

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

annual report
1976

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FOREWORD

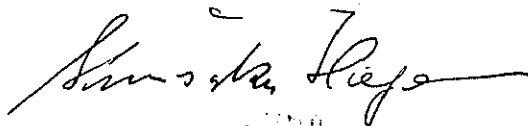
The world economy today is faced with an unprecedented crisis in the simultaneous progression of inflation and depression triggered by the oil crisis in 1973, and both advanced and developing countries are probing into the way to economic recovery. The impact of this stagflation has been particularly severe on non-oil producing developing countries which suffer from the pressures of explosive population increase, food shortage, and aggravating foreign debts. This has divided developing countries into two groups, the resources-rich and the resources-poor, making the north-south problem even more complex and serious than ever.

To overcome these difficulties, growing importance is being attached to international cooperation aimed at closer global solidarity and coordination. Promotion of international cooperation is a matter of Japan's national concern as she must rely solely upon close interdependent relations with overseas countries for maintenance of peace and economic stability.

With three years having elapsed since Japan International Cooperation Agency was established on August 1, 1974, we keenly feel the significance of the share we are expected to fulfill in Japan's overseas cooperation activities against such international background, and find it imperative to redouble *our effort for smoother and more efficient operation of our services* to meet the demands from various parts of the world.

In presenting this "Annual Report of Japan International Cooperation Agency" which introduces the Agency's achievements in fiscal year 1975, we sincerely hope that it will be found useful in obtaining understanding about the existing state and significance of Japan's overseas cooperation services.

Your valuable comments and suggestions are cordially invited.



Shinsaku Hogen
President

Japan International Cooperation Agency

March 1977

CONTENTS

PART I	INTRODUCTION	
	ESTABLISHMENT AND ACTIVITIES OF THE AGENCY	9
PART II	DETAILED OUTLINE	
CHAPTER 1	GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED TECHNICAL COOPERATION	17
	Section 1 Training Programme for Overseas Participants.	17
	Section 2 Expert Dispatch Programme.	26
	Section 3 Equipment Supply Programme	29
	Section 4 Overseas Technical Cooperation Centre Programme	30
	Section 5 Development Survey Programme	36
	Section 6 Medical Cooperation Programme	59
	Section 7 Agricultural Development Cooperation Programme	64
	Section 8 Primary Product Development Cooperation Programme	73
CHAPTER 2	SERVICES OF JAPAN OVERSEAS COOPERATION VOLUNTEERS	75
CHAPTER 3	COOPERATION IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT, AND MINING AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT (Investment, Loans, etc.)	84
CHAPTER 4	EMIGRATION SERVICES	90
CHAPTER 5	TRAINING AND RECRUITING OF QUALIFIED PERSONNEL FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION	103

APPENDICES (Statistical Tables)	105
How to Read Tables	107
I. ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1975 BY REGION, PROGRAMME, AND SECTOR (April 1, 1975 - March 31, 1976)	108
1. Total Number of Participants Accepted, and Experts, Survey Team and Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers Dispatched by Region, Program- me and Sector	108
2. Total Number of Participants Accepted, and Experts, Survey Teams and Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers Dispatched by Country, Type of Cooperation and Sector	114
II. ACHIEVEMENTS BY PROGRAMME.	156
1. Training Programme for Overseas Participants Total Number of Participants Accepted by Region, Country and Year	156
2. Expert Dispatch Programme (1) Total Number of Experts Dispatched by Region, Country and Year	172
(2) Total Number of Experts Dispatched to the United Nations (UN) and Other International Organizations	182
3. Overseas Technical Cooperation Centre Programme Total Number of Members of Survey Teams and Experts Dispatched by Region, Country and Year	186
4. Development Survey Programme Total Number of Members of Survey Teams Dispatched by Region, Country and Year	194

5.	Medical Cooperation Programme	
	Total Number of Members of Survey Teams and Medical Experts	
	Dispatched by Region, Country and Year	202
6.	Agricultural Cooperation Programme	
	Total Number of Members of Survey Teams and Agricultural Experts	
	Dispatched by Region, Country and Year	210
7.	Primary Products Development Cooperation Programme	
	Total Number of Members of Survey Teams and Experts	
	Dispatched by Region, Country and Year	216
8.	Development Cooperation Programme (Cooperation Programmes for Social Development, Agricultural and Forestry Development, and Mining and Manufacturing Industry Development)	
	Total Number of Participants Accepted, Members of Survey Teams and Experts Dispatched by Region, Country and Year	220
9.	Surveys for Overseas Development Planning Cooperation	
	Total Number of Members of Survey Teams Dispatched by Region, Country and Year	226
10.	Basic Surveys for Resources Development Cooperation	
	Total Number of Members of Survey Teams Dispatched by Region, Country and Year	232
11.	Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers Programme	
	Total Number of Volunteers Dispatched by Region, Country and Year	234
12.	Number of Emigrants Provided with Travelling Expenses by Country and Year	240

PART 1

INTRODUCTION



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 (Law No. 62, 1974) as a new executing organ of Japan's international cooperation services for developing countries. It was organized to integrate the services and operation of the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (established in 1962 for government-sponsored technical cooperation) and the Japan Emigration Service (instituted in 1963 for overseas emigration services), to take over part of the services of the Japan Overseas Development Corporation, and to implement new international cooperation programmes.

In instituting the Agency, prime consideration was given to the need for broadening the expanse of Japan's overseas cooperation activities in order to meet the growing demand for her economic and technical cooperation services. Specifically, attainment of the following objectives was envisaged in addition to the enhancement of government of government-sponsored technical cooperation which Japan had so far been conducting.

- (1) Close linkage between technical cooperation and financial cooperation
- (2) Integration of government-sponsored cooperation and private-sponsored cooperation
- (3) Promotion of services of young Japanese volunteers with technical knowledges who live and work together with the local people
- (4) Promotion of various emigration services for Japanese emigration aspirants

The Agency carried out these objectives at a steady pace, and recorded appreciable achievements in a matter of a year or so after its establishment. Especially in the pursuit of the first two objectives (closer linkage between technical and financial cooperation and between government-sponsored and private sector's cooperation), successful results were attained in the form "financial cooperation with technical guidance" under the investment and financial programme for experimental projects which were executed in combination with the improvement of related facilities (roads, schools, hospitals, green zones, etc.) and technical renovation implemented concomitantly by the Agency as one of its major cooperation services in social development, agricultural and forestry development, and mining and manufacturing industry development. Also worthy of attention is the fact that the operation of the said investment and financial cooperation programme, which presupposes close liaison and coordination with the Export-Import Bank of Japan and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, has enabled the Agency to work in far closer collaboration with these two

major financing institutions than ever. This is contributing largely not only to the integration of technical and economic cooperation but also to a closer linkage between the government-sponsored cooperation offered by the Agency and that of the private sector. Despite the fact that during the last year, Japanese corporations abroad have been rather inactive due to the global economic recession, the Agency's endeavours to link the government-sponsored cooperation with the private sector's cooperation are producing concrete results through its cooperation with developing countries in social development, agricultural and forestry development, and mining and manufacturing industry development.

The following is a brief account of the Agency's activities.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Japan International Cooperation Agency Law, the Agency carries out its 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 smooth and efficient implementation of its cooperation programmes, the Agency also makes constant endeavours to obtain extensive cooperation from all pertinent government offices, local public entities and private organizations in Japan, and further 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 (investment, loans, etc.)
- (4) Emigration services
- (5) Training and recruiting of capable and qualified personnel for technical cooperation

A summarized explanation is given below on each of the five categories.

The government-sponsored technical cooperation, the first of the five categories, is provided under treaties or other agreements with the recipient countries. It covers a diversity of programmes such as the acceptance and training of participants in technical training courses from developing countries (hereinafter referred to as the "partici-

pants”), dispatch of Japanese experts, supply of equipment, technical assistance for overseas technical cooperation centres, development surveys, medical cooperation, agricultural and forestry development cooperation, and primary products development cooperation.

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers service, the second of the five categories, 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. To encourage this cooperation service, the Agency provides assistance in recruiting, screening and training of volunteers, and further promotes national understanding about the services and activities of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers.

The third is the cooperation in social development covering transportation, communications, sanitation, living environment, etc., agricultural and forestry development, and mining and manufacturing industry development in developing countries. The Agency facilitates the supply of funds for construction and improvement of various related facilities which become necessary concomitant to such development.

The Agency’s cooperation in these different fields of development is offered in the following four ways.

- (1) Supply of funds necessary for various development projects which are difficult to be obtained from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund or the Export-Import Bank of Japan. For this purpose, the Agency provides loans of funds or surety for the liabilities incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds which are required for construction and improvement of related facilities not only necessary for various development projects but also contributory to the development of surrounding areas, e.g., construction of branch roads, schools and hospitals, consolidation of green zones, and installation of waterworks and sewerage following public construction works. The Agency also provides loans of funds or surety for the liabilities incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds or makes investment to supply funds, required for experimental projects in development projects, which are deemed difficult to implement or to stabilize the basis of their management unless carried out in combination with technical renovation or development. These funds are offered on soft terms.
- (2) Construction and improvement of facilities contributory to the development in developing countries, entrusted to the Agency by national or local governments of such countries on the basis of treaties or international agreements.

Such construction and improvement services include land consolidation and improvement, infrastructural improvement for increased agricultural and forestry production, reforestation, construction of mining and industrial facilities, infrastructural improvement for augmented mining and industrial production, and improvement of pollution control facilities and other public facilities

- (3) Surveys and technical guidance for the previously described services of the Agency
- (4) Technical guidance for development projects at the request of Japanese corporations or Japanese nationals undertaking such projects. Japanese corporations undertaking development projects in developing countries often need technical guidance of government organizations specially in the field of agriculture and forestry, and such guidance is provided in so far as the smooth execution of the Agency's range of main services is not interfered with.

The emigration services, the fourth category, are offered in an integrated manner both in Japan and accepting countries to provide the emigrants with necessary assistance and guidance. The following are the main services offered under this programme.

- (1) Research and dissemination of information related to emigration, and consultation and mediation services
- (2) Pre-departure training and orientation course, payment of travelling expenses, and provision of accommodations, guidance and escort services for emigrants
- (3) Consultation and guidance services for emigrants concerning business, life and occupation in accepting countries
- (4) Construction and improvement of welfare facilities necessary for smooth settlement of emigrants in accepting countries
- (5) Acquisition, readjustment, custody and transfer of land for emigrants, and mediation for acquisition of land
- (6) Provision of funds for emigrants or their organizations planning to establish agricultural, fisheries or industrial businesses in their settlements, provision of surety for the liabilities incurred in connection with the borrowing of such funds, or investments to supply such funds

- (7) Provision of funds for agricultural, fisheries or industrial businesses contributing to the stability of emigrants' settlement (excluding the businesses planned by emigrants themselves or their organizations), or investments to supply such funds

The fifth service is the training and recruiting of capable and qualified personnel for technical cooperation. The Agency is exerting effort for consolidation of systems for recruiting and training of capable and qualified personnel for technical cooperation services, and offers various training courses for that purpose.

The Agency is also engaged in the collection and analysis of various data and information, compilation of statistical data, public relations activities, and project assessment, which are all closely interrelated with the five categories of the Agency's activities mentioned above.

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

- (1) Procurement and delivery of vessels and equipment to the 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 mission directly invited by the governments of developing countries to participate in development projects
- (4) Management of warehouses in Bolivia and Paraguay for preshipment storage of emigrants' farm produce

The Agency's activities summarized above are closely related with the trend of world economy, particularly the north-south problem. The oil crisis in 1973 and the global recession that followed had a severe impact on all developing countries. The impact of this stagflation was especially heavy on non-oil producing countries and decelerated their economic development to a serious extent. In the global approach to the north-south problem, grave concern is expressed over the difficulties sustained by MSAC (most seriously affected countries) and LLDC (least less developed countries).

The world economic depression accompanied by the reduction of global trade volume forced developing countries to suffer a sharp decrease in export earnings from

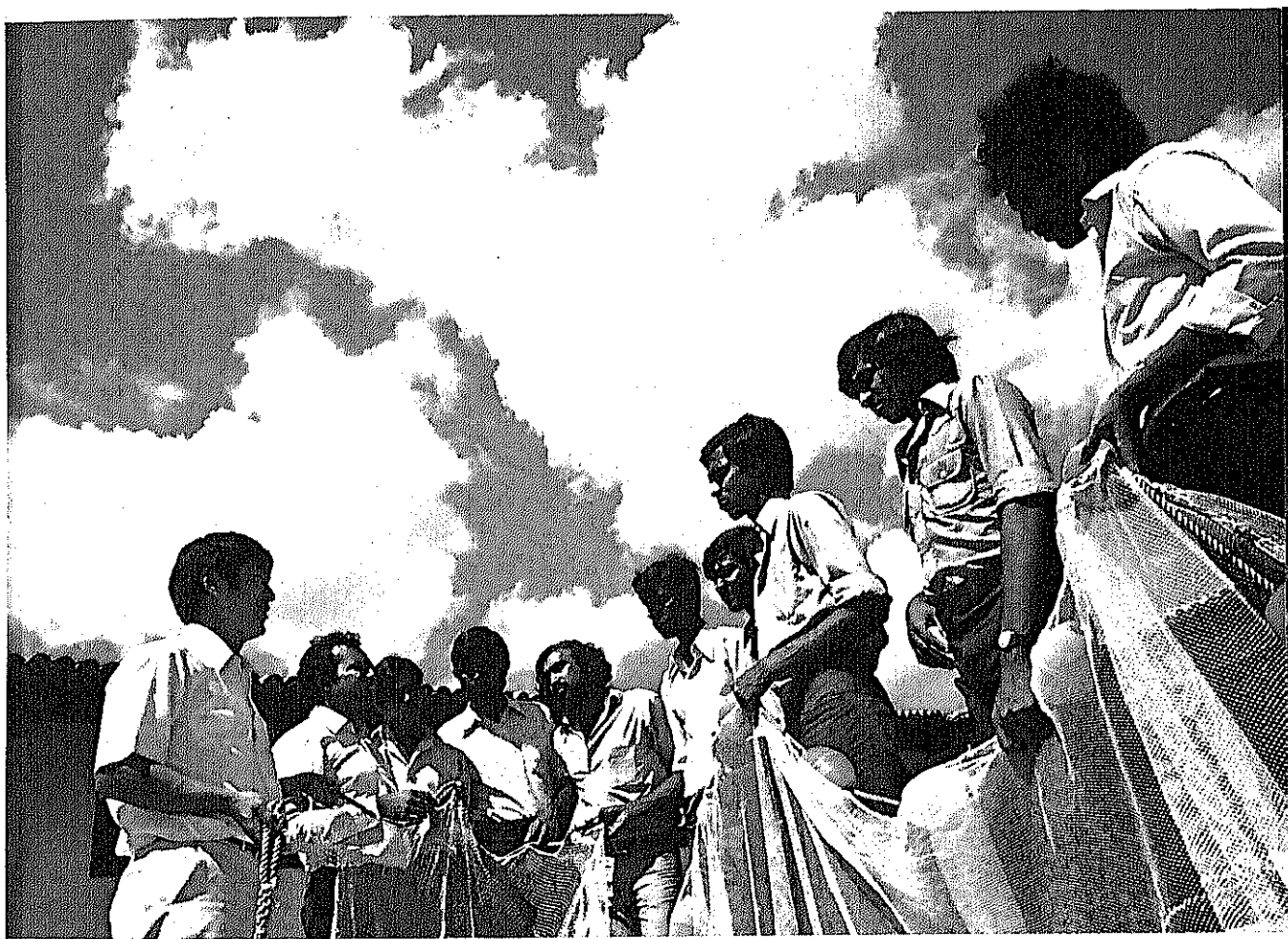
primary products. Among the developing countries depending heavily on the export of primary products for their national development, moves are gaining impetus for demanding greater outlets and stabilized market price for their export items. The demand is very pressing and calls for a new order in the world economy. Another international problem currently posed by these developing countries is the accumulation of their foreign debts which is so heavy that they are often compelled to borrow money to repay money borrowed, thus going further into debt.

The north-south problem having thus assumed a new and acute phase, Japan is expected to expand her economic cooperation particularly in terms of ODA (official development assistance) for developing countries with which she must maintain close inter-dependent relations in order to cope with the prevailing situation and contribute towards peace and stability of all nations of the world including herself.

As a government organization taking part in Japan's ODA, the Agency is now required to raise the efficiency of its overseas cooperation activities and exert effort for augmented supply of ODA to developing countries.

PART 2

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 the training programme, one of Japan's most typical and time-honoured technical cooperation activities.

The number of participants accepted for training in Japan, which registered 138 in 1954, has increased year after year with the widening of the door to the Middle and Near East, Africa and Central and South America. From 1973 on, the annual number of participants has exceeded 2,000, recording 2,111 in 1975.

The total number of participants accepted since the initial year of the programme operation reached 24,084 by the end of March 1976.

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 in the selected fields according to the common needs of the developing countries. Under the latter system, they are trained individually in respective curriculums designed according to the request of each country.

The participants are mostly administrative officials and engineers of government or public institutions, and 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 in developing countries with Japan's cooperation.

The curriculums for group training are organized in consideration of the general needs of the developing countries, and those for individual training are designed after careful review of the requests 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.

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

2. Achievements in 1975

In 1975, a total of 2,545 participants were given training under the programme, of whom 2,111 were the newly-accepted in the said year and 434 were those who

continued their training from the preceeding year. For the newly-accepted, 137 group training courses were conducted for 1,458 participants, with individual training also offered for 653 participants.

Seen by region, 1,207 of all participants newly-accepted in 1975 were from Asia, 492 from the Middle and Near East and Africa, 385 from Central and South America, and 27 from other areas. Thus, the participants from Asia accounted for 57% of all the newly accepted. (See Fig. 1)

According to subject, 348 participants were trained in agriculture, 127 in fisheries, 138 in construction, 110 in heavy industries, 37 in mining, 166 in transportation, 271 in telecommunications, broadcasting and postal services, 195 in medical and welfare services, 10 in atomic energy, 68 in management technology, 16 in education, 315 in administration, and 93 in statistics and other subjects. (See Fig. 2)

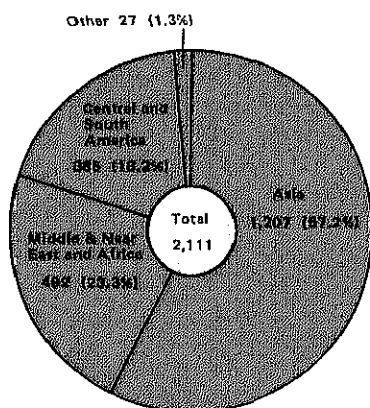


Fig. 1 Acceptance of Participants by Region (1975)

Fig. 2 Acceptance of Participants by Subject (1975)

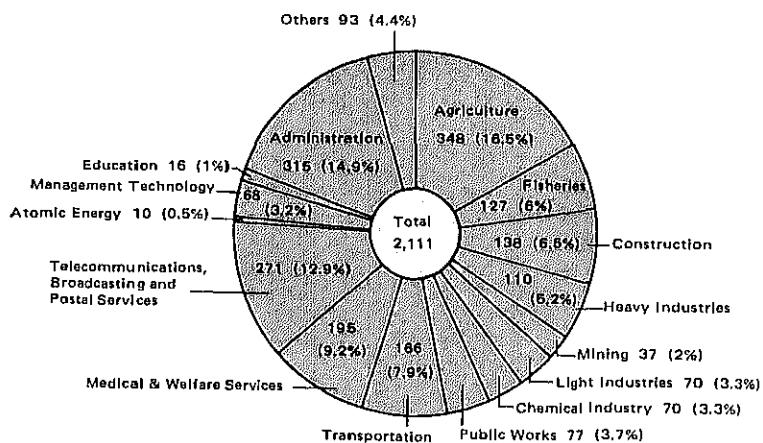


Table 1 Group Training Courses Conducted in 1975

No.	Subjects of Courses	Duration (Month)
1.	Ceramic Glaze and Decoration	6
2.	Metal Finishing Engineering	6
3.	Prevention and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency	3
4.	Telephone Network Planning and Designing	3
5.	Rice Cultivation and its Extension	9
6.	Rice Production Mechanization	9
7.	Vegetable Production and its Extension	9
8.	Irrigation and Drainage	4
9.	Coastal Fisheries Extension	11
10.	Family Planning Administration for Senior Officers in Asia (Seminar)	8 days
11.	Agricultural Extension Service	3
12.	Coins, Decoration Mfg., Metal Analysis and Precious Metal Refining	3.5
13.	Economic Development (Seminar)	1.5
14.	Supervisory Training (Seminar)	2
15.	Poultry Breeding	5
16.	Foundry Engineering	8
17.	Textile Engineering (Weaving)	8
18.	Animal Health	6
19.	Artificial Insemination for Cattle (Liquid and Frozen Semen)	6
20.	Marine Fisheries Research (1)	6
21.	Thermal-Electric Power Engineering	3
22.	Hydro-Electric Power Engineering	3
23.	Television Broadcasting Management	2
24.	Trade Promotion —B— (Seminar)	2
25.	Hydrographic Survey	6
26.	Business Feasibility Study and Management Practice	6
27.	Construction Machinery Engineering	3
28.	High Skilled Machinist	10.5
29.	Offshore Prospecting	7.5
30.	Control of Rice Diseases and Insects	6
31.	High Frequency Radio Engineering for Fixed Telegraph and Telephone Service	2.5

No.	Subjects of Courses	Duration (Month)
32.	Ports and Harbours (Seminar)	2
33.	Carrier Telephony Engineering	3
34.	Early Gastric Cancer Detection	2
35.	Water Works Engineering	3
36.	Forestry and Forest Products Research	5.5
37.	Agricultural Machinery Repair and Maintenance	6
38.	Criminal Investigation in Asia (Seminar)	3 weeks
39.	Fisheries Cooperatives	6
40.	Tuberculosis Control	4.5
41.	Mining Engineering	6.5
42.	Microbial Diseases	10
43.	Tourism (Seminar)	1.5
44.	Information, Education & Communication in Family Planning (Seminar)	3 weeks
45.	Vocational Training Instructors (Machinery, Electric, Electronics, Wood Working & Automotive)	9.5
46.	Subway Engineering	2
47.	Telephone Outside Plant Engineering	3
48.	Maintenance and Improvement Engineering of Permanent Ways	3
49.	Geodesy	6
50.	Groundwater Resources Development	4
51.	Diesel Railway Rolling Stock Engineering	3
52.	Educational Television Programme	3
53.	Television Engineering	4
54.	Radio Monitoring	2
55.	Agricultural Land & Water Resources Development	2
56.	Solid Waste Processing and Disposal	2
57.	Agricultural Statistics	3
58.	Shipping Business	2
59.	Tile Manufacturing Technology	8
60.	Radio Broadcasting Techniques	2
61.	Electric Power Distribution Engineering	3
62.	Bridge Engineering	3
63.	Offset Printing	4
64.	Marine Environment	2

No.	Subjects of Courses	Duration (Month)
65.	Port and Harbour Engineering	4
66.	Microwave Communication Engineering (1)	3
67.	Health & Biological Aspects in Family Planning (Seminar)	3 weeks
68.	Refractory Engineering	7
69.	<i>Industrial Design</i>	3
70.	River Engineering	3
71.	Tropical Epidemiology	6.5
	Irrigation and Drainage	4
72.	Navigation Aids	2
73.	Telex Communication Engineering	3
74.	Rice Processing	3
75.	Fire Service Administration	2
76.	Geothermal Energy	2.5
77.	Electronics	4
78.	Direct Taxation	2
79.	Indirect Taxation	2
80.	Satellite Communication Engineering	3
81.	Freshwater Fish Culture & Propagation Research	3.5
82.	Water Pollution Control & Sewerage Works Engineering	3
83.	Advanced Group Training Course in Tuberculosis Control	2 weeks
84.	Afforestation Technics and Administration	3
	<i>Marine Fisheries Research (2)</i>	6
85.	Administration of Criminal Justice	3.5
86.	Seismology and Earthquake Engineering	11
87.	Microwave Communication Engineering (2)	3.5
88.	Prevention of Narcotic Offenses (Seminar)	1
89.	Laboratory Works for Tuberculosis Control	3
90.	Computer Technology	3
91.	Smaller Enterprise Development (Seminar)	3
92.	Development Economist	6
93.	Meteorology	4
94.	Welding Engineering	6
95.	Statistics (General Course)	6
96.	Telecommunication Management	2 weeks

No.	Subjects of Courses	Duration (Month)
97.	Trade Promotion —A— (Seminar)	2
98.	Customs Technics (Seminar)	1.5
99.	Tax Seminar for Asian Countries (Senior Class Tax Officials)	2 weeks
100.	Vocational Training (Seminar)	2.5
101.	Seriodiagnosis of Syphilis	1.5
102.	Plastic Technics	5.5
103.	Aerodrome (Seminar)	1
104.	Industrial Safety and Health (Seminar)	1
105.	Logistic Aspect in Family Planning (Seminar)	3 weeks
106.	Electric Power Business Management	2
107.	Agricultural Cooperatives	2
108.	Railway Electrification and High Speed Operation	2
109.	Shipbuilding and Repair	21.5
110.	City Planning	1.5
111.	Public Administration Officers on Women's Problems (Seminar)	1
112.	Highway Construction (Seminar)	1
113.	Tourism	2
114.	Administration for Seaman's Education	1
115.	Ceramic Industry Development (Seminar)	1
116.	Telephone Exchange Engineering	3
117.	Clinical Oncology	5
118.	Physical Oceanographic Survey	4.5
119.	Pollution Control Technology (Seminar)	1
120.	Ceramic Engineering	11
121.	Broadcasting Management (Seminar)	3 weeks
122.	Wood Industry Machinery Engineering	3
123.	Metal Processing	10.5
124.	Smaller Enterprise Management	2
125.	Satellite Communication Engineering (2)	2.5
126.	International Telegraph & Telephone Traffic	3
127.	Industrial Standardization and Quality Control	3
128.	X-ray Techniques	5
129.	Leather Tanning Techniques	7
130.	Metrology & Measurement Standards	2.5

No.	Subjects of Courses	Duration (Month)
131.	National Government Administration	3.5
132.	Railway Signal and Communication	4
133.	Prevention and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency (Seminar) (Senior Class)	1
134.	<i>Environmental Executives' Seminar</i>	1
135.	Telecommunication Development (Seminar)	2 weeks
136.	Postal Executives (Seminar)	3 weeks
137.	Local Government	3

3. Training in Third Party Countries

Training in third party countries was initiated in the belief that if suitable training institutes are operated with Japan's cooperation in any developing country, it is both desirable and effective to provide training in such a country for participants invited from neighbouring countries with similar natural, cultural and social conditions. Under this programme, Japan conducts training courses in collaboration with the host country, providing the participants with travelling expenses, living expenses, training expenses, and all other miscellaneous expenses incidental to the training.

The training in third party countries is a new type of technical training with various advantages, and the Agency makes an effort to expand and improve this type of technical training.

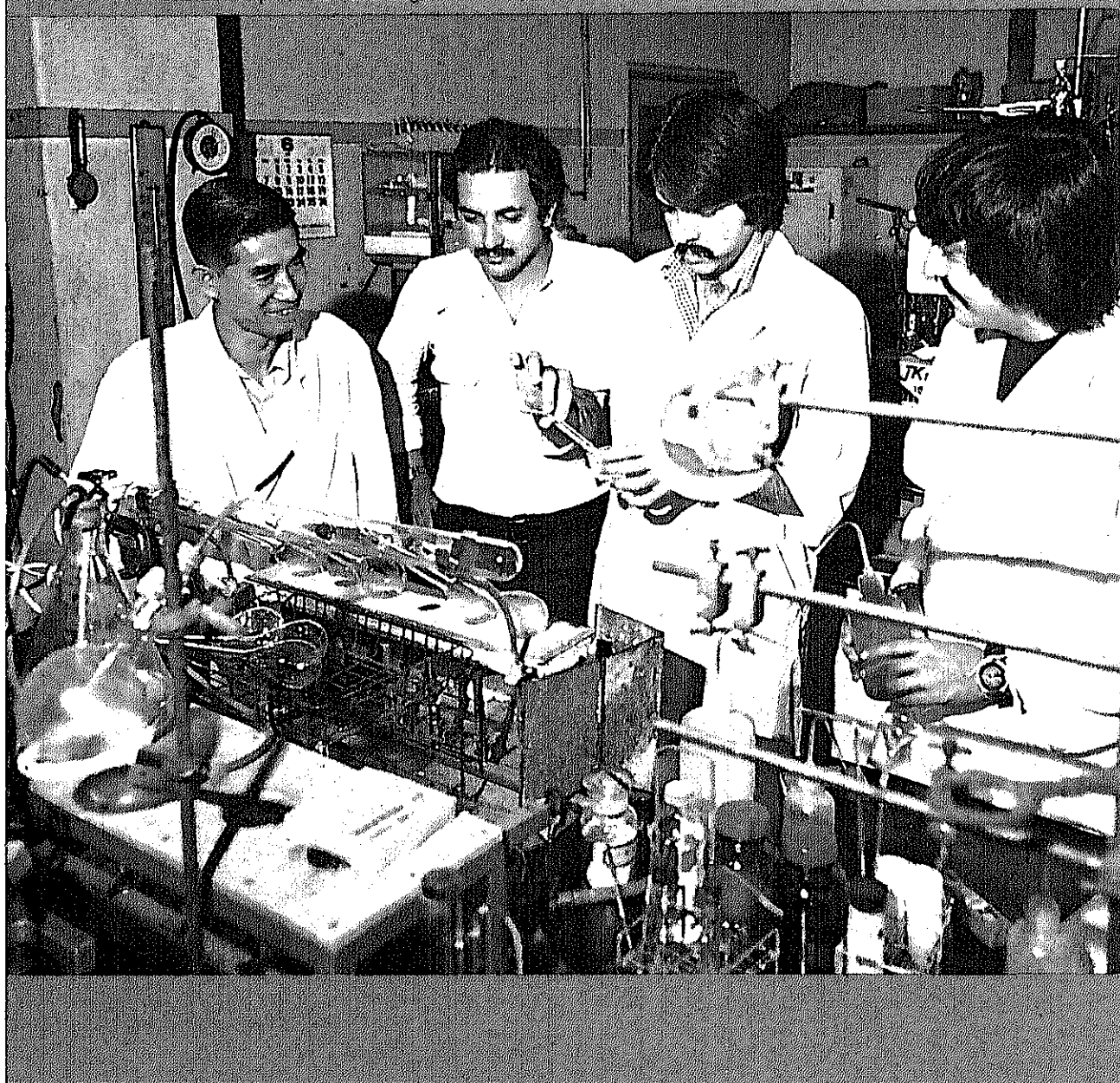
Operation of this programme was initiated by an agreement between Thai and Japanese governments under which 4 Laotian participants were trained from mid-March to mid-September of 1975 at Korat Central Sericultural Research and Training Centre to which Japan is extending technical assistance.

4. Services Associated with Training Programmes

(1) Orientation

In order to enable the participants to receive satisfactory training and to enjoy a comfortable life while in Japan and to deepen their understanding about Japan, they are given a one-week orientation on their training and daily life as well as fundamental knowledges about Japan. In 1975, such orientations were given 37 times.

Overseas Participants Undertraining at Tokat Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory, Fisheries Agency



(2) Japanese Language Courses

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

(3) Health and Welfare Services

In order for all participants to remain in good health and to enjoy a comfortable life during their stay in Japan and to attain their training objectives, they were offered medical and recreational services. The recreational services included goodwill parties, bus tours, theatre going, sports meetings, etc. which were arranged by the Agency's international training centres.

(4) Aftercare Services for Returned Participants

a) Technical Follow-up Service

As part of the aftercare services for the returned participants, technical follow-up service is provided by dispatching the instructors of the training institutes where the participants were given training to the organizations in the developing countries with which the participants are affiliated, in order to assess the effect of training in Japan and provide technical guidance which meets actual needs in developing countries.

In 1975, 6 technical follow-up teams were dispatched to Southeast Asian countries and other regions of the world.

b) Fostering of Alumni Associations

The returned participants organize and operate alumni associations in their respective countries. The Agency provided assistance to help foster their activities.

c) Supply of Equipment

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

In 1975, such assistance in equipment supply numbered 10 cases for 10 countries.

d) Supply of Periodical Literatures

For the purpose of upgrading the technical level of the returned participants, the Agency furnished them with 4 kinds of English periodicals covering agriculture and forestry, mining and manufacturing industry, and other sectors.

e) Publication and Distribution of "KENSHU-IN (The Participants)"

This magazine, published three times a year, was distributed among the returned participants to strengthen their bonds with the Agency as well as to promote their mutual communication and friendship.

SECTION 2 EXPERT DISPATCH PROGRAMME

1. Outline

The expert dispatch programme is one of the technical cooperation activities which has been in operation since Japan joined the Colombo Plan in 1954.

The experts sent under this programme are assigned to different posts in government offices, research and experiment institutes, universities and training institutes of recipient countries, and their services can be considered in the following four categories.

- (1) Provide advice to assist in planning and policy making for economic and social development
- (2) Offer guidance in technical education and training
- (3) Provide consulting services for development programmes
- (4) Offer guidance in the operation, maintenance and repair of machinery and equipment

While experts serving under this programme have so far been dispatched on non-project basis, notable changes are now observed in the recipient countries' expectation for their specialities and functions consequent upon the diversification of Japan's technical cooperation activities as seen in the amplified sectorwise cooperation from about 1969 and the resultant increase of project-based cooperation.

2. Achievements in 1975

A total of 374 experts were newly dispatched abroad to add to the 290 experts who were continuously engaged in overseas service from the preceding year.

Of the 374 newly dispatched experts, 319 were sent on government-to-government basis, 41 to international organizations, and 14 to overseas technical cooperation centres, which are operated with Japan's cooperation, to follow the services provided by their predecessors after termination of the agreement between the governments of the recipient countries and Japan.

The number of newly dispatched experts recorded an increase of slightly more than 21% over 309 registered in 1974. By region, the number showed little difference for Asia, but increased for the Middle & Near East and Africa, and Central and South America (See Fig. 1).

As for the term of service, the experts sent on a long-term basis of more than a year increased just as those dispatched on a short-term basis of less than a year in terms

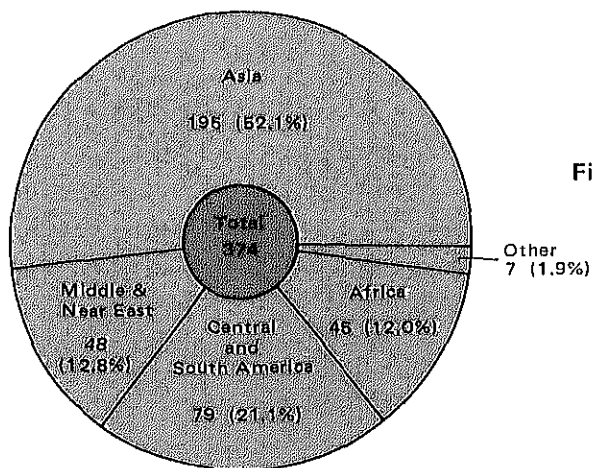


Fig. 1 Dispatch of Experts by Region (1975)



Japanese expert engaged in a field survey for construction of Zaire railways, Zaire

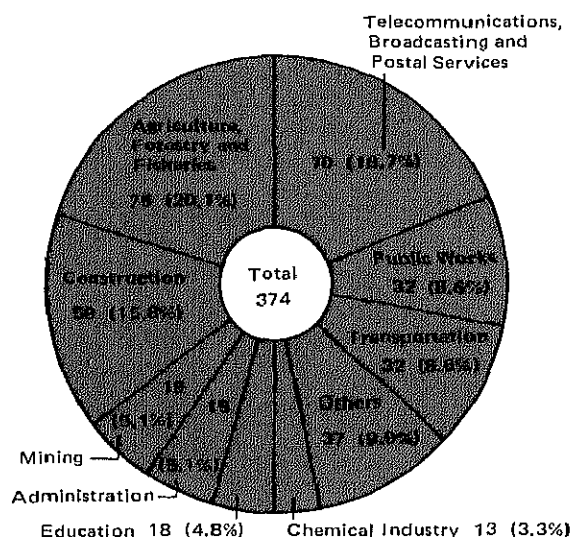


Fig. 2 Dispatch of Experts by Sector (1975)

of total number. Compared with 1974, however, the increase was more conspicuous for long-term experts.

Seen by region and country, the number of newly dispatched experts were the largest for Asia, with Indonesia registering 64, Korea 22, the Philippines 14, and Thailand 11. As for the Middle & Near East and African region, 11 experts were sent to Saudi Arabia; and for Central and South American region, 12 were sent to Mexico and 10 to Brazil. The number declined for other countries including those in Indochina, India, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Nepal.

The international organizations to which 41 experts were newly dispatched were the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC), the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), UN Economic and Social Commission in Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and others.

Seen by sector, the experts sent abroad numbered 75 for agriculture and forestry, 70 for postal services and telecommunications, 32 for construction, 32 for public works (telephone network construction), and 32 for transportation (See Fig. 2). Thus, the experts assigned to infrastructural improvement in these main sectors registered a high percentage of 51.7% which is comparable to the value recorded in 1974.

In 1975, the Agency also dispatched a review mission to developing countries to review and evaluate the progress of Japan's overseas cooperation activities and to discuss with the government of each recipient country the future course of cooperation.

SECTION 3 EQUIPMENT SUPPLY PROGRAMME

1. Outline

The equipment supply programme, initiated in 1964 as part of Japan's technical cooperation activities, 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 one of the 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 find it difficult to afford sufficient quantities of equipment for financial reasons.

More than 10 years having passed since its institution, this programme has gained due recognition of all parties concerned in both recipient countries and Japan.

Up to the end of fiscal year 1975, 1,751 million yen worth of equipment has been supplied to different countries on 321 occasions.

2. Achievements in 1975

In 1975, 280 million yen worth of equipment was supplied to a total of 31 cases, of which Asia registered 14 cases amounting to 127 million yen (45.4%), Middle & Near East and Africa 6 cases amounting to 36 million yen (12.8%), Central and South America 10 cases amounting to 109 million yen (38.9%), and others 1 case amounting to 8 million yen (2.9%).

SECTION 4 OVERSEAS TECHNICAL COOPERATION CENTRE PROGRAMME

1. Outline

Cooperation under the Overseas Technical Cooperaton Centre Programme, which was instituted in 1960, now carries a heavy weight in Japan's overseas technical co-operation activities. 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 Discussion agreed upon for the implementation of a specific project and signed by the competent authorities of both countries. In either case, the Japanese government supplies equipment and materials required for the establishment and operation of Centres, dispatches experts and undertakes 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.

In 1975, the programme covered a total of 23 Centres, of which 18 were operated under agreements or Records of Discussions including those extended after the termination of the cooperation period, and 5 were in the stage of preliminary survey or planning (See Table 1). The programme covers diverse fields such as telecommunications and broadcasting, fisheries, road construction, small scale industry, livestock farming, vocational training, and so forth.

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

- (1) Cooperation in manpower resources development aimed at upbringing of middle level engineers and skilled workers
- (2) Cooperation in research development such as experimental schemes
- (3) Cooperation in development and improvement of production techniques
- (4) Cooperation in regional development
- (5) Cooperation in vocational education

Table 1 Present Situations of Overseas Technical Cooperation Centres

(March 31, 1976)

Centre	Scope of Cooperation
I. Centres in Continued Operation	
1. Centres operated under agreements	
(1) Iran Telecommunication Research Centre, Iran	wireless, telephone, microwave, carrier, telegraph, and broadcast and radio regulation.
(2) Technical Cooperaton Centre for Road Construction and Training at Surat Thani, Thailand	civil engineering, machinery, pavement work, and construction techniques
(3) Marine Engineering Training Project, Malaysia	marine engineering and marine engine
(4) Sulawesi Industrial Vocational Training Centre	metal working, electricity, wood working, construction, and automobile maintenance and repair
(5) Sri Lanka Fisheries Training Centre, Sri Lanka	fisheries, marine engine, fishing techniques and fishing gear
(6) Japanese-Korean Daejeon Vocational Training Institute, Korea	welding, electricity, metal finishing, electronics
2. Centres Operated under Records of Discussions	
(1) Poultry Diseases Control Centre, Syria	diagnosis, preventive measures, research and extension activities for control of poultry diseases
(2) Istanbul Fisheries and Water Products Vocatonal High School, Turkey	fisheries education, propagation techniques, and fishing methods
(3) MARA Vocational Training Institute, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	electric engineering and electronics

Centre	Scope of Cooperation
<p>(4) Training Centre for Small Scale Industries, Iran</p> <p>(5) Riyadh Electronics Technical Institute, Saudi Arabia</p>	<p>electric engineering, electronics, road construction, and machine maintenance and repair</p> <p>radio and TV engineering, telecommunications, and electronic measurement</p>
<p>3. Centres Operated after Expiration of Term of Agreements of Records of Discussions</p> <p>(1) King Mongkut's Institute of Technology, Thailand</p> <p>(2) Pakistan Telecommunication Research Centre, Pakistan</p> <p>(3) La Escuela Nacional de Telecomunicaciones, Mexico (The National School of Telecommunications)</p>	<p>microwave, wire communication equipment, computers, control engineering, broadcasting engineering, transmission engineering, radio engineering, and electronic circuit design</p> <p>microwave, carrier transmission, telephone exchange, telegraph network, and power supply</p> <p>carrier transmission, microwave, telephone network, telegraph network</p>
<p>II. New Centres</p> <p>1. Centres operated under agreements or records of discussions</p> <p>(1) Fish Processing Centre, Peru</p> <p>(2) National Youth Service Advanced Engineering Training Centre, Kenya</p> <p>(3) Shoubra Vocational Training Centre for Machinery Maintenance, Egypt</p>	<p>development of processed marine products for food, and research on marine products processing techniques</p> <p>mechanical engineering, electric work, and finishing</p> <p>metal working, textiles, and electricity</p>

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Scope of Cooperation</i>
(4) <i>Iraq Electrical and Electronic Industries Training Centre, Iraq</i>	<i>elevator, refrigerator and airconditioner, TV and radio engineering, portable computer</i>
2. Centres under planning or survey	
(1) <i>Ceramic Research and Development Centre, the Philippines</i>	
(2) <i>Arab Maritime Transport Academy, Egypt</i>	
(3) <i>Transport Training Centre, the Philippines</i>	
(4) <i>MARA Vocational Training Institute, Johor Bharu, Malaysia</i>	
(5) <i>The Politecnic School, Paraguay</i>	

2. Achievements in 1975

In 1975, the programme covered a total of 23 Centres. Specifically, the cooperation so far offered was amplified by 4 new projects. The National Youth Service Advanced Engineering Training Centre (Kenya), The Fish Processing Centre (Peru), and The Shoubra Vocational Training Centre for Machinery Maintenance (Egypt), and The Iraq Electrical and Electronic Industries Training Centre (Iraq).

To cooperate in the operation of these new Centres, the Agency sent experts, donated equipment, and received counterparts for training in Japan for The Fish Processing Centre in Peru, received counterparts from The Shoubra Vocational Training Centre for Machinery Maintenance in Egypt and sent experts to The Iraq Electrical and Electronic Industries Training Centre in Iraq. For the operation of The National Youth Service Advanced Engineering Training Centre in Kenya, arrangements were made for the supply of equipment and dispatch of experts.

A total of 48 counterparts from different Centres were received in Japan for training, and equipment was supplied to 10 Centres.

In addition, preliminary survey teams were sent abroad to study the possibility of cooperating in the operation of the Centres under planning. The Centres covered

by the preliminary survey were MARA Vocational Training Institute at Johor Bharu in Malaysia, The Ceramic Research and Development Centre and The Transport Training Centre in the Philippines, The Arab Maritime Transport Academy in Egypt, and La Escuela Politécnica (The Politechnic School) in Paraguay.

La Escuela Nacional de Telecomunicaciones (The National School of Telecommunications) in Mexico was handed over to the Mexican government upon termination of the cooperation agreement in July 1975, but arrangements were made with the Mexican government for continued services of five experts at the Centre.

As for Japanese-Korean Daejeon Vocational Training Institute in Korea, for which a Record of Discussions was signed in 1974 with preparations made for cooperation in its operation, the Agency started cooperation services in 1975 with the term of cooperation set at 4 years.

A brief description is given below on Japan's cooperation for the South East Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC) which was organized in December 1967 to promote the fisheries development in Southeast Asian countries. At present, the Centre has its Secretariat and Training Department located in Thailand, Research Department in Singapore, and Aquaculture Department in the Philippines.

SEAFDEC is operated in accordance with the agreement concluded for its establishment as well as with the operational policies adopted at the annual meeting of its Council. The functions of the 3 departments and the activities they have so far performed are outlined below.

(1) Training Department

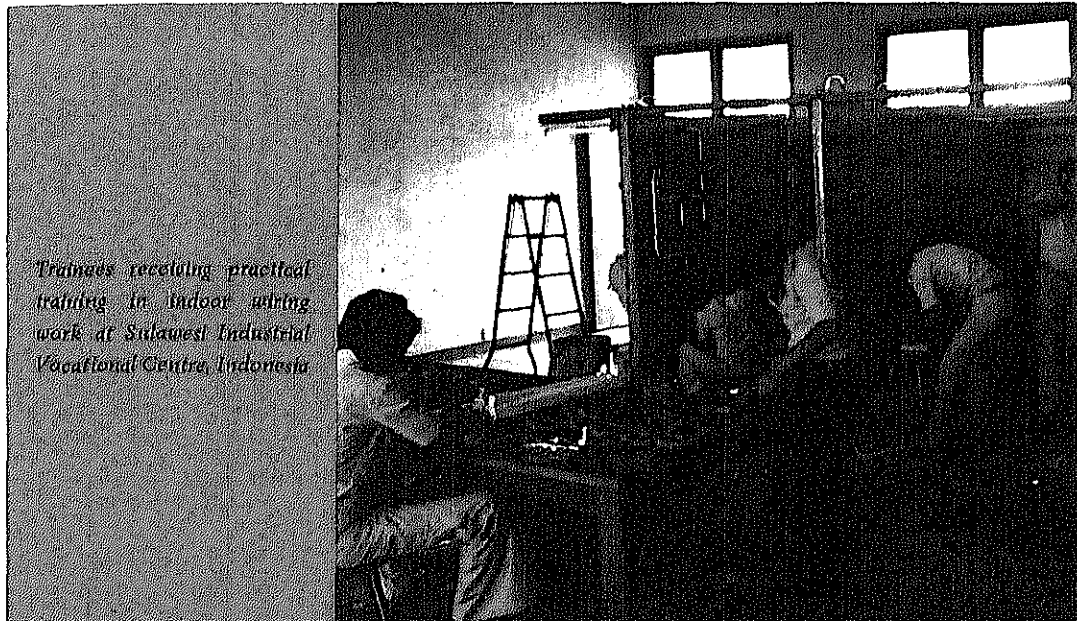
This department is engaged mainly in the training of engineers and technicians in fisheries and studies of fishing techniques and fishing gear. Besides lectures given on land, the practical training is offered aboard a training vessel "PAKNAN" with emphasis on developing practical skills in handling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

In 1975, the Agency sent 8 experts and prepared textbooks for training at the department in fishing operation and telecommunications.

(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 focussed on the development of new fishing grounds through experimental operations, carried out by "CHANGI," a fisheries research vessel.

In 1975, the department took up the problem of coastal waters pollution for which the Agency sent a survey team as well as experts in hydrography for follow-up study. The Agency also sent a survey team for marine products processing to co-



Trainees receiving practical training in indoor wiring work at Sulawesi Industrial Vocational Centre, Indonesia

operate in the introduction of advanced marine products processing techniques proposed by the Singapore government.

The experts sent to this department in 1975 totalled 7.

(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 aquacultural knowledge and information.

In 1975, the Agency started cooperation in the milkfish culture sending 7 experts, accepted 2 counterparts for training in Japan, and procured and delivered 131 million yen worth of equipment to the department.

SECTION 5 DEVELOPMENT SURVEY PROGRAMME

1. Outline

The term "development survey" means all such activities as "formation of survey teams composed of experts, their dispatch to developing countries to conduct field surveys for public development projects, and pre- and post-survey works in Japan including the preparation of survey reports of detailed designs for the promotion of such development projects."

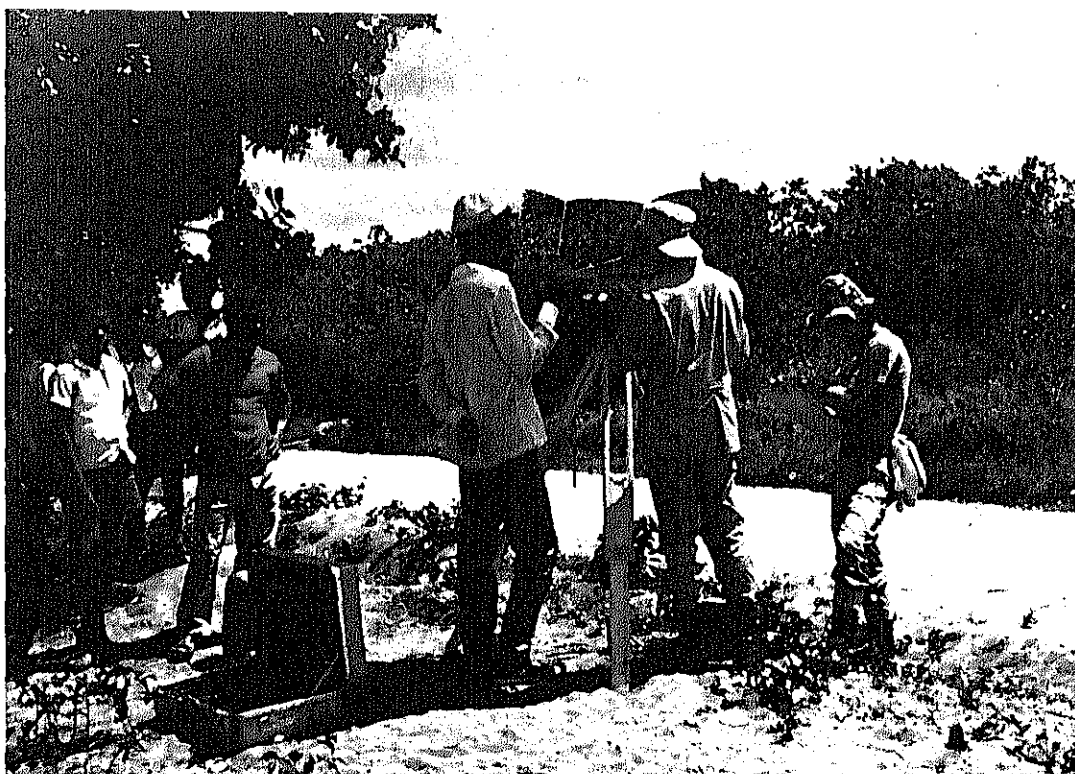
Promotion of comprehensive regional development projects and public development projects bears closely upon the socio-economic progress of developing countries, and it has often been the case that the Japanese government is requested by these countries to cooperate in the planning of such comprehensive 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 or objectives of each individual project for which cooperation is requested by the recipient country. Specifically, the development surveys can be broadly classified as follows.

- a) Surveys called "reconnaissance survey", "preliminary survey" and "basic survey" which are carried out to formulate 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 survey, i.e., feasibility study.
- b) "Feasibility study" which is conducted to map out the facilities construction plan and the implementation plan for the project, and to provide comments and recommendations on the project feasibility from economic, financial and technical viewpoints.
- c) "Surveys for detailed design" which are aimed at providing various data, detailed designs, specifications, etc. required for construction work under the project. A more detailed explanation is given below on these surveys according to project phasing.

(1) Surveys 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, and it is often the case that a project embraces a number of related projects in the same development sector. Accordingly, surveys for such projects should start with the preparation of a



Japanese survey team engaged in the feasibility study for the Southern Coastal Road Construction Project, Tanzania

comprehensive and basic project plan usually called "Master Plan." Surveys of this type are for the purpose of providing the basic data for socio-economic development strategy.

(2) Surveys for Preparation of Maps and Charts

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

(3) Pre-feasibility Study

The pre-feasibility study 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 under planning, and possible linkage with financial cooperation.

The preliminary survey, on the other hand, is performed to assure that the full-scale feasibility study for the cooperation project can be carried out efficiently, and covers such activities as the fundamental data collection including field surveys in the

project area and discussions with competent authorities of the recipient country regarding the scope of the feasibility study.

(4) Feasibility Study

The feasibility study constitutes the nucleus of all development surveys. It is carried out to study the technical and economic feasibility of each project, to make recommendations on its implementation, and to prepare the feasibility report for the government of the recipient country. The feasibility report thus prepared serves as the fundamental data to seek financial aid from Japan or international financing organizations for project implementation.

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 than any other development surveys and consequently makes it possible to transfer project-related technical knowledges to the recipient country during the survey period. This is therefore a valued means of technical cooperation.

(5) Surveys Directly Related to Financial Cooperation

These surveys are conducted in direct relation to or for the promotion of yen credit and other financial cooperation. It is expected that surveys of this type will be increased in the coming years.

(6) Surveys for Preparation of Detailed Designs

These surveys are for the purpose of obtaining various data (including final drawings and specifications) needed to implement construction work on a planned project. Since utmost precision is demanded for the preparation of a detailed project design and other related works, these surveys are usually costly and time-consuming. There has been growing demand for Japan's cooperation in such surveys. Feasibility studies for specific projects implemented with Japan's grant-in-aid are also included in this category.

(7) Basic Surveys for Resources Development Cooperation

These surveys have been conducted since 1970 to explore mineral deposits by geological surveys, bioprospecting, boring surveys, and the like. Surveys for resources development are hindered or at stand-still in many developing countries due to shortages of necessary equipment, engineers and funds. Surveys for resources development cooperation are intended to provide such countries with fundamental data for natural resources development.

(8) Surveys for Aftercare Services

While development surveys are conducted in various phases as previously mentioned, it is occasionally necessary to expound a survey report after its completion or to reexamine the project after the lapse of several years. These surveys are carried out for that purpose.

Fig. 1 shows the total number and sector-wise percentage of development surveys conducted from 1962 to 1975.

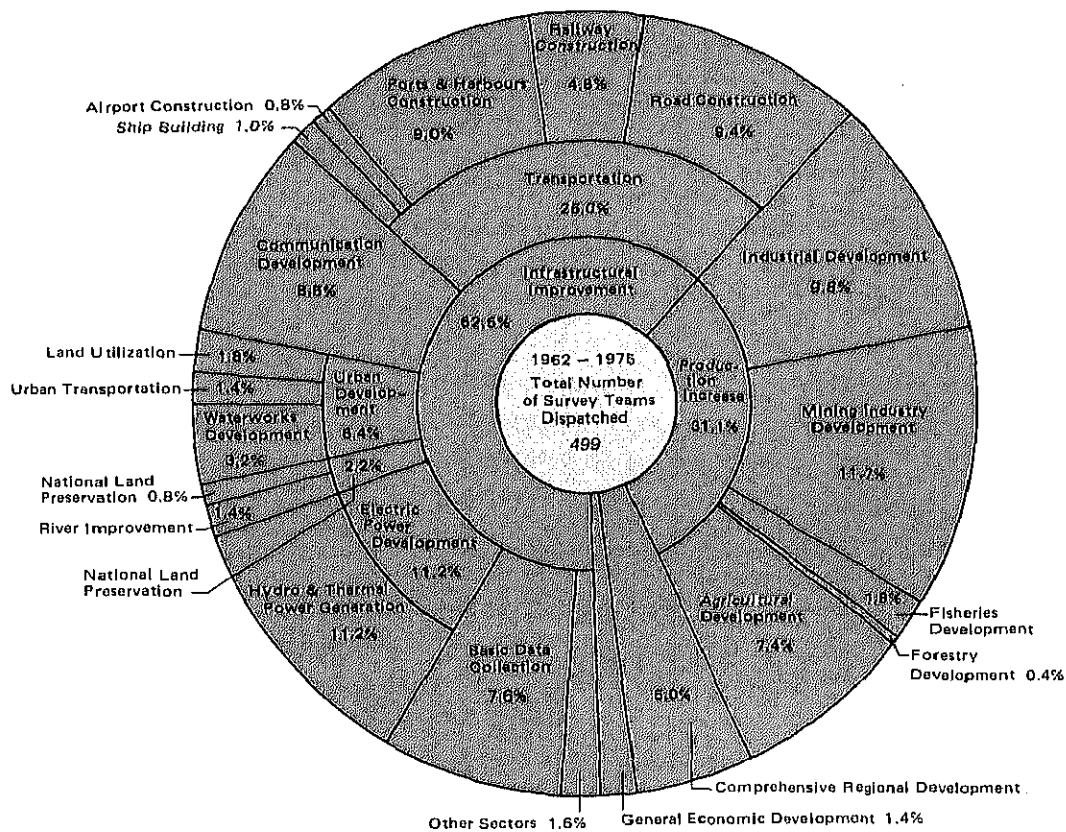


Fig. 1. Achievement of Surveys by Sector

2. Achievements in 1975

In 1975, development surveys were conducted for a total of 97 projects, of which 79 were covered by Japanese survey teams dispatched abroad.

The survey activities carried out in 1975 are outlined below.

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 surveys, ground and geological surveys, and regional economic surveys. Activities in 1975 were aimed at preparation of the draft of the final survey report on the basis of the field survey conducted in 1974 at Sirajganj, the selected construction site. For this purpose, a field survey was carried out to collect data necessary for project implementation, e.g., unit cost of equipment, materials, labor and transportation; expected project benefits required for its evaluation; unit cost for calculation of construction cost; population forecasting; and shadow rate.
	Survey for Central Agricultural Extension Centre Construction Project	Cooperation in the establishment of the Central Agricultural Extension Centre was offered to promote and improve agricultural extension system and activities. Specifically, a field survey was conducted chiefly for construction design of the Centre's building.
Burma	Survey for Irrawaddy River Bridge Construction Project	The Bank Area of Burma remains undeveloped because it is isolated from the east Bank Area due to a lack of a transportation means. The aim of the project is to construct a bridge 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 1975, the final survey report was submitted to the Burmese government.

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Burma (Cont'd)	Survey for the Telephone Plant Planning Project	A preliminary survey for telephone network improvement was conducted with specific emphasis placed on; 1) <i>existing state of telephone installations and telephone services in the projected network areas (Rangoon and Mandalay)</i> , 2) <i>charting of Japan's future course of project cooperation based on the Burmese telephone network construction scheme</i> , 3) <i>determination of detailed criteria and matters relating to design and construction work.</i>
	Survey for Oil Refinery Construction Plan	In 1973, Japan undertook to offer yen credit for construction of a new oil refinery planned by the Burmese government to meet growing demand for petroleum products and in view of the possibility of crude oil production. Due to changes in project conditions that have taken place (including alterations of construction site and escalating costs), Japan was requested to conduct a survey for the project. In 1975, project feasibility was studied from economic and technical viewpoints.
	Survey for Monywa Area Resources Development Cooperation Project	The possibility of developing the Monywa mine was studied in the survey area situated to the west of Mandalay city, located in the central part of the country. Activities in 1975, the last year of the 4-year cooperation period, covered concentration tests at a pilot plant, survey of mineral deposit area, gallery prospecting, and survey for mine development planning.
Indonesia	Survey for Training Centre of Ratings	A preliminary survey was conducted on the planning of the Centre for consolidation of system and facilities for training of ratings.
	Survey for Central and East Java Road Project	To promote consolidation of arterial road network in Central and East Java, a preliminary survey for

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Indonesia (Cont'd)		the project was conducted in July 1975. On the basis of this survey, a field survey was subsequently carried out in November covering 4 sections (approx. 330 km) of the national and provincial road network in the southern part of Central and East Java for a feasibility study of the project.
	Survey for Establishment of Electronics and other Aids to Navigation System	In 1975, a preliminary survey was conducted at the request of Indonesian government to obtain opinions and views on the navigation system modernization plan from the governments of coastal countries, i.e., Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia, to discuss the scope of a fullscale survey, and to collect relevant data and information.
	Survey for Overall Vlar River Improvement Project	A preliminary survey was conducted to map out a Master Plan of the project prior to a feasibility study.
	Survey for Basic and Practical Study for Master Plan in Land Erosion and Volcanic Debris Control in Mountain Merapi Area	A preliminary survey was conducted in advance of a full scale survey to be carried out for preparation of a Master Plan for comprehensive control of land erosion and volcanic debris in the Mt. Merapi area situated about 30 km to the north of Jogjakarta, Central Java.
	Survey for Banjarmasin Ports Development Project	A preliminary survey was conducted to collect basic data and discuss with the Indonesian government the policy and scope of the feasibility study for the improvement of Banjarmasin Port which will play an important role in future development of Central and South Kalimantan Provinces.
	Survey for Jakarta City Telephone Network Planning Project	Jakarta is a mammoth city with a population of 5 million but the telephone network needs improvement. A field study was conducted to formulate a long-range expansion plan and an annual

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Indonesia (Cont'd)		installation plan from the viewpoint of comprehensive development of the capital region. In 1975, the findings of field surveys carried out in the last two years were compiled into a report, with necessary drawings also prepared.
	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 Multipurpose Dam Construction Project, and Japan conducted a feasibility study for this project. In 1975, the final report was completed after an explanation was made to the Indonesian authorities on the draft report prepared on the strength of analysis and arrangement of past survey results in Japan.
	Survey for Wonogiri Irrigation and River Improvement Project	A field survey was conducted for the project, with an interim report prepared and submitted to the Indonesian authorities.
	Survey for National Archeological Parks Development Project in Central Java	The project aims at developing tourist industry in harmony with regional development of Central Java by systematic development and preservation of precious assets of high cultural and historic value such as the Borbudur (great Indonesian monuments of Buddhism) and ruins of Brahmanic temples at Prambanan and Dieng. In 1975, surveys were conducted for those archeological parks recommended to be developed during surveys conducted in 1973 and 1974 for Master Plan preparation. Specifically, a feasibility study was conducted for development and consolidation of National Archeological Parks at Borbudur and Prambanan, and a field survey was carried out for

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Indonesia (Cont'd)		reexamination of development plan of Dieng National Archeological Park. Both surveys were completed upon presentation of the final report.
	Survey for Lombok-Makassar Strait	In 1975, the hydrographic survey was completed, and the final report was prepared.
	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 were planned with the cooperation from Japan, the United States, Canada and the World Bank. The objective of this survey is to formulate a comprehensive development plan in which all such individual projects are systematically combined.
	Survey for Irrigation Improvement Project in Way Rarem Abung Area	The project is aimed at irrigating a part of the Rarem river basin, about 45,600 ha in acreage, which adjoins Takobumi city in Lampung province, Sumatra, with water drawn from the Rarem to introduce paddy cultivation for management stabilization and self-sufficiency in food for the settlers as well as regional development. In 1975, a feasibility study was conducted for this project.
	Survey for City Gas Supply Improvement Project	In 1974, 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 preparation of a Master Plan. In 1975, the survey report was submitted to the Indonesian authorities with an explanation.
	Survey for Sadang Hydro-power Generation Development Project	The project aims at comprehensive hydro-power development in the Sadang river basin situated about 150 km to the north of Ujun Pandang city, Sulawesi, as well as in the basins of its two tribu-

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Indonesia (Cont'd)		<p>taries, the Mamasa and the Matallo. A prefeasibility study was conducted for selection of the most optimum plan whose early implementation can be justified from economic and technical viewpoints.</p> <p>Survey for Sadang River Kariang Hydor-electric Power Development Project</p> <p>The comprehensive Sadang hydro-power development project, South Sulawesi province, Sulawesi, includes the Kariang hydro-power development sub-project to be implemented in the basin of the Mamasa, one of the tributaries of the Sadang. A preliminary survey was conducted for the sub-project for preparation of a hydrological survey plan under which river discharge and rainfall data are to be consolidated for the mamasa.</p> <p>Survey for Ujung Pandang Industrial Estate Construction Project</p> <p>The project is aimed at creating an industrial estate in the area embracing Ujung Pandang City and its vicinity, South Sulawesi, Sulawesi. A prefeasibility study was conducted to select a suitable estate site and study infrastructural aspects of surrounding areas for promotion of this project.</p> <p>Survey for Kalimantan Resources Development Project</p> <p>The project is intended to study the possibility of mineral resources in Kalimantan. In 1975, analysis of LAND SAT data was conducted as the initial year cooperation.</p>
Korea	Survey for Chungbug Line Doubling Project	<p>Cement and hard coal produced in the eastern part of Korea and in the eastern coastal area are now transported to Seoul by the Central Line. Phenomenal growth of Seoul-bound cargo and passenger traffic is expected to cause saturation of Central Line's transport capacity after 1976. The project is aimed at solving this problem by transferring Central Line's excessive load to Chungbug Line by linking it with Kyongbu Line</p>

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Korea (Cont'd)		which still has surplus transport capacity. For this purpose, double-tracking of 1,269 km section between Pongyang and Tochiwon is planned. In 1975, a field survey was conducted with the survey report prepared and submitted with explanation.
Nepal	Survey for Tansen Water Supply Project	Tansen city, located in a highland area, is the political, educational and cultural centre of surrounding areas and is expected to play the role of forerunner in future development of the highland areas of Nepal. A preliminary survey was conducted as part of this project to study the possibility of improving water supply system in Tansen city from a technical point of view.
Pakistan	Survey for Port Muhamad-Bin-Qasim Project	Survey for detailed design required for construction of berths for 75,000-ton ships and other port facilities in Muhamad-Bin-Qasim area was conducted on the basis of the Master Plan, and the final report was submitted to the Pakistani government.
	Aftercare Survey for Bunder Qasim Port Construction Project	Explanation was given on the report submitted to the Pakistani government after completion of a survey for detailed design of the Bunder Qasim Port Construction Project.
the Philippines	Survey for Fisheries Resources Development Project	The project is aimed at developing marine resources, bonito in particular, which are virtually untapped in the Pacific Ocean along the eastern coast of the Philippine islands. In 1975, a preliminary survey was conducted to collect various data necessary for studying the possibility of securing a supply of live bait and for planning time and method of bait fishing.

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
the Philippines (Cont'd)	Survey for Manila Subway (No. 1 Route) Construction Project	Construction of Subway Line No. 1 (total of 21.7 km route starting from Quezon to Manila Airport via business centre of Manila) was recommended as a result of the feasibility study conducted in 1974 for the Manila Mass (Railway) Transit System Improvement Project. The feasibility study was conducted throughout 1975; the draft and final reports were prepared and submitted to the Philippine authorities.
	Survey for Petrochemical In- dustry Development Project	A master plan and guidelines for development of the petrochemical industry were established. In 1974, a feasibility study was conducted for construction of a petroleum complex for olefin hydrocarbons production which was considered most promising. In 1975, the survey report was submitted with explanation to the competent authorities.
	Survey for Integrated Steel Mill Project	To clarify the points to be considered in planning construction and operation of the projected ironworks in Mindanao island, a field survey was carried out on the existing state of the project and future occurrence of relevant problems, with the survey report compiled and sent to the competent Philippine authorities.
	Survey for Mineral Resources Development Project in Nor- thern Luzon Area	In 1975, geological survey, geochemical prospecting and aerial photo interpretation were conducted covering an area of about 10,000 km ² in the northeastern part of Luzon island.
Thailand	Survey for Strengthening and Replacement of Bridges on R.S.R.	In October 1975, a preliminary survey was conducted on 214 bridges needing strengthening or replacement and a tripartite agreement involving Thai National Railways, ESCAP and the Agency was reached concerning fundamental development

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Thailand (Cont'd)		policy. A field survey was conducted under this agreement to map out a Master Plan for strengthening replacement of the bridges.
	Survey for City Gas Supply Project in Capital Region	In 1974, a feasibility study was conducted for the project to forecast future demands for city gas for planned conversion from currently used fuels (LPG and charcoal) to city gas. In 1975, the survey report was submitted to the competent Thai authorities with explanation.
	Survey for Quae Yai Regulating Dam Project	A feasibility study was conducted for construction of regulating dam serving concurrently as reregulating reservoir for discharge from Ban Chao Nen power plant now under construction on the Quae Yai and also as regulating reservoir for the 2nd phase pumping-up power generation at the same plant. Further, a prefeasibility survey for purely pumped-storage power plant using the said reservoir as regulating reservoir was carried out.
Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines	Survey for Development Project	For efficient implementation of development surveys, a survey was made on the nature and objective of development projects for which Japan's technical cooperation is requested as well as on the significance of such projects in the whole economic development scheme of each country, and screening and confirmation of development projects which can be implemented effectively with Japan's cooperation.
Indonesia, the Philippines and Papua New Guinea	Survey for Projects Finding and Screening in Mining and Industry in Southeast Asian Countries	<p>A projects finding and screening survey was conducted in Indonesia and the Philippines for the following purposes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Study of nature and objectives of mining and industrial development projects for which Japan's cooperation is requested Study of significance of such projects in the

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Indonesia, the Philippines and Papua New Guinea		<p>whole economic development scheme of each country</p> <p>c. Selection and screening of the projects for which Japan's technical assistance can be offered</p> <p>The Agency also sent representatives to the tripartite inter-governmental conference (I.G.C.) of Japan, Australia and Papua New Guinea organized for the following purposes</p> <p>a. Study of progress of the field survey for the Purari Electric Power Development Project implemented in Papua New Guinea</p> <p>b. Supervision for efficient enforcement of general development policy in accordance with the progress of the full-scale survey</p>
Afghanistan	Survey for Television Broadcasting Project	<p>The project is given high priority among other national policies for government publicity services and promotion of culture and education. A preliminary survey was conducted to chart the course of Japan's cooperation in the project.</p>
Iran	Survey for New Trunk Railway Construction Project	<p>East Line (approx. 926 km) of Iran National Railways, connecting Teheran (population - 4 million) and Mashed (population - 600 thousand), is an important trunk railway line playing a vital role in regional development. Due to a marked increase of pilgrims, it cannot meet the passenger transport demand during the pilgrimage season.</p> <p>The Iranian government is planning the construction of a high-speed mass transit system equivalent in standard to the Japanese "Shinkansen" or "Bullet train". To map out an implementation plan for this project, a preliminary survey was conducted.</p>

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Jordan	Wadi Arab Dam and Irrigation Project	The project is aimed at construction of an earth dam on the Wadi Arab, the third largest tributary of the Jordan, as part of Comprehensive Jordan River Development Scheme, for production of fruits and vegetables to be supplied to both domestic market and neighbouring OPEC countries by installing sprinkler irrigation system. In 1975, a preliminary survey was conducted.
Turkey	Survey for East Region Resources Development Project	To study the availability of mineral resources in the project area extending along the Black Sea in the northeastern part of Turkey, geological surveys, geochemical prospecting and geophysical prospecting surveys were carried out.
Algeria	Survey for Amelioration and Expansion Project of Satellite Communication Earth Station	The project is incorporated in the Second Four Year Telecommunications Network Improvement Plan (1974 - 1977). In 1975, a feasibility study was conducted on the expansion of the 1st earth station and construction of the 2nd earth station.
Egypt	Survey for Greater Cairo Water Supply Project	Studies were made for preparation of a Master Plan and emergency measures plan for the project, with a pre-feasibility study conducted for formulation of a city water supply plan.
	Survey for Alexandria Port Project	Large-scale improvement of the commercial port in Dikheila bay in Alexandria area, which is related to Reduced Iron Development Project, is planned by a consortium organized by Egypt, West Germany, Brazil and Japan. In 1957, a preliminary survey was conducted to study the nature, objectives and progress of this project.
Ethiopia	Survey for Electric Power Development Plan of Lake Tana	The project is aimed at construction for Lake Tana regulating weir for capacity increase of

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Ethiopia (Cont'd)		existing Tis Abbay power plant, and also at transmission of hydro-power thus produced to the northern region of the country. In 1975, a preliminary survey was conducted to obtain basic data for the feasibility study.
Ghana	Survey for Sugar Production Project in Accra Plains	A field survey was conducted to study project feasibility and to formulate a project implementation plan on the basis of new data and past surveys conducted for planning the project (incl. construction of a sugar plant).
Kenya	Survey for Mapping Project in East Kenya	The project is aimed at mapping work covering Tsavo Lamu Malindi area in the eastern part of Kenya, to be completed in a period of 5 years. In 1975, installation of air-photo signals and second order traverse points was carried out as the initial year cooperation.
Liberia	Survey for Electric Power Development Project	In 1974, a field survey was conducted to study power supply conditions, with analysis of general economic situations made on the basis of collected data. In 1975, the survey report was submitted to the Liberian government with explanation.
Morocco	Survey for Geological and Mineral Project	The project is aimed at studying the existence of mineral resources in AntiAtlas area. In 1975, geological survey, radioactive prospecting, and geochemical prospecting were conducted.
Nigeria	Survey for Synthetic Fiber Industry Development Project in Rivers Province	The project is aimed at commercial production of synthetic fibers to make efficient use of crude oil produced in the country and to attain self-sufficiency in textiles.

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Nigeria (Cont'd)		In 1974, a feasibility study was conducted to form a Master Plan and guidelines for developing a synthetic fiber processing industry in the Rivers province, with a field technical survey also made on the possibility of producing raw synthetic fiber materials on a commercial basis. In 1975, the survey report was completed and submitted to the Nigerian government.
Tanzania	Survey for Kibit Lindi Coastal Link Road Project	Survey for this project is intended to study the economic and technical feasibility of constructing a Nyamwage-Lindi section (approx. 300 km, south of the Rufiji river) of the Southern Coastal Road planned to link Dar es Salaam and Lindi. In 1975, an agreement concerning the scope of work was concluded on the basis of a preliminary survey conducted in 1974. Under this agreement, a field survey including aerial photography was carried out, with mapping work (1/5,000) and analysis of soil property and aggregate data performed in Japan.
	Survey for Topographic Mapping Project of Musoma Area (Third Year Field Surveying)	The project is aimed at producing maps required as basic data for planning various development projects in the Musoma area of Mara province on the east bank of Lake Victoria. In continuation of surveying work carried out in 1974, the third year work covering mapping, field supplementary surveying, scribing and printing was conducted in 1975, and maps were completed.
	Survey for Transportation Facilities	A pre-feasibility study was conducted for construction, improvement and expansion of roads, railways and port facilities between Lake Natron and Tanga port required for transportation of soda ash from Lake Natron.

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Tanzania (Cont'd)	Survey for Natural Soda Development in Lake Natron and Related Transportation Facilities	A pre-feasibility study was conducted to obtain basic data for establishing guidelines for an optimal investment plan and for conducting a full-scale feasibility study for natural soda ash development.
Zaire	Survey for Trans-African Highway Project between Kisangani and Bangassou	The project aims at construction of a new road with a total length of about 6,500 km between Mombassa in Kenya and Lagos in Nigeria. Japan conducted a feasibility study for construction of the approximately 740 km section of the said road between Kisangani and Bangassou in Zaire. In 1975, an interim report was prepared and submitted for discussion with the Zaire authorities, which resulted in the preparation of the final draft of the survey report.
Ivory Coast, Senegal and Liberia	Survey for Projects Finding and Screening for Mining and Industrial Development in West African Countries	<p>For efficient implementation of development surveys constituting part of Japan's technical cooperation with the Ivory Coast, Senegal and Liberia, a projects finding and screening survey was conducted for the following purposes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Study of nature and objectives of development projects for which Japan's cooperation is requested Study of significance of such projects in the entire economic development scheme of each country Selection of the projects for which Japan can offer her assistance
Algeria, Ivory Coast, Morocco and Senegal	Survey for Projects Finding and Screening for Mining and Industrial Development in West	For efficient implementation of development surveys for mining and industrial development to be conducted as part of Japan's technical coopera-

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Algeria, Ivory Coast, Morocco and Senegal (Cont'd)	African Countries	<p>tion with West African countries, a projects finding and screening survey was conducted for the following purposes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Study of nature and objectives of development projects for which Japan's cooperation is requested Study of significance of such projects in the entire economic development scheme of each country Selection of the projects for which Japan can offer her assistance in 1975
Argentina	Survey for Mineral Resources Development Project	<p>The project is aimed at developing mineral resources such as copper, lead and zinc in the western part of the country.</p> <p>A field survey was conducted in a number of areas for evaluation of extent of mineral resources, selection of promising areas, and formulation of a survey plan.</p>
Bolivia	<p>Survey for Topographic Mapping Project of Chapare Area (Second Year Field Surveying)</p> <p>Survey for Zinc Refinery Construction Project</p>	<p>The project is aimed at producing topographical maps which are required as basic data for planning various development projects in the Chapare area of Cochabamba province, and also constitute part of the national fundamental map covering the whole of Bolivia.</p> <p>In 1975, this second year surveying (serial photography and control survey) was conducted after completion of the first year surveying carried out from mid-May to the end of July.</p> <p>The survey is intended to make economic and technical studies for construction of a zinc refinery plant regarding current supply and future availability of raw material, optimum scale of</p>

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Bolivia (Cont'd)		availability of raw material, optimum scale of operation, refining method, plant site, and utilization of by-product (sulfuric acid). In 1975, the survey report was completed and submitted to the Bolivian government.
Brazil	Survey for New Railway Construction Project	<p>The Five Year Railway Development Plan constitutes the nucleus of Brazil's Second National Development Programme, and is aimed at construction of a new railway line between Belo Horizonte and São Paulo (830 km).</p> <p>In 1975, technical cooperation was offered for preparation of a Master Plan for construction and electrification of the first stage construction section between Belo Horizonte and Volta Redonda (389 km), as well as to invite tenders for electrification, signalling facilities and communication equipment required for the new line. The results of the field survey were compiled in Japan for the project implementation plan which was presented to the Brazilian authorities with explanation and technical guidance in various fields.</p>
	Survey for Suape Coastal Industrial Estate	<p>The project is aimed at construction of a large-scale industrial estate near Suape located at a distance of 50 km from Recife in Pernambuco province, one of the main cities in the northeastern coastal region, for operation of an oil refinery and fertilizer plant.</p> <p>In 1975, a basic survey to study the possibility of Japan's cooperation in the project in specific relation to the infrastructural improvement for ports and harbors and a preliminary survey covering the whole project were conducted.</p>

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Chile	Survey for Mineral Resources Development	<p>The project is aimed at studying availability of mineral resources in an area of about 5,000 km² extending in Oeubrado Blanca-el Abra Area in the Northern region of the country in a period of 3 years.</p> <p>In 1975, an aerial survey and magnetic prospecting were conducted as the initial year activities.</p>
Colombia	Survey for Coal Development Programme	<p>The project is aimed at developing coal resources in the northern region of the country.</p> <p>In 1975, a preliminary survey was conducted to study the possibility of coal resources in 3 proposed areas, to select the most promising area, and to formulate the future survey plan.</p>
Costa Rica	Development Study for the Hinterland of Caldera and Puntarenas Ports	<p>Comprehensive development project in Gran Puntarenas area embracing Puntarenas and Caldera is planned in relation to Caldera New Port Construction Project now in progress with Japan's yen credit since 1972 at Caldera about 15 km to the southeast of Puntarenas port.</p> <p>In 1975, a preliminary survey for this project was conducted for discussion with the Costa Rican government concerning implementation of a full-scale survey.</p>
Ecuador	Survey for Long-term Electric Power Development Project	<p>In 1974, a survey was conducted to reexamine the Long-term Electric Power Development Project (1973 - 1977) against the existing power demand, and form, from economic and technical viewpoints, an optimal construction plan of power generation and transmission facilities which would constitute the mainstay of the national power supply system during the 10 year period up to 1984.</p>

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
Ecuador (Cont'd)		In 1975, the survey report was completed and submitted to the Ecuadorian government with explanation
Peru	Survey for Mineal Resources Development in Qxapampa	The project is aimed at studying the availability of mineral resources in an area of about 20,000 km ² situated about 200 km to the northeast of Lima in a period of 4 years. Survey for this project was initiated in 1975.
	Survey for Barker Hydro-electric Power Development Project	The project constitutes part of the Comprehensive Development Scheme for the Aisen Southern Province. In 1975, a field reconnaissance covering geology, earthquake-proof design and construction materials was conducted for construction of a rockfill dam.
	Survey for Transmission Line Construction Project in Michiquillay Area	In 1974, a feasibility study was conducted for the project which aims at electric power supply from Central Electric System and Santa Electric System for development of the Michiquillay copper mine in Cajamarca Province. In 1975, the survey report was completed and submitted to the Peruvian government.
Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia	Survey for Projects Finding and Screening for Development in Central and South American Countries	For efficient execution of development surveys offered as part of Japan's technical cooperation activities, a projects finding and screening survey was conducted for the following purposes. a. Study of the nature and objectives of the projects for which Japan's cooperation is requested b. Study of the significance of such projects in the entire economic development scheme of each country

Country	Title of Survey	Outline of Survey
		c. Selection of the projects for which Japan can offer her assistance
El Salvador, Honduras, Panama, and Venezuela	Survey for Projects Finding and Screening for Industrial Development in Central and South American Countries	<p>For efficient execution of mining and industrial development surveys which constitute part of Japan's technical cooperation activities, a projects finding and screening survey was conducted for the following purposes.</p> <p>a. Study of the nature and objectives of the projects for which Japan's cooperation is requested</p> <p>b. Study of the significance of such projects in the entire economic development scheme of each country</p> <p>c. Selection of the projects for which Japan can offer her assistance</p>
Papua New Guinea	Survey for Purari River Electric Power Development Project	<p>This is a joint project undertaken by Japan, Australia and Papua New Guinea for hydro-power generation at Wabo site on the Purari river flowing in the northwestern part of the country as well as for improvement of port facilities and construction of roads and transmission lines.</p> <p>In 1975, part of the survey for the project was carried out.</p>

SECTION 6 MEDICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME

1. Outline

The medical cooperation programme was initiated as part of expert dispatch programme under Colombo Plan and other technical cooperation plans.

In the early stage of its operation, the medical cooperation programme was carried out mainly by dispatching medical experts or medical teams consisting of medical doctors, technicians and nurses to developing countries where they offered medical services to promote the health of local residents. After 1966 when Japan's medical cooperation system was reorganized, the previous means of cooperation, in which rather sporadic assistance was offered mostly in the clinical aspect, was improved to a more extensive project-based cooperation to help raise the medical standards of developing countries and improve the health of their people within the framework of the socio-economic development schemes of respective countries.

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

In 1975, 39 medical cooperation projects were implemented in 22 countries, covering mostly the following major fields; education in basic medical science, and research and prevention of endemic and infectious diseases which often attack tropical areas (tuberculosis, malaria, virus diseases, etc.). Assistance is also offered for the improvement of clinical treatment and examination as well as for the consolidation of various facilities for dentistry, ophthalmology and improvement of medical laboratories and hospitals.

In recent years, cooperation in the field of public health and hygiene has gained greater importance as many of those countries where the development has progressed to a somewhat substantial degree are now confronted, just as Japan, with the problems of environmental sanitation, pollution and adult diseases. In addition, cooperation with Asian countries in the study of population and family planning has been brought into the forefront 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 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 programme is apparently heading towards expansion and diversification.

The new project-based medical cooperation services started in 1975 included the

Population and Family Planning Project (Bangladesh), Promotion of Provincial Health Services (Thailand), the Clinical Nutrition Centre (Korea), Control of Biological Product and Virus Diagnosis (Indonesia), and Control of Onchocerciasis (Guatemala). The projects completed in 1975 were Saigon Hospital Project (Vietnam), Tha-Ngon Dispensary Project (Laos), and Rift Valley Provincial General Hospital Project in Nakuru (Kenya).

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

Medical cooperation is much the same in essence 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 significance of medical services, it goes without saying that the medical cooperation programme should be positively pushed forward from the viewpoints of humanism and international fraternity and not from mere economic dimensions.

2. Achievements in 1975

The medical cooperation activities for which survey teams were dispatched in 1975 are listed in the following table.

Dispatch of Survey Teams in 1975

Country	Type of Survey	Survey Objective/Particulars
Iran	Preliminary survey	<p>A projects finding survey was conducted by studying the followings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Parasitic disease control activities conducted by the School of Public Health, Teheran University b. Present condition of industrial health and nuclear medicine in Iran c. General situation of medical services in Iran

Country	Type of Survey	Survey Objective/Particulars
Egypt	Preliminary survey	A preliminary survey of general conditions of medical services was conducted for project finding purposes.
Bolivia and Argentina	Preliminary survey	A preliminary survey to study background of the request for Japan's medical cooperation was conducted for project finding purposes.
Chile and Ecuador	Preliminary survey	A projects finding survey was conducted for the following purposes: a. Study of background and objective of the request for Japan's medical cooperation b. Study of the possibility of providing efficient medical cooperation services
Korea	Implementation survey	Arrangements were made with the Korean Government regarding particulars of cooperation in the treatment of diseases caused by malnutrition, and a Record of Discussions was signed.
Guatemala	Implementation survey	In 1974, a preliminary survey for cooperation in Onchocerciasis Disease Research and Prevention Project was conducted. In 1975, particulars of cooperation were arranged with the Guatemalan government, and a Record of Discussions was signed.
Thailand	Implementation survey	On the basis of a preliminary survey conducted in 1974, agreement was reached on the method of cooperation in the Public Sanitation Project and a Record of Discussions was signed.
Bangladesh	Implementation survey	On the basis of a preliminary survey conducted in 1974, agreement was reached on Japan's cooperation in the Family Planning Project and a Record of Discussions was signed.

Country	Type of Survey	Survey Objective/Particulars
Ghana and Nigeria	Itinerant guidance	An itinerant guidance survey was conducted for 3 projects in progress at the University of Ghana Medical School, the Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Ife, and the Faculty of Medicine, University of Nigeria, for arrangements of future cooperation services and to upgrade the level of dispatched Japanese experts.
Nepal	Cooperation planning survey	Effect of cooperation in Western Region Public Sanitation Project was evaluated, and arrangements were made with the Nepalese government to frame Japan's cooperation policy for the project.
Brazil	Cooperation planning survey	Arrangements were made with the Brazilian government to frame the policy of Japan's cooperation in the project planned by Instituto de Geriatria do Potifcia Universidade Catolica do Rio Grande do Sul.
Paraguay	Evaluation survey	Effect of cooperation currently offered for the Leprosy Control Project was evaluated, and arrangements were made for details on future cooperation.
India	Evaluation survey	Effect of cooperation currently offered for the Leprosy Control Project was evaluated, with arrangements made with the Indian government on details of future cooperation.
Iran and India	Instrument repair survey	To enhance and evaluate the effect of instrument supply cooperation, technical guidance was offered in the maintenance of various equipment and instruments supplied for medical cooperation projects, both in progress and already completed, with repair and inspection services also offered for efficient and longeval use of such equipment and instruments.
Kenya and Tanzania	Instrument repair survey	
Ghana and Nigeria	Instrument repair survey	

Country	Type of Survey	Survey Objective/Particulars
The Philip- pines and Indonesia	Instrument repair survey	
Burma and Thailand	Instrument repair survey	
TOTAL (21 countries)		(18 survey teams)



Japanese medical expert and nurse dispatched to Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital

SECTION 7 AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PROGRAMME



Harvesting at a model farm established under the Lampung Agricultural Development Project, Indonesia

1. Outline

At present, Japan's government-sponsored agricultural development cooperation is provided in the form of assistance in various development projects covering a specific agricultural sector or a specific agricultural development area. Transfer of technology and technical guidance, required for successful implementation of such projects, are carried out by an organic combination of dispatch of experts and supply of equipment and materials.

Needless to say, technical cooperation contributes largely to developing and upgrading the technical level of human resources indispensable for agricultural development in developing countries, providing the basis for such countries to stand on their own feet in charting and pursuing the future course of their national development. In particular, the overall technical cooperation for the various development projects is a very effectual means of stimulating the progress of developing countries.

In the past years, Japan has offered many diversified project-based cooperation programmes as described below:

- (1) Assistance in agricultural extension centers and model extension farms, established mostly in Asia for paddy production, providing technical guidance.
- (2) Assistance in regional agricultural development projects and rural development projects, to provide integrated guidance in the extension of advanced techniques, in the infrastructural improvement for augmented production and in the fostering of farmers' organizations in each designated project area.
- (3) Assistance in agricultural research and education cooperation projects, to provide guidance in the elevation of the level of research activities in recipient countries and in agricultural education for upbringing prospective agricultural leaders.

With the widening of the doors from Asia to other regions of the world, the agricultural development cooperation programme now covers many diversified fields including paddy, upland crops and livestock farming. The scale of cooperation has also been largely expanded as in the case of assistance offered for regional agricultural development projects and for research and education projects.

2. Achievements in 1975

In 1975, a total of 1,600 million yen was appropriated for agricultural development cooperation with 25 countries, to which more than 100 experts and 28 survey

teams were dispatched for various activities including itinerant guidance and evaluation with 748 million yen worth of equipment and materials supplied.

The activities performed in 1975 are outlined below by country and project.

Cooperation Activities by Country and Project in 1975

Country	Title of Project	Outline of Activity
Bangladesh	Central Extension Resources Development Institute Project	<p>Cooperation for the following purposes for The Central Extension Resources Development Institute to be established with funds offered from Japan on a grant basis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Development of agricultural extension methods and technical potenciality b. Trial cultivation for practical application of advanced farming techniques c. Training of instructors to teach extension workers, and training of technical officials d. Guidance and advice for fostering an agricultural extension system
Indonesia	Chihea Tani Makmur Project (Aftercare survey now in progress)	<p>Cooperation in the following areas for accelerated food production in West Java</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Chihea Tani Makmur Project (1,086 ha) planned for improved financial footing of regional farmers b. Demonstration farm construction plan designed for agricultural modernization c. Training of technicians in mechanized farming and seed production and testing (Aftercare survey for the above plans in currently being conducted)
	Japan-Indonesia Joint Food Crop Research Programme	<p>Joint research cooperation for plant protection covering the following subjects at the Central Agricultural Research Institute, Bogor</p>

Country	Title of Project	Outline of Activity
Indonesia (Cont'd)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Occurrence condition and control of main diseases and major crop pestilence b. Forecasting and control of insect vectors of main diseases and major crop pestilence c. Physiological disorder of food crops, and study of main diseases and pestilence from the view-point of plant physiology
	South Sulawesi Agricultural Development Project	<p>Cooperation in the following activities by 4 experts dispatched to the South Sulawesi Provincial Agricultural Department</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Survey and analysis of regional agriculture in South Sulawesi province b. Examination and advice of Master Plan for agricultural development in South Sulawesi province c. Formulation of sector-wise development plans based on above Master Plan d. Formulation of agricultural development implementation plans for 2 designated prefectures based on the above Master Plan and sector-wise development plans
	Lampung Agricultural Development Project	<p>Cooperation in the following activities for agricultural development of Lampung province, South Sumatra</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Establishment of agricultural extension centre (for improvement of farming practices, training of extension workers, and provision of guidance and surveys) b. Lowland agricultural development plan (extension of improved paddy cultivation techniques and fostering of farmers' organizations in 10 districts in Central Lampung) c. Highland agricultural development plan (extension of improved paddy cultivation techniques

Country	Title of Project	Outline of Activity
Indonesia (Cont'd)		and fostering of farmers' organizations in 5 districts in Central and South Lampung)
	Indonesia Sericultural Development Project	Cooperation in the following activities for promotion of Indonesian sericultural industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Establishment of Sericultural Centre and sub-centres, and guidance in their operation b. Establishment of standard sericultural techniques. c. Training of Indonesian engineers and leaders d. Production and distribution of silkworm eggs and cuttings e. Demonstration of advanced sericultural techniques
	Tajum Pilot Scheme	Cooperation in the following activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Design and construction of irrigation canals and farm roads b. Technical advise in water management c. Improvement of farming techniques, and extension of multiple cropping techniques
Korea	Japan-Korea Joint Research Programme	Cooperation in research covering the following subjects for accelerated food production and improved financial footing of farmers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Study of resistant high-yielding varieties b. Study of soil fertility and fertilization in areas with low paddy production c. Study of vegetative growth, water demand and physiology of crops d. Comprehensive soil and fertilizer study of improvement of agricultural infrastructure e. Study of herbicides
Laos	Pilot Farms Project	Cooperation with Asian Development Bank in the

Country	Title of Project	Outline of Activity
Laos (Cont'd)		<p>following activities for agricultural development in the Tha Ngon area, Vientian plain</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of a pilot farm (100 ha) in the Tha Ngon Agricultural Development Area (800 ha), planned with surveys and design conducted by Japan and financed chiefly by Asian Development Bank Improvement of land infrastructure Improvement of agricultural techniques Farm management guidance for farmers in project area (incl. training of settlers) Supply of equipment and materials
Nepal	Janakpur Zone Agricultural Development Project	<p>Full-scale cooperation in the following activities for the Janakpur Zone Agricultural Development Project in which initial stage cooperation services have already been completed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction, demonstration and extension of advanced farming techniques at Hardinath Extension Farm Establishment and operation of project centre Guidance in infrastructural improvement and extension of intensive paddy cultivation techniques in deep-well irrigation area (420 ha) Introduction and demonstration of advanced farming techniques at Rapti Model Farm (8 ha) Establishment and operation of demonstration farms and guidance in itinerant extension services in mountainous areas
Malaysia	Paddy Mechanization Training Project	<p>Cooperation in the following activities at the Bumbom Lima Mechanized Farming Training Centre</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidation of irrigation facilities

Country	Title of Project	Outline of Activity
Malaysia (Cont'd)		b. Enhancement of mechanized paddy production
The Philippines	Pilot Farms Project	<p>Cooperation in the following activities</p> <p>a. Survey and design for establishment and operation of model rice cropping field in the Naujan area of Mindoro island and in the San Miguel area of Leyte island, inclusive of construction of drainage facilities, introduction of modern farm management techniques, and construction of a rice centre for the storage of dried paddies</p> <p>b. Assistance in the following activities at pilot farms established in the above 2 areas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of land infrastructure 2. Improvement and extension of paddy cultivation techniques 3. Training of technicians <p>An aftercare survey for the above services is now being implemented</p>
	Agricultural Pilot Centre Project	<p>Cooperation in the following activities at the Agricultural Pilot Centre to be established for agricultural modernization through infrastructural improvement, introduction of double cropping of paddies, and improvement in agricultural productivity</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Application of improved techniques for practical purposes, and development of new techniques b. Screening of high yielding varieties c. Demonstration of farming machinery and water management techniques in individual farmers' fields
Sri Lanka	Rural Development Pro-	Cooperation in the following activities for rural

Country	Title of Project	Outline of Activity
Sri Lanka (Cont'd)	Project in Dewahuwa	<p>Development in the upstream area of Dewahuwa in the central dryland area of Sri Lanka</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Improvement of land infrastructure b. Improvement and extension of farm management techniques c. Fostering of farmers' organizations, and improvement of their livelihood
India	Agricultural Development Project in Paralkote Zone, Dandakaranya	<p>Cooperation in the following agricultural development activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Farmland consolidation, and improvement and extension of farm management techniques b. Improvement and construction of irrigation canals and facilities c. Technical guidance for operation of mixed farms. d. Technical guidance in the design of irrigation dam
Thailand	Sericultural Development Project	<p>Cooperation in the following activities for sericultural industry development in northeast Thailand.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Establishment of the Korat Central Sericultural Research and Training Centre (establishment of modern sericultural techniques, and training of technicians) b. Establishment of 4 sub-centres (production and distribution of improved silkworm eggs and mulberry seedlings) c. Extension of modern sericultural techniques in designated areas d. Technical guidance for development of silk-reeling industry
	Shrimps Culture Development Project	<p>Cooperation in the following activities for promotion of shrimp culture industry</p>

Country	Title of Project	Outline of Activity
Thailand (Cont'd)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Construction of pilot culture farm for improvement of the conventional culture method b. Biological study relating to the production of seeds to be used at pilot culture farm c. Technical guidance and advice for promotion of shrimp culture development in Thailand
Iran	Zahak Agricultural Research Centre	<p>Cooperation in the following activities at the Zahak Agricultural Research Centre for Sistan agricultural development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Guidance and advice for establishment and operation of Zahak Agricultural Research Centre b. Collection and analysis of data relating to research at the Centre c. Experiments and studies on agricultural techniques
Tanzania	Kilimanjaro Region Agricultural Development Project	<p>Cooperation in the following activities for increased agricultural production in the Kilimanjaro province.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Experiments and research at the Lyamungu Research Institute b. Survey for water resources development in the Kilimanjaro province c. Basic agricultural survey in the Kilimanjaro province covering land use, farm household economy, etc
Brazil	Ribeira River Basin Agricultural Development Project	<p>Cooperation in the following activities for increased agricultural production in the Ribeira river basin.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Extension of paddy cultivation techniques required for paddy field formation in the Ribeira river basin b. Research at the Agricultural Development Centre

SECTION 8 PRIMARY PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PROGRAMME

1. Outline

The primary product development cooperation programme, initiated in 1967, is intended to provide technical assistance in order to stabilize the supply of primary products in developing countries by improving their productivity, quality and distribution systems, to thereby promote the export trade of such countries and improve their international balance of payments.

These cooperation activities were conducted only in the agricultural and forestry sector in the past. With the establishment of the Agency, however, such cooperation is now offered in the mining and industrial sector, too.

2. Achievements in 1975

The cooperation activities conducted in 1975 are outlined below by country and project.

Cooperation Activities in 1975 by Country and Project

Country	Title of Project	Outline of Cooperation Activities
Thailand	Primary Product Development Project (Soy-beans)	Dispatch of expert, acceptance of participants, and supply of equipment were conducted to provide technical guidance in the breeding, production and distribution of improved varieties.
Madagascar	Technical Cooperation for Livestock Development	Surveys for formulating and implementation plan and detailed design to study the possibility of co-operating in livestock-farming development in Diégo-Suarez province were conducted.

Country	Title of Project	Outline of Cooperation Activities
The Philippines	Technical Cooperation Project for the Afforestation of the Pantabangan Area	A survey for mapping out an implementation plan was conducted for the Afforestation Project in Pantabangan area to the north of Manila.
Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand	Technical Cooperation for Technological Development of Natural Rubber in the Kingdom of Thailand	A preliminary survey was conducted on the production system and technical aspects of the rubber industry (natural rubber production fostering policy, distribution and operational scale of rubber plantations, shipment of rubber sap, production methods, mechanization of production processes, quality control, etc.) in order to study the possibility of cooperating in rubber industry development in 5 ASEAN countries.
Chile	Technical Cooperation for Technological Development of Copper Smelting and Refining	A preliminary survey was conducted to study the possibility of providing technical cooperation for improvement of copper refining technology.
Bolivia	Technical Cooperation for the Recovery of Valuable Minerals from the Complex Sulfide in Bolivia	A preliminary survey was conducted to study the possibility of providing technical cooperation for recovery of zinc and other ores from dross of tin ores.