

Japan/Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Policy approach

According to Japan's Country Development Cooperation Policy for Bosnia and Herzegovina (revised in July, 2017), basic policy of Japanese ODA for Bosnia and Herzegovina consists of 2 points: Assistance for Social Stabilization and Economic Development. Japan supports the stability and sustainable economic growth of Bosnia and Herzegovina, mainly in such areas where Japan's high technology and rich knowledge can be utilized and also supports its efforts to join the EU.

According to the Country Development Cooperation Policy for BiH, priority areas are as follows:

(1) Peace Consolidation and Ethnic Reconciliation

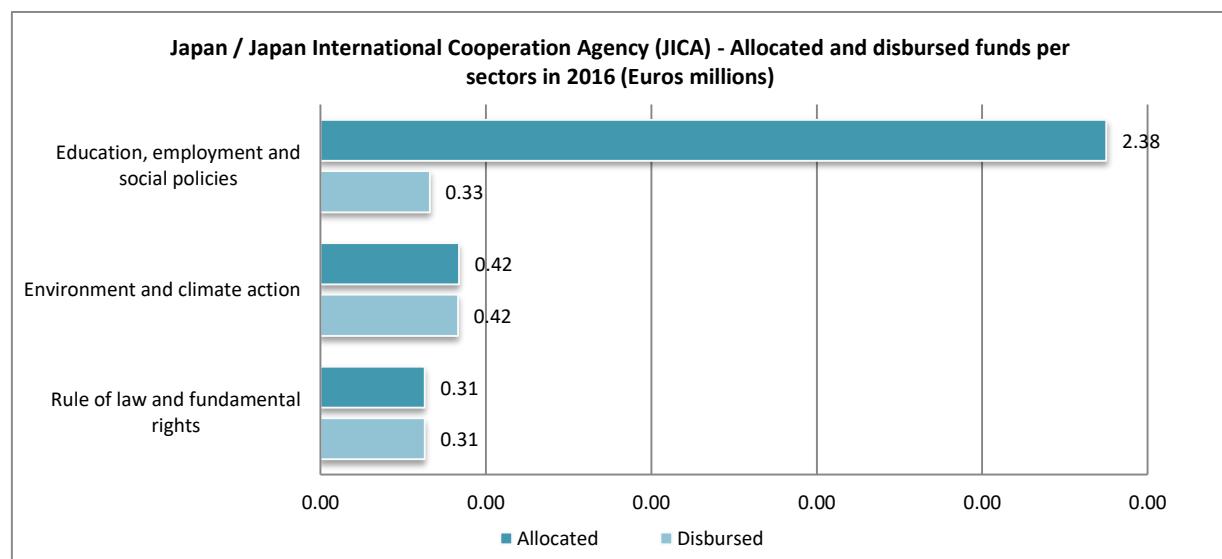
Japan will provide support in the fields such as ethnic reconciliation, improvement of health, sanitation and educational services, removal of land mines and unexploded ordnances, in order to contribute to the consolidation of peace.

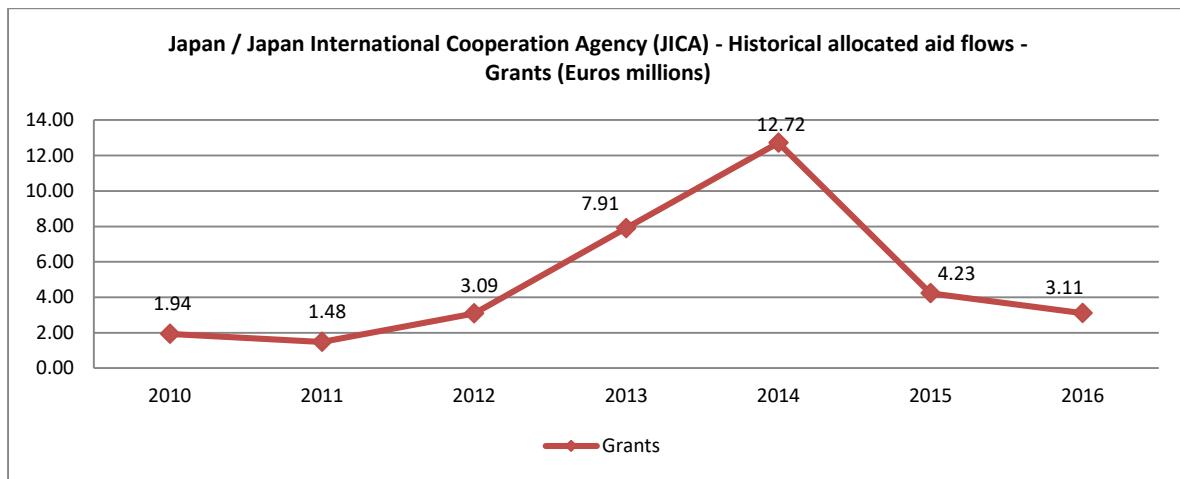
(2) Environmentally Friendly and Sustainable Economic Development

In order to make full use of rich nature of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to make economic growth achieved after the war sustainable, Japan will utilize its excellent technologies and knowledge as much as possible and also support mainly the fields of environmental conservation, tourism promotion and the development of small and medium enterprises.

Key activities in 2016

The Government of Japan /Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) **allocated € 3.11 million and disbursed € 1.06 million in 2016 in the form of grant** to the following sectors: Education, employment and social policies, Environment and climate action and Rule of law and fundamental rights.





Medium and long-term approach

As medium and long-term approach, Japan supports the following sectors:

Education

From 1997 to 2016, the Government of Japan has granted 28,252,021 EUR in total under four types of schemes: General Grant Aid, Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects (GAGP), Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects (GACGP) and Technical Cooperation. Under General Grant Aid, GAGP and GACGP projects, altogether 90 primary schools and other institutions have been supported for constructing, reconstructing and rehabilitating their school buildings, sports halls and laboratories, equipping school furniture and providing heating systems. On the other hand, under the Technical Cooperation projects, more than 100 high schools and other institutions have been granted for informatics curriculum modernization, improving IT Education or technical and so on.

Health

From 1997 to 2016, the Government of Japan has granted 82,195,651 EUR in total under three types of schemes; General Grant Aid, Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects (GAGP) and Non-Project Grant Aid. Altogether 153 Health Care Centers and Hospitals have been supported for reconstructing of buildings, providing medical equipment, ambulance vehicles and improving medical services.

Demining

From 1997 to 2016, the Government of Japan has granted at least 8,346,986 EUR in total for demining under three types of schemes; General Grant Aid, Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects (GAGP) and Technical Cooperation. Under these schemes, altogether 23 demining projects have been supported for provision of demining equipment, demining work, raising mine awareness and mine risk education. 26 municipalities, cities and organizations became recipients from these projects.

Environment

In May 2017, construction of the flue gas desulphurization (FGD) plant has started at Ugljevik Thermal Power Plant. This project is funded by Japanese ODA loan amounting up to 12.633 billion yen (approx.

200 million KM). The planned construction period is about 3 years. FGD is expected to reduce drastically sulfur dioxide that pollute the air and will also contribute to the protection of environment in BiH and improving the health condition of nearby residents.

The Government of Japan granted 500 million Japanese Yen (approx. 7.2 million KM) to BiH Government for purchasing 120 Japanese next generation vehicles (40 clean-diesel and 80 hybrid vehicles). These vehicles were delivered to 120 social and welfare institutions in Federation of BiH, RS and Brčko District.

Consolidation of peace/ethnic reconciliation

In November 2016, JICA started a technical cooperation project in Mostar for confidence building through physical education. This project consists of two components: to support Agency for Preschool, Primary and Secondary Education of BiH (APOSO) with formulating the common core curriculum for physical education, and to support sports association plan and activities for the promotion of the interaction of different ethic groups.

Development of the private sector

In September 2017, JICA started a technical cooperation project “The Project on Establishment and Promotion of Mentoring Service for Small and Medium Enterprises in the Western Balkans (Phase 2)” to improve mentor services of SME assistance organizations in Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Macedonia.

Donor coordination efforts

In addition to participating at DCF meetings, Japan/ (JICA) also participate in the work of sector working groups:

Disaster Risk Reduction Group (UNDP)

Education Donor Coordination Group (U.S. Embassy)

Health Donor Coordination Group (Embassy of Switzerland in BiH and WHO)

Mine Action Board of Donors Meeting (UNDP and BiH Ministry of Civil Affairs)

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