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JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

annual report 1975

FOREWORD

Japan International Cooperation Agency, inaugurated on August 1, 1974, was instituted to take over the activities of Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency and Japan Emigration Service as well as to undertake various new projects with the view to meeting the growing global demand for Japan's contribution to international cooperation. Hence, it covers a broad expanse of activities which are comprised in five major categories: the technical cooperation with the developing countries on a government-to-government basis, the services of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, the financial and related cooperation for the developing countries to help promote their social development and accelerate the pace of development of their agriculture, forestry, and mining and manufacturing industries, the assistance and services for the emigrants to Central and South America, and the training and recruiting of qualified personnel for technical cooperation.

With more than a year having elapsed since the Agency embarked upon these activities, we consider that time is opportune for publishing this "Annual Report of Japan International Cooperation Agency" which introduces the Agency's achievements for fiscal year 1974 and which is the first of the Agency's annual reports to be published in regular series in the coming years.

We sincerely hope that this Report will prove useful in obtaining understanding of the Agency's overseas cooperation activities.

Your comments and suggestions are cordially invited.

Shinsaku Hogen
President
Japan International Cooperation Agency

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PART I
SUMMARY

ESTABLISHMENT AND ACTIVITIES OF THE AGENCY

Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as the "Agency") was established on August 1, 1974 in accordance with the provisions of the Japan International Cooperation Agency Law as a new executing organ for Japan's international cooperation activities. It was organized to integrate the services and operations of Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency which had conducted government-sponsored technical cooperation since its establishment in 1962 and of the Japan Emigration Service which had been engaged in overseas emigration services since 1963, to take over part of the services of the Japan Overseas Development Corporation, and to implement new international cooperation programmes.

The following is a brief account of the concepts behind establishment of the Agency.

With the view to contributing to world peace and prosperity which depends heavily upon the development and stability of developing countries, Japan has taken positive steps over the past years towards promoting the socio-economic improvement and welfare of inhabitants in developing areas. In due recognition of the share which Japan is expected to fulfill with her economic affluence in the grand scheme of international cooperation, the Japanese government has made ceaseless efforts to expand and enrich all phases of its economic and technical cooperation in qualitative and quantitative terms. Specifically, endeavours have been made to extend cooperation in more diversified fields, promote geographical expansion of project areas, and enhance coordination and cooperation with international organizations.

The world economy today is in a period of rapid and turbulent changes and the "Crisis in Development" is a matter of grave international concern. In addition, the problems of resources have emerged in the arena of international economy to involve many advanced as well as developing countries of the world.

In consideration of the significance of the role which Japan is expected to play in the sphere of international cooperation under the prevailing circumstances, the Japanese government has made a detailed reexamination of its past international cooperation activities.

As a result, it has been pointed out that while technical cooperation must be further emphasized in future as it is a very effective type of cooperation in that it efficiently combines the capital and resources in order to contribute to the improvement of productivity in developing countries, a closer linkage should be achieved between technical cooperation and financial cooperation and between the government-sponsored economic cooperation and private sector's economic cooperation. While various measures should be devised to integrate technical and

economic cooperation, there is no doubt that close and systematic linkage of the two will ensure efficient implementation of economic cooperation in a broad sense. Regarding the linkage of the government-sponsored cooperation and the private sector's cooperation, it has been recognized that the latter enhances the transfer of the basis for industrial development by implementing a one-package project of economic assistance including technology and management development, and that the effective combination of the two should be the typical pattern of economic and technical cooperation to be further promoted.

As regards the emigration of Japanese people to overseas countries, those wishing to secure land in Latin American countries to settle with their families have been on the decrease, and emphasis has come to be placed on the emigration service for those emigration aspirants who exhibit high development capabilities and aptitude required by the selective emigration policy of the accepting countries.

Against the background of these international and domestic situations of international cooperation, careful studies have been made to acquire the most desirable combination of funds and technology for the purpose of further contributing to the welfare of the developing countries as well as finding the most desirable way of establishing a unified cooperative system between government and private enterprises. Reviews have also been made on the roles of Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency which had provided technical assistance to developing countries as well as those of the Japan Emigration Service which had contributed to international cooperation through its services.

The Agency, established as a result of these studies, aims at improving not only the efficiency but also the qualitative and quantitative aspects of Japan's international cooperation activities.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Japan International Cooperation Agency Law, the Agency carries out overseas and domestic services for international cooperation under the supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the main supervising authority, as well as the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry which exercise supervisory power on specific matters. For the purpose of smooth and efficient implementation of its cooperation programmes, the Agency constantly endeavours to obtain extensive cooperation from all the pertinent government offices, local public entities and private organizations in Japan, and maintains close contact with the governments of developing countries and international organizations.

The services offered by the Agency come under the following five major categories.

(1) Government-sponsored technical cooperation.
(2) Services of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers.
(3) Cooperation in social development, agricultural and forestry development, and mining and manufacturing industry development (investments, loans, etc.)
(4) Emigration services.
(5) Training and recruiting of qualified personnel for technical cooperation.

SUMMARY OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE AGENCY

1. Government-sponsored Technical Co-operation

The government-sponsored technical co-operation is provided under treaties or other agreements with the recipient countries, and covers such programmes as the acceptance and training of participants (hereinafter referred to as the "participants") in technical training programmes from developing countries, dispatch of Japanese experts, supply of equipment, technical assistance for overseas technical cooperation centres, development surveys, medical cooperation, agricultural and forestry development co-operation, primary products development cooperation.

2. Services of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers service is to dispatch, under agreements with the developing countries, young Japanese volunteers to those countries where they live and work together with the local people to cooperate in the socio-economic development of their respective service areas. The Agency provides assistance to encourage cooperation services such as these; undertakes recruiting, screening and training of volunteers, and further promotes national understanding about the services and activities of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers.

3. Cooperation in Social Development, Agricultural and Forestry Development, and Mining and Manufacturing Industry Development

The Agency provides cooperation in social development, agricultural and forestry development, and mining and manufacturing industry development in developing countries, by facilitating the supply of funds required for the construction or improvement of related facilities such as green zones, roads, schools, hospitals, etc. which become necessary concomitant to such development. The Agency also provides loans of funds or invests to supply funds, required for experimental projects in development projects, accomplishment of which is deemed difficult unless carried out in combination with technical renovation or development. In addition to those services which supply funds, the Agency carries out projects to construct and improve facilities contributing towards social development as well as the development of agriculture and forestry and of mining and manufacturing industry in developing countries – these are entrusted to the Agency by national or local governments of developing countries on the basis of treaties or international agreements – conducts surveys and provides technical guidance necessary for the projects for which funds are provided, and further offers technical guidance for development projects

at the request of Japanese corporations or Japanese nationals undertaking such projects.

4. Emigration Services

Emigration services are offered in an integrated manner both in Japan and accepting countries to provide the emigrants with such assistance and guidance as training, payment of travel expenses to their destinations, consultation and guidance concerning business, occupations and life in accepting countries, mediation for acquisition, readjustment, custody and transfer of land in settlements, provision of funds for setting up agricultural, marine or industrial businesses in their settlements, etc.

5. Training and Recruiting of Qualified Personnel for Technical Cooperation

The Agency is exerting efforts to consolidate programs for recruiting and training of qualified personnel for technical cooperation services.

In addition to the above services, the Agency conducts the following activities with the approval of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(1) Procurement and delivery of vessels and equipment for Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre.
(2) Cooperation with the United Nations and other international organizations in the implementation of technical cooperation programmes undertaken by such organizations.
(3) Services relating to the selection and recommendation of experts or survey teams directly invited by the governments of developing countries to participate in development projects.
(4) Management of warehouses in Bolivia and Paraguay for shipment adjustment of emigrants' agricultural produce.

OUTLINE OF ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1974

1. Government-sponsored Technical Co-operation

(1) Training programme for overseas participants

Under this programme, the Japanese government accepts middle and senior class engineers and administrative officials to Japan for training in different fields at the request of the governments of developing countries and international organizations. By providing the participants with the opportunity to acquire training and new knowledge in their respective specialties, the programme contributes largely to the socio-economic development of their countries as well as to the enhancement of friendship between Japan and developing countries.

Since it was initiated in 1954 when Japan joined the Colombo Plan, this programme has left noble achievements as one of the core activities of Japan's technical cooperation. Before the establishment of the Agency, more than 20 thousand participants completed various training courses and assumed key roles in the socio-economic development of their respective countries.

Training is offered under two types of courses, group or individual training. Under the former, participants accepted from various countries are trained in accordance with pre-arranged curriculums, while in the latter, participants study on the basis of training curriculums designed according to the request of the dispatching country. In 1974, a total of 2,155 participants were accepted to Japan for such training.

(2) Expert Dispatch Programme

This programme constitutes the most typical pattern of Japan's technical cooperation activity together with the training programme described in (1) above.

Under this programme, Japanese experts are dispatched to developing countries or international organizations to assist in the planning of development programmes or provide technical guidance and advice to the staffs of the government organizations or training institutes of the host countries.

Prior to the establishment of the Agency, a total of 9,400 Japanese experts were sent abroad, including those dispatched for participation in the Agency's other programmes described in the succeeding paragraphs.

Note: The total number of experts dispatched abroad during 1974 was 1,502.

(3) Equipment Supply Programme

This programme is designed to supply sufficient equipment and facilities for the activities of the ex-participants and Japanese experts in developing countries which need them most. It is implemented as a means of technological transfer in the form of systematic combinations of personnel and equipment for the improvement of technological levels of the developing countries.

Since institution of the program in 1966

until 1974, 1,470 million yen worth of equipment and facilities were supplied to developing countries on 290 occasions.

During 1974, approximately 300 million yen worth of equipment and facilities for telecommunications, vocational training, hospitals, agricultural development and agricultural training were supplied to different developing countries.

(4) Overseas Technical Cooperation Centre Programme

Cooperation under this programme is offered on the basis of agreements between the governments of the developing countries and Japan. When an agreement is concluded, the Japanese government supplies the necessary machines and equipment, dispatches experts, and undertakes the training of technical personnel in that country, whereas the government of the recipient country is required to provide land and buildings for the Centre, instructors and other staffs, and also the Centre's operational expenses required for technical training, demonstrations, and research work. Such technical cooperation is extremely advantageous because demonstration and extension of improved techniques can be conducted according to the methods best suited to local situations thus assuring optimal results.

Such cooperation has so far been extended in a total of 47 projects covering diverse fields such as telecommunications, road construction, small scale industries, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, vocational training, etc.

During 1974, a total of 24 projects including those still in the stages of preliminary surveys or planning were covered by this programme.

(5) Development Survey Programme

Japan International Cooperation Agency Law defines development surveys as "basic surveys conducted in conjunction with development programmes in the public interest in developing areas."

Survey teams dispatched under this programme to developing countries at the request of their governments conduct surveys and provide consultative cooperation for public development projects which are considered to play an important role in the economic development of those countries through improvement of the industrial infrastructure, through production increases, comprehensive regional development, etc.

From 1957 when this programme was initiated until the Agency was established, a total of about 3 thousand experts were sent abroad as members of survey teams.

When considered from the viewpoint of project phasing, the development survey can be divided into project finding surveys, surveys for preparation of master plans, feasibility surveys, and surveys for preparation of detailed designs and specifications.

The surveys are quite diversified and include surveys for improvement of production and the industrial infrasturcutre, basic surveys for comprehensive economic development, basic surveys for resources development, and surveys for preparation of maps and charts.

The year 1974 saw about 70 survey teams (700 experts) dispatched abroad; half of these were sent for project finding or master plan preparation.

The development survey used to be conducted for individual projects each covering a single specific field in one country. In recent years, surveys for comprehensive regional development projects covering a number of fields and countries are increasing, and there is also growing demand for the surveys closely linked with financial cooperation.

From 1974 on, surveys have been conducted to find special projects which can be implemented with grants by the Japanese government.

(6) Medical Cooperation Programme

Cooperation offered under this programme was previously limited to the dispatch of individual medical experts. After 1966 when consolidation and improvement were effected to the medical cooperation system in Japan, the previous means of cooperation was shifted to projects-based cooperation with the aim of further improving the medical standards of developing countries and the health of their peoples. To attain this purpose, medical cooperation – including examination and clinical treatment – has been offered together with the assistance in improving public health services for the people and in training of medical personnel.

Cooperation is now offered in the form of an organic combination of three services, i.e., dispatch of medical experts, supply of medical appliances and medicines, and training of counterpart physicians and technicians.

The cooperation in the projects covers various aspects including the education of basic medicine, researches and prevention of infectious and endemic diseases, improvement of the facilities of hospitals, research institutes and medical colleges, improvement of environmental sanitation, prevention of adult diseases, and study of the population problem and enforcement of the family planning. In addition, well-known Japanese medical doctors are dispatched to demonstrate surgical operations and also to give lectures to those concerned with medical services in developing countries. Japanese engineers are dispatched, too, for the maintenance and repair of the medical appliances supplied under the programme.

In 1974, medical doctors and engineers were sent to 20 countries for implementation of 39 medical cooperation projects under which medical appliances and equipment were also supplied.

(7) Agricultural Cooperation Programme

Dispatch of individual experts and provision of assistance under the Centre system have long constituted the typical pattern of Japan's agricultural development cooperation.

However, consequent upon the growing demand for Japan's cooperation in agricultural projects included in those socio-economic development plans which are designed by developing countries to accelerate the pace of their economic development, this programme has been largely expanded in scale to cover a diverse new fields of cooperation such as agricultural education and research activities, etc.

The fields of cooperation can be roughly divided as follows.

a) Comprehensive cooperation in model agricultural development projects through improvement of agricultural infrastructure, improvement and extension of advanced farm management techniques, and creation and fostering of farmers' organizations.
b) Cooperation in large-scale and comprehensive rural development projects.
c) Cooperation in comprehensive agricultural development projects covering extensive areas.
d) Cooperation in agricultural training, education and research projects.
e) Cooperation in agricultural extension centre projects.

The Agency's cooperation in these projects, which started in 1966, was occasioned by two international conferences held in the preceding year, i.e., the Ministerial

Conference for the Economic Development of Southeast Asia and the Conference on Agricultural Development in Southeast Asia. Up to the present time, cooperation has been extended in a total of 24 agricultural development projects including those which were newly implemented in 1974 with Japan's cooperation.

(8) Primary Products Development Cooperation Programme

This programme was instituted in 1967 to cooperate in the development of primary products inclusive of some processed products in developing countries with the view to promoting exports, thereby improving their international balance of payments.

In 1974, the Agency offered cooperation in 7 projects under this programme including those which were carried over from the preceding year.

2. Service of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

The service of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers was started in 1965 and has given incentive and encouragement to young Japanese volunteers endeavouring at socio-economic improvement in developing countries where they live and work together with the local people.

Although the operation of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers can be construed as technical cooperation in the broad sense of the term, it also provides for close personal contact between the young Japanese volunteers and the local people as well as for character-building of the young Japanese people – Japan's future. The activities of the volunteers are quite diversified and vary from country to country depending upon the type of cooperation.

Nevertheless, there is one intrinsic and significant point characteristic of their activities: the volunteers live with the local people as members of their community, speak their language, understand their sentiment, and act according to the rules of their community, putting themselves in the place of the local people.

Since the commencement of this programme, a total of 1,806 volunteers were dispatched to 19 countries up to 1974. In 1974, applicants for this overseas cooperation service were recruited twice and given training 4 times, and a total of 209 volunteers were sent abroad.

3. Cooperation in Social Development, Agricultural and Forestry Development, and Mining and Manufacturing Industry Development (Investment, Loans, etc.)

(1) Investment and Financial Cooperation Programme

This programme was instituted in time with the establishment of the Agency as one of its major cooperation programmes with the view to improving Japan's international cooperation activities in quality. It is aimed at a specific objective not satisfactorily fulfilled under the former economic and technical cooperation system, i.e., a closer linkage between government-sponsored and private sector's cooperation and between technical and financial cooperation.

The investment and financial cooperation under this programme can be considered in the following two categories.

a) The Agency provides, with the view to cooperating in social development contributory to the welfare of the inhabitants in developing countries as well as in the development of agriculture, forestry, and mining and manufacturing industries in such countries, loans of funds or surety for liabilities incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds which are required for the construction

and improvement of related facilities (infrastructures) which become necessary concomitant to the implementation of the said projects in developing countries and which are found useful for the development of surrounding areas.

b) The Agency also provides loans of funds or provides surety for liabilities incurred in connection with borrowing of funds for experimental projects among development projects in developing countries, excluding those related to mining in petroleum, combustible natural gas, metallic minerals and manufacturing industry, which need to be carried out in combination with technical renovation or development projects in order to accomplish their objectives or to stabilize the basis of their management.

In principle, funds made available under this programme are supplied to Japanese corporations or to Japanese nationals on the following conditions.

1) Funds for "related infrastructural improvement" are difficult to obtain from the Export-Import Bank of Japan or the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, but the main development project can be financed by the said Bank or Fund.
2) Funds for "experimental projects" are difficult to obtain from the said Bank or Fund.

During 1974, the Agency concluded 14 contracts for accommodation of 2,790 million yen of funds but made no investments.

(2) Survey for Development Cooperation and Technical Guidance Programme

Under this programme, earmarked as one of its new cooperation programmes in the relevant law, the Agency carries out basic surveys and offers technical guidance in relation to the investment and financial cooperation programme described above, and also provides Japanese corporations or Japanese nationals undertaking development projects with the necessary technical guidance at their request.

In 1974 for technical guidance in agriculture and forestry, 7 each of participants were accepted to Japan for participation in the "Training Course for Leaders of Agricultural Cooperatives" and the "Training Course for Leaders of Forestry Development Workers," which were organized in Japan.

4. Emigration Services

In parallel with the rapid changes in international and domestic situations, there has arisen growing demand for establishing new guiding principles for emigration services and shaping a new emigration policy and objectives accordingly. In addition, it has come to be widely recognized that assistance and guidance for emigrants contribute to the socio-economic development not only in their settlements but also in the surrounding areas. It was for this reason that the emigration services were given precedence when the Agency was established.

The emigration services are provided in an integrated manner both in Japan and accepting countries, and include dissemination of information about emigration, consultation and mediation for emigration, counselling and guidance for emigrants concerning life in the accepting countries, mediation for acquisition and readjustment of land in settlements, and provision of business funds for emigrants.

During the period from 1952 to 1973, about 64,000 emigrants to Brazil, Paraguay, Argentine and other Latin American countries left Japan with the travelling expenses offered by the Japan Emigration Service. And the number of emigrants to Canada from 1966 to 1973 reached 4,400. The

settlements under direct management of the Agency have a total acreage of about 346 thousand ha. and are inhabited by about 2 thousand families, and those developed by the accepting countries cover a vast area of 1.1 million ha. where 1 thousand emigrants' families have settled.

In 1974, travelling expenses were given to 354 emigrants.

5. Training and Recruiting of Qualified Personnel for Technical Cooperation

Training and recruiting of qualified personnel depends highly upon the efficient performance of technical cooperation because its promotion can never be expected without the services of such personnel. Therefore, the Japan International Cooperation Agency Law expressly stipulates that "The Agency shall cultivate and secure personnel necessary for execution of its business," thus providing the statutory basis upon which to effect the necessary improvements to the training and recruiting system of qualified personnel.

(1) Expert Training Programme

Japanese experts dispatched to developing countries are all highly specialized. However, if they are to perform satisfactorily in technical guidance activities and development surveys in overseas countries, it is usually necessary for them to improve their linguistic ability, deepen their understanding about international cooperation, and acquaint themselves with the guidance techniques and the situation in the countries where they are to be stationed. It is also necessary for them to enhance their technical knowledge by absorbing techniques required in the fields relevant to their own specialized fields or in specific fields.

It was for this reason that the Agency started the medium-term training programme and the long-term overseas training programme in addition to the pre-departure orientation conducted in the past.

(2) Expert Recruitment Programme

During 1974, the Agency recruited 32 experts as its pooled experts, and they contributed largely to the promotion of the expert dispatch programme. In order to meet the demand of developing countries for the services of highly capable experts, the Agency is planning to give the pooled experts proper preferential treatment and stabilize their status.

PART II
DETAILED OUTLINE

CHAPTER 1 GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED TECHNICAL COOPERATION

SECTION 1 TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR OVERSEAS PARTICIPANTS

1. Outline

Japan joined the Colombo Plan in 1954 as a donor country to begin assisting developing countries, and concurrently instituted training programmes, Japan's most typical and time-honoured technical cooperation activities.

The number of participants accepted for training in Japan, which registered 138 in the initial year of the programme operation, has increased sharply with the widening of the door to the Middle and Near East, Africa and Central and South America. In 1962 when Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency was established, a total of 722 participants were accepted, and from 1973 on, the annual number of participants has exceeded 2,000, recording 2,155 in 1973 when Japan International Cooperation Agency was organized.

The total number of participants accepted under the programme amounted to 21,973 by the end of March 1975.

In 1974, the programme was expanded by initiating training in third countries.

The training system is divided into group and individual training. Under the former system, the participants take group training courses which are organized in a planned and systematic manner so as to cover those subjects which are commonly favoured by the developing countries. Under the latter system, the participants are trained individually in their respective curriculums which are designed according to the request of each country.

The participants are mostly research workers and administrative officials of governments or public institutions, and they are accepted on the recommendation of their governments. The training programme is operated with special emphasis placed on the training of Japanese experts' counterparts whose services are indispensable for the success of various projects implemented with Japan's cooperation in the developing countries.

The curriculums for group training are organized in due consideration of the general needs of the developing countries, whereas those for individual training are determined after careful reviewal of the request from each country. Training is offered at the Agency's training institutes, Uchihara International Agricultural Training Centre and Kanagawa International Fisheries Training Centre, as well as with the cooperation of government research and experiment stations, local public entities, universities and colleges, private enterprises, and various industrial associations.

The Agency operates, in addition to the above, international training centres in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and Hyogo where the participants are provided with both accommodations and training.

2. Achievements in 1974

In 1974, a total of 2,571 participants were given training under the programme, of whom 2,155 were the newly-accepted and 416 were those accepted in the preceding year. For the newly-accepted, 135 group training courses were conducted for 1,467 participants, with individual training also offered for the remainder of 688 participants.

As shown in Fig. 1, 1,313 of all participants accepted in 1974 were from Asia, 350 from Middle and Near East countries, 134 from Africa, 335 from Central and South America, and 23 from other parts of the world.

Fig. 2 illustrates the subject-wise distribution of the participants. As seen in this figure, 283 participants were trained in agriculture, 85 in fisheries, 144 in construction, 75 in heavy industries, 78 in mining, 128 in light industries, 37 in the chemical industry, 54 in public works, 222 in transportation, 245 in telecommunications and broadcasting, 252 in medical and welfare services, 4 in atomic energy, 68 in management technology, 29 in education, 325 in administration, and 126 in other fields.

The group training courses conducted in 1974 are shown in Table 1.

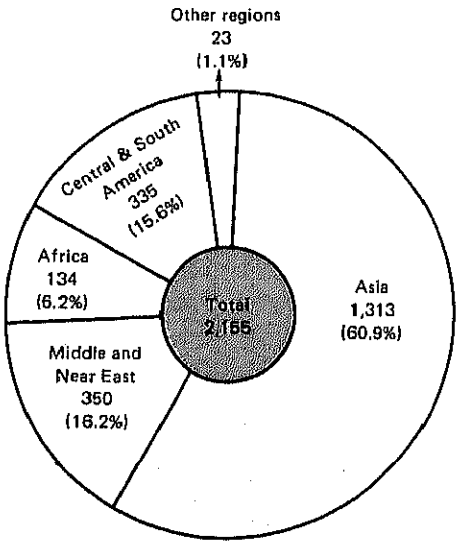


Fig. 1 Acceptance of Participants by Region (1974)

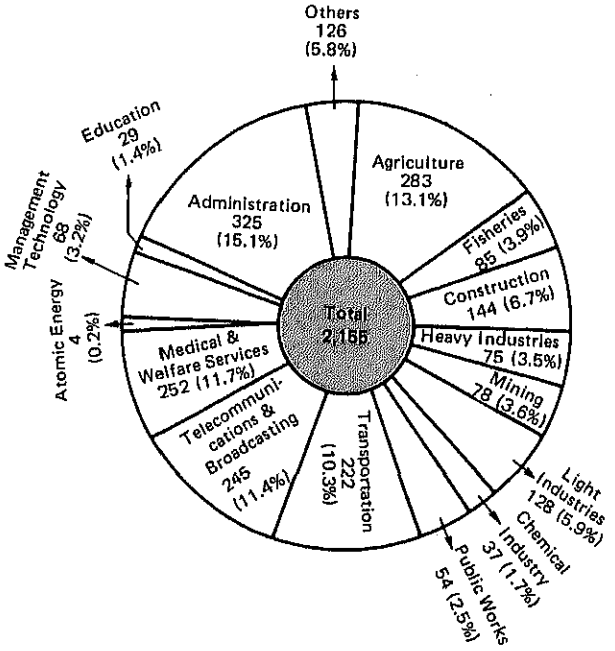
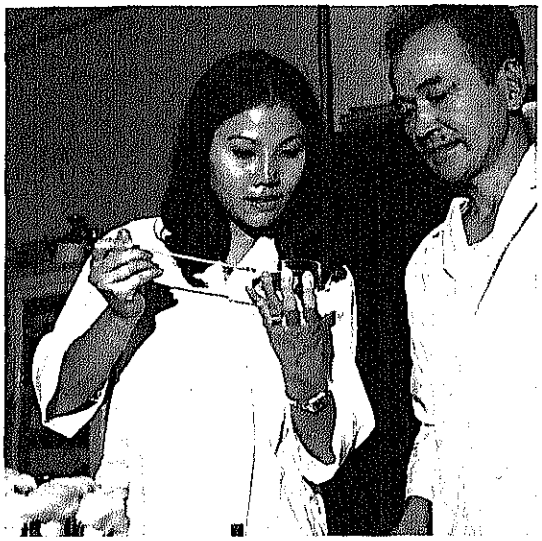
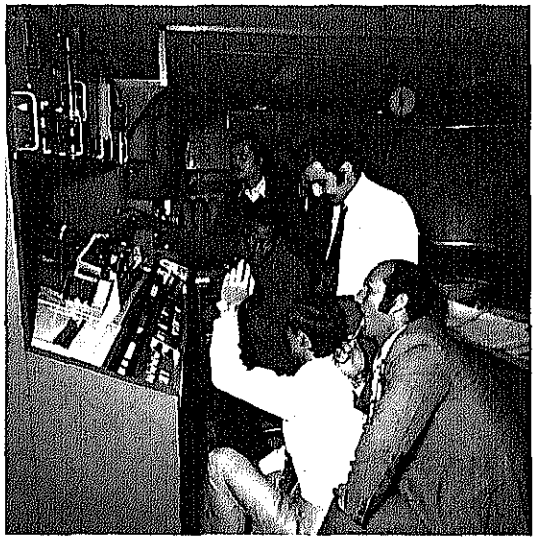


Fig. 2 Acceptance of Participants by Subject (1974)



The Thai Participant in Animal Health Research Course collecting a colony of Bacillus Tuberculosis cultured in a selective media for pure culture.



The Participants in TV Engineering course learning how to operate Video Tape Recorder at Japan Broadcasting Corporation.

Table 1 Group Training Courses Conducted in 1974

No.	Subjects of Courses	Duration (Month)
1	Administration of Criminal Justice	3
2	Automobile Service Engineering	6
3	Rice Cultivation and its Extension	9
4	Rice Production Mechanization	9
5	Vegetable Production and its Extension	9
6	Irrigation and Drainage	4
7	Foundry Engineering	6
8	Rice Cultivation Research	9
9	Agricultural Extension Service	3
10	Coins, Decoration Mfg., Metal Analysis and Precious Metal Refining	3.5
11	Coastal Fisheries Extension	8.5
12	Water Works Engineering	3
13	Supervisory Training (Seminar)	2
14	Early Gastric Caneer Detection	2

No.	Subjects of Courses	Duration (Month)
15	Animal Health	6
16	Artificial Insemination for Cattle (Liquid and Frozen Semen)	6
17	Marine Fisheries Research (1)	6
18	Freshwater Fish-Culture and Propagation Research	6
19	Solid Waste Processing and Disposal Engineering	2
20	Offshore Prospecting	7.5
21	Thermal-Electric Power Engineering	3
22	Hydro-Electric Power Engineering	3
23	Television Broadcasting Management	2
24	Hydrographic Service	6
25	Construction Machinery Engineering	3
26	Economic Development (Seminar)	1.5
27	Carrier Telephony Engineering	3
28	High Skilled Machinist	10
29	High Frequency Radio Engineering for Fixed Telegraph and Telephone Service	3
30	Seminar on Ports and Harbours	2
31	Family Planning Leaders in Asia (Seminar)	0.5
32	Forestry and Forest Products Research	5.5
33	Poultry Breeding	4.5
34	Agricultural Machinery Repair and Maintenance	6
35	Control of Rice Diseases and Insects	6
36	Fisheries Cooperatives	5
37	Tuberculosis Control	4
38	Mining Engineering	6
39	Vocational Training Instructors (Machinery, Electric, Electronics and Woodworking)	10
40	Radio Monitoring	2
41	Microbial Diseases	10
42	Ceramic Glaze and Decoration	9
43	Business Feasibility Study & Management Practice	5
44	Tourism (A)	1.5
45	Geodesy	6
46	Diesel Railway Rolling Stock Engineering	3.5
47	Telephone Outside Plant Engineering	3
48	Educational Television Programme	3
49	Television Engineering	4

No.	Subjects of Courses	Duration (Month)
50	Maintenance and Improvement Engineering of Permanent Ways	3
51	Prevention and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency (Retraining)	1
52	Agricultural Land and Water Resources Development	2
53	Marine Environment	1.5
54	Shipping Business	1.5
55	River Engineering	4
56	Refractory Engineering	8
57	Offset Printing	4
58	Groundwater Resources Development	4.5
59	Microwave Communication Engineering (1)	3
60	Radio Broadcasting Techniques	2
61	Electric Power Business Management	2
62	Electric Power Distribution Engineering	2.5
63	Port and Harbour Engineering	4
64	Seminar on Prevention of Narcotic Offenses	1
65	Rice Processing	3
66	Industrial Design	3
	Irrigation and Drainage	4
67	Navigation Aids	2
68	Seismology and Earthquake Engineering	12
69	Water Pollution Control and Sewerage Works Engineering	3
70	Fire Service Administration	2
71	Geothermal Energy	2.5
72	Seminar on Information, Education & Communication in Family Planning	1
73	Telex Communication Engineering	3
74	Ceramic Engineering	12
75	Statistics (General Course)	10
76	Electronics	4
77	Glass Technology	5.5
78	Microwave Communication Engineering (2)	3
79	Direct Taxation	1.5
80	Indirect Taxation	1.5
81	Agricultural Statistics	2.5
82	Agricultural Cooperatives	3
83	Marine Fisheries Research (2)	6
84	Satellite Communication Engineering (1)	3

No.	Subjects of Courses	Duration (Month)
85	Prevention and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency	2.5
86	Local Government	3
87	Development Economists	6
88	Meteorology	4
89	Customs Technics	2
90	Vocational Training (Seminar)	2
91	Computer Technology	2.5
92	Serodiagnosis of Syphilis	1.5
93	Smaller Enterprise Development (Seminar)	3
94	Tropical Disease Control	6
95	Tax Seminar for Asian Countries (Senior Class Tax Officials)	1
96	Plastic Technics	6
97	Railway Electrification and High Speed Operation	2
98	Aerodrome (Seminar)	1
99	Road Construction (Seminar)	1
100	Seminar on Logistic Aspects for Family Planning	0.5
101	Trade Promotion	2
102	Tourism (B)	1.5
103	Shipbuilding and Repair (A)	22
104	City Planning	2
105	Traffic Police Administration	1.5
106	Seminar on Industrial Safety and Health	1
107	Welding Engineering	5
108	Textile Engineering (Weaving)	7
109	Clinical Oncology	6
110	Chest Surgery	5
111	Toll Telephone Networks Planning & Designing	3
112	Administration for Seamen's Education	1.5
113	Physical Oceanographic Survey	4
114	Telecommunications (Seminar)	0.5
115	Broadcasting Management (Seminar)	0.5
116	Seminar on Health & Biological Aspects in Family Planning	1
117	Smaller Enterprise Management	3
118	Wood Industry Machinery Engineering	3
119	Metal Processing	12
120	Satellite Communication Engineering (2)	3

No.	Subjects of Courses	Duration (Month)
121	International Telegraph and Telephone Traffic	3
122	Industrial Standardization and Quality Control	3
123	X-ray Techniques	5
124	National Government Administration	4
125	Leather Tanning Techniques	7
126	Metrology & Measurement Standards	2
127	Telephone Exchange Engineering	3
128	Prevention and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency (Seminar)	1.5
129	Bridge Engineering	2.5
130	Public Administration Officers on Women's Problems (Seminar)	1
131	Environmental Executives' Seminar	1
132	Special Seminar in Family Planning	1
133	Postal Executives (Seminar)	1
134	Railway Signal and Communication	4
135	Telecommunications (Seminar)	0.5

3. Training in Third Party Countries

Training in Third party countries was instituted in the belief that if suitable institutes capable of providing effective training are available in any Third party country, it is desirable to conduct training in such a country provided that its natural, social and cultural conditions are similar to those of the participants' countries.

Under this plan, Japan conducts training courses in collaboration with the host country, providing the participants with travelling expenses, both overseas and domestic, living expenses, outfitting expenses, insurance premiums, and all other miscellaneous expenses incidental to the training.

The training in Third party country is a new type of technical training introduced with the establishment of the Agency.

Operation of this plan was initiated by the conclusion of an agreement between Thai and Japanese governments under which 4 Laotian participants were trained from mid-March to mid-September of 1975 at Korat Central Sericultural Research and Training Centre to which Japan is extending technical assistance.

4. Services Associated with Training Programmes

(1) Orientation

In order to enable the participants to receive satisfactory training and enjoy a comfortable life in Japan and to deepen their understanding about Japan, they are given a one-week general orientation on their training and daily life as well as fundamental knowledges about Japan. In 1974, such orientations were given 27 times.

(2) Japanese Language Courses

Two kinds of Japanese language courses were organized. They were extra-curriculum optional courses and concentrated training

courses.

(3) Health and Welfare Services

In order for the participants to be able to enjoy good health and a comfortable life in Japan and attain their training objectives, they were offered such services as medical care and recreation, and accident insurance services. The recreation services included the goodwill parties, bus tours, theatre going, sports meetings, etc. which were arranged and organized by the Agency's Tokyo International Centre and other international training centres.

(4) Aftercare Services for Returned Participants

a) Technical Follow-up Service

As a link of the aftercare services for the returned participants, technical follow-up service was provided by the instructors of the training institutes who were sent abroad to visit the organizations for which the participants work in order to assess the effect of training in Japan and to provide technical guidance which meets the actual needs of the developing countries.

In 1974, 4 technical follow-up teams were dispatched to Southeast Asian countries.

b) Fostering of Alumni Associations

The Agency provided assistance to help foster the activities of the alumni associations established and operated by the returned participants in their respective countries.

c) Supply of Equipment

In order to enable the returned participants to fully exhibit their technical capabilities in their home countries, the Agency supplied necessary equipment to the organizations with which they are affiliated.

In 1974, such assistance in equipment supply numbered 6 cases for 5 countries.

d) Supply of Periodical Literature

For the purpose of upgrading the technical level of the returned participants, they were furnished with English periodicals covering agriculture and forestry, mining and manufacturing industry, and other fields, in accordance with their specialized fields.

e) Publication and distribution of "The Kenshu-In (Participants)"

This magazine was published and distributed among the returned participants to strengthen their bonds with the Agency and promote mutual communication. In 1974, it was sent to a total of 9,500 returned participants who had been accepted until the preceding year.

SECTION 2 EXPERT DISPATCH PROGRAMME

1. Outline

The expert dispatch programme constitutes the most typical pattern of Japan's technical cooperation activity together with the training programme for overseas participants, and has been in operation since Japan joined Colombo Plan.

Japanese experts sent abroad by Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency totalled 9,400 up to the establishment of Japan International Cooperation Agency, including those dispatched for participation in various cooperation projects under the Agency's other programmes (e.g., development survey programmes, overseas technical cooperation centre programme, medical cooperation programme, agricultural cooperation programme and so forth).

The experts sent under this programme are assigned specifically to the task of assisting in the planning of development programmes, surveys or research or providing technical guidance and advice at the government organizations, research and experiment institutes, universities and training institutes of the recipient countries.

2. Achievements in 1974

A total of 309 experts were newly dispatched abroad to add to the 312 experts who were continuously in overseas service from the preceding year.

The number of newly dispatched experts dropped slightly as against a total of 346 for the preceding year. This was due partly to the change in the political situation in Indochina which resulted in a decrease of experts and partly to a decline in requests for technical experts by West Asian countries, especially India and Pakistan. Certain countries such as Singapore and Thailand, which have exerted strenuous efforts to strengthen their technical capabilities on the strength of the assistance rendered by advanced countries, can now stand on their own feet in some specific development fields. As a consequence, quality rather than quantity is given greater weight in their request for the services of Japanese technical experts.

Nevertheless, the demand for the dispatch of experts on the inter-governmental basis from countries in the Middle and Near East, Africa and Central and South America,

A Japanese expert demonstrating the method of plane-table survey for instructors at Agricultural Extension Training Institute (Bangladesh).

which had been on a rather low level over the past years, continued to show a steady upward trend, with 10 experts sent to Saudi Arabia, 16 to Kenya, 13 to Tanzania, 17 to Zaire, 24 to Peru, 22 to Brazil and 11 to Chile.

Besides sending experts to these developing countries, the Agency dispatched a total of 36 experts to various international organizations.

Seen sector-wise, although those specialized in agriculture, forestry and fisheries recorded, as previously, a high percentage of 21.7 of all the newly dispatched experts, the infrastructural improvement sectors combined ranked highest with 54.7%, of which 13.3% was accounted for by public works, 12.9% by construction, 10.7% by heavy industries, 10% by telecommunications, and 7.8% by others. This tendency has been observed since the early 1970's partly because the Agency's amplified project-based cooperation has resulted in the relative decline of the demand for the services of individual experts in the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sector. The dominant reason, however, was that many developing countries began to give precedence to the improvement of infrastructures such as ports and harbours, electric power facilities, roads, and telecommunications in an attempt to accelerate the pace of their economic development in parallel with the promotion of various projects such as increasing food production, etc.

The breakdown of 309 newly dispatched experts by region and sector is shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The following notable facts characterized the expert dispatch programme in 1974.

1) Consistent increase in the number of long-term experts who renewed their contracts (272 out of the 312 experts, or 87%).
2) Sharp increase in the number of experts dispatched on a short-term basis (222 out of the 309 experts, or 72%).

The countries where more than 10 experts are stationed on a long-term basis are: Indonesia (42), Korea (16), Kenya (10), Zaire (10), Brazil (11) and Peru (10). The countries where more than 10 experts are in short-term service are: Indonesia (40), Korea (18), Nepal (14), Pakistan (11) and Peru (11).

The increase in the number of long-term experts is attributable to the fact that experts have come to be sent continuously for cooperation in long-term projects such as, marine transportation, water resources and housing development in Indonesia.

The increase in the number of short-term experts, on the other hand, is indicative of the fact, as can be deduced from their sector-wise assignment (39 for agriculture, forestry and fisheries, 29 for construction, 34 for public works, and 29 for telecommunications), that the demand for the experts capable of providing advice and other consulting services in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector and infrastructural improvement sector which are both indispensable for the development programmes formulated by the recipient countries is growing.

In many cases, short-term experts are requested to provide in a short time advice and guidance for the development programmes mapped out by the governments of recipient countries, and provision of such advice and guidance often leads to Japan's cooperation in various development projects that follow.

The Agency is therefore planning to meet the demands of recipient countries more promptly in future by utilizing advantages of both long-term and short-term experts.

Region-wise, the cooperation under the expert dispatch programme has been on the same level or gradually declined in the Colombo Plan region, but it has been steadily intensified, as described already in the Middle and Near East, Africa, and Central and South America.

Dispatch of experts to international organizations, conducted under multilateral agreements unlike the bilateral ones adopted for the Colombo Plan and other plans, is intended to offer cooperation for socio-economic development in regions covered by UN Economic and Social Commission in Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and other organizations. At the outset of extending cooperation to international organizations, the experts were chiefly sent to ESCAP, but they are now dispatched to many other international organizations such as the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the UN Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the African Development Bank (AFDB) and The Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center, etc. Thus, the program to dispatch experts to international organizations has become established as a new and important type of cooperation, and is expected to be intensified and amplified in future.

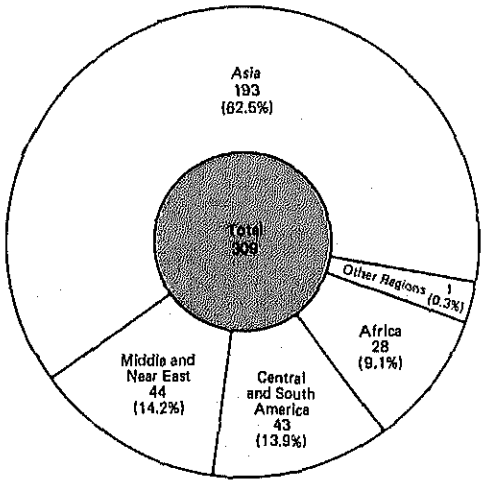
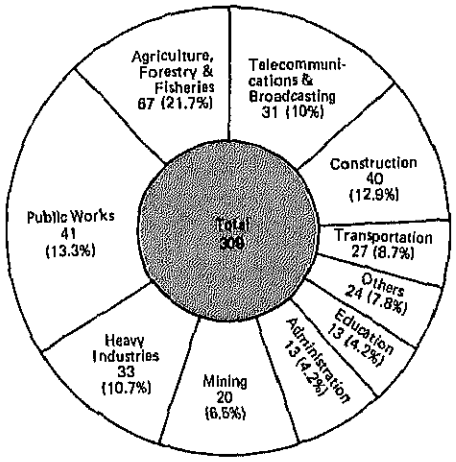


Fig. 1 Dispatch of Experts by Region (1974)



Notes: Others include management technology, welfare services, light and chemical industries, and atomic energy.

Fig. 2 Dispatch of Experts by Sector (1974)

SECTION 3 EQUIPMENT SUPPLY PROGRAMME

1. Outline

The Agency supplies equipment to developing countries for various cooperation projects. The equipment supply programme dealt with in this section is designed to supply equipment necessary for the activities of the returned participants and Japanese experts in those developing countries which suffer from the shortage of such equipment. It is implemented as a means of transfer of technology in the form of a systematic combination of personnel and equipment.

Equipment supply under this programme is strongly requested by those developing countries which cannot afford the equipment, and it is often the case that the equipment supplied to such countries are found very useful and fully utilized.

More than 10 years having elapsed since its institution, the programme has gained due recognition of both the recipient countries and Japan. Up to 1974, 1,471 million yen worth of equipment have been supplied to different countries on 290 occasions.

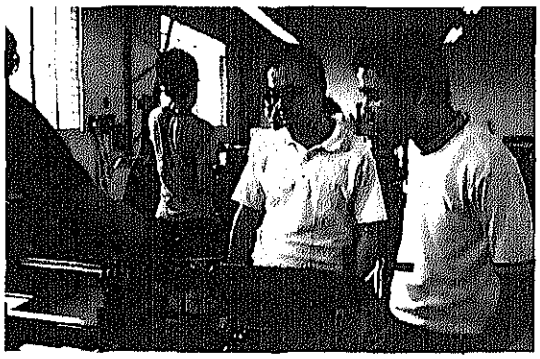
2. Achievements in 1974

During 1974, 310 million yen worth equipment was supplied to a total of 28 cases, of which Colombo Plan region registered 18 cases amounting to 191 million yen (61.6%), Middle and Near East and Africa 5 cases with 60 million yen (19.3%), and Central and South America 5 cases with 59 million yen (19.1%). Seen by purpose, the follow-up activities of Japanese experts accounted for 16 cases which amounted to 166 million yen (53.7%), aftercare services for returned participants for 6 cases with 46 million yen (14.9%), medical cooperation for 5 cases with 95 million yen (30.5%), and others for 1 case with 3 million yen (0.9%).

SECTION 4 OVERSEAS TECHNICAL COOPERATION CENTRE PROGRAMME

1. Outline

Cooperation under this programme is generally offered on the basis of agreements between the governments of the recipient countries and Japan concerning the establishment and operation of Centres. In certain cases, it is offered in accordance with a Record of Discussions agreed upon for implementation of a specific project and signed by the competent authorities of both countries. In general the Japanese government supplies the equipment and materials necessary for the establishment and operation of the Centre, dispatches experts and undertakes the training of their counterparts in Japan, whereas the government of the recipient country is required to secure the site and building of the Centre, provide the services of counterpart personnel, and defray the Centre's operational expenses.



A Japanese expert giving guidance to the trainees at Technological and Development Center for Cottage and Small-Scale Industries (Philippines)

Under this programme, cooperation is offered in diverse fields such as telecommunications and broadcasting, road construction, small scale industries, animal husbandry, vocational training, etc. In 1974, the programme covered a total of 24 Centres, of which 19 were operated under agreements or Record of Discussions including those extended after termination of the cooperation period, and 5 were in the stage of preliminary survey or planning.

Cooperation under this programme, which is offered with a view to training and upbringing local engineers and workers whose services are required for socio-economic improvement of developing countries, can be broadly classified as follows.

1) Cooperation in the upbringing of middle-class engineers and leaders.
2) Cooperation in research development as well as in pilot and experimental schemes.
3) Cooperation in the development and improvement of production techniques.
4) Cooperation in regional development.
5) Cooperation in vocational education.

The scope of cooperation offered by the operation of a Centre is not always limited to the above. There are many cases where a Centre is operated for diverse purposes.

2. Achievements in 1974

In 1974, the programme covered a total

of 24 Centres including those still in the planning stage. Specifically, the cooperation so far offered to the existing Centres was augmented by 2 new cooperation projects, Sri Lanka Fisheries Training Institute and The Riyadh Electronics Technical Institute, Saudi Arabia. For the operation of the former, the Agency sent experts, procured and delivered equipment and materials, and received counterparts for training in Japan. For the latter which is scheduled to be inaugurated in 1977, the Agency recommended competent designers and dispatched personnel for determination of the building layout and curriculums. Further, 40 counterparts from different Centres were received in Japan for training, and preliminary survey teams were sent to study the possibility of cooperating in the operation of Shoubra Maintenance Vocational Training Centre (Arab Republic of Egypt), National Youth Service Advanced Engineering Training Centre (Kenya) and The Iraq Training Centre for Electrical and Electronic Industries (Iraq).

Vocational Training Institute in Uganda was handed over to the Uganda government in 1974 upon expiration of the agreement for cooperation in the Institute's operation.

Present Situations of Overseas Technical Cooperation Centres

(March 31, 1975)

Centre	Scope of Cooperation
I. Centres under continued cooperation	
1. Centres operated under agreements	
(1) La Escuela de Capacitación en Comunicaciones Eléctricas, Mexico.	Carrier, microwave, telephone network, telegraph, and telecommunications.
(2) Technical Cooperation Centre for Road Construction and Training at Surat Thani, Thailand.	Civil engineering, machinery, pavement work, and construction techniques.
(3) Iran Telecommunication Research Centre	Telecommunications, telephone, microwave, carrier, telegraph, and radio wave control.
(4) Vocational Training Institute, Uganda	Machining, welding, plate work, mechanical finishing, electrolytic finishing, and automobile maintenance and repair.
(5) The Marine Engineering Training Project, Malaysia	Marine engineering, and marine engine.
(6) The Sulawesi Industrial Vocational Training Centre, Indonesia	Metal working, electricity, wood processing, construction, and automobile maintenance and repair.
2. Centres operated under Records of Discussions	
(1) The Poultry Disease Control Centre, Syria	Diagnosis, preventive measures, surveys and extension activities for control of poultry diseases.

Centre	Scope of Cooperation
(2) Istanbul Fisheries and Water Products Vocational High School, Turkey	Fisheries education, propagation techniques, and fishing methods.
(3) MARA Vocational Training Institute, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Electrical engineering and electronics.
(4) Training Centre for Small Scale Industries, Iran	Electric engineering, electronics, road construction, and machine maintenance and repair.
3. Centres operated after expiration of the term of agreements or records of discussions	
(1) King Mongkut's Institute of Technology, Thailand	Microwave, wire communication equipment, computers, control engineering, radio engineering, transmission engineering, broadcasting engineering, and electronic circuit design.
(2) Pakistan Telecommunication Research Centre, Pakistan	Microwave, carrier, telephone exchange, telegraphy, and electric power.
(3) Kyung-Puk Institute of Technology, Korea	Automobile maintenance, and electronics engineering.
(4) Technological and Development Centre for Collage and Small-Scale Industries, the Philippines	Forging, bamboo and rattan handicraft, ceramics, fibre processing, wood processing, and management technology.
(5) Technical Training Centre for Textile Industries, Brazil	Dyeing, finishing, and weaving.
(6) Training and Research Centre for Small-Scale Industries, Kenya	Forging, wood processing, metal working, and electrical engineering.
(7) The Fishery Research and Education Programme, Indonesia	Fisheries economy, distribution, and marine products processing.
II. New Centres	
1. Centres operated under agreements	
Sri Lanka Fisheries Training Institute	Fisheries in general, marine engine, and fishing techniques.
2. Centres operated under Records of Discussions	
The Riyadh Electronics Technical Institute, Saudi Arabia	Radio, TV, telecommunications, and electronic measurement.
3. Centres under planning or investigation	
(1) Shoubra Maintenance Vocational Training Centre, Arab Republic of Egypt	

Centre	Scope of Cooperation
(2) The Advanced Vocational Training Centre, Kenya	
(3) The Iraq Training Centre for Electrical and Electronic Industries	
(4) Peru Fish Processing Centre	
(5) Japanese-Korean Daejeon Vocational Training Institute, Korea	Welding, electric engineering, mechanical finishing, and electronics engineering. (Pending)

A brief description is given below on Japan's cooperation in the operation of Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC) which was established in December 1967 with the view to promoting the fisheries development in Southeast Asia. 7 years having passed since its organization, SEAFDEC now has 3 departments; Training Department located in Thailand, Research Department in Singapore, and Aquaculture Department in the Philippines which started its activities in 1973.

It is operated in accordance with the agreement concluded for its establishment as well as with the operational policies adopted at the meeting of the Council held once a year. The 3 departments have performed the functions outlined below over the past years.

1) Training Department

This department is engaged mainly in the training of engineers and technicians in fisheries and studies of fishing techniques and fishing gear. Besides lectures given on land, the training is offered aboard a training vessel "PAKNAM" with the emphasis on developing practical skills in handling fishing gear, engines and navigation equipment and instruments.

2) Research Department

The development of fishing grounds, the survey of marine resources and oceanographic observation are the main tasks of this department. Investigation is focused on the development of new fishing grounds through experimental operations carried out by "CHANGI", a fisheries research vessel.

3) Aquaculture Department

This department is engaged in the researches of fish and shellfish culture centering on shrimp, the training of fisheries experts, and the dissemination of information and knowledge in the field of aquaculture.

Japan has played a leading role in promoting the operation of SEAFDEC since its establishment. In 1974, the Agency contributed to the operation of SEAFDEC by providing the following assistance.

1) Dispatch of Experts
   a) Training Department
      8 experts in office.
   b) Research Department
      8 experts including 2 relief members in office.
   c) Aquaculture Department
      6 experts including 4 newly dispatched members in office.
2) Training of Participants
   a) Aquaculture Department
      2 counterparts received for 3-month training in Japan.
   b) Training Department
      17 trainees received for 2-week

training in Japan.

3) Procurement and Delivery of Equipment

The Agency procured and delivered 176 kinds of equipment including air compressor, sand and silt separator, water sampler, current meter, stereomicroscope, pump, water filter, blood counter, universal projector, etc., to the Aquaculture Department with the funds contributed by Japan to SEAFDEC.

SECTION 5 DEVELOPMENT SURVEY PROGRAMME

1. Outline

By the term "development survey" is meant all such activities as "formation of survey teams composed of experts and their dispatch to the developing countries to conduct field surveys for public development projects in such countries, and preparation of survey reports and detailed designs to contribute to the promotion of such development projects".

Promotion of comprehensive regional development projects and public development projects bears closely upon the socio-economic development of developing countries, and it has often been the case that the Japanese government is requested by these countries to cooperate in the planning of such regional development projects or individual development projects. To meet such requests, the Agency conducts development surveys as part of Japan's government-sponsored technical cooperation.

The phase and purpose of the surveys vary largely according to the nature and objectives of the projects for which assistance are requested by the recipient country. Specifically, the development surveys can be broadly classified as follows.

a) "Reconnaissance surveys", "preliminary surveys" and "basic surveys" which are carried out to map out the master plan of the project and chart its course or to pass judgement as to whether it is desirable to proceed to the next stage of the survey, i.e., feasibility survey.

b) "Feasibility survey" which is conducted to establish plans for constructing the required facilities and for operation of the project, and to provide comments and recommendations on project feasibility from economic and technical viewpoints.

c) "Survey for detailed design" which aimed at providing various data, detailed drawings, specifications, etc. required for commencement of the construction work under the project.

The surveys classified above are explained in detail below according to project phasing.

(1) Survey for Preparation of Master Plan

In recent years, development projects have become increasingly larger in scale and many of them are intended for comprehensive regional development. Further, it is often the case that a single development project embraces a number of related-projects in the same development sector. Surveys for such projects should start with the preparation of a comprehensive and basic project plan usually called the Master Plan, which provides the basic data for socio-economic development strategy.

(2) Survey for Preparation of Maps and Charts

The survey is aimed at preparation of the

fundamental topographical maps for national land development which serve as basic and essential data for planning development projects. In many developing countries, planning of development projects in various fields is hindered by the absence of fundamental maps. Surveys for preparation of maps and charts therefore play a very important role in the planning of various development programmes.

(3) Pre-feasibility Survey

The survey comprises the project finding survey and the preliminary survey.

The project finding survey, intended for positive selection and screening of promising projects, is conducted to study the background of the development cooperation request, the importance of the candidate projects in the whole socio-economic development plan, the relationship between the candidate projects and the related projects which are already in progress or planning, and possible linkage with necessary financial cooperation.

The preliminary survey, on the other hand, is conducted to assure that the full-scale feasibility survey for the cooperation project is carried out effectively, and covers such activities as the collection of fundamental data by field surveys in the project area and discussions with the competent authorities of the recipient country regarding the scope of the feasibility survey.

(4) Feasibility Survey

The feasibility survey constitutes the nucleus of all development surveys. It is carried out to study technical and economic feasibility of each development project, make recommendations on its implementation, and prepare the feasibility report for the government of the recipient country.

In this survey, the comprehensive technical knowledge related to the project and Japan's high level of technology are fully utilized. The feasibility survey requires a longer period of time than any other development survey and consequently makes it possible to transfer the project-related technical knowledges to the recipient country during the surveys. In this connection, it is a valued means of technical cooperation.

(5) Survey Directly Related to Financial Cooperation

The survey differs from the aforementioned surveys in that it is conducted in direct relation to and for the promotion of yen credit and other financial cooperation. It is expected that surveys of this type will increase in the coming years.

(6) Survey for Detailed Design

Preparation of the detailed design is aimed at providing various data, detailed drawings, specifications, etc. which are required for commencement of the construction works during the project planned. Since precision is demanded for the preparation of a detailed project design and other related works, this survey usually entails a great deal of expense and time. Nevertheless, there has been growing demand for Japan's cooperation in such surveys.

(7) Basic Survey for Resources Development Cooperation

The basic survey for resources development cooperation, which has been conducted since 1970, is intended to investigate the availability and distribution of mineral resources by geological surveys, bio-prospecting, boring surveys, etc. In many of the developing countries, surveys for resources development are retarded due to the shortages of equipment, engineers and funds.

Surveys for resources development cooperation provide such countries with basic data for development of their natural resources.

(8) Survey for Aftercare Services

While development surveys are conducted according to different projects phases, it is occasionally necessary to provide further explanation on survey reports after their completion or to reexamine the projects after the lapse of several years. The survey for aftercare services is conducted in such cases.

Fig. 1 shows the total number of development surveys conducted from 1962 to 1974 and sector-wise percentage.

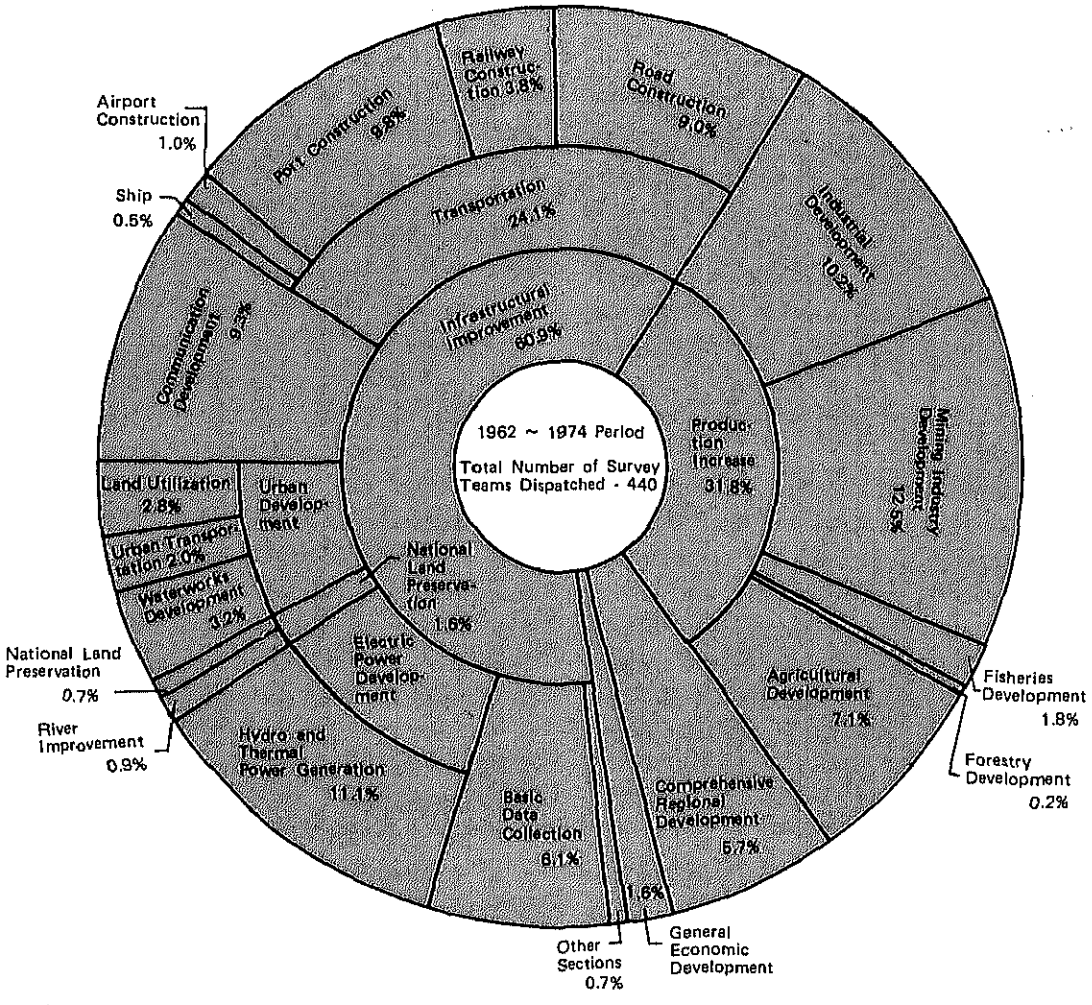


Fig. 1 Achievements of surveys by sector

2. Achievement in 1974

In 1974, development surveys were conducted for a total of 97 projects, of which 66 were covered by Japanese survey teams dispatched abroad.

The survey activities conducted in 1974 are outlined below for each project.

Survey Activities in 1974

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Bangladesh	Survey for Jamuna River Bridge Construction Project	The feasibility study started in 1973 for this project covered river survey, ground and geological surveys and regional economic surveys. In 1974, feasibility surveys were carried out continuously from 1973 and an interim report incorporating findings was prepared.
	Survey for Central Agricultural Extension Centre Construction Project	The project aims at constructing Central Agricultural Extension Centre which is to promote agricultural extension through improvement of organizations and system for extension activities. To implement this project, a survey for construction design was conducted, which comprised 1) site planning of the Centre, 2) survey of agricultural infrastructure, and 3) survey of construction cost and availability of labour force and construction materials.
Burma	Survey for Irrawaddy River Bridge Construction Project	Despite an abundance of mineral and forest resources, the West Bank Area of Burma remains undeveloped because it is severed from the East Bank Area on account of the absence of transportation means. Therefore, a bridge will be constructed on the Irrawaddy at the site near Prome city, the centre of the mid-stream basin of the river, to link both areas and promote the development of the West Bank Area. In 1974, regional economic surveys, soil surveys and boring surveys were carried out as part of the field survey.
	Survey for Monywa Area Resources Development Cooperation Project	A basic survey including boring work was conducted to study the possibility of developing Monywa mine. The survey area is situated about 134 km to the west of Mandalay city, located in the central part of the country.
Indonesia	Survey for Jakarta City Telephone Network Planning Project	Jakarta is a mammoth city with a population of about 4,700 thousand but its telephone network needs improvement. Therefore, it is planned to study tentative improvement measures and formulate a long-term expansion plan and an annual installation plan. The field survey in 1974, continued from the

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Indonesia (Cont'd)		previous year, included demand forecasting, traffic forecasting, preparation of the rough design of service stations to be operated in 1975 and 1976, forming long-term installation plan and the Second Five Year Development Plan.
	Survey for Solo River Basin Development Project	In 1973, a survey for the formulation of the master plan for the Solo River Basin Development Project was conducted. In 1974, an aftercare survey for this project, consisting of the preparation of topographic maps and provision of guidance in boring works, was conducted.
	Survey for Wonogiri Dam Construction Project	The master plan of the Solo River Basin Development Project contained recommendations for construction of multipurpose dams and implementation of a number of river improvement projects. The Indonesian government gave top priority to the Wonogiri Multi-purpose Dam Construction Project which aims at flood control, power generation and irrigation, and Japan undertakes to conduct a feasibility survey for this project. In 1974, a field survey was carried out and an interim report was prepared and presented to the competent authority.
	Survey for National Archeological Parks Development Project in Central Java, Indonesia	Central Java embraces many natural resources for the tourist industry such as the Borbudur, the great Indonesian monuments of Buddhism, ruins of Brahmanic temples at Prambanan and Dieng plateau, Mt. Merapi which is a well-known volcano, and abounds in cultural and artistic assets of great value. The project aims at developing the tourist industry by promoting systematic and planned development of these precious assets of high historic and cultural value in harmony with the regional development of Central Java. In 1974, a field survey was conducted as part of the feasibility survey for this project.
	Survey for Water Resources Development Project in South Sulawesi Province	In 1973, a preliminary survey was conducted to lay a fundamental plan for the development of the Lake Tempe area, South Sulawesi, to find the most promising project which can be implemented at the earliest date, and to study the possibility of providing agricultural development cooperation. The findings of the survey were compiled into a report. In 1974, an explanation was given to the Indo-

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Indonesia (Cont'd)		nesian government on the said report as a follow-up activity of the survey.
	Survey for Topographic Mapping Project of the Barito River Basin	The project aims at mapping a part of the basin of the Barito river which flows through Central Kalimantan and South Kalimantan. For this purpose, aerial photographing, control point survey, field reconnaissance, aerometry, plotting, field supplementary surveying, scribing and printing were performed during the period from 1971 to 1973. In June 1974, the printed maps were submitted to the competent authority with an explanation.
	Survey for East Java Regional Project	The survey for this project is intended to form a development plan for East Java province which has a high population density. To take advantage of East Java's high development potential, a number of individual projects are planned with cooperation from Japan, the United States, Canada and the World Bank, but it is now strongly felt that all these projects should be combined into a single comprehensive development project. The objective of the survey is therefore to form a plan for such a comprehensive development project. In 1974, discussions were held with the competent authorities as to how the survey should be carried out in the coming years.
	Survey for Irrigation Improvement Project in Way Rarem/ Abung Area	In 1974, a pre-feasibility survey was conducted in the whole project area (Way Rarem/Abung area). On the strength of this pre-feasibility survey, a feasibility survey will be carried out in the southern area (approx. 35,000 ha) where the irrigation can be started earlier than in other parts of the project area. In 1974, 1/10,000 topographic maps required for the project implementation was prepared on the basis of the existing aero-photographs and by ground control survey and in addition, general preparatory works relating to hydrology, geology and route alignment were performed for smooth execution of the feasibility survey in the next stage. Further, inspection was conducted on the topographic map of the said southern area which had been prepared by the Indonesian government.
	Survey for Synthetic Fibre Material Industry Development Project	The project aims at the establishment of the synthetic fibre monomer industry in Indonesia. In 1973, a survey was conducted to formulate the

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Indonesia (Cont'd)		master plan and establish guidelines to be observed in carrying out various measures to promote the project, and the results of the survey were compiled into a report. In 1974, the report was submitted to the competent authority with an explanation.
	Survey for Petrochemical Industry Development Project	In order to promote this project, a field survey was carried out in 1973 with its findings compiled into a report. The objectives of the survey were to make a master plan, and to establish guidelines for the project, to form plans for the promotion of the plastic, rubber and detergent industries, and to study the value of the petro-chemical industry to the national economy. In 1974, the survey report was submitted to the Indonesian government with explanation.
	Survey for City Gas Supply Improvement Project	A field survey was conducted for economic and technical studies required for the repair and improvement of the city gas supply network and to collect basic data necessary for the preparation of the master plan.
	Survey for Sadang Hydro-power Generation Development Project	The project aims at comprehensive hydro-power development in the Sadang river basin extending about 150 km to the north of Ujung Pandang city, Sulawesi, as well as in the basins of its 2 tributaries, the Mamasa and the Matallo. In addition to the careful review of the project, a pre-feasibility survey was conducted for selection of the most optimal plan whose early implementation can be justified from economic and technical viewpoints.
	Survey for Kalimantan Resources Development Project	In 1974, negotiations began for conclusion of an agreement under which to provide cooperation in the basic survey for the project, and a field survey under the said agreement was also conducted.
Korea	Survey for Bug Pyeong Port Construction Project	The project aims at the development of Pokpyong port on the east coast of South Korea and constitutes part of the country's endeavours at improving her port facilities and augmenting her marine transportation capacities. All surveys for the project including the feasibility survey were completed in 1974.

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Pakistan	Survey for Port Muhammad-Bin-Qasim Project	Under the project a new port will be constructed in Bunder Qasim area. In 1974, an interim report on the master plan for port construction was prepared and submitted to the competent authority.
	Survey for Karachi Suburban Railway Electrification Project	As part of the feasibility survey requested for this project which aims at the improvement of urban transport system in Karachi area by electrification of suburban railways, an analysis was made of a field survey conducted in 1974.
Philippines	Survey for Manila Mass (Railway) Transit Project	In the master plan for the urban transport development in the Greater Manila Region prepared on the basis of surveys conducted for 2 years from 1971 for the Greater Manila Region Urban Redevelopment Project, it was recommended that a feasibility survey be carried out at the earliest possible date on the construction of Subway Lines No. 1 ~ 5 and the improvement of the Philippine National Railways. In connection with the said recommendation, a preliminary survey was conducted and as a result, it was proposed that a feasibility survey be conducted on Subway Line No. 1 whose construction was given high priority.
	Survey for Manila Urban Transport Improvement Project	An aftercare survey was conducted for coordination between the master plan for the Greater Manila Region urban transport development and the basic plans of surveys for "Manila Mass Transit System Improvement Project" and "Manila R-10 Road Construction Project".
	Survey for Manila Subway (No. 1 route) Construction Project	For the construction of Subway Line No. 1 recommended as a result of the prefeasibility survey for the Manila Mass (Railway) Transit System Improvement Project, it was agreed that an economic and technical feasibility survey would be conducted, and a field survey was carried out on the basis of this agreement.
	Survey for Manila R-10 Road Construction Project	A feasibility survey was planned for the construction of radial road R-10 and adjacent loop roads C1 ~ C3 which was recommended in the master plan of Greater Manila Region Urban Transport Development Project. In 1974, the field survey was carried out and its results were compiled into a report.

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Philippines (Cont'd)	Survey for Cagayan Valley Area Comprehensive Development Project	The project aims at comprehensive development of Cagayan valley area. A survey was conducted to prepare a master plan for this project.
	Survey for Cagayan Valley Area Electrification Project	Surveys for electric power supply facilities, power transmission and substation construction plans, which constitute part of the Cagayan Valley Area Electrification and Irrigation Project, were conducted, with the following. a. Preparation of the basic plan for power generation, transmission and substation construction on the basis of the power demand forecasting for Cagayan valley area. b. Preparation of installation plan of power source and distribution facilities for irrigation purposes. c. Reexamination of the plans to construct power transmission and substation facilities in Cagayan valley area from economic and technical viewpoints. In 1974, the survey report was prepared and submitted to the Philippine government.
	Survey for Thermal Power Generation Development Project in Cebu Island	Field surveys and discussions with the competent authorities were conducted for Cebu Island Thermal Power Generation Project for the following purposes. a. Reexamination of the project for possible thermal power generation with coal. b. Survey of geological and operational conditions of existing coal mines for selection of the most suitable coal mine. In 1974, the survey report was prepared and submitted to the Philippine government.
	Survey for Medium and Small Scale Industry Development Project	For the purpose of promoting the development of medium and small scale industries in the Philippines, a field survey was conducted to grasp the existing state of such industries and the socio-economic problems entailed in their development as well as to establish the most efficient way to prompt their development.
	Survey for Petrochemical Industry Development Project	A master plan and guidelines for development of petro-chemical industry were established, and studies were made on the possibility of securing the market and raw materials. In addition, a feasibility survey was conducted for the construc-

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Philippines (Cont'd)		tion of a petroleum complex for olefine hydrocarbons production which is considered most promising in the Philippines.
	Survey for Resources Development Project in Northern Luzon Area	A geological survey and an aerial magnetic prospecting were conducted in the 10,000 km^2 project area to study the availability of mineral resources.
Thailand	Survey for Sea Berth Construction Project	A feasibility survey was conducted for the construction project of an oil refinery station including large tanker berthing facilities to be implemented in Sri Racha area, and its findings were compiled into a report.
	Survey for the Detailed Design of Bangkok Telephone Local Network Expansion Project	In 1974, a field survey was conducted continuously from the previous year for the implementation of a plan to construct a large-scale telephone network in the capital region of Bangkok and the design prepared on the basis of its findings was submitted to the Thai government together with the survey report.
	Survey for Water Pollution Control in Tarjeen and Mae Khlong Rivers	For the water pollution problem in Tarjeen and Mae Khlong rivers, a field survey was conducted in 1974 to study the existing state of the pollution control system and relevant data in Thailand.
	Survey for City Gas Supply Project in Capital Region	In relation to the plan to shift currently used fuels (LPG, charcoal, etc.) to gas, a feasibility survey was conducted to study it from technical and economic viewpoints in which the future gas demand was forecast and a supply plan was prepared.
	Survey for Furniture Industry Development Project	A field survey was conducted to study the background and existing conditions of the wooden furniture industry and improve its manufacturing techniques and design in order to develop it into one of Thai's export industries.
Vietnam	Survey for Railway Reconstruction Project	In 1973, a field survey was conducted to plan railway rehabilitation and estimate its cost. In September 1974, the survey report was submitted to the competent authority.
	Survey for Construction of Buildings of Agriculture Department, Can Tho University	For the purpose of collecting basic design data of the buildings of the Department of Agriculture, Can Tho University, analytical study was made on

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Vietnam (Cont'd)		geological data, power supply conditions, drainage system, quality of drinking water, etc., with observation of various buildings, construction sites, construction materials companies and factories conducted in Saigon and Can Tho in addition to interviews with the staffs of local construction companies. On the strength of this study, proposals were made with a rough cost estimation for implementing the master plan drafted by the Vietnamese government.
Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Vietnam, and Papua-New Guinea	Survey for Project Finding and Screening in Mining and Industry in Southeast Asian Countries	The third project finding and screening survey was conducted in 1974 continuously from 1973 for the following purposes. a. Study of the projects relevant to economic development, specially to the mining, industrial and energy development. b. Study of the survey plans of the relevant international organizations, and study of the fundamental approaches to the economic development in each country. c. Study of the request of each country for Japan's economic and technical cooperation. d. Study of the mining and industrial development projects of each country for which Japanese technical cooperation is requested. e. Follow-up activities on projects implemented the previous year. f. Selection and screening of projects for which Japan could offer assistance in 1974.
Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore	Hydrographic Survey for Malacca and Singapore Straits	In order to assure safety for large tankers navigating on Strait of Malacca, the traffic separation scheme was adopted at a meeting of IMCO (Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization) of U.N. held in December 1967, which was followed by the joint hydro-graphic survey of the strait by the 3 coastal countries concerned and Japan. The survey was started in 1969 with a preliminary survey by dividing the whole strait into 5 sections, and the first full-scale survey was conducted in 1970. In 1974, the fourth survey was conducted, whereby the survey of the whole strait was completed.

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Algeria	Survey for Amelioration Project of Communication Network	A supplementary field survey was carried out to study the economic and technical feasibility of the "Improvement and Expansion Project of a High Capacity Trunk Junction System which constitutes one of 3 basic improvement items incorporated in the Second Four Year Telecommunications Network Improvement Plan (1974 ~ 1977).
Egypt	Survey for Greater Cairo Water Supply Project	A preliminary survey was carried out to draw up the programme for Japan's cooperation in the early construction of water purification plants required for increasing Cairo's water supply capacity.
	Survey for Suez Canal Extension Project	The survey for this project was phased into 2 stages, and the field survey required for the first stage planning was conducted.
Turkey	Survey for East Region Resources Development Project	To study the availability of mineral resources in the project area which extends in the northeastern part of Turkey along the coast of the Black Sea, a geological survey including geochemical prospecting was conducted.
Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Egypt	Survey for Projects Selection for Mining and Industrial Development in Middle and Near East Countries	In order to assure that the surveys for mining, industrial and energy development, which constitute part of Japan's technical cooperation with Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Egypt, be carried out in an efficient manner, the objectives and particulars of the projects were studied, with an elucidation of the Japanese cooperation system given and selection of cooperation projects confirmed.
Kenya	Survey for National Broadcasting and Information Network Expansion Project	A pre-feasibility survey required for the feasibility survey for the National Broadcasting Network Expansion Project was conducted.
	Survey for Mapping Project in East Kenya	It was planned that the mapping work of approximately 20,000 km^2 area stretching on the west coast side of Lake Rudolf in the northwestern part of Kenya would be started in 1975. For this purpose, a field survey was conducted in the project area, and other activities such as data collection and discussions with the competent authorities were also carried out.
Liberia	Survey for Electric Power Development Project	A field survey was conducted to study power supply conditions, collect and analyze data of the general economic situation, and select recommendable sites for hydro-power generation development.

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Madagascar	Survey for Rogez Hydro-Power Generation Project	A field survey was conducted to make power-demand estimation for the Rogez Hydro-Power Generation Project which aimed at power generation taking advantage of Andekaleka site on the upstream of the Vohitra river. The economic feasibility study of ferro-chrome refinery development planned in conjunction with the power generation project was also conducted.
Morocco	Survey for Geological and Mineral Project	Negotiations for conclusion of a cooperation agreement and a preliminary field survey were conducted to carry out a field survey and study the availability of mineral resources in the Antiatlas area.
Nigeria	Survey for Synthetic Fibre Industry Development Project in Rivers Province	A feasibility survey was conducted to establish the master plan and guideline for developing synthetic fibre processing industry in Rivers province, with technical study also made on the possibility of producing raw synthetic fibre materials on a commercial basis.
Tanzania	Survey for Topographic Mapping Project of Musoma Area (Second Year Field Surveying)	The project is aimed at producing maps which are required as basic data for planning various development projects in the Musoma area of Mara province on the east bank side of Lake Victoria. In continuation of the control survey and aerial photography conducted in 1973, second order levelling, field surveying, boring, aerial surveys and plotting were performed in 1974.
	Survey for Kibit/Lindi Coastal Link Road Project	The survey for this project is intended to study the economic and technical feasibility of constructing the Nyamwage-Lindi section of the southern coastal road planned to link Dar es Salaam with Lindi, the centre of southern coastal region. In 1974, a reconnaissance investigation was conducted and the procurement and delivery of survey equipment was completed for planning and execution of the feasibility survey scheduled for 1975.
	Survey for Comprehensive Development Project in Kilimanjaro Area	A survey team composed of experts in regional economy, industrial location, agriculture, medium and small scale industries, the tourist industry, infrastructural improvement (transportation media and roads), financial policy, etc. was sent and a

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Tanzania (Cont'd)		plan for a comprehensive development in Kilimanjaro area was prepared on the basis of the team's findings.
	Survey for Medium and Small Scale Industry Development in Kilimanjaro Province	A survey was conducted for the establishment of the strategy, policy and programme for medium and small scale industry development which constitutes part of the Comprehensive Development Project in the Kilimanjaro Area.
Zaire	Survey for Trans-African Highway Project between Kisangani and Bangassou	The project is included in the construction plan for a new road with a total length of about 6,500 km between Mombasa in Kenya and Lagos in Nigeria. Japan conducted a feasibility survey for the construction of the approximately 740 km section of the said road between Kisangani and Bangassou in Zaire. In 1974, the second field survey comprising supplementary route surveying, survey of structures, study of construction criteria, traffic survey, etc. was carried out.
Liberia, Zaire, Ghana, Ivory Coast and Nigeria	Survey for Projects Selection for Mining and Industrial Development in West African Countries	For smooth execution of the surveys for mining and industrial development programmes, which constitute part of Japan's technical cooperation with West African countries, the survey was conducted to study objectives and particulars of the projects as well as to evaluate the importance of such projects in the economic development plan of each country, and selection of cooperation projects in future was also confirmed.
Bolivia	Survey for Road Project	Japan's cooperation in National Road Network Expansion Project (total length 3,000 km) was offered for the construction of 5 roads included in the Project, i.e., Road Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8 and 13. Specifically, an appraisal was given on Road Nos. 8 and 13 using the existing survey report, and a feasibility survey and inspection of construction machinery were carried out for Road Nos. 1, 2 and 6.
	Survey for Topographic Mapping Project of Chapare Area	For the development of various natural resources (forest resources, natural gas, mineral resources, etc.) and of agriculture in Chapare area of Cochabamba province and for the availability of maps to be used as basic data in the planning stage, a period of 4 years is required to complete the various works to be conducted for the map preparation, i.e., control point survey and installation of aerial photographic signals in the first year, aerial

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Bolivia (Cont'd)		photography in the second year, aerial triangulation and plotting in the third year, and supplementary field surveying, scribing and printing in the fourth year. In 1974, a preliminary survey was conducted.
	Survey for Zinc Refinery Construction Project	A survey was conducted for Zinc Refinery Construction Project from the economic and technical points of view regarding the current supply and future availability of raw material, selection of the optimal scale of plant operation and refining method, selection of the plan site, and utilization of sulfuric acid to be produced as a by-product.
Brazil	Survey for New Railway Construction Project	The Project aims at the construction of a 830 km long new railway line between Bellow Horizonte and São Paulo which constitutes the important part in the Second National Development Programme of the Five Year Railway Development Plan (1975 ~ 1979). A preliminary survey was conducted to study the outline of the Project, collect its background information, and chart the future course of technical cooperation in the Project.
Ecuador	Survey for Long-Term Electric Power Development Project	A survey was conducted to reexamine the project for Long-Term Electric Power Development (1973 ~ 1977) against the existing power demand-supply, and to form, from the economic and technical points of view, an optimal plan for developing power generation and transmission facilities which would constitute the mainstay of the national power supply system during the 10 year period up to 1984.
Guatemala	Survey for Port Construction Project	A feasibility survey was conducted in 1974 in continuation of the preliminary survey carried out in 1973 for the project which aims at the construction of a sea port capable of accommodating large ocean-going vessels.
Guyana	Survey for Fisheries Base Construction Project	A feasibility survey was conducted to study the possibility of successfully implementing the project to construct fisheries base with Japanese assistance.
Paraguay	Survey for Road Project	Appraisal was made on the feasibility survey report on the road pavement project covering a distance of 42.5 km between Carapegua and Colmena.

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Peru	Survey for Television Network Expansion Project	A feasibility survey was carried out in Cajamarca and 5 other places for TV broadcasting network expansion, and an explanation was given on the report which was prepared on the basis of the first survey conducted in Lima and 13 other places.
	Survey for Fisheries Base Construction Project in Central Area	The Project is given top priority in the fisheries development sector, and 3 alternative sites (Ventanilla, Oquendo, and Conchan) are proposed for the base construction. A feasibility survey was conducted to determine the priority order of the 3 sites and select one of them by estimating the required water area, wharf width, water depth and hinterland area from the planned landing of fishes and by studying the technical problems involved in the construction work.
	Survey for Transmission Line Construction Project in Michiquillay Area	A feasibility survey was conducted for the project which aimed at the supply of electric power from Central Electric System and Santa Electric System for development of the Michiquillay copper mine in Cajamarca province.
	Survey for Resources Development Project in Michiquillay Area	Boring work and survey for driftway and shaft design were conducted to study the possibility of developing the Michiquillay mine.
	Survey for Resources Development Cooperation	In 1974, negotiations were conducted for conclusion of an agreement regarding Japan's cooperation in resources development and a field reconnaisance was carried out. As a result, it was agreed that the survey of the area specified in the project extending to the northeast of Lima would be completed in 4 years.
Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Paraguay	Survey for Projects Finding and Confirmation in Mining and Industrial Development in Latin American Countries	An explanation was given to the authorities of each country about Japan's cooperation in the planning and implementation of mining, industrial and energy development projects, and a survey was conducted to investigate the objectives and particulars of the projects, and the projects for which Japan would offer her future cooperation were confirmed.
Papua-New Guinea	Survey for Comprehensive Development Project	A survey was conducted to grasp the prevailing situation in Papua-New Guinea, especially in the main sectors expected to be developed in future and to produce the basic data required for the formation of Japan's cooperation policy.

Country	Title of Survey	*Outline of Survey*
Papua-New Guinea (Cont'd)	Survey for Purari River Electric Power Development Project	A joint survey for electric power development is planned to be carried out for a period of 33 months by Japan, Australia and Papua-New Guinea chiefly in the neighbourhood of Wabo site on the Purari river which flows from the central highland of Papua-New Guinea and empties into Papua Bay. In 1974, the hydro-power generation survey and port facilities survey were partly undertaken and preparations were made for future survey activities.

SECTION 6 MEDICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME

1. Outline

A medical cooperation programme was mainly conducted, in the earlier stages of its operation, in such a way as to dispatch medical experts and medical teams consisting of medical doctors, technicians and nurses to developing countries to promote the health of the people. After 1966 when consolidation and improvement were effected to the medical cooperation system of Japan, the previous means of cooperation, which had been characterized by the rather sporadic assistance in the clinical aspect, was shifted to the more extensive project-based cooperation to further improve the medical standards of developing countries and the health of their peoples within the framework of socio-economic development plans of respective countries.

Hence, the medical cooperation is now offered in the form of an organic combination of 3 services, i.e., dispatch of medical experts, supply of medical equipment and medicines, and training of counterpart physicians and technicians.

In 1974, 39 medical cooperation projects were implemented in 20 countries. Medical cooperation is offered chiefly in the education of basic medical science and in the research and prevention of endemic diseases and infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria, and virus diseases which often attack the tropical area, but assistance is also provided for the improvement in clinical treatment and examination and consolidation of the facilities for dentistry, ophthalmology and medical laboratories and hospitals.

In recent years, cooperation in the field of public health and hygiene has been gaining weight, and those countries where the development has progressed to some substantial degree are now confronted with the problems of environmental sanitation, pollution and adult diseases just as in Japan. Further, cooperation with Asian and other developing countries in the study of the population problem and family planning has been brought to the fore recently as a matter of global concern.

Under some projects planned to provide assistance in medical education and research or in medical treatment in hospitals, overall cooperation involving the construction and operation of a large-scale medical centre or a general hospital is offered on a grant basis. Cooperation of this type has been increasingly called for by developing countries.

Thus, the medical cooperation projects are apparently tending to expand in scale and diversify.

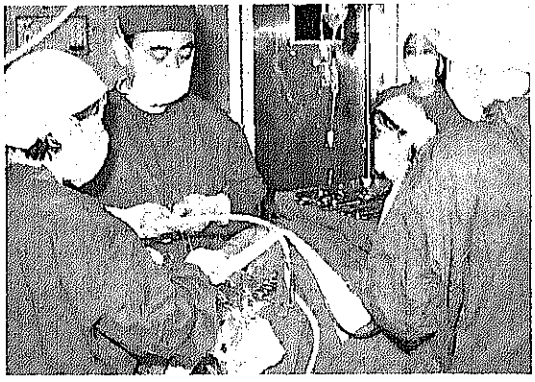
The new medical cooperation projects started in 1974 included Family Planning Projects in the Philippines and Thailand, Cooperation Projects for the Control of Biological Products and Virus Diagnosis in Indonesia, Tuberculosis and Malaria Control Projects in Afghanistan, and a Tuberculosis

Control Project in Tanzania. The New Cho-Ray Hospital Cooperation Project in Vietnam was suspended on account of the political changes in that country.

The projects completed in 1974 were the Cho Ray Hospital Cooperation Project (Department of Neurosurgery) in Vietnam and Ambon Area Malaria and the Tuberculosis Control Project in Indonesia.

As part of the non-project base cooperation, well-known Japanese medical doctors including university professors are sent to demonstrate surgical operations and give lectures to those concerned with medical services in developing countries. These demonstrations and lectures can be valued high as effectual medical cooperation because they are most instrumental in introducing Japan's advanced level of therapeutic techniques (cardiosurgery, endoscopic technology for early detection of cancers, etc.) and in upgrading the technical level of Japanese medical experts stationed in developing countries and returned participants.

Medical cooperation is much the same in essense as other types of technical cooperation in that it aims at upbringing human resources required for the socio-economic progress of developing countries while at the same time encouraging self-reliance of such countries. Considering the peculiar significance of medical services, it admits of no argument that the medical cooperation should be positively pushed forward in future from the standpoint of humanism and international fraternity and not from the mere economic dimensions.



A Japanese medical doctor engaged in surgical operation at National Cancer Institute (Thailand)

2. Achievements in 1974

The medical cooperation activities in 1974 for which survey teams were dispatched are listed in the following table.

Dispatch of Survey Teams in 1974

Country	Type of Survey	Survey Objective/Particulars
Indonesia	Preliminary Survey	Screening of 10 newly proposed projects for selection of the most effect-producing and promising projects to implement the new programme for medical cooperation in the prevention and treatment of virus diseases.
Bangladesh	Preliminary Survey	Survey for the collection of background information of Family Planning Project and for the study of the project contents and feasibility.
Thailand	Preliminary Survey	Project finding survey covering 9 new projects for which Japan's cooperation was requested.

Country	Type of Survey	Survey Objective/Particulars
Guatemala	Preliminary Survey	Basic survey for providing cooperation in Onchocerciasis Disease Research and Prevention Project as a new medical cooperation programme for Guatemala.
Thailand & Philippines	Implementation Survey	For the purpose of providing cooperation in Family Planning Projects of the 2 countries, the Records of Discussions incorporating the particulars of cooperation were prepared on the strength of the findings of preliminary survey teams dispatched in the preceding year.
Afghanistan	Implementation Survey	For the purpose of providing cooperation in Malaria and Tuberculosis Control Projects, a Record of Discussions incorporating the particulars of cooperation was prepared on the basis of the findings of the preliminary survey team dispatched in the preceding year.
Tanzania	Implementation Survey	For the purpose of providing cooperation in the Tuberculosis Control Project, a Record of Discussions incorporating the particulars of cooperation was prepared on the basis of the findings of the preliminary survey team dispatched in the previous year.
Vietnam	Implementation Survey	In order to provide continued medical cooperation in the New Cho Rai Hospital Project planned after completion of Cho Rai Hospital Project, a Record of Discussions incorporating the particulars of cooperation was prepared on the basis of the findings of the preliminary survey team dispatched in the preceding year.
Indonesiaa	Implementation Survey	In order to provide cooperation with the Control of Biological Products and Virus Diagnosis as a new medical cooperation project, a Record of Discussions incorporating the particulars of cooperation was prepared on the basis of the above-mentioned project finding survey.
Nigeria	Annual Meeting & Survey	Effect of cooperation currently provided for the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Nigeria and the Faculty of Health Science, University of Ife was evaluated, with the future cooperation policies established and the cooperation activities for the 2 projects also coordinated.
Korea	Annual Meeting & Survey	Effect of cooperation currently provided in the implementation of the project for Institute of Industrial Medical Centre was evaluated, with the future cooperation policies also formulated.
Philippines	Annual Meeting & Survey	Effect of cooperation currently provided in the implementation of the Schistosomiasis Research Project was evaluated, with a survey conducted to study the advisability of extending the cooperation period.

Country	Type of Survey	Survey Objective/Particulars
Laos	Evaluation Survey	Effect of cooperation currently offered in the Tha-Ngon Medical Centre Project was evaluated, with survey and consultations conducted on the future cooperation in the project.
Kenya	Evaluation Survey	Effect of cooperation currently offered in the Nakuru Hospital Project and Kenyatta National Hospital Project was evaluated, with survey and consultations conducted on the future cooperation in the 2 projects.
Vietnam, Philippines and Indonesia	Advisory Survey	An advisory survey team was sent to the 3 countries to study Clinical Laboratory Projects currently implemented with Japanese cooperation and to provide the dispatched medical personnel with training and guidance for the elevation of their technical level, with survey and consultation also conducted for coordination of cooperation activities and formulation of future cooperation policies.
Vietnam, Philippines and Indonesia	Instrument Repair Survey (Group 1)	A follow-up survey was conducted to provide technical guidance in the maintenance and custody of various medical instruments supplied for currently implemented and completed medical cooperation projects in each country as well as to repair and examine such instruments in order to enhance the effect of instrument supply cooperation, with the evaluation of such effect also performed.
Sri Lanka, Burma & Thailand	Instrument Repair Survey (Group 2)	
Nigeria, Kenya, Iran & Afghanistan	Instrument Repair Survey (Group 3)	
TOTAL: (17 countries)		(18 survey teams)

SECTION 7 AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PROGRAMME

1. Outline

Forecasts on the demand-supply situation of food in developing countries have been made in the past by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and others. In all these forecasts, it is pointed out that the developing countries, particularly in Asia and Africa, will be forced to augment their importation of food grains in future on account of the fact that production will not be able to catch up with the sharp increase in demand which has resulted from rapid population growth and improvement in the people's income level.

At the World Food Conference held in Rome in November, 1974 against such background, it was agreed that the increase of food production in the developing countries is a matter of great urgency.

In many of the developing countries where farmers account for a greater part of the population, agricultural development is given high priority among important national policies because accelerated food production is directly contributory to the development of the national economy, improvement of the people's living standards, and stability of their livelihood. Under circumstances like these Japan has been increasingly expected by the developing countries to cooperate in their agricultural development projects.

Japan's agricultural cooperation programmes aim at providing comprehensive and systematic assistance in the following development activities.

(1) Improvement of technology in developing countries through introduction of suitable varieties, fertilizers and agricultural chemicals etc.
(2) Training and education of agricultural extension workers, and institutional development in the extension and guidance system.
(3) Establishment and fostering of farmers' organizations including agricultural cooperatives, and improvement of the agricultural credit system and the distribution and processing system.

In order to implement these development activities, Japan offers her assistance in the form of so called project cooperation in which the dispatch of Japanese experts, supply of agricultural equipment and materials, and training of counterparts, etc. are conducted in an integrated and systematic manner.

A noteworthy fact observed recently is that there has arisen growing demand on the part of the developing countries for Japan's cooperation in large-scale projects which cover an extensive area and a diversity of fields and constitute part of the socio-economic development plan designed for overall development of national economy. In addition, the cooperation in agricultural education and research has been on the steady increase.

The following are the main types of

development projects to which Japan is extending cooperation activities at present.

(1) Model Type Agricultural Development Project

Under this type of project, a project area is selected as a model area with an approximate size of 200 ha., and Japan offers assistance from the initial stage of survey and provides integrated cooperation in various fields such as improvement of model agricultural infrastructure, improvement and extension of farming techniques by the establishment of extension and demonstration farms, training of engineers and farmers, and establishment of farmers' organizations.

Cooperation in such projects also includes surveys and preparation of the detailed design, dispatch of Japanese experts, supply of equipment and materials, and training of counterparts in Japan.

At present, a total of 7 projects of this type are being implemented in 4 countries. They are Cihea Tani Makmur Project and the Tajum Pilot Scheme (Indonesia), the Pilot Farms Project (Philippines), the Paddy Mechanization Training Project (Malaysia), the Sericultural Development Project (Thailand), and 2 other projects.

(2) Rural Development Project

Cooperation under this project is intended to promote large-scale and comprehensive rural development covering existing villages. To attain this purpose, assistance is offered in the establishment and operation of farmers' organizations, improvement of the farmers' living standards and rural environmental condition, with cooperation effort also exerted in diversified fields such as the introduction of new crops contributory to the stabilization of farmers' livelihood, promotion of agro-industry, etc. A total of 4 projects of this type are currently in progress in 4 countries. They are the Rural Development Project in Dewahuwa (Sri Lanka), the Agricultural Development Project in Dandakaranya (India), the Pilot Farms Project in Tha Ngon (Laos), and the Kilimanjaro Region Agricultural Development Project (Tanzania).

(3) Comprehensive Regional Agricultural Development Project

Projects of this type cover a far more extensive area than the aforementioned model type agricultural development project and rural development project, and usually embrace an acreage equivalent to or wider than a prefecture in Japan. Under this project, maximum effort is exerted to improve and take advantage of the agricultural extension system as well as the rural development and main development centres in the recipient country so as to be able to assist in the extension of techniques in the whole of the project area and in the elevation of the farmers' living standards.

At present, 3 projects of this type are being carried out in 3 countries. They are Janakpur Zone Agricultural Development Project (Nepal), the Lampung Agricultural Development Project (Indonesia), and the Technical Cooperation Project for the Zahak Agricultural Research Centre (Iran).

(4) Agricultural Research and Education Cooperation Project

Under this type of project, assistance is offered in the improvement of the system and level of research activities in those specific research fields as well as in the joint research works with agricultural research institutes and higher agricultural education and training at universities and colleges.

At present, there are 2 ongoing agricultural research cooperation projects in Indonesia and Korea. Cooperation with the

Department of Agriculture of Can-Tho University, Vietnam, falls in this category but is suspended at present.

(5) Extension Centre Project

The number of extension workers who diffuse production techniques among farmers are considered to be insufficient compared with that of research workers. Training of extension workers, especially those capable of disseminating cultivation techniques and mechanized farming techniques, is therefore a matter of pressing need in most developing countries.

Cooperation activities carried out under this project include the training of extension workers in the recipient country, establishment of extension centres for propagation of improved techniques along the established extension programme, and dispatch of Japanese experts and supply of equipment and materials to such centres.

At present, a total of 6 projects of this type are in progress in 3 countries. They are the 4 Agricultural Extension Centres (India), the Central Extension Resources Development Institute Project (Bangladesh), and the Ribeira River Basin Agricultural Development Project (Brazil).

2. Achievements in 1974

The cooperation activities conducted in 1974 are outlined below by country and project.

Cooperation Activities by Country and Project in 1974

Country	Title of the Project	Outline of Cooperation Activity
Indonesia	Cihea Tani Makmur Project	Cooperation in the paddy production increase in West Java province.
	Tadjum Pilot Scheme	Cooperation in the pilot farm for the promotion of the Tadjum Area Irrigation Project, Central Java province.
	Japan-Indonesia Joint Food Crop Research Program	Cooperation with Central Agricultural Research Institute, Bogor, in the researches for protection of food crops against diseases and insect pest.
	Lampung Agricultural Development Project	Cooperation in the comprehensive agricultural development of Lampung province, Sumatra.
	Indonesia Sericultural Development Project	Cooperation in surveys and technical guidance for planning the sericultural development project to be implemented in South Sulawesi and Central Java.
Philippines	Pilot Farms Project	Cooperation in the establishment and operation of model rice cropping field in Naujan area of Mindoro island and San Miguel area of Leyte island.
Vietnam	Can-Tho University Cooperation Project	Cooperation in the establishment and operation of Department of Agriculture at Can-Tho University for cooperation in agricultural education.

Country	Title of the Project	Outline of Cooperation Activity
Laos	Pilot Farms Project	Cooperation in the agricultural development in Tha Ngon area, Vientiane plain.
Malaysia	Paddy Mechanization Training Project	Cooperation in the training of extension workers and key farmers at Bumbon Lima Mechanized Farming Training Centre.
Thailand	Sericultural Development Project	Cooperation with Korat Central Sericultural Research and Training Centre in the development of sericultural industry.
Sri Lanka	Rural Development Project in Dewahuwa	Cooperation in the rural development of Dewahuwa region.
Nepal	Janakpur Zone Agricultural Development Project	Cooperation in the agricultural development of Janakpur zone district and Chitwan district of Narayani Province.
Bangladesh	Mechanized Farming Development Project	Cooperation with Tejgaon Mechanized Farming Training Centre and 7 subcentres in the training of extension workers and local farmers for the introduction of mechanized farming techniques.
India	Agricultural Extension Centre	Cooperation with 4 agricultural extension centres (Vyara, Kopoli, Mandya and Arrah) in the improvement of their operation and extension system as well as in the establishment of cultivation techniques and training of extension workers.
	Agricultural Development Project in Paralkote Zone, Dandakaranya	Cooperation in the agricultural development of Paralkote area and mixed farms.
Korea	Japan-Korea Joint Research Program	Cooperation in the joint researches for the production increase of crops including paddy and vegetables and for the improvement of the farmers' income level.
Iran	Technical Cooperation Project for Zakak Agricultural Research Centre	Implementation of a long-range survey to cooperate in the agricultural development of Sistan area and in the promotion of research activities of Desert Agriculture Research Centre.
Tanzania	Kilimanjaro Region Agricultural Development Project	Cooperation in the agricultural development of Kilimanjaro province and in the research activities of Lyamungu Research Institute.
Brazil	Ribeira River Basin Agricultural Development Project	Cooperation for increasing the agricultural production in the Ribeira river basin and for promoting the activities of the Agricultural Development Centre.

In order to carry out above cooperation activities, an amount of 1,200 million yen was appropriated in 1974 in 14 countries (20 places), to which a total of 155 experts and 22 survey teams were dispatched, and 469 million yen worth equipment and materials were supplied, with relevant co-operation services also offered.

SECTION 8 PRIMARY PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PROGRAMME

1. Outline

The primary products development cooperation programme has been in operation since 1967, and is intended to provide technical assistance to stabilize the supply of primary products in developing countries through improvement of productivity, quality and distribution systems, and thereby promote the export trade of such countries and improve their international balance of payments.

These cooperation activities were conducted in the agricultural and forestry sector alone in the past years. With the establishment of the Agency, however, such activities came to be carried out in the mining and industrial sector, too.

2. Achievements in 1974

In the agricultural and forestry sector, the Agency sent 26 experts and 5 survey teams to 3 developing countries in 1974, with 143 million yen worth equipment also supplied to these countries.

Cooperation activities conducted in 1974 in the agricultural and forestry sector are outlined in the following table by country and project.

In the mining and industrial sector, on the other hand, the Agency dispatched a survey team to Saudi Arabia to conduct a feasibility survey for development and standardization of construction materials.

Cooperation Activities by Country and Project

Country	Title of Project	Outline of Cooperation Activities
Indonesia	East Java Maize Production Project	Guidance in production techniques and distribution system improvement for maize development in East Java province
	Lampung Agricultural Development Project	Technical guidance in the comprehensive agricultural development in Lampung province
Thailand	Primary Product Development Project (Soybeans)	Technical guidance in the breeding and production of improved varieties
	Primary Product Development Project (Oil Seed Laboratory)	Technical guidance in the quality control of oil seed and oil extraction process
	Shrimp Culture Project	Guidance in shrimp culture techniques (incl. seed production techniques and pathology)
Cambodia	Maize Production Project	Guidance in improved cultivation techniques of maize

CHAPTER 2 SERVICES OF JAPAN OVERSEAS COOPERATION VOLUNTEERS

1. Outline

The operation of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (hereinafter called "JOCV"), conducted by Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency since JOCV's institution in 1965, was taken over by the Agency upon its establishment in August 1974 in order to "promote and assist the overseas activities of the youth whose purpose is to cooperate in the economic and social development in developing areas" as stipulated in Item 2, Article 21 of the Japan International Cooperation Agency Law. Enactment of this law was meaningful in that it required by statutory provision that each individual young volunteer aspiring to participate in overseas cooperation activities play a central role in the operation of JOCV, and that the Agency provide assistance to promote and encourage their activities.

While the operation of JOCV is of great significance in that the overseas activities of young volunteers can be justifiably construed as contributing to Japan's international cooperation and to her technical cooperation activities in the broad sense of the term, it has another equally important aspect which deserves special mention. Specifically, it provides for close personal contact between the young Japanese volunteers and the local people in developing countries as well as for character-building of the young people who are to shoulder the future of Japan as opinion leaders.

2. Achievements in 1974

As shown in Table 1, a total of 1,806 volunteers including 214 female volunteers had been dispatched to 19 countries up to 1974 since the initiation of JOCV operation. 7 of these countries are in Asia, 8 in Middle and Near East and Africa, 2 in Central America, and 2 in Oceania.

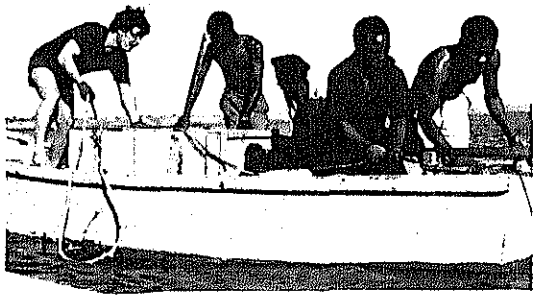
In 1974, 7 volunteers were sent to Tunisia and Costa Rica for the first time. To the former, 2 females volunteers trained in nursing were dispatched, and to the latter 5 volunteers were sent to teach sports and music. The number of volunteers who were sent abroad for cooperation services in 17 countries including Tunisia and Costa Rica totalled 209 in 1974, registering a slight increase of 7 over 1973 which is ascribed to a strict screening system adopted for qualitative improvement of volunteers. As of March 31, 1975, the volunteers participating in cooperation activities in overseas countries numbered 475, and there were a total of 1,331 volunteers who had returned home after serving their terms of assignment. Although the term of overseas service is 2 years, there are many volunteers who are requested to extend by the recipient country. The returned volunteers are now engaged in various fields of activity both in Japan and abroad making full use of the valuable experience gained through their overseas services.

The total number and percentages of

volunteers so far sent abroad for cooperation in various sectors are as shown below.

760 (42.1%) in the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sector, 312 (17.3%) in the educational and training sector, 242 (13.4%) in the civil engineering and construction sector, 228 (12.6%) in the transportation and communication sector, 106 (5.9%) in the mining and industrial sector, 87 (4.8%) in the health and sanitation sector, and 71 (3.9%) in other sectors.

In recent years, the dispatch of volunteers in the agricultural, forestry and fish-



A Japanese marine fishing volunteer demonstrating modern trawling method (Kenya)

Table 1 Achievements in JOCV Operation

March 31, 1975

Year / Country	Present Situation		Total	Yearly Breakdown												
	Dispatched Volunteers	Returned Volunteers		'65	'66	'67	'68	'69	'70	'71	'72	'73	'74			
													Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Cambodia	0	16	16	9		3	4									
India	4	124	128		9	13	18	38	20	16	10	4				
Laos	41	204	245	10	45	26	31	40	15	25	22	15	6	7		3
Malaysia	54	223	277	13	2	41	4	50	43	36	39	23	4	11	4	7
Nepal	55	24	79						12	9	9	26	2	7	8	6
Philippines	73	238	311	13	6	53	33	27	49	42	25	33	11	6	5	8
Bangladesh	16	0	16									8		8		
Malawi	34	35	69							22	15	7	4	6	9	6
Morocco	22	70	92			10	29	7	13	7	5	20			1	
Tanzania	44	185	229		30		35	53	19	32	20	26	4	3		7
Kenya	37	108	145	3	11	16	14	8	27	13	28	9	5	3	4	4
Ethiopia	32	31	63								38	13	6	4	2	
Tunisia	2	0	2													2
Zambia	22	24	46					6	6	3	12	10	7		2	
Syria	5	4	9					2		2		3		2		
Western Samoa	9	4	13								4	1		1	5	2
Tonga	2	1	3								1	1				1
El Salvador	18	40	58				11	2	13	10	8	3		3	3	5
Costa Rica	5	0	5											4		1
Total	475	1,331	1,806	48	103	162	179	233	217	217	236	202	49	65	43	52

Notes: The figure includes the second party of the first group of volunteers dispatched in April 1975.

eries sector has been on the downward trend. The volunteers currently serving in this sector, numbering 167, account for only 35.2% of all volunteers stationed abroad and this is much lower than the percentage shown above, whereas a substantial increase has been observed in the civil engineering and construction sector and the health and sanitation sector. This tendency is attributed to the changes of sectors for which the volunteers' services are requested, but the primary reason is that the volunteers' services in the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sector, though still requested greatly by the recipient countries, cannot be offered on account of a decrease in qualified applicants. Distribution of volunteers by sector and country as of the end of 1974 is shown in Figs. I-(1) and I-(2).

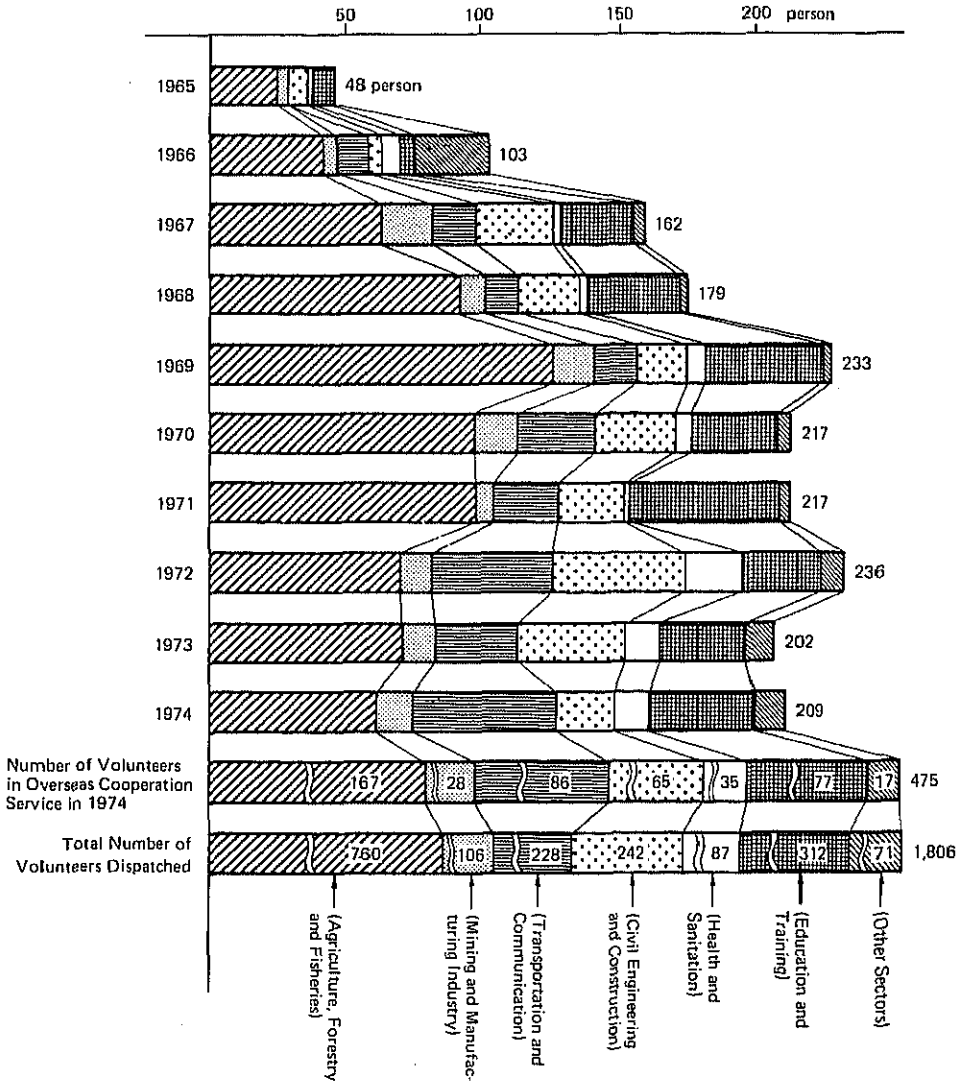


Fig. I-(1) Number of Volunteers Dispatched by Year and Sector

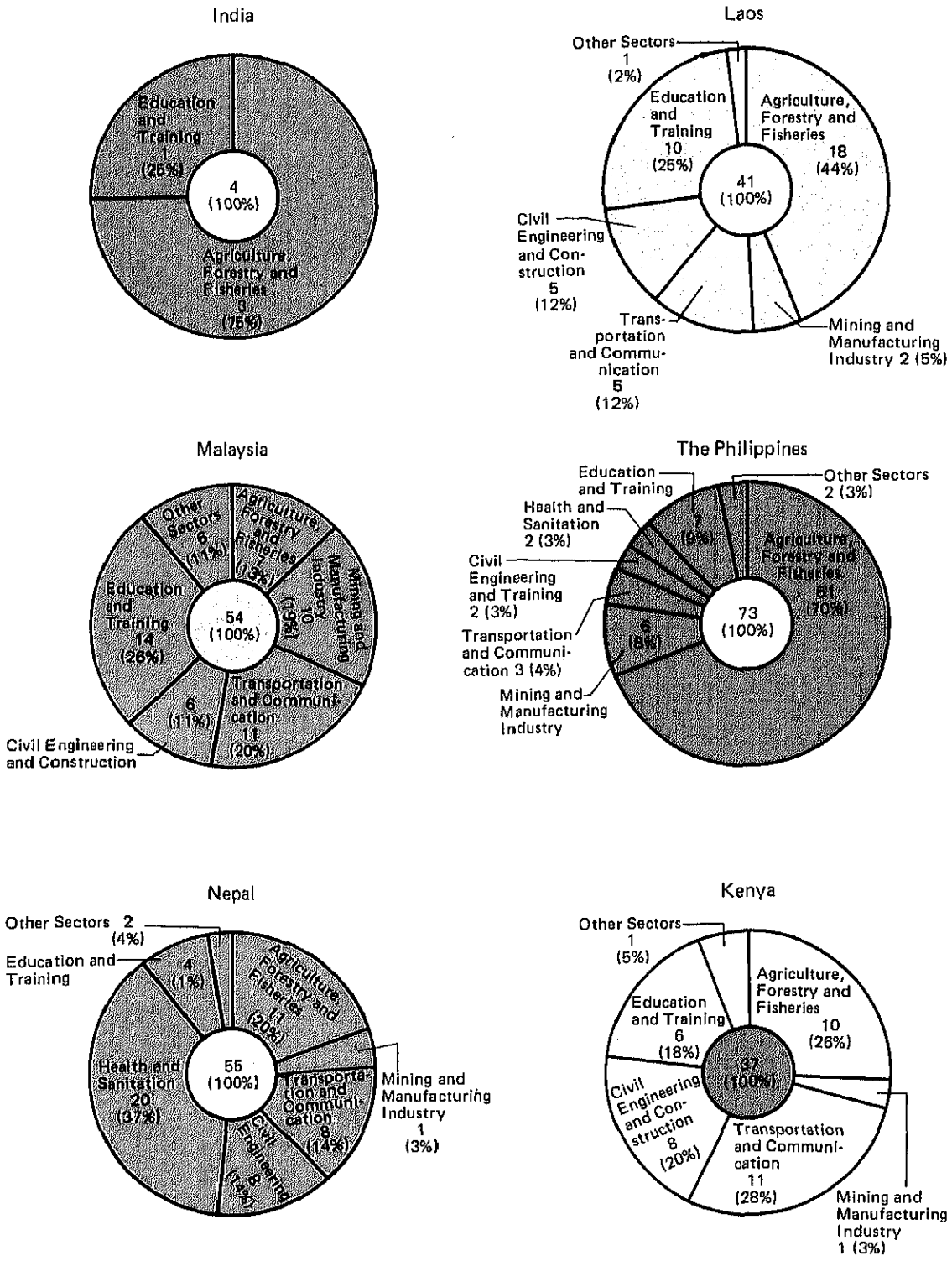
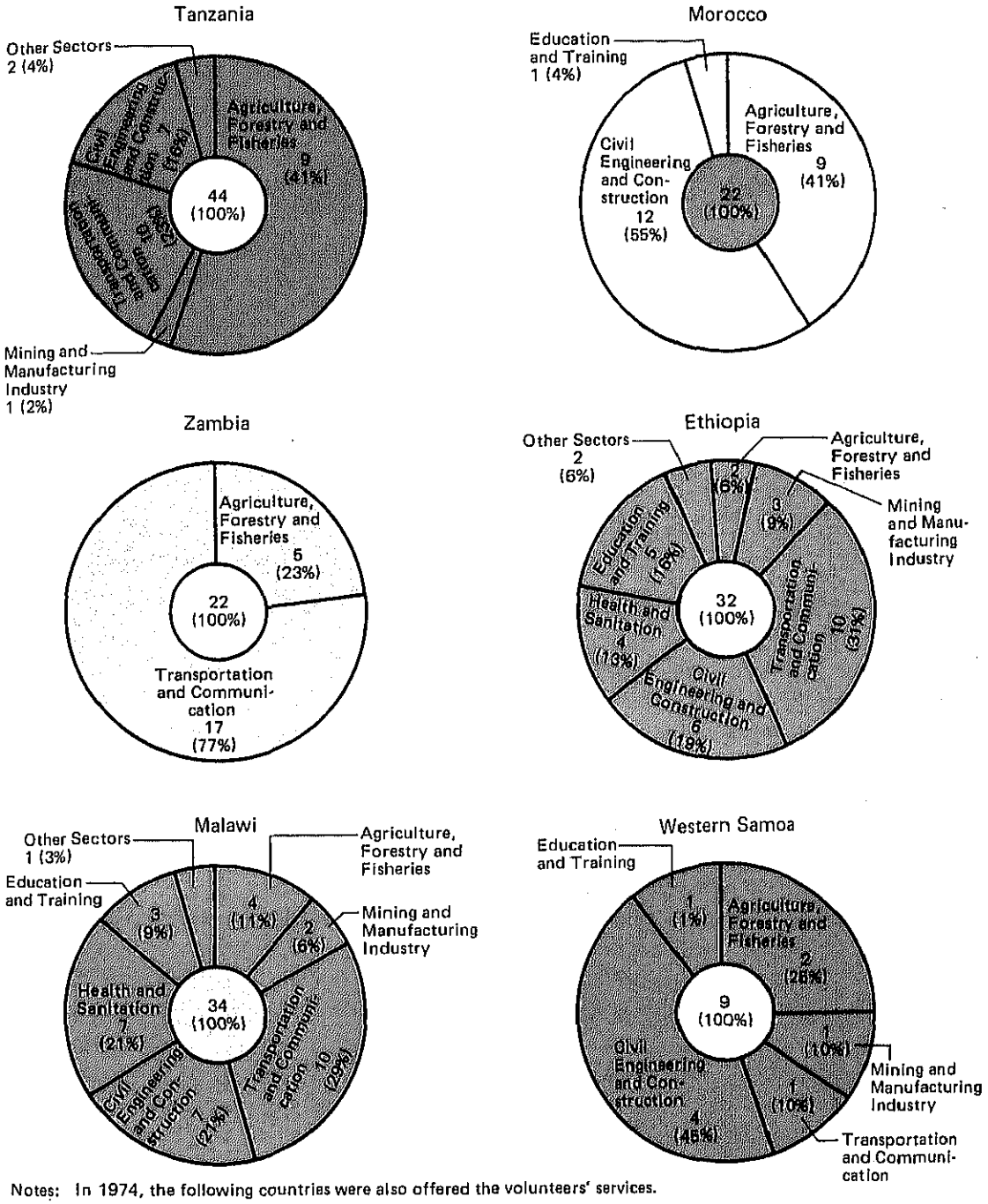


Fig. I-(2) Number of Volunteers Dispatched by Country and Sector



Notes: In 1974, the following countries were also offered the volunteers' services.

- o El Salvador — 18 volunteers; 16 in the education sector, and 2 in the agricultural and forestry sector.
- o Costa Rica — 5 volunteers; 1 in the agricultural and forestry sector, and 4 in the educational sector.
- o Tunisia — 2 volunteers in the health and sanitation sector.
- o Syria — 5 volunteers; 1 in the agricultural and forestry sector, and 4 in the educational sector.
- o Bangladesh — 16 volunteers in the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors.
- o Tonga — 2 volunteers in the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sector.

Table 2 Dispatch of Senior Volunteers

March 31, 1975

Country	1973	1974	Total	Sector
Laos	1		1	Radio transmission
Malaysia	2	1	3	Agricultural extension, coordination, welding, and Japanese language
Philippines		1	1	Agriculture in general
Bangladesh		1	1	Paddy cultivation techniques
Kenya	2	2	4	Physical training, fishing implements and techniques, fresh water fish culture, and horticulture
Tanzania	1	2	3	Marketing of agricultural products, vegetable growing, and horticulture
Total	6	7	13	

(1) Number of Dispatched Volunteers, and Senior Volunteer System

With the initiation of JOCV services in Tunisia and Costa Rica, the number of countries to which volunteers are dispatched increased to 19 in 1974. (Dispatch of volunteers to Cambodia has been suspended since 1970, and no volunteers have yet been sent to Uganda, although an agreement for their services is already concluded with that country.) The total number of volunteers, which stood at 526 as of the end of 1973, decreased to 475 as of the end of 1974 on account of the strict screening system adopted in 1973 and 1974. As shown in the Table 1, the volunteers who were newly dispatched abroad and those who returned after expiration of their service term numbered 209 and 260 respectively at the end of 1974.

The senior volunteer system was instituted in 1973 to meet the requests for services of experienced volunteers having higher capabilities and technical knowledge than ordinary volunteers and to appoint them as leaders of volunteers' groups. Senior volunteers dispatched abroad under this system numbered 6 in 1973 and 7 in 1974 as shown in the Table 2, and each of them exhibited high capabilities for enhancing the efficiency of volunteers' services.

(2) Pre-Departure Training

The volunteers are given a 16-week training before departure.

In the first half (8 weeks) of the training period, they are trained to acquire the elementary knowledge indispensable for 2 years' cooperation activities in the social and cultural environments differing from those of Japan. In this period, emphasis is placed on the physical training to assure that the volunteers will keep their health strong in new living environments as well as on the improvement of their cultural grounding to enable them to observe and understand human behaviours in the communities where they work. Importance is also attached to the spiritual training so that all volunteers will exhibit enthusiasm for international

cooperation and overcome all difficulties they may encounter during the term of their service.

The latter half of the training period is spent for brushing up the volunteers' linguistic abilities. This part of training is given by native instructors in English and other languages spoken in the recipient countries such as French, Spanish, Malay, Laotian, Bengali, Swahili, Arabic, etc.

The pre-departure training is given according to the prearranged curriculum at two JOCV Training Institutes where the volunteers lead a disciplined and moderate life together to cultivate their mind.

CHAPTER 3 COOPERATION IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT, AND MINING AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

1. Outline

In the history of Japan's economic and technical cooperation activities, it has been strongly urged to integrate her technical and financial cooperation and materialize a closer linkage between the government-sponsored economic cooperation and the private sector's economic cooperation. In the stage of organizing the Agency, it was therefore determined to establish an efficient economic and technical cooperation system which could fully meet such requests. Under the new cooperation system, the Agency facilitates the supply of funds – required for social development, agricultural and forestry development, and mining and industrial development in developing countries – which are difficult to obtain from the Export-Import Bank of Japan or the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund. The Agency further provides technical assistance for the promotion of such development.

These activities, part of which had been undertaken by the Japan Overseas Development Corporation and taken over by the Agency, are now one of the main lines of business of the Agency.

As specified below, they are conducted for the purpose of cooperating in the social development, agricultural and forestry development, and mining and manufacturing industry development in developing countries.

1) The Agency provides loans of funds or surety for liabilities incurred in connection with borrowing of funds, required for construction and improvement of related facilities which, while contributing towards the development of surrounding areas, become necessary concomitant to various development projects of construction and improvement of such facilities as those in culture, transportation, communication, health, living environments etc., useful for promotion of the welfare of the inhabitants in developing countries, as well as development projects in agriculture, forestry, mining and manufacturing industry in developing countries. Loans of funds are thus provided for so-called peripheral infrastructural improvement, but supply of funds for construction and improvement of such related facilities is made on condition that they are difficult to be secured from the Export-Import Bank of Japan or the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund and that the principal development projects of the various facilities described above can be financed by the said Bank or Fund.

2) The Agency also provides loans of funds or surety for liabilities incurred in connection with borrowing of funds, or invests to supply funds required for what are termed experimental projects in development projects, excluding those related to mining in petroleum (inclusive of oil-sand and oil-

shale), combustible natural gas and metallic minerals, and manufacturing industry. Specifically, funds are provided or invested for those development projects which are planned to be carried out on an experimental basis but need to be implemented in combination with technical renovation or development projects in order to attain their objectives or establish stable basis for their management. In this case, too, loans of funds are provided on the condition that it is considered difficult to obtain them from the above-mentioned Bank or Fund.

All these funds are provided under extremely soft terms and conditions, and supplied to Japanese corporations or Japanese nationals in principle.

3) The Agency carries out projects, entrusted by the governments, local public entities or other public entities in developing countries on the basis of treaties or other international agreements, to construct and improve facilities conducive to the development of such countries. These services are offered only in cases where no other suitable source than the Agency is available, and include establishment of foundations for agricultural and forestry production by improvement of farmlands and consolidation of irrigation facilities, reforestation and socio-cultural improvement, establishment of foundations for mining and industrial production by land reclamation for industrial location and other means, installation of industrial pollution control facilities, and construction and improvement of other public facilities essential to the development of culture, transportation, sanitation, etc.

4) The Agency conducts surveys and provides technical guidance as required in connection with the activities described above.*

5) The Agency offers technical guidance for promotion of various development projects at the request of Japanese corporations or Japanese nationals undertaking such projects.*

* The surveys include the basic survey for large-scale projects which are given great importance under the development policy of the recipient country, surveys for related infrastructural improvement, and surveys for collecting data for screening applications for loans, whereas the technical guidance service consists of the acceptance of counterpart engineers and technicians engaged in the development projects to Japan for training, and dispatch of Japanese experts to recipient countries for technical guidance.

As these activities require a considerably long period of preparation and consequently started some time after the turn of the fiscal year, the total amount of loans concluded during 1974 (August 1974 ~ March 1975) was limited to 2,790 million yen and covered 14 cases, of which 12 were for the agricultural and forestry sector and registered an amount of 1,697 million yen and the remaining 2 for the mining and industrial sector which recorded 1,093 million yen. It may be added here that the total amount of loans concluded during the period of 4 months from April 1974 to July by the Japan Overseas Development Corporation for the cases which were taken over by the Agency was 891 million yen.

2. Achievements in 1974

(1) Cooperation in Social Development

Cooperation activities in social development were not conducted in 1974. Considering, however, that there is increasing demand for Japan's financial cooperation in this sector, it is probable that surveys for

provision of loans for related facilities or experimental projects and technical guidance activities required therefore will be carried out in the coming years.

(2) Cooperation in Agricultural and Forestry Development

The Agency's cooperation activities in agricultural and forestry development in 1974 covered 2 basic surveys for development projects (one for Maize Development Project in Thailand and the other for Agricultural Development Project in Brazil) and one screening survey for loan applications (Related Facilities Improvement Project and Experimental Afforestation Project in East Kalimantan, Indonesia). In the aspect of financial cooperation, however, the Agency made no investments but concluded loans amounting to a total of 2,065 million yen, of which 870 million yen was provided for 5 related facilities improvement projects and 1,195 million yen for 9 experimental projects. Further, 14 participants in the training programmes were accepted to Japan as its technical guidance service.

Loans Concluded in 1974

Unit: Million yen

Sector	Type of Development Project	Number of Projects	Amount of Loan Concluded
Agriculture	Related Facilities Improvement and Construction Project	1	30
	Experimental Project	5	927
	Total	6	957
Forestry	Related Facilities Improvement and Construction Project	4	840
	Experimental Project	4	268
	Total	8	1,108
Mining & Manufacturing Industry	Related Facilities Improvement and Construction Project	5	1,616
	Experimental Project	0	0
	Total	5	1,616
Grand Total	Related Facilities Improvement and Construction Project	10	2,486
	Experimental Project	9	1,195
	Total	19	3,681

Notes: Loans concluded by the Japan Overseas Development Corporation and taken over by the Agency are included.

(3) Cooperation in Mining and Manufacturing Industry Development

As cooperation in this sector, the Agency conducted one each of basic survey for development and screening survey for loan application. The former was carried out for road construction required for the Copper Mine Project in Peru and the latter for the Related Facilities Improvement Project in the Philippines.

As regards financial cooperation in this sector, the Agency concluded a loan of 1,616 million yen for 5 projects for related facilities improvement but made no investments.

CHAPTER 4 EMIGRATION SERVICES

1. Outline

The history of emigration of Japanese people dates back to 1885 when the first emigrants to Hawaii left Japan backed by government support. This was followed by the waves of Japanese emigrants to overseas countries until the outbreak of World War II. After the ban was lifted in 1952, many people who had struggled to rehabilitate from the destruction of war left Japan to start a new life overseas, especially in Latin American countries. During the period from 1956 to 1961, nearly 10 thousand people left for these countries to begin new lives.

The emigrants who leave their homes behind to start a new life and sustain themselves on their own in foreign countries where not only the language and customs but also the climate and other natural conditions differ entirely from those of Japan must face, endure and overcome all sorts of severe trials and hardships. In due recognition of the various difficulties confronting the emigrants, the Agency offers diverse services in an integrated manner both in Japan and accepting countries in order to assist in their smooth adjustment and stabilize the lives of those who have already settled abroad.

The postwar emigration services were resumed by the Federation of Japan Overseas Associations established in 1954 and the Japan Emigration Promotion Co., Ltd. inaugurated in 1955. The former engaged chiefly in the dissemination of information about emigration, recruiting and screening of emigration aspirants, lectures and training for emigrants, provision of travelling expenses for emigrants and assistance in their settlement abroad.

The latter, on the other hand, mainly offered such services as loaning of business funds, arrangement and improvement of settlements, and investments for promotion of emigration services. These 2 organizations were combined into the Japan Emigration Service organized in July 1963, whose services were absorbed by the Agency in August 1974.

At present, there are 6 major countries accepting Japanese emigrants; Canada, the United States, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and Argentine.

While the animated international exchange of technology and culture and active overseas investment activities have accelerated the global migration of people over the past years, "quality" rather than "quantity" is now the most prominent feature of Japanese emigrants to overseas countries. Specifically, there is the tendency that there will be growing numbers of emigrants with refined personality and high development capabilities who can meet the selective emigration policy of the accepting countries. These emigrants are required to have high level of technical knowledge, managerial and financial capacities, and be readily

adaptable to new environments. It is probable that this tendency will become pronounced in the coming years.

The Agency's emigration services are intended to provide direct or indirect assistances and conduct various activities to ensure smooth emigration and settlement. It is considered that this assistance should be offered in consideration of the fact that Japanese emigrants contribute, either directly or indirectly, towards the socio-economic development of the areas embracing not only their settlements but the neighbouring areas. In this connection, the Agency's emigration services on the whole play an important role in Japan's international cooperation activities.

2. Achievements in 1974

(1) Research and Dissemination of information related to Emigration

In order to deepen national understanding about emigration, provide the general public with accurate information and knowledge of emigration, and maintain the aspiration of Japanese emigrants expecting to contribute to the development of the accepting countries in a peaceful manner, the Agency takes full advantage of mass communication media for effective public enlightenment and publicity with special emphasis placed on the youth education in the field of overseas research, and also provides various mediation and counselling services. To attain these objectives, the following activities were conducted during 1974.

1) Research on Emigration

In order to collect and consolidate the basic data required for the various activities for promoting emigration, including guidance and assistance for emigrants, which need to be carried out in an efficient and coordinated manner both in Japan and accepting countries, the following surveys were conducted.

(a) Dynamic survey of emigrants

A dynamic survey of emigrants was conducted in settlements under direct management of the Agency and other settlements as well as in suburban areas where a limited number of emigrants have settled themselves.

(b) Farm management survey

A farm management survey was conducted on a total of 1,876 emigrant farm households in 45 settlements and 2 suburban areas in 5 accepting countries, i.e., Brazil, Paraguay, Argentine, Bolivia and Dominica.

(c) Survey for market

The market surveys listed in the following table were conducted for the purpose of collecting the data conducive to the improvement of the emigrants' farm management.

(d) Survey of employed farmers

A survey of employed emigrant farmers was conducted to collect the data required for providing them with guidance and assistance. In the survey, 37 emigrants farmers were sampled in 4 areas covered by Belém Branch Office of JAMIC, i.e., suburban area of Belém, Manaús, mid-stream basin of the Amazon and Tome-Açu, and 100 farmers in 3 provinces covered by São Paulo Office, i.e., São Paulo, Minas and Paraná. Thus, a total of 137 emigrant farmers were sampled as respondents.

(e) Survey to examine suitability of new settlements

In order to study the suitability of new settlements which may be designated for independent farming operation by second

Market Surveys Conducted in 1974

Executing Office	Survey Item/Objective
Representative in Brazil	Domestic trade volumes and values of main agricultural products shipped from Central and Southern Brazil to Northern Brazil.
– do –	Market appraisal in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro of main agricultural products (melon and others) from Northern Brazil.
– do –	Trade statistics of Pimenta do Reino
– do –	Production and export statistics of guaraná
Santo Domingo Office	Vegetable market condition in Puerto Rico
Asunción Office	Introduction of new oil crops
– do –	Cropping and marketing conditions of miscellaneous crops in Brazil
Santa Cruz Office	Export possibility of rice and maize
– do –	Soybeans exporting countries and soybeans processing
– do –	Possibility of exporting cattle to adjoining countries
Los Angeles Resident Office	Collection of North American market data of main export crops from South American countries (i.e., coffee, throatwort, pepper, cotton, etc.).

and third sons of emigrant farmers or by employed emigrant farmers, a survey was conducted in 6 areas, of which 4 areas were covered by Rio de Janeiro Office, Recife Branch Office, Pôrto Alegre Branch Office of JAMIC and Buenos Aires Office respectively, and 2 areas by Belém Branch Office of JAMIC.

(f) Survey for relocation of medium and small scale enterprises

A basic survey was conducted on the following items and industries to promote the relocation of medium and small scale enterprises to Brazil:

a) Land acquisition and building construction
b) Concrete block manufacturing industry
c) Advertising industry
d) Toy manufacturing industry
e) Metallic furniture industry
f) Small ornamental castings manufacturing industry.

(g) Survey for irrigation

A survey team comprising 4 experts, specialized in agricultural civil engineering and general planning, agricultural economy and irrigation engineering was dispatched to the settlement area covered by the Santa Cruz Office. The team conducted a basic survey on the irrigation and water usage conditions in the area.

2) Dissemination of Information on Emigration

With the view to enlightening the general public on the significance and realities of emigration as well as on situations in accepting countries while maintaining close contact

with local public entities, the following activities were carried out:

(a) Besides publishing the monthly newspaper "Kaigai Iju (Emigration)," various pamphlets and posters were prepared and distributed to introduce emigration itself and facts about the emigration of farmers and technicians to overseas countries.

(b) In order to enhance national understanding about emigration, a total of 2,044 exhibitions, lecture meetings, cinema shows, etc. were held chiefly under the auspices of JICA's branch offices in Japan. These exhibitions and meetings, which were arranged to introduce the prevailing situation of overseas settlements and employment opportunities for technical emigrants, attracted an audience of about 1.12 million during 1974.

(c) In order to deepen knowledges about overseas situations and cultivate a positive attitude towards overseas cooperation among Japanese youth, the following activities were conducted:

a) 9 teachers engaged in education on overseas affairs were sent to Brazil, Paraguay, Argentine and other countries for approximately 1 month study. Further, 3 members of Japan Students Association for Studies of Emigration and Foreign Affairs were dispatched for training for about 1 year in Brazil (2 members) and Canada (1 member).

b) A nation-wide essay contest on emigration was held, and recorded a total of 2,616 participants of whom junior high school students numbered 1,802 and senior high school students 814. The winners were invited to an overseas study tour in the United States (2 junior high school students) and Brazil (2 senior high school students).

c) To promote education on overseas affairs in high schools, the National Council of High School International Education, organized by High School Conferences for Overseas Education Research in respective localities, was provided with positive cooperation and assistance in the arrangement and planning of its research meetings as well as in the publication and distribution of its house organ, "Zenkokaikyo Information," and other materials and data on emigration.

d) Intensive publicity campaigns were conducted by distributing materials and news on emigration among the general public taking full advantage of mass media such as TV, radio, newspapers and periodicals. In addition, a motion picture entitled "Umi o Watatta Seishun (A Youth across the Sea)" was produced to introduce the activities of young Japanese emigrants with agricultural technology engaged in advanced farming operation in Latin American countries and to promote emigration of young farmers aspiring to emigrate to these countries.

e) In order for the general public to be correctly informed of the actualities of emigration through the report of noted personalities, a well known Japanese writer was invited to a trip to Brazil, Argentine and Chile in 1974.

3) Consultation and Mediation Services for Emigrants

In order to enable emigration aspirants to exercise their will and make correct determination, they should be provided with counselling service and reliable information upon which to form judgement as well as with adequate advice which would eventual-

ly lead to the selection of destinations best suited to their capabilities.

Hence, emigration aspirants who wished to start a new life in Latin American countries and exhibited capabilities for settling themselves successfully in such countries were afforded suitable counselling and mediation services, and those aspiring to emigrate to Canada were likewise given necessary consultation services.

In 1974, about 8,100 new emigration aspirants were offered such consultation and mediation services, registering an increase of 11.9% over the preceding year, and the total number of aspirants provided with such services reached about 21,600.

(2) Training for Emigrants

1) Pre-departure Lectures and Training

The following pre-departure lectures and training were offered to emigrants.

(a) Pre-departure lectures and training for agricultural emigrants

a) Long-term lectures and training

A 6-month training course was conducted twice at Emigrant Training Centre for those emigration aspirants with deficient experience in agriculture in order to train them in language and impart to them basic agricultural knowledge as well as information on the prevailing situations in the countries of their destination.

b) Short-term lectures and training

A short-term training course (less than 1 month duration) was organized to agricultural emigrants at Emigrant Training Centre and Okinawa Branch Office to train them in language and give them information on prevailing situations in the prospective settlement area.

(b) Pre-departure lectures and training for industrial emigrants

Lectures and training were offered to industrial emigrants at Emigration Centre to improve their knowledge and skill and inculcate adaptability to new environments.

(c) Pre-departure training for emigrants to Canada

A 1-month training course was conducted 5 times at the Emigration Centre for emigrants to Canada to inculcate adaptability to new environments.

A 1-month training course for agricultural emigrants to Canada was also conducted at the said centre.

(d) Pre-departure lectures and training for female emigrants

A 45-day training course was conducted twice for female emigrants at International Female Training Centre.

2) Training of Emigrants in Accepting Countries

Training of industrial emigrants in Brazil was conducted 6 times at São Paulo Technical Emigrant Centre to enable them to adapt better to the new environments. Further, cooperation was extended to the provincial government of Alberta, Canada, for successful completion of a 1-month winter season training course conducted by the said government for Japanese agricultural emigrants.

3) Technical Training of Emigrants' Children

In order to cultivate personnel capable of assuming key roles in the development of Japanese settlements and local communities in Central and South America, the Agency invited the emigrants' children to Japan for technical training. They were invited from Brazil, Argentine, Paraguay, Bolivia and Dominica and given 18-month training in

flowering grass growing techniques, fruit culture, sericulture, farm produce processing, farm machinery operation, poultry, livestock farming, agricultural cooperatives management and operation, automobile repair and maintenance and various other fields at relevant training centres.

(3) Assistance and Guidance before Departure

1) Payment of Travelling Expenses

Of the emigrants who left for South American countries in 1974, 354 persons were provided with 100% (with families) or 80% (singles) of travelling expenses by the Agency.

2) Provision of Accommodation and Guidance

All the emigrants who left Japan in 1974 were accommodated at Emigration Centre for a predetermined period during which they were given guidance in languages and general situation in their settlements and were also assisted in completing the necessary pre-departure procedure.

3) Escort Service for Emigrants

10 staff members of the Agency who are acquainted with the emigration procedure were assigned to the task of escorting the emigrants to their destinations.

(4) Counselling and Guidance Services for Emigrants' Business

1) Counselling and Guidance Services for Agricultural Emigrants

Counselling and guidance services were offered to agricultural emigrants to stabilize their livelihoods and economic footing. Agricultural experts stationed at overseas offices (e.g., sericultural experts at Asunción Office) and agricultural advisors were asked to help improve emigrants' farm management by conducting study meetings and field training for emigrants and distributing informative pamphlets among them. To establish a basis for such farm management guidance activities, the Agency enhanced research activities at experimental farms, with effort also made for expansion of the facilities at such farms as well as for promotion of commissioned trial cultivation of various crops. Specifically, Daini Tome-Açu Experimental Farm was reorganized into Amazonia Experimental Station of Tropical Agriculture after improving its facilities, and expansion and consolidation of Experimental Station of Agriculture, Stock-farming and Sericulture in Paraguay, which is situated in Asunción Office area, was carried out continuously from 1973 to provide all agricultural emigrants in Paraguay with guidance in improved farm management techniques.

Activities of Overseas Experiment Farms

Overseas Office	Experiment Farm	Brief History	Acreage	Main Research and Extension Activities
Belém Branch Office of JAMIC	Amazonia Experimental Station of Tropical Agriculture	Established in 1966 as Daini Tome-Açu Farm. Reorganized into the present farm in June 1974. Improvement of facilities now in progress.	500 ha	1. Experiments for control of pepper diseases and insect pests (root leison nematode disease, stem rot, virus disease, etc.) and extension of control measures. 2. Trial cultivation of second crops (cloves, vanill, cacao, guara, etc.). 3. Introduction and trial raising of domestic animals (cattle, swine, chicken, etc.) and extension of livestock farming techniques.
Asunción Office	Experimental Station of Agriculture, Stockfarming and Sericulture in Paraguay	Established in 1962 as Yguaz Experiment Farm. Farm facilities expanded and improved for reorganization into the present farm in June 1972.	117 ha (with a pasture land of 1,000 ha)	1. Silk worm breeding and raising tests, and trial mulberry cultivation. 2. Livestock introduction and trial raising (cattle and swine), and extension of livestock farming techniques. 3. Trial grass cultivation, and extension and guidance for grass cultivation.
	Alto Parana Branch Experimental Station of Agriculture, Stockfarming and Sericulture in Paraguay	Established in 1961 as Alto Parana Experiment Farm. Attached to Paraguay Comprehensive Agricultural Experiment Farm as its branch farm in June 1972.	100 ha	1. Trial cultivation of miscellaneous crops (soybeans, wheat, etc.), trial mechanized farming, and extension of mechanized farming. 2. Trial cultivation of oil crops (caster beans, sun flower, sesame, etc.). 3. Trial fruits culture (pecan). 4. Silvicultural experiments, extension and guidance (redwood, Paulownia Kawakamii, etc.).
Santa Cruz Office	San Juan Agricultural Experiment Station	Established in 1960.	50 ha	1. Trial cultivation of miscellaneous crops (soybeans, maize, etc.), and related extension and guidance activities. 2. Trial cultivation of upland paddy, and related extension and guidance activities. 3. Trial cultivation of mulberry.
	Nueva Esperanza Experimental Station of Agriculture and Stockfarming	Established in 1970.	296 ha	1. Trial cotton cultivation, and related extension and guidance activities. 2. Experiments of improved cattle raising techniques, and extension and guidance in such techniques.

Trial Cultivation Commissioned in 1974

Country	Office	Crop	Settlements Commissioned Trial Cultivation
Brazil	Recife Branch Office of JAMIC (shaddock)	Goiaba	
		Cashew-Nut	Cabo and Pium
		Cumarú	Kubitscheck and Una
		Ponqão	
		Custard Apple	Rio Bonito
		Weather observation	
	São Paulo Branch Office of JAMIC	Citrus fruits	Várzea Alegre
		Custard Apple	Guatapará
	Rio de Janeiro Office of JAMIC	Avocado	Funchal
		Mango	Funchal
	Pôrto Alegre Branch Office of JAMIC	Peach	Ivoti
		Persimon	
Paraguay	Asunción Office	Steviá	Amambai
Argentine	Buenos Aires Office	Citrus fruits	
		Paulownia Kawakamii	
		Hail control test	Andes
Dominica	Santo Domingo Office	Grape	Constanza
		Naval orange	Trabacoa
		Pepper	Dajabón
		Onenco mandarin	Jarabacoa
		Avocado	Jarabacoa
		Ginger	Jarabacoa

(5) Improvement of Welfare Facilities and Other Assistance for Emigrants

1) Medical and Sanitation Services

The following activities were conducted to supplement the medical and sanitation services offered by the accepting countries for the stabilization of emigrants' livelihood.

(a) Besides providing normal medical service at the Alto Parana Clinic, Fram Clinic, Yguaz Clinic, San Juan Clinic and Daini Tome-Açu Clinic, the buildings of Guatapará Clinic and Daini Tome-Açu Clinic were enlarged, the water supply facilities of San Juan Clinic and Fram Clinic were improved, and new ambulances were provided to these 2 clinics. Further, renumeration was paid to the medical doctors and nurses working at Central Okinawa Clinic and its first and second branch clinics which are in Santa Cruz Office area and operated by the local agricultural cooperatives and at

Garuhapé Provincial Clinic in Buenos Aires Office area.

(b) The Agency entrusted medical organs in the accepting countries with medical services to be offered chiefly in remote areas where no medical facilities are available. For those emigrants who live in areas other than settlements and are benefited by the medical services of local hospitals and clinics, the Agency concluded special agreements with local doctors so that such emigrants can receive medical treatment at any time.

(c) The Agency offered scholarships for training doctors and nurses, and also exerted effort to disseminate the idea and need of preventive sanitation among emigrants.

2) Activities for Education of Emigrants' Children

To improve the quality of education of emigrants' children, the Agency supported and supplemented the educational measures enforced in the accepting countries by improving school facilities (San Juan and Nueva Esperanza), by constructing teachers' dormitories (Alto Parana) and pupils' dormitories (Asunción city and Pôrto Alegre city), and by disbursing teachers' rewards and scholarship funds. In addition, those children who are the sons or daughters of early emigrants and had no opportunity to receive local education were given special youth education by the Agency.

Youth Education Conducted in 1974

Country	Office	Settlements	Number of Students	Expenses
Brazil	Belém Branch Office of JAMIC	Neighbourhood of Belém	100	185 (thousand yen)
		Manaús	60	178
	Reife Branch Office of JAMIC	Kubitschek	48	176
		Una	22	172
	Rio de Janeiro Office of JAMIC	Funchal	28	173
	São Paulo Branch Office of JAMIC	Guatapará	90	183
		Jacarei	110	186
		Mundo Nôvo	80	181
	Pôrto Alegre Branch Office of JAMIC	Ramos	49	176
		Neighbourhood of Pôrto Alegre	55	177
Dominica	Santo Domingo Office	Neighbourhood of Santo Domingo	50	176
	Total		692	1,963

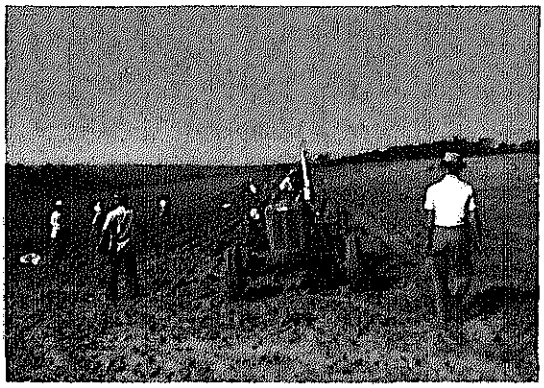
Further, in order to enable the emigrants' children to learn Japanese and acquire knowledge of Japan, the Agency dispatched experienced teachers to the Japanese language schools established in areas covered by Asunción Office, Santa Cruz Office and Santo Domingo Office so that the local Japanese language instructors working at such schools would be given adequate guidance and advice. The Agency also paid rewards to these local instructors for their services.

3) Services for Livelihood Improvement

Films and slides to be projected by travelling cars for improvement of emigrants' livelihood were improved both in quality and quantity, and community centres were constructed in a number of settlements such as Várzea Alegre, Treze de Setembro and Nikko.

4) Security Measures for Settlements

The Agency cooperated with the competent authorities of accepting countries in enforcing security measures, bearing part of the expenses required for such measures, so as to conserve and improve the living environments in settlements, and established lodgings for a police substation in the Daini Tome-Açu and Yguaz settlements.



Japanese agricultural emigrants engaged in potatoes cultivation in São Paulo (Brazil)

5) Fostering of Agricultural Cooperatives

For the purpose of fostering agricultural cooperatives organized in respective settlements, the Agency disbursed subsidies covering part of the wages of their officers and employees and part of the expenses required for emigrants' study meetings.

Number of Agricultural Cooperatives Subsidized in 1974

Office	Number
Belém Branch Office of JAMIC	2
Pôrto Alegre Branch Office of JAMIC	1
Asunción Office	5
Santa Cruz Office	5
Buenos Aires Office	2

6) Electrification Work in Settlement

The electric power work in the settlements, conducted each year since it was initiated in 1967, was carried out in Yguaz Settlement continuously from 1973.

7) Comprehensive Improvement Measures for Okinawa Settlements

As a part of the comprehensive improvement measures planned to be carried out in Okinawa Settlements covered by the Santa Cruz office, road construction work was conducted in Settlements No. 1, 2 and 3.

8) Special Measures for Farm Management Improvement

Special farm management improvement measures have been implemented since 1969 to extend improved management techniques among emigrants. Measures taken in 1974

include the construction of a joint cocoonery in Paraguay which is designed to raise silk-worms and the supply of farm machinery including bulldozers and combines to 2 settlements Guatapará and Daini Tome-Açu in Brazil.

9) Measures for Drinking Water Supply

Drilling of deep wells to supply the emigrants with clean drinking water has been conducted since 1971, and a total of 188 wells were drilled up to 1973. In 1974, 1 deep well was drilled in Garuhapé Argentine.

10) Road Construction Work

Repair work of the drainage channel and roads was conducted in San Juan Settlement under the jurisdiction of Santa Cruz Office.

(6) Acquisition, Readjustment and Custody of Land in Settlements, and Mediation for Acquisition and Transfer of Such Land

1) Acquisition of Land for Settlement

JAMIC LTDA, a Brazilian corporation in which the Agency participates as a stockholder, purchased a farmland area of about 40 ha in Nova Friburgo county of Rio de Janeiro province in 1974. This farmland was divided into 3 blocks and is planned to be lotted out to young employed emigrant farmers for their independent operation.

2) Readjustment Work

Readjustment of total of 141 land lots and related works such as road and bridge construction were carried out in 2 settlements in Paraguay, i.e., Alto Parana and Yguazu.

The abovementioned JAMIC LTDA also completed the readjustment of 41 land lots and related bridge and road construction work in Daini Tome-Açu Settlement which it owns in Tome-Açu county, Pará province.

3) Transfer of Land Lots

A total of 273 farmland lots created in 3 settlements in Paraguay and 4 settlements in Argentine were sold.

JAMIC LTDA sold 97 farmland lots in 4 settlements which it owns in Brazil.

The proceeds from sales of land in the settlements under the Agency's direct management, including those collected by JAMIC LTDA, amounted to a total of about 129 million yen in 1974.

Table 5 Outline of Settlements under Direct Management of the Agency and JAMIC LTDA

Country	Overseas Office	Name of Settlement	Acreage of Settlement (ha)	Acreage of Land Plot (ha)	Acreage of Transferred Land (ha)	Amount of Investment (thousand yen)
Brazil (Owned by JAMIC LTDA)	Belém	Daini Tome-Açu	25,800	25	9,358	228,157
	Rio de Janeiro	Funchal	1,015	11.3	831	53,340
	São Paulo	Várzea Alegre	36,363	25	1,521	158,577
	São Paulo	Guatapará	7,294	12.5	3,968	680,731
	São Paulo	Jacarei	613	6.2	504	64,054
	São Paulo	Pinhal	756	12	727	27,435
Total			71,841		16,909	1,212,294
Argentine	Buenos Aires	Garuhapé	3,110	30	2,345	39,687
	Buenos Aires	Andes	1,312	10	535	139,630
	Buenos Aires	Esperanza	37	2	31	22,192
	Buenos Aires	Alma Fuerte	38	2.5	38	17,558
	Buenos Aires	Loma Verde	42	2.8	41	24,764
	Buenos Aires	Marcos Paz	40	2.9	40	20,348
	Buenos Aires	El Patto	37	2.6	34	20,112
	Buenos Aires	Zelaya	30	2.7	30	15,546
	Buenos Aires	El Chañal	76	10.9	76	28,802
Total			4,722		3,170	328,639
Paraguay	Asunción	Fram	16,056	25	15,291	88,393
	Asunción	Alto Parana	84,217	30	38,920	582,207
	Asunción	Yguaz	87,762	30	41,668	516,886
Total			188,035		95,879	1,187,486
	Total of Directly Managed Settlements		264,598		115,958	2,728,419
Bolivia	Santa Cruz	San Juan	27,132	50	20,060	3,070
	Santa Cruz	Okinawa 1	21,800	50	–	
	Santa Cruz	Okinawa 2	16,744	50	–	
	Santa Cruz	Okinawa 3	15,610	50	–	
Total	(Total of Semi-directly Managed Settlements)		81,286		20,060	3,070
	Grand Total		345,884		136,018	2,731,489

Notes: 1. The 4 settlements in Bolivia were offered to the Agency by the Bolivian government. The Agency has undertaken land readjustment in these settlements to promote emigration from Japan.
2. Investment for San Juan Settlement indicates the amount required for city area reclamation only.
3. The investment amount indicates the total up to the end of 1973 plus the budget approved for 1974, and does not include subsidiies.
4. The number of settlers' households (inclusive of those of local farmers) is based on the data effective as of April 1, 1975.

(Mar. 31, 1975)

Year of First Emigration	Number of Emigrant Households	Main Products	Neighbouring City		
1962	127	Pepper, rice and poultry	Belém	634,000	270 km
1959	42	Poultry, vegetables and fruit trees	Rio de Janeiro	252,000	90 km
1959	36	Poultry and miscellaneous crops	Campo grande	140,000	50 km
1961	129	Poultry, sericulture, rice and vegetables	Ribeirão Preto	212,000	50 km
1961	47	Poultry, fruit trees, vegetables and flowering plants	São Paulo	5,922,000	67 km
1962	49	Fruit trees and vegetables	São Paulo	5,922,000	160 km
	429				
1959	27	Citrus fruits, silviculture, tung and tobacco	Posadas	150,000	120 km
1962	24	Grape, peach and vegetables	General Alvear	40,000	14 km
1967	13	Flowering plants	Buenos Aires	3,000,000	50 km
1968	15	Flowering plants	Buenos Aires	3,000,000	35 km
1969	14	Flowering plants	Buenos Aires	3,000,000	50 km
1970	14	Flowering plants	Buenos Aires	3,000,000	45 km
1971	13	Flowering plants	Buenos Aires	3,000,000	50 km
1972	11	Flowering plants	Buenos Aires	3,000,000	52 km
1973	6	Apple and pear	Neuquén	90,000	39 km
	137				
1956	223	Miscellaneous crops, sericulture, and tung	Encarnación	50,000	45 km
1960	263	Miscellaneous crops, sericulture, and tung	Encarnación	50,000	70 km
1961	171	Livestock farming, vegetables and miscellaneous crops	Asunción	400,000	286 km
	657				
	1,223				
1955	219	Rice, poultry and soybeans	Santa Cruz	120,000	136 km
	121	Rice, livestock farming and cotton	Santa Cruz	120,000	96 km
	88	Rice, livestock farming and cotton	Santa Cruz	120,000	60 km
	56	Rice, livestock farming and cotton	Santa Cruz	120,000	45 km
	484				
	1,707				

(7) Provision of Loans of Funds

Since the emigrants wishing to start business in their settlement do not usually have close connections with the local banking institutions, the Agency provides them with loans of required funds.

In 1974, a total of about 870 million yen of loans were concluded with such emigrants out of the total of 900 million yen earmarked for financing their business, and a total of about 340 million yen of loan was recovered as against the total of about 480 million yen planned to be recovered.

(8) Related Activities and Directly Managed Activities

The Agency conducted temporary utilization of unsold settlement land, soil conservation and other related activities, and also undertook pasture land and warehouse management to provide emigrants with assistance and guidance and to promote emigration.

Oil extraction and refining business, which is one of such related activities, is carried out by Itapua Vegetable Oil Refinery Investment Co., Ltd. (Japan) which was established in 1967 with cooperation offered by the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund and leading Japanese trading firms in view of the need of processing tung seeds, the main farm produce of the emigrants in Paraguay, and marketing the refined oil for the stabilization of their farm management. This investment company, capitalized at 560 million yen, established Itapua Vegetable Oil Refinery Commerce Co., Ltd. (CAICISA) in Encarnación, Paraguay in 1968 and started its operation in 1970.

The management of this company encountered extreme difficulties at the outset because of the sluggish condition of the tung oil market. In the last few years, however, it has registered recurring profit supported by animated market conditions.

In 1974, the company produced 2,375 tons of tung oil and also engaged in soybean oil business.

CHAPTER 5 TRAINING AND RECRUITING OF QUALIFIED PERSONNEL FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

1. Outline

By its nature, technical cooperation presupposes, as an indispensable prerequisite to its smooth promotion, the training and recruiting of qualified personnel who exhibit high technical competency and are capable of efficiently performing their duties in the recipient country.

Perhaps because of the disposition and sentiment characteristic of Japanese people, it has often been pointed out that Japanese experts dispatched to overseas countries tend to be conservative in the area of international intercourse and there has been growing demand that linguistic capacities be improved. In connection with these drawbacks of Japanese experts, those cognizant of Japan's role in international cooperation are unanimous in urging that the Agency and pertinent research and training organizations exert efforts for consolidating their training and recruiting systems and that further endeavours be made for recruiting those experienced in international cooperation activities in various development fields. Although this is a difficult task that cannot be accomplished by the Agency alone, it is nevertheless incumbent upon the Agency to improve and consolidate its experts training and recruiting system in order to carry out international cooperation in a smooth and satisfactory manner. It is for this reason that the Japan International Cooperation Agency Law expressly stipulates that the "Agency shall cultivate and secure the personnel necessary for execution of its business."

As a part of its personnel training and recruiting activities, the Agency offers training to the experts to be dispatched overseas for participation in the technical cooperation currently extended to developing countries. This training can be considered in 3 categories, i.e., pre-departure orientation, medium-term training course, and long-term overseas training course. The pre-departure orientation is given at the Agency and other suitable organizations. This system was established to improve the quality of training which is necessary for the cultivation of highly capable experts. As for the recruiting of qualified personnel, the Agency has 2 systems, the Experts Registration System and the Experts Pooling System, and is also making efforts to improve the treatment and remuneration of the experts.

2. Training of Qualified Personnel

For the purpose of cultivating qualified personnel required for the Agency's technical cooperation activities, the Agency instituted the medium-term training course and long-term overseas training course in 1974 in addition to the pre-departure orientation which had been conducted by its predecessor, Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency.

(1) Pre-departure Orientation Program

Under this program, the experts appointed for overseas service are given an orientation in the situation of the countries of their assignment, their services, languages, etc. and are also given a 4 week intensive seminar. The orientation and seminars are offered 8 times a year. In 1974, a total of 115 experts were given the orientation under this program.

(2) Medium-term Training Course

Under this training course, the experts scheduled for dispatch overseas are given a 3 month training course which is intended to improve linguistic capacities and deepen their knowledge of specialized technical fields and general problems encountered by the developing countries.

The following are the training courses provided.

1) General (Social and Medical) Training Course

Training in the specialized fields related to the social development and medical cooperation is offered.

2) Agricultural Training Course

Training in the specialized fields related to the agriculture and forestry development is offered.

3) Mining and Manufacturing Industry Training Course

Training in the specialized fields related to mining and manufacturing industry development is offered.

In 1974, a total of 62 experts completed the training courses.

(3) Long-term Overseas Training Program

Under this program, the personnel who are expected to be assigned as experts in future are sent to research and experiment institutes and universities, mainly in advanced countries for about 2 years in order to be trained in their respective specialized fields and to attain linguistic proficiency. In 1974, the Agency sent one each of expert candidates to Australia and the Netherlands for training respectively in the fields of breeding and agricultural civil engineering.

3. Recruiting of Qualified Personnel

(1) Experts Registration System

Under this system, the personnel who want to be dispatched overseas as experts are registered for future appointment. It was instituted in 1966 by Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency chiefly for the purpose of registering the returned Japanese experts and since that time, a total of 1,513 experts had been registered up to 1974.

(2) Experts Pooling System

This system aims at pooling those experts who have expressed the intention to participate in the international cooperation after return to Japan and whose dispatch to such countries is highly probable. For this purpose, the Agency provides the pooled experts with monthly allowances until their next appointment for overseas service.