



JICA

SRI LANKA

PROFILE



Kathaluwa Bridge construction

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FOREWORD



The year 2017 is a special year for JICA in Sri Lanka because it marks the 35th year since the local JICA office was established in 1982. Japan's international cooperation with Sri Lanka actually began over 60 years ago with the acceptance of six trainees from Sri Lanka. Grant assistance was started in 1969, and from 1976 ODA loan was initiated to support Sri Lanka's economic and social development.

The year 1981 saw the commencement of the activities of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV), and in October 2015, the 1000th volunteer was sent to Sri Lanka. The Sri Lankan economy is growing rapidly, and in the near future its gross national income per capita is expected to reach the level of upper-middle-income countries. However, in order to achieve further economic development, Sri Lanka needs to resolve several challenges that are impeding its development. The lack of economic infrastructure such as transport, water and sewerage, electrical power, etc. is already becoming a bottleneck in industrial development.

Sri Lanka is also threatened by natural disasters including floods and landslides which occur every year resulting in a loss of life and major damage to roads and other basic infrastructure. JICA actively cooperates with Sri Lanka's disaster mitigation projects taking advantage of Japan's experience in similar situations. I believe that this long-standing international cooperation is the basis of trust in Japan, leading to the present good relationship between the two countries.

I look forward to working with any other partners and the Government and most importantly the people of Sri Lanka to overcome its development challenges and achieve its goals.

Fusato TANAKA
Chief Representative
JICA Sri Lanka Office

JICA's Initiatives

A Bridge Linking Japan with Partner Countries

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

ODA and JICA

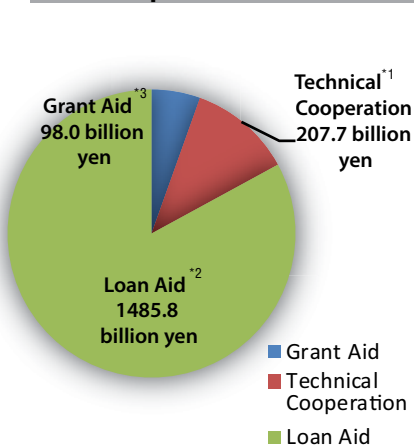
Since joining the Colombo Plan¹ in 1954, Japan has consistently sought peace and prosperity of the international community, supported the development efforts of partner countries through development cooperation that centers on its official development assistance (ODA), and made efforts to solve global issues².

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.

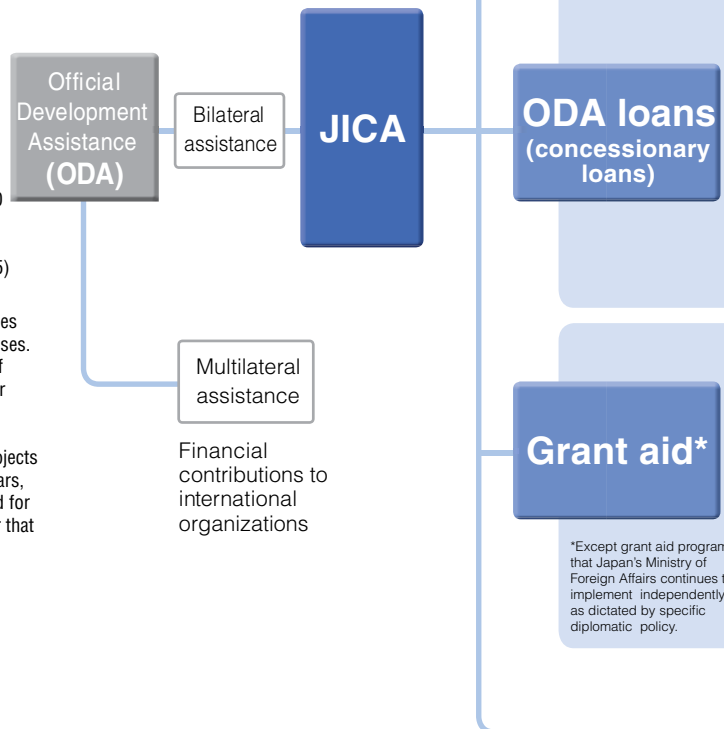
² Taken from ODA Charter, which was revised in February 2015.

Scale of Operations in Fiscal 2016



Note) Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = ¥121.0 (the official Development Assistance Committee [DAC] rate in 2015)

- *1 Technical Cooperation expenses excluding management expenses.
- *2 Total commitment amounts of ODA Loans and Private-Sector Investment Finance.
- *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.

Operations by Type in Fiscal 2016 (Unit: ¥ billion)

| | FY2016 | FY2015 |
|---|--------|--------|
| Technical Cooperation ^{*1} | 207.7 | 191.7 |
| Acceptance of training participants | 21.2 | 18.6 |
| Dispatch of experts | 64.5 | 64.1 |
| Dispatch of study team members | 60.2 | 47.5 |
| Provision of equipment | 3.7 | 4.4 |
| Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers | 8.7 | 8.9 |
| Dispatch of other volunteers | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| Others | 46.2 | 44.6 |
| Loan Aid ^{*2} | 1485.8 | 2260.9 |
| Grants ^{*3} | 98 | 111.7 |

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.



JICA set forth a new vision of “Leading the world with trust.”
JICA, with its partners, will create a world where all people and countries are bound together by trust.

JICA President Shinichi Kitaoka



Community mobilization meeting at village level by JICA expert team

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



Kukule Ganga Hydroelectric Power Project

ODA loans support partner 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.



Gully bowser granted in 2005

Grant aid is the provision of funds to partner 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.

Dispatch of experts



Expert (Agriculture Advisor) at a workshop on spice value chain with consultants

This cooperation tool contributes to human resources development and institutional and systematic formulation by dispatching experts to partner countries, providing technology required by partner countries and making recommendation to key administrators and technicians for economic and social development in partner 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 partner countries, and contributes to resolving issues of partner countries. Training programs are implemented with the cooperation of Japan's national and local governments, universities, private enterprises, Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and other relevant parties.

Disaster relief



JDR Expert Team

JICA dispatches Japan Disaster Relief teams in response to requests from the government of countries affected by disasters or international organizations 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 emergency relief supplies such as blankets, tents and medicines.

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 partner countries. JICA cooperates in diverse ways with NGOs, local governments, universities and other organizations that participate in international cooperation activities.

Japanese ODA

1950s

1954

Japan joined the **Colombo Plan**; began paying war reparations to Asian countries

The first batch of 7 Sri Lankans participated in a technical training program in Japan.

1960s

1961

Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECE) established in Japan.

1965

Started loan assistance to Sri Lanka.

1969

First grant aid program was provided to Sri Lanka

1970s

1974

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) established in Japan.

1977

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

1980s

1981

The first batch of 11 Japanese volunteers arrived in Sri Lanka.

1982

JICA Sri Lanka office established.

Japan's development assistance in the form of technical cooperation schemes commenced from 1976. Since then, JICA as a development implement a range of projects across priority sectors, covering all the Sri Lanka. Among the many commendable joint interventions are inclusive growth and Social infrastructure development for



in Sri Lanka

has been provided to Sri Lanka since 1954, and concessionary loan partner continues to support the Government of Sri Lanka to provinces. These joint efforts have intensified the overall growth of Infrastructure development for quality growth, Rural development for vulnerability reduction.



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

1990

OEFC Sri Lanka office established.

1992

Formal approval of Japan's ODA Charter

1999

Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) was established through the merger of the Export-Import Bank of Japan and OECF.

2008

New JICA commenced operations after the merger of JICA and JBIC.

2015

Formal approval of Japan's Development Cooperation Charter

The 1000th Japanese Volunteer was dispatched to Sri Lanka.

1990s

2000s

2010s

Infrastructure Development for Quality Growth

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

- Reduce traffic congestion in Colombo
- Link rural and urban areas
- Supply stable cost effective electricity
- Provide safe drinking water and improved sewerage systems

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



Kathaluwa Bridge nearing its completion

Major Bridges Construction Project of the National Highway Network

JICA is financing the reconstruction of over 18 major bridges currently in dilapidated and unsafe conditions in the national road network. All bridges are reconstructed to the highest national standard, with at least a two-lane carriageway, sidewalks for pedestrians and guard rails for safety. Ten bridges are on A2 and major national roads in Southern Province and eight on A32 and other major roads in the Northern Province.

Implementation: Road Development Authority under the Ministry of Higher Education and Highways

The Project for Capacity Development on Bridge Management

Through this project, JICA provides technical cooperation to the Road Development Authority to establish systems and develop skills to manage the bridges on the road network. The impacts to mobility and safety are larger with bridges and therefore careful and systematic maintenance is essential. In addition to dispatch of experts and implementation of trainings, special equipment such as a Bridge Maintenance Vehicle which enables access underneath bridges is also provided through the project.

Implementation: Road Development Authority under the Ministry of Higher Education and Highways



Bridge maintenance vehicle in operation



Displays at the control center

The Project for the Development of Intelligent Transport System for Expressways in Sri Lanka

This grant project provided an Intelligent Transport System (ITS) on the expressway network to allow expressway users to obtain advance information of traffic, weather and accidents on the expressway network. The data received from traffic counters and cameras along the expressway and main access points, are collected and screened at the control center located in Gelanigama Interchange of the Southern Expressway, then distributed to the variable message boards as well as other communication networks.

Implementation: Road Development Authority under the Ministry of Higher Education and Highways



Water Treatment Plant in Kandy

Strengthening of the Power Sector

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



Demonstration of a new method to make distribution network more reliable

The Project on Electricity Sector Master Plan Study

The project formulates a comprehensive master plan of 25 years for the generation, transmission and distribution development for the whole country. It will cover new technical challenges which Sri Lanka may face by 2040, such as expansion of non-conventional renewable energy sources, utilization of LNG, private sector participation, pumped storage power plants, optimal operation of coal thermal power plants, and utilization of local gas.

Implementation: Ceylon Electricity Board

Greater Colombo Transmission Distribution Loss Reduction Project

The project provides 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

Kalu Ganga Water Supply Expansion Project (I)

Kalu Ganga as a new water resource is being developed under JICA's assistance. In particular, Kandana Water Treatment plant which can currently produce up to 120,000 m³/day, was developed through a previous JICA project. This project will expand the capacity of the Kandana Water Treatment plant to meet future demands. The project also aims to raise service levels by the expansion of service areas and reduction of water leakages.

Implementation: National Water Supply and Drainage Board

Rural Development for Inclusive Growth

JICA's cooperations in the emerging regions aim to improve the productivity and profitability of the agriculture and fishing sector, promote rural development, personnel training, and women's economic activities to prevent widening of the domestic disparities, and respond to environmental and other changing needs in the emerging regions.

Promotion of Agricultural and Fishery 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.



Participants of master trainers' training for seed production with JICA Expert

Project for Enhancement of Production System of Certified Vegetable Seed

Good vegetable grows from good seeds. JICA supported the Department of Agriculture to improve the productivity and quality of vegetable seeds available in the country. In addition to in-farm trainings in Kundasale, Aluttarama, Mahalluppallama and Nikaweratiya, the project helped develop the capacity in planning for production, processing, coordination with private sector, seed health testing and certification.

Implementation: Department of Agriculture

Project for Formulating Cascade System Development Plan Under North Central Province Canal

The Dry Zone in Anuradhapura and Vavuniya has traditional cascaded reservoir systems. A total of 128 of these cascade systems will receive water from the North Central Province Canal after its completion. A JICA survey team is conducting studies and pilot projects in water balance, infrastructure management, agriculture and livestock activities and institutional development to assist counterpart agencies to plan for the new phase of irrigated agriculture in the region.

Implementation: Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resource Management Department of Agrarian Development, Provincial Councils of Northern and North Central Province



Reservoir bund being rehabilitated as part of the pilot project



The Dredger Sayuru

The Project for Construction of a Dredger

Well-maintained ports and harbours are essential for the vital fishing industry. Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation (CFHC) carries out de-silting operations in the 20 fishery harbours currently under operation in the island. A much-needed Grab Hopper Dredger with the capacity to hold 200m³ of sand was granted by Japan in 2013. The dredger, later named as Sayuru (meaning 'ocean' in Sinhalese), was designed and built in Japan to match required specifications in this project. The older dredger "Ruhunuputha" was also provided as a grant from Japan in 1989.

Implementation: Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation



An agro-well damaged during the conflict being rehabilitated under the instruction of Long-Term Experts (Rural Development)

Promotion of Regional Development in Emerging Regions

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.



The colorful sari products are handmade by women groups

Empowerment of the Women in the Recovery from the Conflict-Sari Recycle Project

The project has been implemented by Japanese non-governmental organization, PARCIC (Pacific Asia Resource Center Inter People's Cooperation), through JICA Partnership Program, which aims to support female-headed households in conflict affected Northern Sri Lanka. Through this project, used saris are collected as donations island-wide and those saris are refashioned into clothes and accessories by women groups in Jaffna and Mullaitivu. The project has expanded the sales channels of the products into souvenir shops, which has generated the revenue to improve the livelihood of women and their families.

Implementation: PARCIC

The Project for Training of Frontline Officers in Community Development in Conflict Affected Areas (FORWARD)

The project was designed to support the training of frontline officers who were working closely with grassroots-level communities in Northern, Eastern and North Central Provinces and provide institutional capacity building of relevant training institutes. The training aimed to motivate frontline officers for community development to enhance social cohesion, which contributed to mobilize and facilitate people toward rehabilitation and development in the conflict affected areas. Under the project, training modules and materials were developed and they will be used for future training requirements of relevant training institutes by making necessary value additions.

Implementation: Ministry of Public Administration and Management, Northern, Eastern and North Central Provincial Council.



Facilitators and participants have interactive discussion and group work during the training.



The project aims to improve basic infrastructure which is essential for people in communities

Rural Infrastructure Development Project in Emerging Regions (RIDEP)

The project aims to improve living standards and to develop livelihoods of local people through improvement of essential rural infrastructure, such as rural roads, medium and small size irrigation and potable water supply facilities in Northern, Eastern, North Central and Uva Provinces, thereby contributing to development of rural economies, reduction of regional disparities, and alleviation of poverty in the country.

Implementation: Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government

Social Infrastructure Development for Vulnerability Reduction

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 Risk Reduction

Projects in this sector aim 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

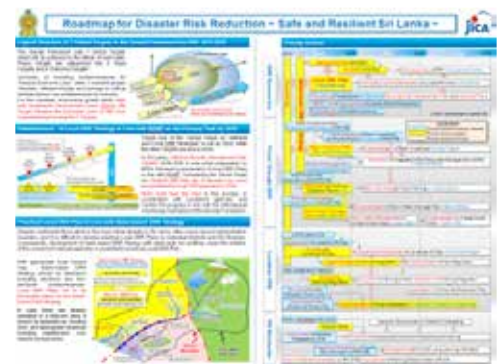
This ODA Loan project aims to minimize the risk of landslides occurring and to introduce suitable technology for Sri Lanka using both local and international expertise. It also launched an early warning system for disaster management. Appropriate counter measures will be implemented in the vulnerable Central, Uva and Sabaragamuwa provinces. Supplementing this, a JICA technical cooperation project on Landslide Mitigation ensures long-term sustainability of the disaster prevention activities.

Implementation: Road Development Authority under the Ministry of Higher Education and Highways and the National Building Research Organization under the Ministry of Disaster Management

Disaster Risk Reduction Advisor for Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka experiences catastrophic disasters in recent years, however, these disasters provide an opportunity for the Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL) to reconsider the necessity to build a safer and more resilient Sri Lanka based on the "Build Back Better" concept, based on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. JICA has been supporting GOSL to consider effective concepts from a short/mid/long term point of view to take concrete actions through co-preparing a Roadmap with the Ministry of Disaster Management. The JICA Expert is being dispatched to the Ministry for further cooperation.

Implementation: Ministry of Disaster Management



Road Map for Disaster Risk Reduction



Image of Doppler Radar tower building to be constructed in Puttalam and Pottuvil

The Project for the Establishment of a Doppler Weather Radar Network

In Sri Lanka, economic losses and human damages have been increasing due to the floods and landslides caused by heavy rain. To cope with such situations, appropriate weather forecasting and warning is one of the key requirements. This Grant Aid project aims to support the Government's effort to strengthen capability for real-time rainfall monitoring covering the entire country, and thereby contributing to mitigation of damages by weather-related disasters, through the installation of C-Band Pulse Compression Solid State Dual Polarization (Polarmetric) Meteorological Doppler Radar System.

Implementation: Department of Meteorology under the Ministry of Disaster Management



Training in Japan at a Day Service Center in Sakuhomachi Town

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.



Warakapola Hospital

Project for Improvement of Basic Social Services Targeting Emerging Regions Project

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 (BH) at Warakapola, Theldeniya, Galgamuwa and Kaluwanchikudy are developed and 86 ambulances with state-of-the-art facilities to enhance transportation of patients were provided under this yen loan project.

Implementation: Ministry of Health & Indigenous Medicine and the Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils

Project for Enhancement of Non-communicable Diseases Management

This project is implemented to maximize the effectiveness of the above yen loan project, by developing NCD management models. The aim of this project is to strengthen the NCD management at the four target Base Hospitals (BHs) and primary care institutions in their catchment area. The three pillars of this project is to Improve monitoring, improve availability of laboratory services of primary care institutions and enhance pharmaceutical supply management at the four target BHs.

Implementation: Ministry of Health & Indigenous Medicine and the Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils



A trial version of teaching materials for explanation of cholesterol test for HLC participants

A Health Plan and Model Forming Project for Integrated Health and Welfare Service for the Elderly in Sri Lanka

In Sri Lanka there is an increasing trend in population ageing in an extraordinary manner. Though Sri Lanka provides free health care to its population, it is becoming increasingly important to address the issue of adapting the present system to catering to the caring needs of an increasingly old population. Of special importance is how changes to the health system can be made to improve healthcare and long-term care to support an ageing population and facilitate continued improvements in healthy life expectancy to promote active ageing of the elderly. Through this project, model facility/hospital plan and model community care plan for elderly were developed as model formation. This project was supported by Sakuho-town in Japan under the JICA Partnership Program(JPP)

Implementation: Ministry of Health & Indigenous Medicine



The training seminar on elderly care

Outlook of Japan - Sri Lanka Partnership

The partnership between Japan and Sri Lanka was officially formalized in 1954, focusing on technical cooperation. Today, JICA is firmly committed to assist the development of Sri Lanka by using the most suitable tools of various assistance methods. What you will see in this page is part of what JICA had done towards Sri Lanka.



“In this new project, we are given a building fully equipped with modern technology. We have been selected as a pioneer project to digitalize hospitals, so we are on the verge of digitalizing our services. This is an added advantage and I must thank JICA and the people of Japan.”

Dr. S.M.N.S.M Mallawaarachchi,
Director, Base Hospital Warakapola

Project for Improvement of Basic Social Services Targeting Emerging Regions

Purpose of the Project

To enhance Non-communicable diseases management through improvement in facilities in secondary-level hospitals and drug security.

Scheme

ODA Loans

Period

2014 April - 2018 April



“The Water Treatment Plant in Kandana provides drinking water for over 700,000 people, and uses a sophisticated technology to achieve that goal. This project wouldn't have been successful if it weren't for the support JICA offered.”

R.V.P. Wijerathe,
Manager, Kandana Water Treatment Plant

The project for Rehabilitation of Kilinochchi Water Supply Scheme

Purpose of the Project

To provide safe drinking water and increase water supply coverage by reconstructing existing water supply system in post-conflict Killinochchi, thereby contributing to improving hygienic and health condition in this area.

Scheme

Grant Aid

Period

2014 April - 2016 October



“JICA helped us to improve these maps with the latest technology called the Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) technology which uses light and laser images. Images obtained by LiDAR through an aircraft will be used to develop more accurate digital terrain models.”

P.M.P. Udayakantha,
Surveyor General, Survey Department

Capacity Development Project for Creating Digital Elevation Model Enabling Disaster Resilience

Purpose of the Project

To improve maps and digital data skills required for the planning development and activities like disaster management in Survey Department in Sri Lanka.

Scheme

Technical Cooperation

Period

2014 April - 2016 December



“In Mulativ, many people contribute to the peanut industry. We harvest peanuts and process them into peanut productions. JICA supported income generation activities for conflict affected communities like us. Now, our trade works well. I appreciate it.”

S. Manyrannan,
Producer, peanut industry

Long Term Experts on Rural Development

Purpose of the Project

To promote the value added production of coconut, peanut and citrus fruits to enable farmers to gain higher profits. Addressing the vital need for rural development, the JICA's long-term expert was assisting relevant government agencies and extension offices to develop a model for dry-area agriculture.

Scheme

Long Term Experts

Period

2014 April - 2017 September

The Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer Programme (JOCV)

The programme first commenced in Sri Lanka in 1981 and to date has brought over 1000 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

Pre-school Education

Social Welfare

Sports

Environment

Vocational Training

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.

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, 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.





JICA Volunteer engaged in training western music students

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.

Sports

Volunteer sports specialists in baseball, judo, karate, volleyball, football, 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.

Environment

JICA volunteers are also working to support the work of the National Solid Waste Management Support Center (NSWMSC) and Local government. 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.

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, Community Development



Volunteer helping to overcome disability



Football training in progress



Volunteer conducting environmental awareness amongst students

JICA Summary

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

Tel : +81-3-5226-6660 to 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 to the sound development of the Japanese and global economies by supporting socioeconomic development, recovery or economic stability of developing regions.

Capital : 8,054 billion yen (as of March 31, 2017)

Full-time employees : 1,882 (as of March 31, 2017)

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 Research Institute | ⑭ JICA Kyushu |
| ⑦ JICA Yokohama | ⑮ JICA Okinawa |

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

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 |
| Jan. 2015 | Number of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers exceeded 40,000 |

Overseas Offices

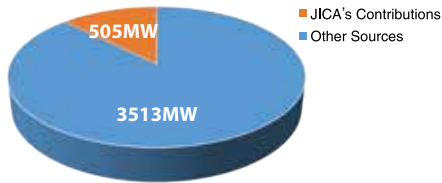
Around 100 offices are located worldwide to promote projects in response to local needs.



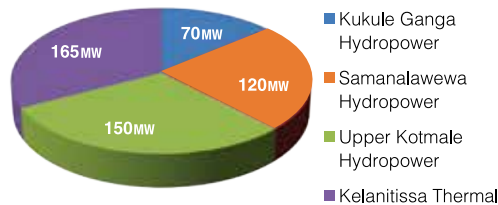
JICA's Operations in Sri Lanka

The following are statistical highlights from JICA's Sri Lanka operations in FY 2016.

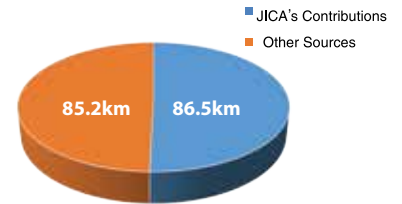
JICA's Contribution to Ceylon Electricity Board's (CEB) Installed Generation Capacity



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



JICA's Contribution to expressway extension in Sri Lanka



JICA Operations in Sri Lanka

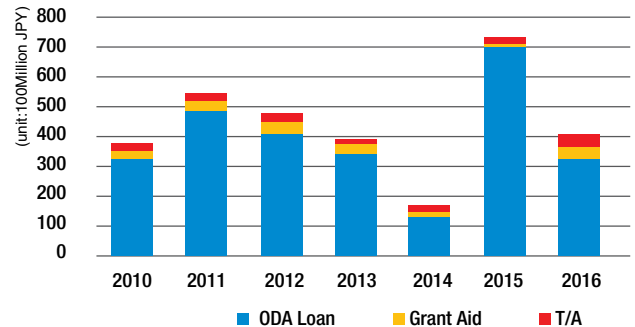
| Japan's ODA (2016) | | | JICA's Technical Cooperation (FY2016) | | | | | | | | | | JICA's ODA Loan | JICA's Grant Aid | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--------|------------------------|---------|----------|------------|---------------------|---------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------|--|
| Grant Aid (US\$1 million) | Technical Cooperation (US\$1 million) | Loans (US\$1 million) | Technical Cooperation Expenses (¥1 billion)* | | Type (¥1 thousand) | | | | | | | | | | Disbursements (FY2016) (¥1 billion) | (FY2016) (¥1 billion)* | | | |
| | | | | | Training Participants* | | Experts* | | Study Team Members* | | Provision of Equipment* | Other Expenses* | JOCV | | | | Other Volunteers | | |
| | | | 2016 | 2016 | New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | | | | New | Ongoing | New | Ongoing | | |
| 13.84 | 20.24 | -38.00 | 2,938 | 80,395 | 223 | 13 | 170 | 19 | 284 | 2 | 54,063 | 123,188 | 43 | 56 | 8 | 12 | 17.5 | 3,779 | |
| | | | Cumulative Total | | Expense | | | Expense | | | Expense | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 238,851 | | | 786,167 | | | 1,472,479 | | | | | | 45,860 | | |
| | | | | | 13,023 | | | 2,738 | | | 5,515 | | | | | | 88 | | |
| | | | | | 16,144,849 | | | 18,388,032 | | | 23,605,741 | | | | | | 610,785 | | |

Source : https://www.jica.go.jp/english/publications/reports/annual/2016/c8h0vm0000aj21oz-att/2016_all.pdf

(unit:100Million JPY)

| JFY | ODA Loan | Grant Aid | T/A | In total |
|------|----------|-----------|-----|----------|
| 2010 | 311 | 23 | 23 | 377 |
| 2011 | 495 | 27 | 18 | 541 |
| 2012 | 411 | 46 | 24 | 481 |
| 2013 | 350 | 25 | 14 | 389 |
| 2014 | 137 | 13 | 22 | 172 |
| 2015 | 704 | 5 | 21 | 729 |
| 2016 | 331 | 38 | 29 | 399 |

Source : <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/files/000142559.pdf>



| JFY | T/A Expenses (billion JPY) | Training Participants | Experts | Study Team Members | JOCV | Other Volunteers |
|------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|------|------------------|
| 2011 | 1.844 | 422 | 192 | 136 | 66 | 7 |
| 2012 | 2.386 | 466 | 117 | 228 | 29 | 0 |
| 2013 | 1.338 | 217 | 98 | 218 | 68 | 7 |
| 2014 | 2.166 | 176 | 141 | 177 | 44 | 13 |
| 2015 | 2.112 | 192 | 165 | 105 | 24 | 3 |
| 2016 | 2.938 | 223 | 170 | 284 | 43 | 8 |

Source : https://www.jica.go.jp/english/publications/reports/annual/2016/c8h0vm0000aj21oz-att/2016_all.pdf



To learn more about JICA

We invite you to visit our website. Publications that include brochures, *Mundi* 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/>



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