50th Anniversary in Ghana



MAP OF JICA MAJOR PROJECTS IN GHANA



• Upper West Region

✓ **Improvement of Maternal and Neonatal Health Service**

To tackle the high maternal mortality and neonatal mortality rates, JICA provides training to health service provider, in order to improve the number of birth attended by skilled birth attendant.



• All Regions

✓ **In-Service Training (INSET) Project**

To improve the teaching abilities of primary school teachers, JICA supported Ghana Education Service to establish and reinforce the nationwide INSET management system.



• Ashanti, Eastern and Central Region

✓ **Rehabilitation of Trunk Road**

The project for rehabilitation of national trunk road N8 rehabilitated the badly damaged section approximately 60km from Ashanti Region to Central Region.



• Northern and Central Region

✓ **School Building Project**

To improve access to basic education, JICA provided 33 basic schools in the deprived districts.





Ghana Domestic Rice Promotion

To increase productivity and profitability, "the Project for Sustainable Development of Rain-fed Lowland Rice Production" was implemented.



• Northern and Ashanti Region



**Development Human Resources
The Technical and Vocational Education and Training Support (TVETS)**

project aimed to strengthen the organizational capacity of the beneficiary.



• Accra and Eastern Region



Civil Service Training Center (CSTC)

JICA has been working on the enhancement of CSTC's training management capacity for capacity development of civil servants since 2007 until now.



• Greater Accra Region



Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research (NMIMR)

NMIMR was established in 1979 and renovated in 1999 and in 2000. Until now, Japan has organized many technical cooperation projects and NMIMR has developed dramatically.



• Greater Accra Region

JICA

A Bridge Linking Japan with Partner Countries

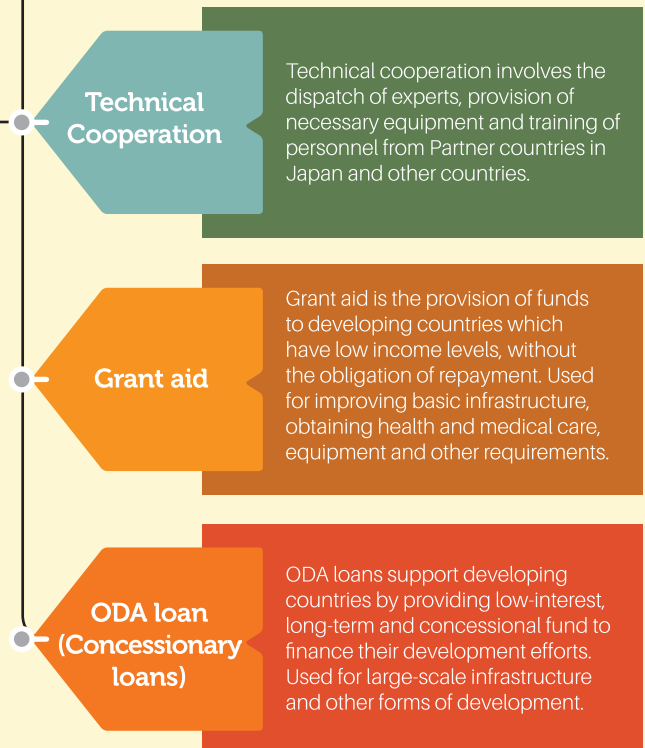
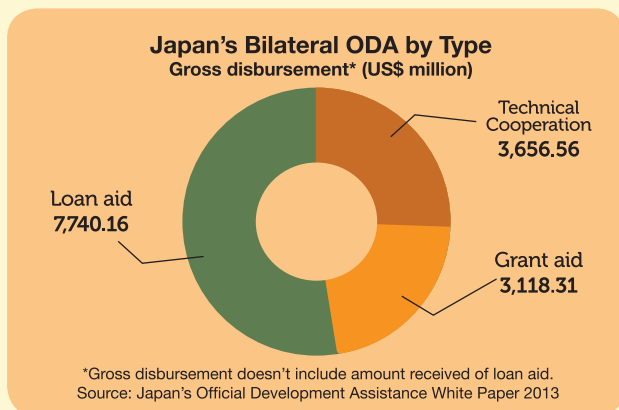
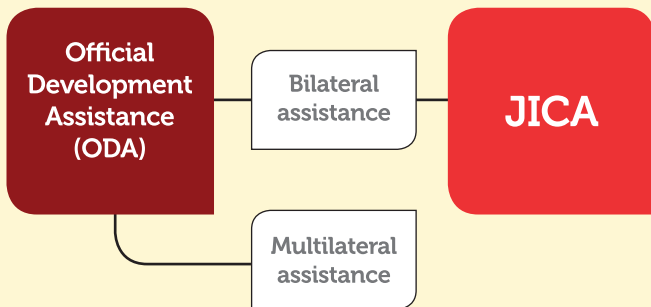
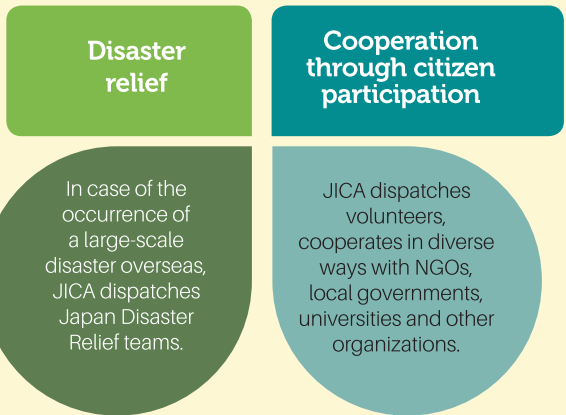


JICA assists and supports partner countries as the executing agency of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA)

ODA and JICA

To further deepen partnerships with partner countries and contribute to the peace and development of the international community, Japan has provided ODA to partner countries for more than half a century.

As the organization in charge of administering Japanese ODA, JICA has helped foster capacity development, technology transfer and infrastructure development through technical cooperation, ODA loans and grant aid based on bilateral assistance. JICA, the world's largest bilateral aid agency, works in over 150 countries and regions and has some 100 overseas offices



JICA's Vision Mission and Strategy

There are many issues in the world that must be addressed not by individual countries but by the international community. In dealing with such issues, together with its Vision, JICA has defined four Missions to be achieved through four main Strategies. JICA's cooperative operations are implemented under these Vision and Missions.



Country Assistance Policy of Japan for the Republic of Ghana



1. Relevance of Assistance

Ghana has long maintained social and political stability as exemplified in the peaceful regime transition after the presidential election at the end of 2008. The country has gained good reputation and high expectation within the international community as a leader of democracy in West Africa. Ghana has also actively promoted economic and social reforms. Furthermore, foreign investments have increased with the start of oil production, and Japanese companies have also shown keen interests in Ghana's natural resources.

Despite the development described above, Ghana faces numerous challenges such as widening regional economic disparities and insufficient development of infrastructure and public services. Overcoming these difficulties is essential in cementing stable social and economic development of the country. It is also important to note that Ghana's economic size and population rank next to those of Nigeria's among Economic

Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Establishing stability in Ghana through economic development, therefore, is critical in achieving stability and promoting democracy in the region. Addressing these challenges can be seen as a part of global efforts in promoting sustainable growth. This is in line with Japan's ODA Charter and TICAD-based initiatives as well.

Japan and Ghana have long enjoyed amicable bilateral relationship. The friendship between the two countries is symbolized by the history of Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, a well-respected Japanese medical researcher who travelled to Ghana in 1927 for yellow fever research, and popular Japanese chocolate products produced from Ghanaian cocoa beans. It is crucial to continuously support Ghana in order to maintain and develop excellent bilateral relationship and further encourage peace and democracy in the country.

2. Basic Policy of Assistance: Promoting Dynamic Economic Growth that Benefits the People Widely

Government of Ghana (GoG)'s medium term development strategy (2010-2013) aims to achieve "shared growth." Japan assists GoG in achieving this goal by continuing to encourage GoG's self-help efforts and sound macro-economic management while prioritizing the following four areas: (1) Agriculture (rice cultivation in particular), (2) Infrastructure (electricity and transport in particular), (3) Health and Science/Mathematics Education, and (4) Capacity Development in Administrative and Financial Management.

3. Points to be considered

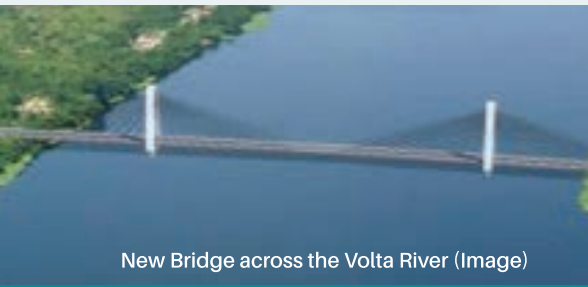
With economic development driven by abundant natural resources, stable and democratic governance, as well as well-established public safety in Ghana, there has been a momentum in private sector to start BOP and natural resource related businesses in recent years. Japanese companies have expressed particular interests in this regard; therefore, Japan actively seeks for opportunities to cooperate with private initiatives. In this connection, to achieve higher value addition and strengthened competitiveness of Ghanaian products, Japan provides assistance aiming at quality/productivity improvement and necessary human resource development to small and medium enterprises fully utilizing the Japanese expertise in quality management and development of small and medium enterprises.

In light of the fact that Ghana aims to achieve "shared growth," Japanese assistance emphasizes reducing various disparities within Ghana. In addition, Japan intends to better coordinate its assistance with other development partners particularly in the health sector to achieve better development results.

Photo Credit: Takeshi Kuno/JICA



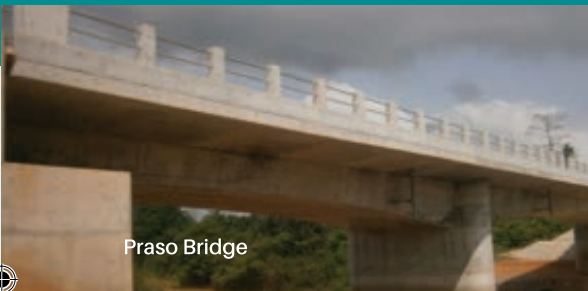
Infrastructure



New Bridge across the Volta River (Image)



Praso Bridge



Praso Bridge



National Trunk Road N8

Ghana's Issue

“Performance of Infrastructure sector”

Over the last few years, there has been considerable improvement in infrastructure yet it does not meet the requirements for accelerated socio-economic transformation.

According to the GSGDA II (2014-2017), the overall goal of transport policy is to make Ghana a transport hub and gateway to the West Africa sub-region. Road transport accounts for the bulk of transport services. However, a major constraint is premature deterioration caused by extensive and intensive use for bulk haulage.

Ghana targets to increase the generation of power to 5,000MW by 2016 although electricity supply is characterized by high transmission and distribution losses which results in frequent and prolonged power outages.

JICA's Approach

“Transportation and Energy”

Japan assists Ghana in infrastructure development in areas such as transportation (especially roads and ports) and energy (electricity) utilizing Japanese technological capability to the maximum extent.

For the transportation development, JICA assists Ghana to improve roads, bridges, and ports to promote economic activities.

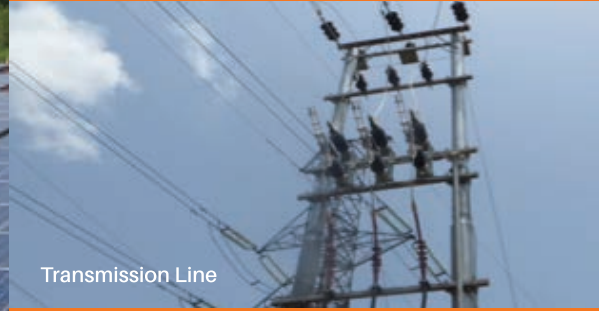
In the energy field, JICA supports to reinforce electricity facilities (substation, transmission and distribution lines) to enable stable and reliable power supply, which contributes industrial development.



Solar Power System in Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research



Substation Construction



Transmission Line



PV Battery Charging Station

Pick Up "Projects"

"Project for Reinforcement of Power Supply to Accra Central"

This project seeks to improve the power supply to Accra Central area by providing another Bulk Supply Point (BSP) and its transmission lines. It also includes the construction of BSP control room and installation of 161/34.5kv transformers, Gas Insulated Switchgears (GIS) and installation of both underground and overhead 161kv transmission lines.

"Construction of a New Bridge across the Volta River on the Eastern Corridor"

This project provides a grant aid for the preparation of detailed design study. The yen loan is expected for the construction of the new bridge and its ancillary works including tolling gates over the Volta River to connect the road sections between Asutsuare Junction and Asikuma.



Voices from "Beneficiary"

"Human Resource Development for Disseminating Photovoltaic (PV) Systems in the Republic of Ghana"

Training materials developed during the project have formed the nucleus of the renewable department's Bachelor of Technology (B. Tech) and Higher National Diploma (HND) programs. (Head of Department, Renewables, Koforidua Polytechnic)

The community was skeptical about the services of a PV Battery Charging Station (BCS) at the early stages of operations, but now, it is perceived as a better alternative to Generator set BCS. (Local Operator, Danladi PV BCS, Nkwanta North District)

Agriculture (Rice) Development



Ghana's Issue

“Becoming Self-sufficient in Rice Production”

Rice is an important staple food crop in Ghana with its consumption increasing due to population growth, urbanization and change in consumer preferences. However, domestic rice production is not enough to meet the total demand for the cereal and as a corollary, the government spends huge sums of foreign exchange earnings to import rice. Though the rice self-sufficiency rate of Ghana has increased steadily from 30 percent from 2009 to 46 percent as at 2014, a lot still needs to be done in terms of implementing appropriate interventions in order for the country to become self-sufficient in rice production.

JICA's Approach

“Improving productivity and profitability of smallholders”

Under the initiative of the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD), JICA has promoted domestic rice production in line with the Ghanaian agricultural policy objectives. Based on this concept, JICA has focused on improving productivity and profitability of smallholders under both rain-fed lowland and irrigated environment through practical farming techniques, value chain development, improvement of post-harvest processes, and development of extension methodologies. In addition, we have provided technical assistance for enhancing mechanization services and promoted commercialization of agriculture for agribusiness through capacity building to establish an enabling environment for increased private sector investment.



Pick Up “Project”

“Implementing the TENSUI Model”

▶ Japan has a strong leverage in rice production. So by utilizing this comparative advantage, JICA in collaboration with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in Ghana commenced, “Project for the Sustainable Development of Rain-fed Lowland Rice Production in Ghana” (TENSUI Project) in 2009. After achieving the Project’s purpose of exceeding the average rice yield (4.0t/ha as against 3.0t/ha in Northern Region and 6.6ton/ha as against 4.0t/ha in Ashanti Region) and achieving other Project Outputs by its completion in 2014, the Project has been renewed for another five years (2015-2020) with the aim of disseminating the rice production techniques to new areas.

On-going and Approved Projects

- » Strengthening the Capacity of the Agribusiness Support Division to facilitate Private Sector Investment (Ongoing: 2014-2016)
- » Enhancing Smallholder Access to Agriculture Mechanization (Ongoing: 2014-2016)
- » Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change and Ecosystem Changes in Semi-Arid Africa: An Integrated Approach(Ongoing: 2012-2017)
- » Enhancing Market-Based Agriculture by Smallholders and Private Sector Linkages in Kpong Irrigation Scheme (Approved: 2015-2020)
- » The Sustainable Development of Rain fed Lowland Rice Production in Ghana. (Approved: 2015-2020)

Health



Photo Credit: Takeshi Kuno/JICA

CHO explains the importance of postnatal care to a mother using flipchart developed by JICA technical cooperation project in UWR

Ghana's Issue

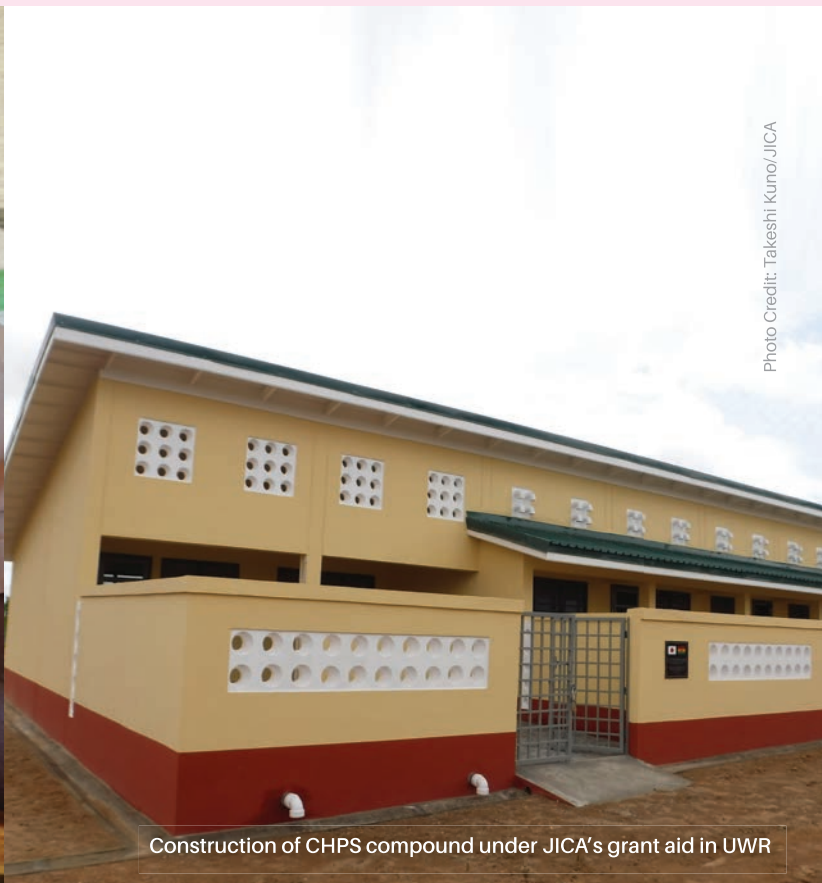
“Access to essential health services”

The health sector in Ghana has made considerable progress in improving health outcomes since independence. However, it has been improving slowly and the current health indicators are still far from desirable: Maternal and child mortality remain high. Several studies have implied that the scaling up of essential maternal and reproductive services was not adequate to achieve the indicators. The large disparity in access to essential health services remains a great concern to the sector. The Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) program is therefore the national strategy for addressing the fundamental challenges in providing quality primary health care to all people living in Ghana.

JICA's Approach

“Achieving Universal Health Coverage”

► Universal Health Coverage (UHC) is defined as ensuring access to health services for all people at an affordable price. CHPS programme is a central strategy for attaining UHC in Ghana, which JICA has long been supporting. Japan achieved UHC in 1961 and will draw on its own experiences in helping partner countries do the same. Whilst, JICA has been setting Maternal, Newborn and Child Health as a priority in its health sector cooperation, considering the significance of Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 and 5. Fighting against malnutrition which causes the considerable rate of child death is included in the priority of JICA's approach.



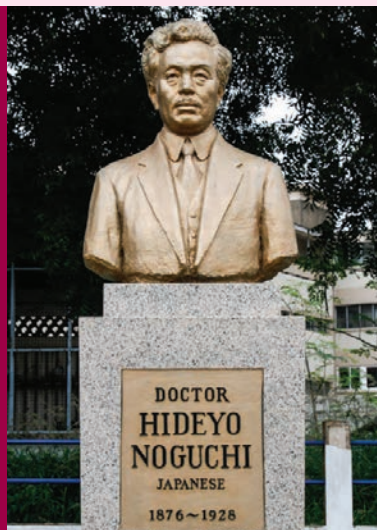
Construction of CHPS compound under JICA's grant aid in UWR

Photo Credit: Takeshi Kuno/JICA

Pick Up "Project"

"Improvement of Maternal and Neonatal Health Services utilizing CHPS system in the Upper West Region (2011-2016)"

► Ghana Health Service and JICA commenced a 5-year technical cooperation project for "Improvement of Maternal and Neonatal Health Services utilizing CHPS system in the Upper West Region (UWR)" in 2011. The Project is expected to ultimately contribute to the improvement of the coverage of antenatal care, deliveries by skilled birth attendants and postnatal care by building the capacity of Community Health Officers who are key frontline health professionals deployed in each CHPS Zone. Addition to the technical cooperation, JICA brought about other cooperation schemes to the UWR, which includes a grant aid to build CHPS compounds region-wide and dispatching Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in the grass-root level. Thus, JICA's cooperation contributes to scaling up of essential maternal and child neonatal services in UWR.



Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research

- A symbol of historic and cordial relationship between Ghana and Japan named after Dr. Hideyo Noguchi -

The Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research (NMIMR) was named after Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, the Japanese medical scientist who died in Accra in 1928 while researching into yellow fever and in whose memory, the Government of Japan supported the Institute. The relationship between NMIMR and JICA dates back to 1969. Since then, JICA has been cooperating with NMIMR in various fields through technical cooperation and grant aid projects. The first phase was Virology and Electron Microscopy which was followed by Viral & Other Parasitic Disease as the second phase. From 1976, the third phase concentrated on Pathophysiology and Immunology which ended in 1980. The fourth phase started from 1980, focusing on Aetiology and Control of Diarrhea Disease and Malnutrition followed by Epidemiology, Virology and Nutrition in the fifth and sixth phase. The seventh phase was on Infectious Disease Control from 1999 to 2003, targeting particular diseases such as HIV / AIDS, STDs and Schistosomiasis, while P3 Laboratory was put up in 1999 and Animal Laboratory and Conference Hall in 2000. The eighth phase of the assistance was the establishment of the West African Center for International Parasite Control (WACIPAC) from 2004 to build human capacity for parasite control in West Africa. Although, our collaboration started as "Japan assists Ghana", after more than thirty years of collaboration, our relationship turned into an equal partnership with Japanese Research Institutions through the scheme of Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development Programme (SATREPS). JICA would like to congratulate NMIMR on its remarkable efforts, achievements, and commitment to the improvement of health conditions not only for Ghana but also for the West Africa sub-region.



Education

Photo Credit: Takeshi Kuno/JICA



Children take the improved lecture by teachers trained through JICA's project



JICA expert discuss about project design.



Ghana's Issue

"Quality of basic education"

As a result of continuous efforts including abolishing school fees by the Government of Ghana, the number of children attending school has increased greatly. The quality of education, especially quality of teachers, however, needs to be enhanced in order to improve students' learning.

JICA's approach

"In-Service Training (INSET) to teachers"

Japan has rich experiences in using Science and Maths education as a tool to improve basic education. Taking advantage of this strength, JICA has cooperated to improve the capacity of teachers in basic education, through In-Service Training (INSET) since 2000. INSET, quite literally, is the training of serving teachers. The idea is that a group of teachers come together to learn how to teach better.

Pick Up "Project"

"The teacher policy support project"

The project for supporting institutionalization of the Pre-Tertiary Teacher Professional Development and Management (PTPDM) policy, the PTPDM project, in short, is intended to ensure that teachers are adequately prepared through Continuous Professional Development (CPD). This will enable them to respond to the learning needs of students in Ghana.

Once these teachers gain the needed skills, they can also progress in their career. The project is from April 2014 to March 2018.

Governance



Japanese Experts are teaching accounting methods.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES SUB-SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME
SUMMARY OF FIXED ASSETS REGISTER

FIXED ASSETS GROUP: VEHICLES

DATE	DESCRIPTION	QTY	AMOUNT PER UNIT (G)	AMOUNT ₺	AMOUNT \$ 2000	SUPPLIER	LOCATION/REMARKS
2016/01	4x4 Orinole Cab 27	1	11,836,448.00	11,836,448.00	67,938.4	Upton - Intl. Africa	Yendi Dist
2016/01	Motor Bike	1	12,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	AG 200 Yomaha	Yomaha Motor	Yendi Dist
2016/01	Motor Bike	1	12,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	AG 200 Yomaha	Yomaha Motor	Yendi Dist
2016/01	Motor Bike	1	12,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	AG 200 Yomaha	Yomaha Motor	Yendi Dist

upper & lower: Capturing finance and assets is crucial for financial management.



Ghana's Issue

"Good governance"

Good governance is very crucial for sustainable economic development. Although, the Government of Ghana has been striving to address improvement of good governance, especially in public administration and financial management, increasing the number of human resources and improving their capacity development is still needed.

JICA's approach

"Strengthening Public Administration"

Japan has rich experiences in the governance sector through its cooperation with other Asian and African countries. Taking advantage of it, JICA Ghana assists the capacity development of government administration and management in the areas of Public Financial Management, Civil Service Training, and Monitoring and Evaluation.

Pick Up "Project"

"Financial Management of MOFA"

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA), is the main ministry implementing the Medium Term Agriculture Sector Investment Plan (METASIP). JICA in conjunction with MOFA is working to improve public financial management (PFM) system for efficient administration and effective service delivery.

"Civil Service Training Centre"

Civil Servants are the nerve of Government business. JICA's support is to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Civil Service Training Centre (CSTC). Through this support, CSTC is expected to upgrade its capacity to design and deliver quality custom-made courses, thus stepping forward to be a "Centre of Excellence" in the area of Civil Service Training in Ghana and across the sub-region.

Private Sector



No walkway in the roasting area for the operators and which makes the area difficult to move about.



Walkways and working areas were created for easy movement as a result of KAIZEN by Harii Farms, Gari Processing company in Ashanti Region.

Ghana's Issue

“Empowerment of the SMEs sector is the key”

Although GDP is increasing annually, Ghana's economy is highly relying on the exportation of primary products such as cocoa, gold and oil, covering more than 3/4 of the total exports. Strengthening competitiveness through diversification, improvement of platform for foreign investments, and providing technical trainings for workforce are the main issues for development of private sector in Ghana.

JICA's approach

“Human Resource Development” and “PPP”

Strengthening human resource capacity is inevitable. As a result of JICA's Master Plan Study in 2000, the Competency Based Training method was adopted for strengthening Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET). This culminated in the establishment of the Council for Technical and Vocational Education and Training to coordinate and oversee TVET.

In addition, to shore up business environment in Ghana, JICA will put effort into assisting the formulation of feasible public private partnerships (PPP) infrastructure projects in cooperation with Japanese private firms.

Pick Up “Project”

Introduction of “KAIZEN” Japanese traditional method of improvement—NBSSI/JICA project

JICA is supporting NBSSI (National Board for Small Scale Industries) in formulating a ‘Strategic Model’ for Quality/Productivity Improvement through strengthening Business Development Services (BDS). This will enable SMEs to strengthen the capacity of the staff of Business Advisory Center (BAC), by introducing KAIZEN methods in the Ashanti region as a pilot project. KAIZEN is the traditional method of quality improvement widely used by Japanese manufacturers. The project is currently ongoing and it is achieving impressive results. KAIZEN is implemented in selected BACs by Japanese Experts working together with NBSSI BAC Heads. The project would be completed in March 2015 after three years of cooperation. The second phase targeting expansion of the method nationwide shall start as the next cooperation for the sector.



JICA Volunteers

Photo Credit: Takeshi Kuno/JICA



■ Agriculture



■ Education



■ Vocational Training



■ Sports



■ Health

What is JOCV Program?

JOCVs (Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers) are volunteers between the ages of 20 and 39, with the areas of cooperation spanning eight sectors and a diverse range of approximately 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 principle, JOCVs are assigned to partner 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 to which they have been assigned, speak the language of the community and carry out activities with an emphasis on raising self-reliance while fostering mutual understanding.

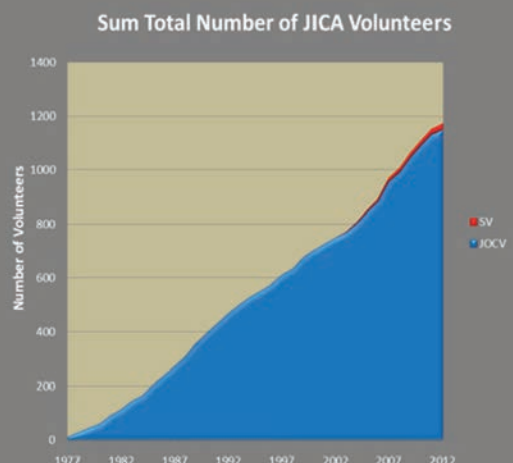
Senior Volunteers (SVs)

SVs are volunteers between the ages of 40 and 69 and are committed to participating in cooperative activities in partner countries utilizing their experience of many years, including specialized knowledge and technologies. Areas of cooperation span nine different sectors, including agriculture, forestry and fisheries, energy, health and medical care, and human resources (education, culture, sports, etc.).



History of JOCVs in Ghana

In Ghana, The first batch of 9 JOCVs were dispatched on 17th August, 1977 based on the Exchange of Notes between the government of Ghana and the Government of Japan. SV program started in 2005, since then, more than 1,250 Volunteers have been assigned to work in different communities all over the country in various fields. Currently, more than 60 Volunteers are working together in Ghana.



Title : Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
(incorporated administrative agency)

President : Shinichi Kitaoka

Headquarters : Floors 1-6, Nibancho Center Building, 5-25,
Niban-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-8012, Japan
+81-3-5226-6660 to 6663

Tel :

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 to the sound development
of the Japanese and global economies by
supporting socioeconomic development,
recovery or economic stability of developing
regions.

Capital : 7,832 billion yen (as of March 31, 2014)

Full-time employees : 1,845 (as of March 31, 2015)

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.



History of Agencies Administering ODA

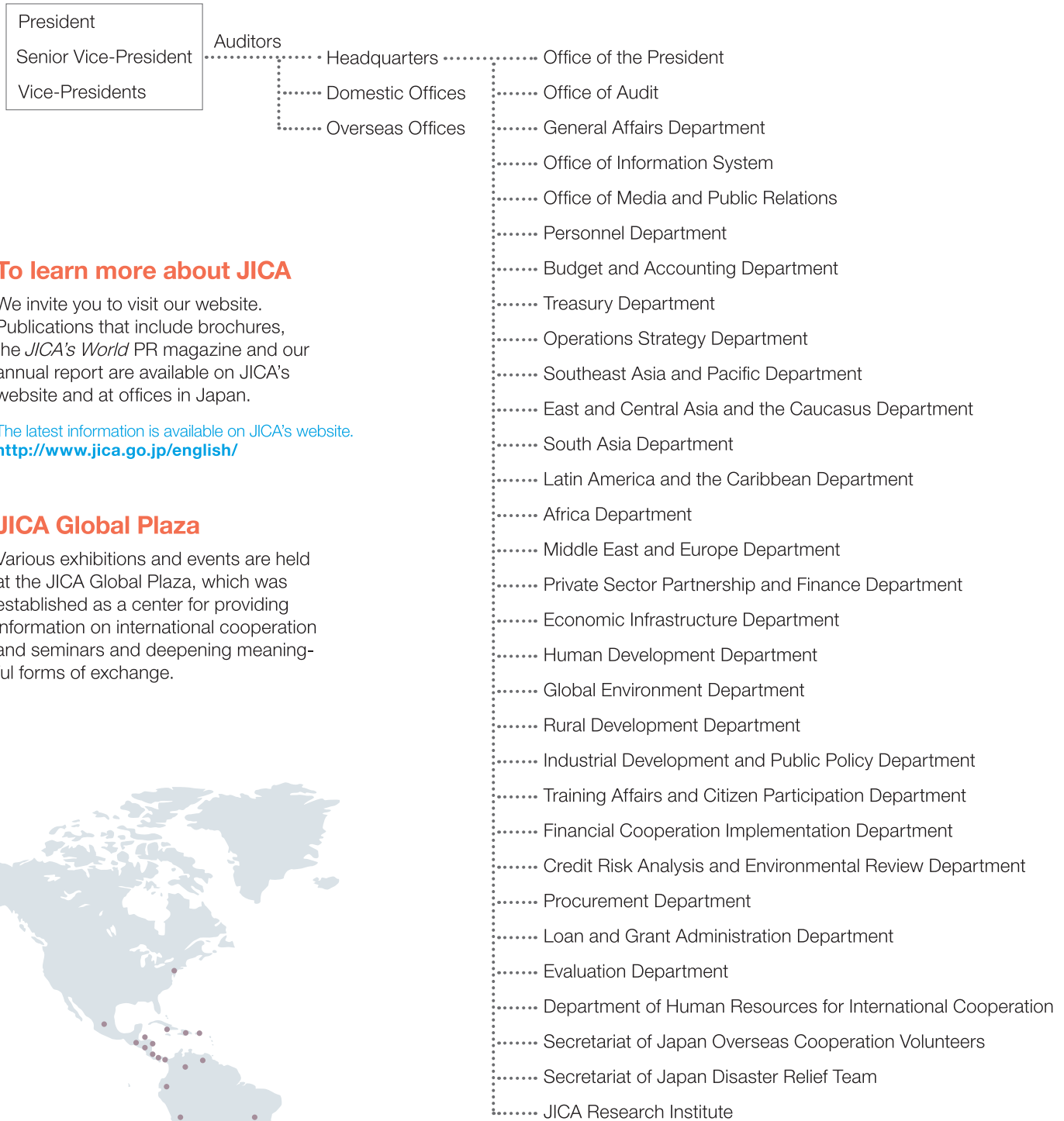
October	1954	Japan joined the Colombo Plan and initiated technical cooperation programs
March	1961	Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan (OECF) was established and took over the South-east Asia Development Cooperation Fund from the Export-Import Bank of Japan
June	1962	Overseas Technology Cooperation 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)
August	1974	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) founded
September	1987	International Emergency Relief Team formed
May	1994	Number of Japan-trained technical trainees reached 100,000 participants
October	1999	Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) was established through the merger of the Export-Import Bank of Japan and OECF
October	2003	JICA re-launched as an independent administrative institution
May	2007	Number of countries receiving ODA loans reached 100
October	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
January	2015	Number of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers exceeded 40,000

The latest information is available on JICA's website.

<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/>



Headquarters Organization Chart



To learn more about JICA

We invite you to visit our website. Publications that include brochures, the *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.
<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/>

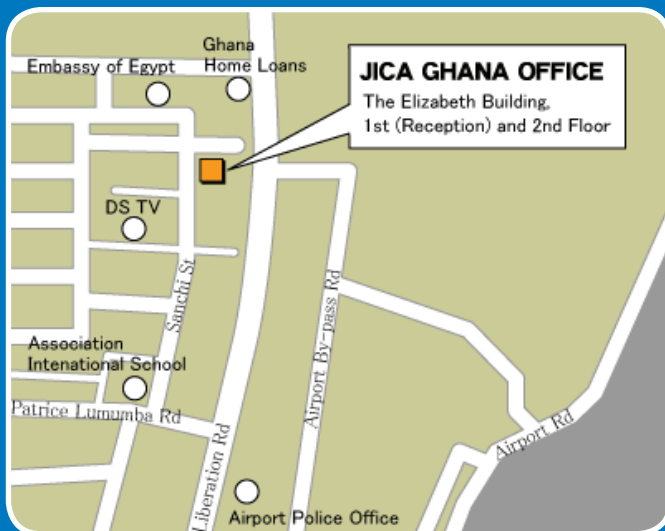
JICA Global Plaza

Various exhibitions and events are held at the JICA Global Plaza, which was established as a center for providing information on international cooperation and seminars and deepening meaningful forms of exchange.



Websites of JICA offices overseas
<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/about/organization/overseas/>

The latest information is available on the website.
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