

04

JICA Alumni Associations Seminar

13-22 October, 1986

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

TAD

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JICA Alumni Associations Seminar

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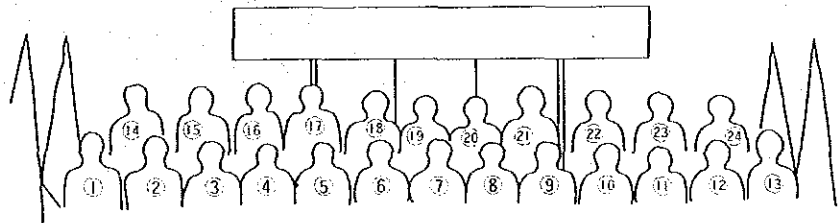
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JICA Alumni Associations Seminar

▶ OPENING CEREMONY

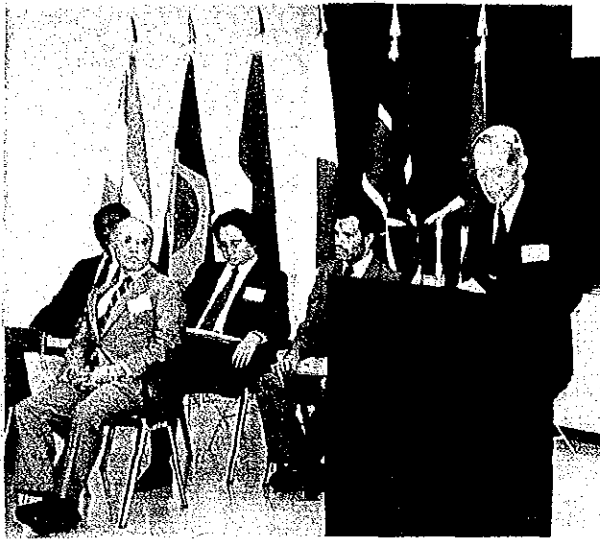


↑ Representatives and guests

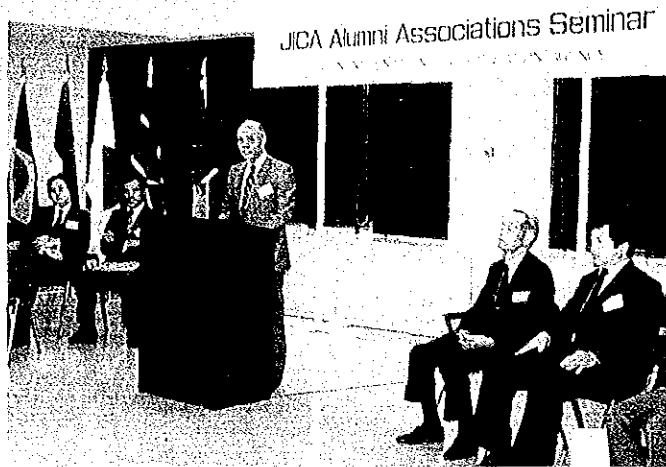


- ① Mr. GELATI, Representative of Argentina
- ② Mr. TOMITA, Representative of Sao Paulo, Brazil
- ③ Mr. PRAWOTO, Representative of Indonesia
- ④ Mr. KAHINDI, Representative of Kenya
- ⑤ Mr. KOMBA, Representative of Papua New Guinea
- ⑥ H.E. Lieut. Gen. (Ret.) ATMODARMINTO, Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia
- ⑦ Mr. MUTAGICH, Vice President of JICA
- ⑧ Mr. SIOGUCHI, Deputy Director of Technical Cooperation Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- ⑨ Mr. GARCIA, Representative of Paraguay
- ⑩ Mr. EVANGELISTA, Representative of Peru
- ⑪ Mr. GUTIERREZ, Representative of Philippines
- ⑫ Mr. IIO, Representative of Singapore

- ⑬ Mr. SARAM, Representative of Sri Lanka
- ⑭ Mr. OKABE, Director of Training Affairs Department
- ⑮ Mr. MURITHI, Administrative Attache, Embassy of the Republic of Kenya
- ⑯ Mr. MIZIGI, Third Secretary, Embassy of Papua New Guinea
- ⑰ Mr. YRIGORYEN, First Secretary, Embassy of the Republic of Peru
- ⑱ Mr. NAKASONE, Executive Director of JICA
- ⑲ Mr. KOGA, Executive Director of JICA
- ⑳ Mr. YASAKA, Executive Director of JICA
- ㉑ Mr. GARCIA, Vice Consul, Embassy of the Republic of the Philippines
- ㉒ Mr. NAKAMURA, Executive Director of JICA
- ㉓ Mr. YAMAGIWA, Executive Director of JICA
- ㉔ Mr. MURAYAMA, Executive Director of JICA



← Welcome speech by Mr. MUTAGUCHI, Vice President of JICA



Congratulatory address by H.E. Lieut. Gen. (Ret.) →
ATMODARMINTO, Ambassador of the Republic
of Indonesia

▶ AT THE SEMINAR



Session - 2 →

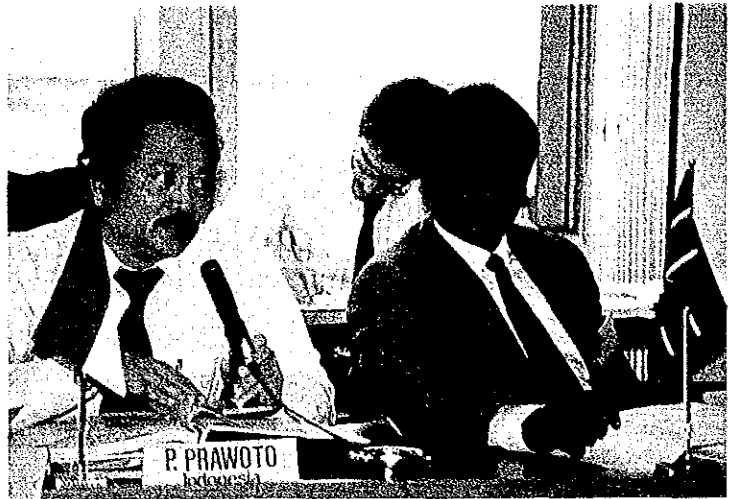


↑ Mr. GUTIERREZ from Philippines (left), Chairman of the Seminar



↑ From left: Mr. GELATI (Argentina), Mr. TOMITA (Brazil)

From left: Mr. PRAWOTO (Indonesia), →
Mr. KAHINDI (Kenya)



↓ Mr. KOMBA (Papua New Guinea)



Mr. GARCIA (Paraguay) ↑

← From left: Mr. EVANGELISTA (Peru),
Mr. HO (Singapore)



↑ Mr. SARAM (Sri Lanka)



↑ Summarization Session

► OBSERVATION TRIP

At Hakone →

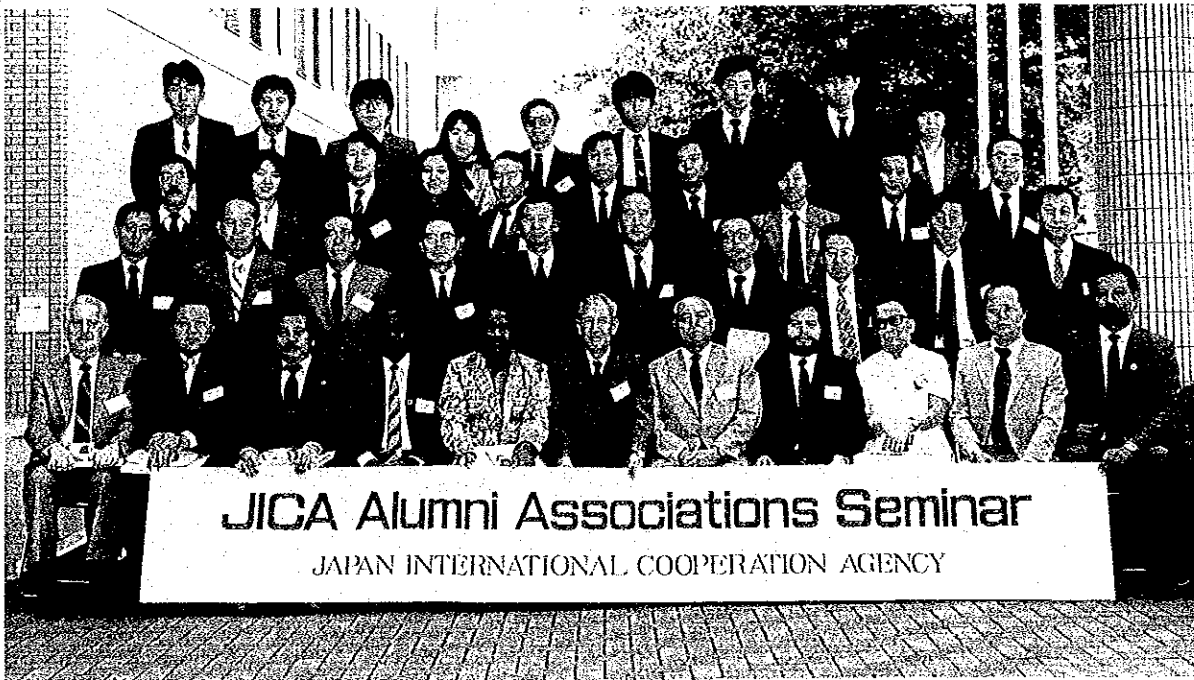


► CLOSING CEREMONY

Presentation of souvenirs by Mr. YASAKA, →
Executive Director of JICA



↓ Representatives and the staff concerned



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I . BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF THE SEMINAR

As of October 1986, the total number of overseas participants who have been accepted through the technical training programme of JICA exceed sixty thousand, with fifty eight thousand of them having already returned to their respective countries. These ex-participants, with their own initiatives, formed alumni associations in order to at promote friendship not only among themselves but also with Japanese. At present, the number of alumni associations reaches 26 in 23 different countries.

The main activities of these alumni associations, with some variations, have been to promote friendship among the members. But in the future, they are expected to play a more important role as catalyst in promoting technical cooperation in respective countries.

From this standpoint, JICA held Alumni Associations Seminar from Oct. 13 to 22, 1986, inviting representatives of 10 alumni associations. This report features the brief outline and the minutes of the seminar.

Taking this opportunity, we express our sincere gratitude to the organizations and people concerned for their cooperation in the implementation of this seminar.

November 1986

II. LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES AND JAPANESE PARTICIPANTS

1. Representatives of Alumni Association

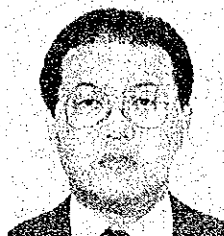
- ① Name (Age) ② Status in Alumni Association
③ Present Position ④ Courses Attended (Year)

(1) Argentina (ASOCIACION DE BECARIOS DE LA ARGENTINA AL JAPON -ABEJA-)



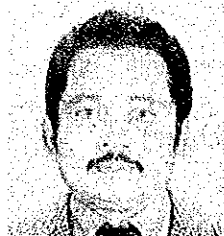
- ① MR. EDUARDO M. GELATI (56)
② President
③ Director of Basic Research Department,
Water and Power Corporation
④ Electric Power Generation (1963)
Electric Power Business Management (1973)

(2) Brazil, Sao Paulo (ASSOCIACAO DOS BOLSISTAS JICA-SAN PAULO)



- ① MR. ALBERTO TOMITA (47)
② President
③ Vice President,
National Industry Automobile Association
④ Agricultural Cooperatives (1970)
Refresher Course, Agricultural Cooperatives (1980)

(3) Indonesia (IKATAN ALUMNI JICA INDONESIA)



- ① MR. PANARTO PRAWOTO (46)
② Vice Chairman
③ Head, General Affairs Division, Directorate of
Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works
④ Management of Water Works Engineering (1981)

(4) Kenya (JICA EX-PARTICIPANTS ALUMNI OF KENYA -JEPAK-)



- ① MR. DOMINIC N. KAHINDI (40)
② Chairman
③ Senior Manpower Development Officer,
Kenya Post and Telecommunication Corporation
④ Supervisory Training (1979)

(5) Papua New Guinea (THE EX-JICA PARTICIPANT CLUB OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA)



- ① MR. MARK KOMBA (29)
② Chairman
③ Head of International Research Section,
The Prime Ministers Office
④ Japanese Language (1979~1981)

(6) Paraguay (ASOCIACION DE EX-BECARIOS PARAGUAYOS EN EL JAPON)



- ① MR. JALEI GARCIA (63)
- ② President
- ③ Head of ANTELCO Traffic Operation Center
- ④ International Telegraph & Telephone Service (1975)

(7) Peru (ASOCIACION PERUANA DE EX-BECARIOS DEL GOBIERNO DEL JAPON -APEBEJA-)



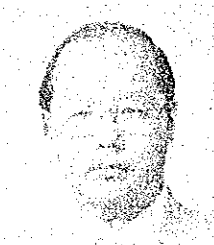
- ① MR. ELMER EVANGELISTA (40)
- ② President
- ③ Professor, Head of Geology Department, National Engineering University
- ④ Offshore Prospecting (1973), Technology for Disaster Prevention (1983)

(8) Philippines (PHILIPPINE-JAPAN FELLOWS ASSOCIATION -PHILJAF-)



- ① MR. BAYANI I. GUTIERREZ (72)
- ② President
- ③ Former Vice President, Technological University of Philippines
- ④ Vocational Training (1964), Management of Vocational Education (1969), Ceramic Development (1970)

(9) Singapore (JICA COURSE PARTICIPANTS' ASSOCIATION SINGAPORE)



- ① MR. HO KER YONG (50)
- ② Chairman
- ③ Media Specialist, Curriculum Development Institute of Singapore, Ministry of Education
- ④ Japanese Language Course (1973~1974)

(10) Sri Lanka (JICA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF SRI LANKA)



- ① MR. L. U. DE SARAM (49)
- ② Secretary General
- ③ Director, A. BAUR & Co.Ltd.
- ④ Stores Management and Organization (1969)

2. Japanese Participants

(1) Participants of the Seminar

JICA

Mr. Kazuo Okabe	Director Training Affairs Department
Mr. Juro Chikaraishi	General Affairs Division General Affairs Department
Mr. Masatoshi Nagatomo	Deputy Head, Public Relations Division General Affairs Department
Mr. Shinichi Suzuki	Deputy Head, Planning Division Planning Department
Mr. Kazuo Ishii	Head, First Training Division Training Affairs Department
Mr. Isao Ito	Deputy Head, Office for International Training Centers Training Affairs Department
Mr. Norio Nishihata	Deputy Head, First Training Division Training Affairs Department
Mr. Mitsuo Sugiyama	Deputy Head, Third Training Division Training Affairs Department
Mr. Iwao Tatsumi	Deputy Head, Administration Division Experts Assignment Department
Mr. Michio Kanda	Head, Second Development Survey Division Social Development Cooperation Department
Mr. Toshio Murakoshi	Head, Administration Division Medical Cooperation Department
Mr. Kuniyoshi Matsuo	Deputy Head, Administration Division Secretariat of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers
Mr. Tatsuo Fujimura	Head, Training Division Institute for International Cooperation

(2) Secretariat (JICA Training Affairs Department)

Secretary General

Mr. Mitsuo Ishizaki Head, Administration Division

Staff

Mr. Kazuhisa Matsuoka Deputy Head, Administration Division

Mr. Haruo Naito Deputy Head, First Training Division

Ms. Yuriko Sato Administration Division

Mr. Shuichi Ikeda First Training Division

III. Schedule of the Seminar

		Morning				Afternoon				Accommodation		
		Arrival of the Representatives in Japan. Check in at TIC (Tokyo International Center)										
10/13	Mon.	9:30 ~11:00		Briefing: Working Arrangements		Meeting Room 2	12:30 ~13:30	Buffet Luncheon (Hosted by Mr. Mutaguchi, Vice President, JICA)		Assembly Room	TIC	
10/14	Tue.	11:30 ~12:30		Opening Ceremony (Hosted by Mr. Mutaguchi, Vice President, JICA) • Opening Speech (Mr. Mutaguchi, Vice President) • Speeches by Guests • Introduction of the Representatives & Speech by a Representative • Photograph		Orientation Room	14:00 ~14:30 14:30 ~15:30	Film Show "JICA 24HOURS" Lecture "Present Situation of JICA's Activities" (Mr. Takahashi, Director, Planning Department)		Orientation Room	"	
10/15	Wed.	9:30 ~12:00 9:30~10:00 10:00~12:00		Discussions I • The Outline of the Follow-up Services to the Ex-participants (Director of Training Affairs Dpt.) • Present Activities of Alumni Associations (Representatives)		Seminar Room 18	13:30 ~17:00	Discussions I (continued) Present Activities of Alumni Associations (Representatives)		Seminar Room 18	"	
10/16	Thu.	9:30 ~12:00		Discussions II JICA Activities and Alumni Associations		Seminar Room 18	13:30 ~18:00	A Visit to Hino Motors Ltd.			"	
10/17	Fri.	9:30 ~12:45		Discussions II JICA Activities and Alumni Associations Discussions III Other Matters		Seminar Room 6	14:30 ~	• Drafting of Minutes (Drafting Group) • Drafting of Recommendations (Representatives)		Seminar Room 6 Seminar Room 8	"	
10/18	Sat.	9:00 ~		Observation Trip to Hakone								Odawara Tozan Hotel
10/19	Sun.	"										TIC
10/20	Mon.			Free			15:00 ~17:00	A Visit to the Institute for International Cooperation			"	
10/21	Tue.	9:30 ~11:00		Summarization Session • Explanation of the Draft Minutes & Approval of the Minutes • Presentation of the Recommendations • Comments from JICA		Seminar Room 8	12:00 ~13:30	Buffet Luncheon (Hosted by Mr. Yasaka, Executive Director, JICA)		Assembly Room	"	
10/22	Wed.	11:30 ~12:00		Closing Ceremony (Hosted by Mr. Yasaka, Executive Director, JICA)		Seminar Room 18						
		Departure										

IV. AGENDA FOR THE SEMINAR

1. Opening of the Seminar

- (1) Welcome Address by Vice President of JICA
- (2) Address by Deputy Director of Technical Cooperation Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- (3) Address by Ambassador of Republic of Indonesia
- (4) Address in Response by Representative of Alumni Associations.

2. Closed Sessions

- (1) Election of Chairman
- (2) Election of Deputy Chairman
- (3) Adoption of Draft Agenda
- (4) Announcement—Working Arrangement
- (5) Recognition of Participants and Observers
- (6) Appointment of Drafting Group for the Minutes of Seminar
- (7) Discussions on the following topics:
 - i. Present Situation of the Alumni Association's activities
 - ii. JICA's activities and Alumni Association
 - iii. Other matters
- (8) Any other business
- (9) Approval of Draft Minutes of Seminar
- (10) Presentation of Recommendations

3. Closing of the Seminar

- (1) Closing Address by Mr. Denro Yasaka, Executive Director of JICA
- (2) Address in Response by Representative of Alumni Associations

V. MINUTES OF THE SEMINAR

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Foreword (Background and Purpose)

JICA has accepted over 60,000 participants in its training programs since 1954. Of these, 58,000 have returned to their countries and are endeavoring to contribute to their countries' development by utilizing the skills they have acquired in Japan. The Alumni Associations (hereinafter referred to as "AA"), active in 26 regions in 23 countries, were organized to promote friendship among the members and to keep its members informed of up-to-date JICA's activities and technical information. The Alumni Associations are becoming more active every year.

The purpose of this Seminar is to promote the cooperative relations not only among the associations, but also between the associations and JICA. It is felt that the Alumni Associations could play an important role as catalyst in promoting and improving existing relationship between Japan and the respective countries concerned and also play more active role in their own countries.

The seminar was attended by the representatives of ten countries, viz: Argentina, Brazil, Indonesia, Kenya, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Singapore and Sri Lanka.

1. Introduction

The Seminar was convened in Tokyo from 13 to 22 October 1986 and attended by the representatives of ten Alumni Associations of Argentina, Brazil, Indonesia, Kenya, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Singapore and Sri Lanka. The List of Participants appears as Annex A.

The Seminar was declared open by Mr. Michio Mutaguchi, Vice president of JICA at the opening ceremony on 14 October at Tokyo International Center in the presence of distinguished guests, as per Annex B.

The full texts of opening addresses appear as Annex C.

In the afternoon, a film "JICA 24 hours" was shown and was followed by the address made by Mr. M. Takahashi, Director of Planning Department on "Present situation of JICA's activities". It was well taken up by the representatives for its thought-provoking contents.

2. Adoption of the Agenda

The next day, 15 October 1986, the sessions commenced with Mr. M. Ishizaki, Head of Administration Division, Training Affairs Department of JICA, as pro-tem Chairman.

Then Mr. B. I. Gutierrez from the Philippines was elected unanimously Chairman proposed by Mr. D. N. Kahindi from Kenya and seconded by Mr. J. Garcia from Paraguay.

Mr. M. Komba from Papua New Guinea was unanimously elected Deputy Chairman proposed by Mr. L. U. De Saram from Sri Lanka and seconded by Mr. K. Y. Ho from Singapore.

In accepting the Chairmanship, Mr. Gutierrez said that in today's world it was not possible for any country to remain isolated from the rest of the world. International cooperation, under the name of love, regardless of ideologies, nationalities, religions, race or creed, is what is needed. He called the sessions to order. The Agenda was adopted unanimously as follows:-

- (1) Election of Chairman
- (2) Election of Deputy Chairman
- (3) Adoption of Draft Agenda
- (4) Announcement of working arrangements
- (5) Appointment of Drafting Group for the Minutes of the Seminar
- (6) Discussions of the following topics:
 - (a) Present situation of the Alumni Association's activities
 - (b) JICA's activities and Alumni Associations
 - (c) Other matters
- (7) Any other business
- (8) Approval of Draft Minutes of the Seminar
- (9) Presentation of Recommendations

As per the item 5 of the Agenda following were elected to the drafting group of the minutes of the Seminar.

- Mr. Ho from Singapore
- Mr. Saram from Sri Lanka
- Mr. Fujimura from JICA
- Mr. Ishii from JICA

At this stage the Chairman invited Mr. K. Okabe, Director of the Training Affairs Department to speak on "Outline of Follow-up Services to Ex-participants".

3. Main Topics Dealt with

(1) Country Reports

Discussions commenced with the presentations of the country reports by each representative on the subjects of:

- (a) Organizational Set Up of the Alumni Association and
Size of Affiliate
- (b) Association's Activities in the Past and in FY 1986,
Financial Resources, Budget and Expenditure
- (c) Association's Activities Planned for FY 1987.

(The full reports of the countries appear as Annex 7 of the end of volume.)

(2) Discussions on JICA's Activities and the Alumni Associations

The discussions took place on the basis of the summary tables available with regard to the items listed as shown in Annex D.

Of these topics, the following items were discussed in depth.

(a) Training Programs

(i) Selecting Prospective Participants

It was unanimously felt that AAs should not play any role in the selection process as it is a matter exclusively for the two governments to decide. However, it was strongly felt that AAs have a very important task to perform, after the selection process is completed, in assisting and preparing prospective participants for their training period in Japan.

(ii) Japanese Language Training for the Prospective Participants

Some AAs have been successful in organizing language courses. JICA is promoting Japanese language study by sending language books and cassette tapes to the overseas JICA offices to be distributed to prospective participants. JICA may extend financial assistance to cover some expenses for Japanese language courses.

(iii) Ex-participants Directory

This subject has become of great importance. From the point of view of JICA, it is vitally necessary for JICA to

follow-up the ex-participants in order to facilitate monitoring of their activities as well as the continuation of the personal contacts with JICA.

And, from the point of view of AAs, it is necessary to enroll new members. In order to trace the whereabouts of the ex-participants, it was generally felt that information regarding private addresses, telephone numbers etc. of ex-participants should be included in a standardized format for the use of both JICA and AAs, as shown in Annex E. It was agreed that a system should be evolved to facilitate frequent and regular up-dating.

(iv) Orientation Courses for the Prospective Participants

JICA informed the Seminar that it is very vital for prospective participants to be given an orientation course before leaving for Japan. In order that the participants gain sufficient knowledge and confidence in himself to adapt himself to the way of life in Japanese society, it was felt that this could be best done by the AAs who have had experience of the living condition in Japan. Moreover, it was very convenient for the countrymen to impart this kind of knowledge by face to face discourse rather than depending on books and other means.

(V) AA to act as a Distribution Center of Technical Information

JICA requested that AAs could play the role of coordinating body to make available information about technology,

JICA activities and Japan in general to meet the requests of individual ex-participants.

(b) Other JICA Programs

(i) Promotion of Personal Contacts between the JICA Personnel (experts, missions) and AAs

The representatives unanimously and whole-heartedly agreed that they were in a position to assist visiting JICA personnel in their fields of expertise and also to meet their requirements to make them and their families feel at home, so that they could adjust themselves to the conditions of the country quite readily. For this purpose AAs can organize activities between JICA personnel and the families and members of AAs at a social level, for instance, cultural exchange, sports and fellowship activities and home-stay. This is very relevant to supplement the orientation they have received in Tokyo.

(c) Proposals concerning Seminar of JICA Alumni Associations

The representatives generally felt the meeting of the AAs significant, to exchange experiences and views regarding these activities. However, the frequency of such events would be sufficient, if held in about once in every 2-3 year basis. It was suggested that 2-3 representatives from each AA be invited to the meeting. A suggestion was also made that the venue of the meeting would be on rotation in different countries.

(d) Other Proposals and Suggestions

(i) Promotion of Exchange between Alumni Associations

The representatives felt that the close contacts established at the seminar among the AAs should be continued in the future.

(ii) Increase in Financial Assistance

The representatives expressed their concern about the lack of office space, insufficiency of funds to complete their annual programs, additional funds for special programs and also the timely receipt of annual grant. It was accepted that basically each AA should endeavor to manage these matters with their own resources. As regard to office accommodation, JICA will try, to some extent, to be of assistance. As to special programs, such as cultural program, etc., it was suggested that AAs could approach organizations such as Japan Foundation, Expo Commemorative Funds. JICA expressed that it would be convenient for them, if the request of annual subsidy of respective AA could be received by them before March, so that the payment could be effective in May.

(iii) Facilities of Office Equipment

There was an agreement on both sides that facilities available at the local JICA office be made available to the AA. However, it was expressed by the representatives that minimum requirement of typewriter and copying machine would be useful. The representatives at this stage proposed a

resolution showing appreciation and thanks for the cooperation of JICA representative offices that they are receiving.

(iv) Higher Affiliation Rate

A request of JICA's part to the representatives was to do all the best they can to boost membership in their associations. Maintaining accurate directories and updating them annually on the part of the AAs will reinforce efforts at membership drives. Some representatives pointed out that concentrating on enrolling the younger ex-participants, making them aware of the Association before they leave for Japan and steering them into it after they returned, is a sure way to increase membership and the strength of the Association. JICA will try to do the best it can to help these efforts.

(e) Other Suggestions

Mr. Gutierrez from the Philippines proposed the formation of an International Federation of AAs. This matter was discussed in detail and was generally felt that the representatives discuss and study it with their respective Association members first, and deal with it at future date.

(f) Events

The Excursions were arranged by the Secretariat to visit;

(i) Hino Motors Co. Ltd. on 16, October.

(ii) Hakone on 18 - 19, October.

(iii) The Institute for International Cooperation, JICA on 20,
October.

(g) The representatives wished to place on record their appreciation of the excellent arrangements made by JICA in hosting this Seminar and carry with them fond memories of a wonderful experience.

List of Participants (AA Representatives)

No.	Country	Representative	Status	Name of Alumni	Present Position	Courses Attended
1	Argentina	ING. EDUARDO M. GELATI	President	ASOCIACION DE BECARIOS DE LA ARGENTINA AL JAPON (ABEJA)	Director of Basic Research Department, Water and Power Corporation	Electric Power Generation (1963) Electric Power Business Management (1973)
2	Brazil (San Paulo)	MR. ALBERTO TOMITA	President	ASSOCIACAO DOS BOLSISTAS JICA-SAN PAULO	Vice President, National Industry Automobile Association	Agricultural Cooperatives (1970) Refresher Course, Agricultural Cooperatives (1980)
3	Indonesia	MR. PANARTO PRAWOTO	Vice Chairman	IKATAN ALUMNI JICA INDONESIA (JICA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF INDONESIA)	Head, General Affairs Division, Directorate of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works	Management of Water Works Engineering (1981)
4	Kenya	MR. DOMINIC N. KAHINDI	Chairman	JICA EX-PARTICIPANTS ALUMNI OF KENYA (JEPAN)	Senior Manpower Development Officer, Kenya Post and Telecommunication Corporation	Supervisory Training (1979)
5	Papua New Guinea	MR. MARK KOMBA	"	THE EX-JICA PARTICIPANTS CLUB OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA	Head of International Research Section The Prime Ministers Office	Japanese Language (1979 ~ 1981)
6	Paraguay	MR. JALEI GARCIA	President	ASOCIACION DE EX-BECARIOS PARAGUAYOS EN EL JAPON	Head of ANTELCO Traffic Operation Center	International Telegraph & Telephone Service (1975)
7	Peru	MR. ELMER EVANGELISTA	"	ASOCIACION PERUANA DE EX-BECARIOS DEL GOBIERNO DEL JAPON (APEBEJA)	Professor, Head of Geology Department, National Engineering University	Offshore Prospecting (1973) Technology for Disaster Prevention (1983)
8	Philippines	MR. BAYANI I. GUTIERREZ	"	PHILIPPINE-JAPAN FELLOWS ASSOCIATION (PHILJAPA)	Former Vice President, Technological University of Philippines	Voc'l Trng. (1964) Mgt. Voc. Edu. (1969) 19th Int'l Vocational Competition (1970) Ceramic Dev. (1975)
9	Singapore	MR. HO KER YONG	Chairman	JICA COURSE PARTICIPANTS' ASSOCIATION (SINGAPORE)	Media Specialist, Curriculum Development Institute of Singapore, Ministry of Education	Japanese Language Course (1973 ~ 1974)
10	Sri Lanka	MR. L. U. DE SARAM	Secretary General	JICA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF SRI LANKA	Director, A. BAUR & Co. Ltd.	Stores Management and Organization (1969)

List of Participants (Japanese Participants)

1. Participants of the Seminar

JICA

Mr. Kazuo Okabe	Director Training Affairs Department
Mr. Juro Chikaraishi	General Affairs Division General Affairs Department
Mr. Masatoshi Nagatomo	Deputy Head, Public Relations Division General Affairs Department
Mr. Shinichi Suzuki	Deputy Head, Planning Division Planning Department
Mr. Kazuo Ishii	Head, First Training Division Training Affairs Department
Mr. Isao Ito	Deputy Head, Office for International Training Centers Training Affairs Department
Mr. Norio Nishihata	Deputy Head, First Training Division Training Affairs Department
Mr. Mitsuo Sugiyama	Deputy Head, Third Training Division Training Affairs Department
Mr. Iwao Tatsumi	Deputy Head, Administration Division Experts Assignment Department
Mr. Michio Kanda	Head, Second Development Survey Division Social Development Cooperation Department
Mr. Toshio Murakoshi	Head, Administration Division Medical Cooperation Department
Mr. Kuniyoshi Matsuo	Deputy Head, Administration Division Secretariat of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers
Mr. Tatsuo Fujimura	Head, Training Division Institute for International Cooperation

2. Secretariat (JICA Training Affairs Department)

Secretary General

Mr. Mitsuo Ishizaki Head, Administration Division

Staff

Mr. Kazuhisa Matsuoka Deputy Head, Administration Division

Mr. Haruo Naito Deputy Head, First Training Division

Ms. Yuriko Sato Administration Division

Mr. Shuichi Ikeda First Training Division

List of Guests of Opening Ceremony

(Diplomatic Missions)

Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia	H. E. Lieutenant General (Ret.) MR. WIYOGO A. ATMODARMINTO
First Secretary, Embassy of the Republic of Peru	MR. CARLOS A. YRIGOYEN
Second Secretary, Embassy of the Republic of Argentina	MR. CARLOS E. MANTEIGA
Third Secretary, Embassy of Papua New Guinea	MR. FRANK MIZIGI
Vice Consul, Embassy of the Republic of the Philippines	MR. EVAN GARCIA
Administrative Attache, Embassy of the Republic of Kenya	MR. E. W. MURIITHI

(Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Deputy Director, Technical Cooperation Division Economic Cooperation Bureau	MR. TETSUO SHIOGUCHI
Official, Technical Cooperation Division Economic Cooperation Bureau	MR. YUKIO NUMATA

(Other Organizations)

Manager, Overseas Coordination Dept. The Association for Overseas Technical Scholarship	MR. YUZO KUMAKURA
Executive Director, International Cooperation Service Center	MR. MASAO KUWABARA

The Opening Address by Mr. M. Mutaguchi, Vice President of JICA

Excellencies, representatives of the alumni associations, ladies and gentlemen.

On behalf of JICA, I wish to welcome you all to the opening ceremony of the first JICA Alumni Associations seminar and thank you for sparing your valuable time to attend it.

As you know, JICA is engaged in various technical cooperation activities, of which training program is one of the oldest and the most important ones. Japan began accepting participants in training courses in 1954, when she joined the Colombo Plan. This year marks the thirty-third anniversary. Every year we have seen the number of participants increase with the cumulative total surpassing 60,000. Of these, 58,000 have returned to their countries and are active there.

With the opening of the Okinawa International Center, and this new Tokyo International Center, JICA now has ten international training centers across the country. New-types of training such as training courses in their countries are growing yearly. JICA feels it is its responsibility to improve the quality of its training programs and enhance its capacity to accept participants. But we, in JICA, also want to help ex-participants put the knowledge and skills they have gained in Japan to good use in their countries. For this reason we are searching for ways to improve and expand our follow-up programs for ex-participants.

We feel that alumni associations can play a vital role in this area.

At present, alumni associations are active in 26 regions in 23 countries. And each year more countries are added to the list. Through friendship gatherings and others, the members of these associations have been developing many interesting programs. What we hope in the future is to strengthen the linkage between the programs of the alumni associations and JICA's technical cooperation activities.

We feel that the alumni associations can play an important role in promoting Japan's technical cooperation programs, for example, by holding orientation and Japanese language programs for participants before they leave their countries for Japan, by serving as a distribution center of technical information for ex-participants in each country, and by encouraging the interchange between ex-participants and JICA survey missions, experts, and JOCV.

There is much that JICA can do for the alumni associations and the ex-participants.

That is one of the reasons why we are holding this seminar. By bringing together representatives of alumni associations and JICA people, we wish to encourage frank exchanges of opinions to promote our cooperation and progress. Unfortunately only 10 of the 26 alumni associations are represented at the seminar. We hope the 10 representatives present will make up for the people who could not come by engaging in intensive discussions. I look forward to a very fruitful series of meetings.

In closing, let me wish all of you good health and successful seminar. Thank you very much.

The Address (Summary) by Mr. T. Shioguchi, Deputy Director of Technical Cooperation Division, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Excellencies, representatives of the Alumni Associations, ladies and gentlemen.

On behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, I wish to say a few words of welcome to all of you, the participants in the JICA Alumni Associations seminar. We recognize the significance of the seminar which is going to be held for the first time in Japan.

As you may all know, the Japanese government determined to allocate 3,797 million US dollars to ODA, of which 549 million dollars was spent for the technical cooperation in FY 1985. This figure proves that the technical cooperation is greatly emphasized in our foreign assistance policies. In that respect, the opinions from ex-participants in our technical cooperation programs help evaluate and improve them. Therefore, your contributions to this seminar will be highly appreciated.

Let me touch upon the trend of the participants in the JICA's technical cooperation. Since our government started the training program in 1954 we have received more than 60,000 overseas participants. They are now taking an active part in leadership roles in their countries. One of the most distinguished ex-participants is present Prime Minister of Sudan. At present 26 alumni associations have been organized in 23 countries joined by as many as 10,000 people.

Those JICA Alumni Associations are expected to play an important role for cultivating the mutual friendship; furthermore, serving as the

lubricant in the technical cooperation programs between your governments and ours.

I sincerely hope that this seminar will give us the opportunity to discuss the following items: (1) evaluation of the activities of JICA Alumni Associations, (2) vitalization of their activities, (3) optimum relations between the Associations and JICA, and (4) future directions of their activities.

Let me close my address by wishing your health and the success in the seminar. Thank you very much.

The Congratulatory Address by the Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia

H. E. Lieutenant General Wiyogo Atmodarminto

Mr. Michio MUTAGUCHI, the Vice-President of JICA, Excellencies and Members of the Diplomatic Corps, Distinguished guests, Participants of the JICA Alumni Associations Seminar, Ladies and gentlemen.

It is a great pleasure for me to be with all of you today for the opening ceremony for the JICA Alumni Associations Seminar.

On this occasion, may I extend my appreciation to JICA for its efforts to constantly cultivate good relationships with all of the JICA Alumni by inviting them to Japan and organizing a seminar every year. Japan is the only country which invites its alumni in order to promote friendship among them and inform up-to-date JICA's programs and technical information through its annual alumni seminar, for which JICA certainly deserves sincere appreciation from the countries that have sent JICA trainees to Japan, including Indonesia.

I sincerely hope that this JICA Alumni Associations Seminar will enable the participants to exchange views and formulate useful proposals which will be beneficial for the JICA trainees and the JICA training programs in the future.

Thank you.

The Address by the Representative of Alumni Associations,

ING. Eduardo M. Gelati from Argentina

On behalf of the Representatives of our ten Alumni Associations, ready to participate in this event, allow me to express to JICA members our sincere congratulations for this excellent idea and to thank them for having invited us to come to Japan once more.

Our devotion to Japan is one of our sound feelings because all of us have had the opportunity of learning more in our own specialities, living for a period in this country. And this short time that we enjoyed in Japan has been a very important point in our lives. I used to say that our stay here impresses strongly our existence and divided it into two periods; one, before coming to Japan and the other one, after having known Japan and Japanese people.

This is the first time that a seminar of Associations of ex-participants is being held. Perhaps, it will be only the first step... but it is important to begin walking. The Seminar may be useful to promote a better cooperation between JICA and our Alumni Associations whose activities would be easier and better.

Regarding international cooperation, we realize that Japan's efforts in this field are tremendous. A common action performed by JICA and our Associations together will make these efforts not only large and strong

but also fruitful for our countries, what is far more important, in our opinion.

Of course, we shall try to do our best in order to achieve those fruits and to make them a little more possible after our meetings. Thus, the Seminar will be certainly the first step, but, in the rightway.

The benefits will come for Japan and for our countries. They will result in a better understanding and in a more active cooperation. In a few words, I am speaking of a way to lead us to friendship and peace.

MINA-SAN, WATASHITACHI WA, ITSUMO NO KOTOBA DE, KONO AISATSU-O, OWATTEIMASU. SEMINAR KARA, OMEDETO GOZAIMASU. SOSHITE ARIGATO GOZAIMASHITA.

Items of Discussions

1. Training Programs

- ① Selecting Prospective Participants
- ② Deregulation on Participants Age Limit (35 yrs old⇒40~45 yrs old)
- ③ Implementation of Refresher Course
- ④ More Training Courses on Management
- ⑤ Japanese Language Training for the Prospective Participants before Leaving for Japan
- ⑥ Evaluation of Training Programs and Making Proposals by the Alumni
- ⑦ Alumni to Act as a Regional Center to deliver Courses
- ⑧ Ex-participant's Directory
- ⑨ More Donations of Publications and Books to the Alumni
- ⑩ AA to act as a Distribution Center of Technical Information
- ⑪ Orientation Courses for the Prospective Participants
- ⑫ Cooperation in the Dispatch of Follow-up Team

2. Other JICA Programs

- ① Alumni's Cooperation with JICA Technical Cooperation
- ② Promotion of Personal Contacts between the JICA Personnel (experts, missions) and AAs
- ③ PR of JICA Activities
- ④ Local Language Lessons to the Japanese Experts and JOCV Volunteers
- ⑤ Providing Information to the Missions
- ⑥ Cooperation to the Experts and JOCV Volunteers

3. Proposals Concerning Seminar of JICA Alumni Associations

- ① To be held every year
- ② To be held in Various Countries
- ③ Formation of International Executive Committee of JICA Alumni Associations
- ④ Visit to Other Alumni at the end of each Seminar
- ⑤ Vice President and the Secretary also be invited

4. Other Proposals and Suggestions

- ① Promotion of Exchange between Alumni Associations
- ② Assistance on the Construction of Culture Center
- ③ Dispatch of Cultural Mission from Japan
- ④ Assistance in Getting Premises (Office) for the Alumni Association
- ⑤ Increase in Financial Assistance
- ⑥ Facilities of Office Equipment
- ⑦ Higher Affiliation Rate

5. JICA Overseas Office and Alumni Associations

- ① Efficient Use of Human Network

EX-PARTICIPANTS DIRECTORY FORM

as of _____

No.	NAME	COURSE ATTENDED	DATES & DURATION OF COURSE	PRESENT OCCUPATION				RESIDENCE		REMARKS
				DESIGNATION	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	TEL	ADDRESS	TEL	

The Address by Mr. D. Yasaka, Executive Director of JICA

Presidents of alumni associations.

For the past eight days we have conducted lively discussion of each others' work. We have had many excellent proposals on how to deepen our mutual understanding and to build a better cooperative relationship. The achievements we have gained are embodied in the minutes of the seminar, which each of you has signed. We are sure that these documents will prove to be valuable for future progress of our efforts in alumni activities.

What we hope now is that every one of you will take back the fruits of these deliberations to your country and put them to work. We shall send the conference record and other materials to the other alumni associations not represented here. We trust that they, too, will find them of use in developing their programs.

We at JICA, also believe that the discussions and recommendations made at the Seminar are valuable as we try to expand and improve our programs and render follow-up services for ex-participants.

The success of this seminar owes to your patient and ardent efforts. For this, you have our heartfelt thanks. Let me close by wishing you a safe and pleasant trip and hoping for prosperity of your associations. Thank you very much.

The Address by the Representative of Alumni Associations
Mr. Dominic N. Kahindi from Kenya

The Executive Director of JICA - Mr. Denro Yasaka, the Assistant Director of Technical Cooperation Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Mr. M. Obata, All JICA Officials - Here Present, Representatives of JICA Alumni Associations, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen.

On behalf of the ten JICA Alumni Associations which were invited to Tokyo for this historical event, may I start by re-affirming our very sincere thanks and appreciation for the brotherly welcome that was accorded to each representative on arrival in your very beautiful country. The warm, brotherly welcome plus the good arrangements made in receiving the delegates made it easy for every delegate to settle into active business in much shorter time than it would be anywhere else on the globe.

During the last eight days the delegates and the JICA officials have exchanged views in every possible aspect that could help bring fruitful relations between JICA and the Alumni Associations. These discussions took place in a free and friendly atmosphere with frankness on both sides and were guided by the urge to know ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of each Alumni Association.

Before this seminar each Alumni worked very much in isolation and approached its activities on principles which appeared fitting for it. There were however, some attempts on the side of some Alumni Associations to establish contact with Alumni Associations in other countries but the success of such attempts was limited and very slow. It was therefore

most timely for JICA to organize this seminar which will answer the desire of many Alumni Associations to establish relationship with other Alumni. Within these ten days each delegate has established relationship with at least nine other Alumni Associations. It is my hope and that of every representative that this contact will lead to better understanding and further promote international friendship.

During the seminar, many things have been discussed; JICA is now aware of the various problems facing many Alumni Association. The delegates likewise are better informed of what JICA expects from them and what JICA is also ready to do in order to help the Alumni Associations meet their objectives.

Lastly may I say how happy the delegates have been during the whole duration of the seminar - the various visits which were made between the sessions made it possible for the delegates to renew their sweet memories of Japan and gave us all a glimpse of the state of the rapidly changing technology in this country. The efforts of Institute for International Cooperation is a testimony that JICA will spare no efforts in making transfer of technology between Japan and the participating countries faster and smooth. The Alumni Associations will in this respect offer every possible assistance to ensure that the experts and their families settle in our countries as soon as possible and that when they return to Japan at the end of their missions abroad, they bring back sweet memories from the countries of their missions.

With these few words, I wish to conclude by thanking you once again for inviting us to Tokyo and hope this will not be the last.

So thank you very much and long live JICA and long live JICA Alumni Associations. Thank you very much.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

Oct. 21, 1986
Tokyo, Japan

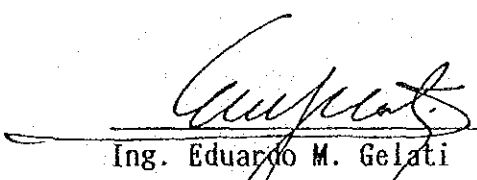
To Mr. Denro Yasaka
Executive Director of JICA

RECOMMENDATIONS

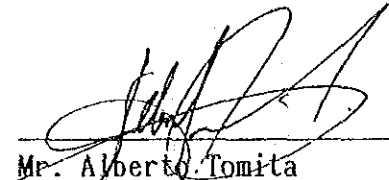
To improve the present activities and programs of all JICA Alumni Associations (hereinafter referred to as "AA"), we representatives of the ten countries do hereby submit and strongly recommend the following:

1. That each AA should endeavour to extend further assistance to JICA missions.
2. That similar seminars be held annually.
3. That financial assistance to each AA be increased periodically and be released at the earliest possible time to carry out its activities.
4. That JICA should supply to each AA the minimum requirements of office equipment and audio visual materials.
5. That each AA should try its best to increase its affiliation.
6. That a special unit be established in JICA to manage and ensure closer rapport between JICA and each AA.
7. That more refresher/advanced courses for ex-participants be arranged.
8. That each AA should endeavour to make a review in updating information of JICA ex-participants (directory).
9. That JICA liaise with other Japanese cultural organizations in order to coordinate and improve the cultural programs and activities in the countries that receive JICA's assistance.
10. That JICA immediately meet the urgent need of office accommodation to enable the AAs to carry on the on-going programs of the associations.

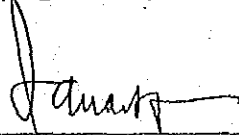
11. That the number of fellowships be increased by JICA.
12. That JICA provides AA with a complete list of JICA technical experts.
13. That periodical magazines including "KENSU-IN" should be sent to the ex-participants at least for the first five years after returning to their countries.




Ing. Eduardo M. Gelati
(Argentina)



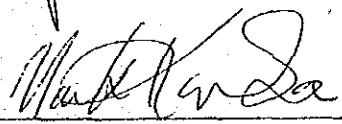
Mr. Alberto Tomita
(Brazil)



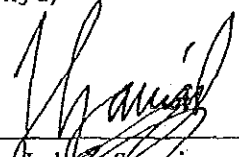
Mr. Panarto Prawoto
(Indonesia)




Mr. Dominic N. Kahindi
(Kenya)



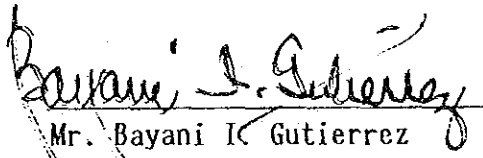
Mr. Mark Komba
(Papua New Guinea)



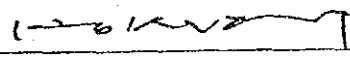
Mr. Jalei Garcia
(Paraguay)



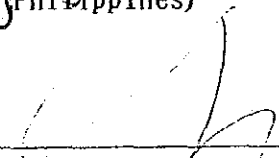
Mr. Elmer Evangelista
(Peru)



Mr. Bayani I. Gutierrez
(Philippines)



Mr. Ho Ker Yong
(Singapore)



Mr. L. U. De Saram
(Sri Lanka)

A N N E X E S

- 1 . Summary of Discussions
- 2 . Major Items Suggested by the Participants on the Cooperating Areas
between Alumni Associations and JICA
- 3 . The Analysis of the Country Reports
- 4 . Summary of Lecture
"Present Situation of JICA's Activities"
- 5 . Outline of the Alumni Associations
- 6 . Outline of the JICA's Follow-up Services for the Ex-participants
- 7 . Country Reports

1. Summary of Discussions

(1) Discussion I

(2) Discussion I, cont.

(3) Discussion II

(4) Discussion II, cont.

Oct. 15, 1986

(1) Discussion I

Acting chairman Ishizaki greeted the representatives and called the meeting to order. He extended a hearty welcome to all the representatives of the JICA Alumni Associations present, and hoped that the cooperative and constructive spirit, always the hallmark of JICA, would bring about satisfactory results from this gathering between JICA staff and ex-participants.

Referring to the draft agenda (AA-4 of the documents for the seminar), he informed the representatives that it was time to elect a conference chairman, and invited nominations from the floor. Mr. Kahindi of Kenya nominated Mr. Gutierrez of the Philippines, who was seconded by Mr. Garcia of Paraguay. Mr. Prawoto of Indonesia also seconded the nomination. There were no objections. Mr. Gutierrez assumed the chairmanship.

The Chairman thanked the representatives for having confidence in him to elect him to the chairmanship. In his acceptance speech, Chairman Gutierrez said that in today's world it was not possible for any country to remain isolated from the rest of the world, whether it be in a social, political, or economic context. What is needed today is international cooperation, under the name of love, regardless of ideologies, nationali-

ties, religions, race or creed, which is why it would be timely, while at this conference, to propose the formation of an international federation of JICA Alumni Associations.

The election of the Deputy Chairman followed. Mr. Saram of Sri Lanka proposed Mr. Komba of Papua New Guinea, as Deputy Chairman, and was seconded by Mr. Ho, of Singapore.

The Chairman asked for approval of adoption of the draft agenda. As there were no comments from the floor, Mr. Saram asked that it be adopted, and it was.

The next agenda item was the announcement of the working arrangements. Secretary-General Mr. Ishizaki said the arrangements contained in the agenda would promote an informal atmosphere which would encourage the frank exchange of views. He also communicated the procedures for making any changes or corrections in the draft minutes, and then briefly went over the documents distributed to the representatives that JICA had prepared based on the country reports that had been submitted.

The Secretary-General moved on to his recommendations for appointment for the drafting group for the minutes of the seminar, passing recognition of participants and observers, as most had been introduced prior to the start of the meeting. His recommendations were that Mr. Ho of Singapore and Mr. Saram of Sri Lanka for the representatives, along with Mr. Ishii and Mr. Iwanami for JICA, be appointed for the drafting of the minutes. There were no objections.

Before the presentation of alumni activities in each country, Mr. Okabe, Director of the Training Affairs Department, addressed the seminar on follow-up services to ex-participants.

First of all, Mr. Okabe extended a warm welcome to representatives, and thanked them for sparing time to attend the conference. His hope was to see the seminar turn out to be successful and meaningful, and deepen mutual understanding between JICA and the alumni associations. He outlined JICA's contributions to and support for alumni associations, which take into account their activities, membership, and financial capability. Contributions and support include financial subsidies, periodical literature of either the Kenshu-in or technical journal variety, donation of necessary equipment, sending technical "follow-up" teams, and offering guidance in assessing the effect of participants' training in Japan; all done with the hope that the alumni associations can become JICA's partner in their home countries. Mr. Okabe unveiled the idea of the "Public Seminar Team", which will become a reality in the near future, 3-5 day seminars to be given not only for ex-participants, but others as well. When they do materialize, the alumni associations can be of great assistance to JICA in putting the seminars on in their home countries.

Following Mr. Okabe's address, a coffee break was taken at 10:25.

The meeting resumed at 10:35 with the first country report on alumni association activities, by Mr. Gelati of Argentina.

Mr. Gelati commented on what he felt were the outstanding points in his report. After 28 years of cooperation, there were nearly 500 ex-participants of JICA. ABEJA was founded in 1968, with only 65 ex-participants at that time. JICA scholars and OTCA ex-participants are considered as members. An organization such as this does have difficulties in continuing, and though social activities shouldn't be the main theme, they are useful to attract members, maintain relationships with Japan, as well as collect membership fees.

As for the future of ABEJA, it is advisable to propose only a few, but implementable, real goals. We would like to build a solid administrative organization, be recognized legally, and organize meetings of ex-participants according to their specialties.

We want to incorporate the "Shin-Ken" (those who have gone to Japan within the past three years) in the Directive Commission, to get some of the recent participants involved in the association. To overcome the hurdle of trying to maintain contact with those ex-participants far away from the headquarters, out in the regional cities, we've considered setting up regional ABEJA branches. We have plans to establish relations with all organizations where activities overlap, in areas of technical cooperation, and everything related to Japan. There's a great problem with publishing a periodical; all the funds from JICA went to publishing a magazine- that's too expensive, we're now trying to simplify it. Activities to be reinforced include social activities and, of course, collection of membership fees.

ABEJA's rate of membership fee collection is 15-20percent; annual dues of A10 (app.\$8). But the problem is really not one of collecting the money but of reducing the already considerable burden on the few members who do almost all of the association's work.

Responding to questions from the floor, Mr. Gelati revealed perhaps the most important reason for ABEJA's high membership rate from among the ex-participants. The reason for high membership rate must be found in the forth to fifth lines of page 4: we consider ABEJA member anybody who has come to Japan under JICA (or OTCA) plans and has completely fulfilled their requirements.

What Mr. Prawoto asked was: how do participants know about ABEJA's existence and its activities? Then Mr. Gelati explained they know because of the easy connection between JICA and ABEJA and, the particular location of his office. Mr. Gelati said the most important reason is the effective and close contact between JICA and ABEJA.

According to Mr. Tomita of Brazil, ABEJICA is a recent alumni association, established in 1984, with 696 current members, which also include ex-participants from OTCA. Mr. Tomita presented a video of a promotional slideshow on modern day Brazil.

In his oral presentation he mentioned the diffusion of technical programs, plans for the association to purchase a computer to assist JICA participants and Japanese experts coming to Brazil. One of the association's most important and visible projects is the Pollution Project, to tackle the pollution problems of Sao Paulo State, a project initiated

by the Sao Paulo Chapter. It is hoped that JICA will be able to lend some assistance to the Sao Paulo Chapter in their effort.

What is notable for Indonesia is that it has more than 5000 ex-participants of JICA. Against that backdrop though, the JICA Alumni Association has 500 members, just under 10% of the ex-participants. Mr. Prawoto highlighted the founding and background of the association. Only 5½ years old, it's still growing, and there will be branch associations set up throughout the country; two in the next year, and a goal of establishing 10 over the next 10 years. The charter of Indonesia's association was passed out to the representatives. First Vice-President Prawoto noted that the original committee from 1981 is still in place, but the association hopes to have a different executive committee selected at the next general assembly meeting in April next year. He reviewed the purposes of the Alumni Association and criteria for membership, both from the charter, and from his report, spoke of the various government agencies and ministries where members can be found. In his discussion of activities for fiscal year 1986, he elaborated on a few items. Social evenings included evenings where Indonesian culture was exhibited. Designating representatives in each government department helps when experts from Japan come to Indonesia, at least for initial contact. There was correspondence in the last year with the Hong Kong and Sri Lanka Alumni Associations. And cultural activities included golf and tennis events.

In addition to the recommendations included in his report, he asked that JICA give financial support to the association- additional funds to help develop activities, such as setting up branches, making contact with

all ex-participants, and the publishing of a bulletin. And he urged that JICA seriously consider Indonesia's proposal #1; the formation of an international executive committee of JICA Alumni Associations, and proposal #2; conducting the seminar in other countries.

Mr. Ito had some questions on the scale of the seminars sponsored by Indonesia's association. The New Town Development Seminar, a one-day affair was held, as Jakarta faces pressing urban problems. Issues include the management of roads, transportation systems, sewage system, the city's infrastructure, the division of responsibility between the central government and local government. The model of Kozoji New Town development is impressive and was part of the seminar. So, the Director General asked Mr. Prawoto to have the opportunity to make a pre-study of the management of Tokyo Metropolitan Urban Development after the seminar is finished. JICA and the association co-hosted the seminar, but it was the association that actually managed it. Questions about fees were raisedit's always difficult to collect fees, even though they're a small amount in terms of yen. Yearly fees are decided at the G.A. meeting; they can change every year.

The seminar recessed for lunch, to start again at 1:30.

At 1:45, the afternoon session was called to order with the continuation of country reports.

Mr. Kahindi of Kenya read his report on the activities of JEPAK, the Kenyan alumni association. The objectives of JICA Ex-participants Alumni of Kenya are:

- (1) To promote cultural and technical exchange between the peoples of Kenya and Japan.
- (2) To promote friendship between the Ex-participants and their families through social get-together activities.
- (3) To guide and to assist JICA follow-up missions visiting Kenya.
- (4) To show our sincere appreciations for the technical assistance extended to our Government by the Government of Japan through various activities.
- (5) To promote international friendship with countries which participate in JICA activities.

Cooperation between Japan and Kenya began in 1963, after Kenya had achieved independence. The two aims of the Manpower Development program between the two countries is to 1) ensure the economy is developed through trained manpower, while 2) promoting "Kenyanization", the training of Kenyans to later assume middle and upper level occupations. Though Manpower Development policy is formulated on the basis of government surveys, training is also carried out in the private sector.

Since 1963, there have been more than 600 ex-participants, thus potential members, scattered throughout the country. In the early days, sometimes the holding of regular committee meetings was impossible for lack of quorum. And membership had a slow beginning, but by 1984 there were 40 registered members, with JEPAK events, centered mainly around social activities, involving gatherings, get-togethers and cultural exchanges.

In order to boost membership, members from various organizations have been picked to go after all the ex-participants in their organizations, and as of the last annual General Meeting, there are 75 registered members. In JEPAK, there are four classes of membership; ordinary, life, honorary, and co-op. Co-op membership is for Japanese nationals residing in Kenya, to promote cultural exchange and friendship in the fullest sense.

JEPAK's goals for 1986/87 include doubling the membership to 150, by having each member recruit one new member. We hope to have 250 by the end of 1987. We also are going to try to launch a JEPAK newsletter, institute orientation for new members, and continue family get-togethers. The design of the JEPAK logo has been completed. (Each panelist was given a sample plaque.) For the future, there will be the need to open a JEPAK office in Nairobi, and the establishment of regional branches throughout the country. For this purpose Kenya would request increased financial support from JICA.

As for recommendations here, the seminar should become an annual event, and be held in other countries, organized in such a way so that it is possible to visit another country's alumni association on the way home. JEPAK is also in favor of creating an international organizing committee of alumni associations, to promote and encourage international cooperation.

The youngest of all the alumni associations is the Ex-JICA Participants Club of Papua New Guinea, just over six months old after being established in April this year. Mr. Komba described the process of

how the club come to be formed after learning only last year about the existence of alumni associations in other countries. He expressed his appreciation to JICA for allowing him to have the opportunity to take part in this seminar, to be exposed to and find out about the experiences, problems, common obstacles, etc. of alumni associations.

Currently, there are 32 dues-paying members of ex-participants and their families, with the main efforts of the club going to promote JICA activities in Papua New Guinea that have not received proper exposure in the past. Their objectives are to promote and maintain close contact and cooperation among ex-participants, foster friendship and mutual understanding between JICA and the ex-participants, and promote awareness of JICA programs and activities throughout the country.

There are some compelling reasons why Mr. Komba and a few other interested ex-participants took it upon themselves to form an alumni association. In the past few years there's been a steady increase in the number of participants coming to Japan to receive training - but in PNG there does not exist the necessary monitoring body to assist them after they return.

In PNG, the quality and qualifications of experts coming from overseas is tilted decidedly in the favor of Japanese experts, who also on cultural and social levels, make the determined effort to work and integrate themselves into the local communities, successfully so. The club wants to help them promote their activities.

Mr. Komba maintains that the government and government aid-coordinating bodies are slow in responding to the needs of the people. Bureaucratic inefficiency means that necessary information is sometimes lost. The formation of the alumni association is a step in the right direction to get things on track and speed up development.

Mr. Ito raised the point that the alumni associations can only exist as non-governmental bodies. Wouldn't the government get upset if the association tried to take on the government's role as the aid-coordinating agency? Mr. Komba said that in PNG, the club wouldn't take over the role of the government but approach the government in a proper way as the prime minister and other officials are friends of his, are in favor of such useful organizations. The only problem was money. Mr. Ho of Singapore suggested that when the representatives returned home, they could send the PNG representative information on their associations. Mr. Komba said it wasn't necessary at the moment as he was acquiring a lot of knowledge and material right here.

Mr. Garcia of Paraguay gave a brief introduction of the Association of the Ex-Becarios Paraguayos en el Japon, informing that all the data about the activities of the association are contained in:

- 1) the country report (p.63 to 97) found in the seminar document distributed to the representatives
- 2) in a video cassette, of 21 minutes of duration. That registers, partially, the activities of ex-participants.

The alumni association was founded in 1975, to encourage friendship between ex-participants, maintain spiritual bonds established between ex-participants and Japanese during their stay in Japan, and promote

cultural and technical activities between ex-participants and Japanese institutions. And it was his pleasure to announce the recent official visit of the Imperial Family, His Highness Prince Hitachi and Princess Hanako, to Paraguay to preside over the ceremony of the 50th anniversary of Japanese immigration to Paraguay and the dedication of the Paraguayan-Japanese Cultural Center, a modern building, in which the Paraguayan Alumni Association will have adequate offices that will enable more efficient development of its activities.

The following information came from the video. The association sponsors a Japanese arts festival every year, and promotes other cultural exchanges. There are also a number of examples that Paraguay's national development is being carried out with the assistance of personnel trained at a various institutions in Japan, such as advanced communications centers and hospital research laboratories. An educational institute has been created in Paraguay to give training and develop skills in the workforce at the instruction of Japan-trained experts. Technology transfer is proceeding with modern day equipment donated by Japan, manned by both former JICA scholarship holders and Japanese experts. Fisheries research is being conducted on carp and carp-like species brought from Japan to Paraguay.

After the video presentation, Mr. Garcia presented all of the panelists with the association's plaque.

At this time, the Chairman suggested a coffee break with the session to resume at 3:40.

The afternoon session resumed at 3:40 with Mr. Evangelista of Peru giving an introduction on his country and the origins of the Peruvian alumni association, APEBEJA. The association was officially established in August 1974, with 21 founding members. Briefly outlining the association's planned activities for 1985-87, he spoke about the coming First National Convention of Ex-Participants, to be held March 5-7, 1987 in Lima, and invited JICA members and 26 Alumni Associations. He also requested that JICA increase its aid to support the association's activities. From the handout of activities for 1985-86, he discussed some of the scientific, technological, cultural and social events, and some of the conferences APEBEJA has been actively promoting, conferences on a number of technical themes featuring numerous Japan-trained experts, and members of APEBEJA. APEBEJA has also advertised in the media to attract new members.

For future activities, again the biggest one will be the national convention. Others include the publishing of PERU KENSHU-IN magazine, opening branch offices, cooperation with the Sri Lankan association to host an international conference, and efforts to realize in international association JICA ex-participant associations, to meet at least once every two years.

Mr. Evangelista asked JICA to provide APEBEJA with necessary electronic equipment, such as a video recorder, audio equipment, etc.

During his slide presentation, there were numerous examples of both cultural exchanges and technical cooperation involving APEBEJA, JICA, and Japanese interests in Peru.

Mr. Ho of Singapore first distributed a souvenir of the JICA Course Participants Association (Singapore) to all the panelists then went into the introduction of the association. Officially registered in December 1974, Mr. Ho is the association's only original committee member still serving. The first few years saw the association involved in poolside barbecues and other social and cultural events, including an annual year-end dinner. Starting in 1979, a Japanese language class was organized, with a lot of assistance from the then JICA Singapore representative, Mr. Taro Kurabayashi, who went the extra mile in helping to get it started. The language course is intensive, designed for JICA participants before they go to Japan, and is valuable in that information is also given to prospective JICA participants on Japanese culture, social norms, and the do's and don'ts of life in Japan that will help make their stay easier. The association also publishes "Ganbaru", its newsletter.

There are two types of ordinary memberships - regular, for ex-JICA participants, and associate, for those studying in Japan under other programs. Membership is only 15 percent all eligible persons... again, the problem with membership fees surfaces.

For fiscal year 1987, plans include a cultural luncheon, which is activity No.1. It would be appreciated if JICA could arrange for a Sado demonstration for the luncheon. Also, there's a regional conference for JICA alumni associations planned in August, in addition to meetings with cultural groups from Japan. The Executive Committee meetings have been conducted monthly in the past. The Association has conducted four events for the current year.

The association has found that activities turn out to be more successful if they're scheduled for an entire day, with the families, much more effective than if they're just held in the evening.

A suggestion to JICA is to assist the association in getting some kind of premises to run it from. Other activities the association will try to promote include stepping up interaction with Japanese public schools, for example sports or table tennis, not for competition, but to increase contact. And the association wishes to be notified when experts are coming from Japan, so it can arrange contact with those members nearest the experts in areas of technical expertise.

It was decided that Mr. Saram of Sri Lanka would give the final country report of the day. Sri Lanka's alumni association publishes a newsletter two or three times a year and is involved in regular and special activities. One of its subcommittees is involved in a inventors club competition program among school children, to spark the imagination of young students, and gets funding from government ministries, JICA and the Japanese community. The program is modeled after a similar program in Japan. The boy who won this year received a trip to Japan; the association covers 60 percent of expenses while he is in Japan.

We also have a big project on our hands with the membership drive. How can we appeal to potential members to join? How do we motivate them? What can they get out of membership in the alumni association? One thing is to allow them to use the term "JICA Fellow" in their title.

One of the most anticipated events in Sri Lanka is the annual Japanese film festival. The association organizes it, runs the publicity, and it's open to the public. Other activities... X'mas party, mainly for the children, picnics with members and families and the Japanese community, social services in collaboration with the Japanese embassy, our "Bulletin" publication, a library for members - in the same building as JICA, and acting as a liaison between JICA and Sri Lanka, or with JOCV volunteers... there are homestay facilities available for volunteers and experts, if they wish.

We are also promoting the establishment of a Japanese Cultural Center, which would house the association's offices, a hostel and a cultural center.

It was requested that some assistance be considered for secretarial work, office equipment and mailing. Sri Lanka also requests that it host the international convention of alumni associations, and will make a further proposal on that next year.

In short, the association is rather strong, well organized, with the only problem now being low enrollment. But it hopes to have a rate of 50 percent by the next time the associations meet.

The Chairman thanked all the representatives, and adjourned the seminar. Continuation will start at 9:00 a.m. tomorrow. Mr. Ho proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman. Mr. Saram seconded.

Oct. 16, 1986

(2) Discussion I, cont.

The meeting resumed at 9:00 on Thursday October 16, with the country report by the Philippines. Mr. Gutierrez informed the seminar that the 20th anniversary of the Philippines - Japan Fellows Association would be coming up January 11. There are 14 chapters of the association, with membership eligibility beyond the scope of past participation in JICA. There are also quite a number of related organizations and associations, comprised of members who have received either education or training in Japan. Mr. Gutierrez outlined PHILJafa's history, and the training of JICA participants in a number of nineteen categorized technical areas.

In the Philippines, PHILJafa is the beneficiary of international organizations, political circles and the business community which support its various activities. There are scholarships available for the children of PHILJafa members, and a company from Tokyo even offers various training to students from its institute. Since its inception in 1974, the back up program for technology transfer has meant that the newly-developed skills of those who have received training in Japan are being utilized. Programs of "National Skills Olympics", ceramic contests & exhibits; seminars on applied statistics; numerical control machines; architectural designs & art crafts contests had been promoted.

There have been some problems. Sometimes the selection process for JICA participants leaves something to be desired; for various reasons deserving candidates are deprived of the opportunity to become JICA participants. The association would like to play an active role in the selection process, and if not possible, it would at least like to be in a position to secure one slot a year to be filled by a highly qualified candidate it would recommend. There were several recommendations from Mr. Gutierrez's handout. The thrust is that the association should play a greater role in the selection of nominees and prospective JICA participants. Mr. Gutierrez finished his report by recommending

- 1) revival of refresher courses or an offer of appropriate technology to catch up with the advanced technology of Japan for ex-participants,
- 2) that technical degree courses be considered
- 3) raising of the age limit of participants from 35 to 40-45 for long term training courses.
- 4) that highly financing projects be financed by JICA, like National Seminars, National Survey on effectiveness of technical training & the production of associations directory.
- 5) JICA should initiate a Re-Union of ex-participants, one representative for each country at least once a year.
- 6) The establishment of a Japanese Language & Cultural Center at TUP compound, a lot is already available for the purpose.

(3) Discussion II

Country reports were analyzed and compiled by JICA staff, broken down into areas of concern and specific suggestions or proposals. Discussion proceeded on the basis of that handout distributed to the representatives with an open forum for comments from both representatives and JICA staff personnel. What follows is a brief summary of the discussion.

1. Training Programs

1.1 Advice from AA's in Selecting Participants - There was near unanimous agreement that AA's should stay clear from playing any role in the selection process. A number of representatives saw all kinds of dangers arising if the AA's tried to get involved in influencing what is basically an intergovernmental activity. However, it is strongly felt that the AA's have a very important task to perform after the selection process is completed in assisting and preparing prospective participants for their study period in Japan.

1.2 Deregulation on Age Limit of Participants

For effective training of participants, JICA has age, experience, education, etc. requirements. These are determined according to the contents of the courses. There are also age limits on some courses. There are courses of a practical experience nature having an age limit of 35 imposed. Only 27 percent of all JICA courses

have that age limit. A few representatives felt it could be raised by a couple of years.

1.3 Implementation of Refresher Courses - Many ex-participants look forward to having refresher courses. They don't necessarily have to be held in Japan, and if held outside Japan, the AA's could assist in staging them. As part of the refresher course, assessing the proficiency or ability of ex-participants would prove valuable. JICA is currently saddled with a tight budget, and it may be difficult to implement refresher courses. There is a strong request for refresher courses though, and JICA will consider the situation. But JICA believes in having as many new participants as possible to receive training from the point of equal opportunity. However, there are some advanced courses which might serve ex-participants as a refresher course.

1.4 Management Training - In some countries, the balance of training in technical areas and management affairs is uneven, and needs to be redressed. Even in technical areas, there is a corresponding administrative or management element that calls for development as well, for example in public utilities. JICA will try to expand the scope of present management courses based on the varying situations of the countries.

1.5 Japanese Language Courses for Participants before leaving for Japan - Some AA's have been successful in organizing language courses, while others have had trouble coping with too many obstacles- short notification time, lack of funding, and great distances separating

participant and capital city. JICA is promoting Japanese language study by sending language books and cassette tapes to the overseas JICA offices to be distributed to participants. Informal language study circles can be organized around persons from the Japanese embassy or community, or from JOCV volunteers inside the country. JICA may extend financial assistance to cover some expenses for Japanese language teachers.

- 1.6 Evaluation of Training Programs by the Alumni and Making Proposals
- no discussion.
- 1.7 Alumni to act as Regional Center to deliver Courses - As proposed by Argentina, the initial focus is on the distribution of an assortment of materials from JICA to ex-participants - specialized technical materials, academic reports, research studies, cultural materials, etc. The AA would act as a regional center, a clearinghouse for information to be quickly distributed within a larger region. The regional AA's can take on the additional responsibility of assisting in the scheduling and holding of experts' seminars, refresher courses, etc. A model program for JICA's Public Seminar was given to the representatives. The seminars will be held outside Japan, and the cooperation of the home country AA will be necessary.
- 1.8 Cooperation in the Production of the Ex-Participants Directory
-JICA impressed upon the representatives the need to update their directories, classifying participants by sector, and added that there may be some assistance for that. The AA's face a real

financial burden if they are to continually revise and update their directories to reflect changes in participants' work status. There are also difficulties in reaching ex-participants who are not AA members. But it was found that it is necessary to come up with a standardized format to be used for both the associations directories and the JICA directory.

2. Other JICA Programs

2.1 Alumni Cooperation with JICA Technical Cooperatin Programs - Input into the formation of programs for a country by its AA would help in altering or tailoring the program to the country's changing needs, incorporating new areas where training is needed or discarding ones that are no longer relevant. However, the compilation of training programs is an intergovernmental activity based on the requests of the countries.

2.2 Promotion of Personal Contacts between JICA Personnel and Ex-Participants - To a man, the representatives were extremely enthusiastic about the role the AA's can play in assisting JICA personnel and experts coming from Japan. The AA's feel they can provide better coordination than the government and quickly pair up personnel with AA members from the same fields of expertise. But they require advance notification from JICA of the arrival of personnel. JICA requests that the AA's help to ease some of the homesickness felt by other family members and promote activities that encourage their involvement.

- 2.3 PR Activities of JICA Programs - JICA programs can be publicized in AA's newsletters or publications.
- 2.4 Local Language Lessons to the Japanese Experts, JOCV Volunteers - Local language lessons should be arranged, not only to study the language, but to interact on the social level, including friendship gatherings between Japanese wives and local women. Cultural exhibitions, exchanges of cultural arts, sports activities, etc.
- 2.5 Providing Information to the Missions - This is beneficial to JICA, and would facilitate direct lines of communication between JICA and the ex-participants.
- 2.6 Cooperation with Experts and JOCV Volunteers - Any information the AA's are able to supply to JICA personnel, experts or JOCV volunteers about local living conditions would be valuable. JICA would like the AA's to provide cultural events, homestay, etc. that would be useful in helping the persons and their families understand the countries. Orientation sessions in Japan are unable to completely prepare a person for living in the program country. How the AA's are to be informed of the arrival of personnel coming from Japan, whether directly by JICA's head office in Tokyo or by the JICA representative office in the program country, will be decided later.

The Seminar was adjourned for the day at 12:15, to be resumed Friday morning at 9:30.

Oct. 17, 1986

(4) Discussion II, cont.

The Seminar reconvened at 9:30 a.m. Friday October 17, continuing with Discussion II.

3. Proposals Concerning Seminar of JICA Alumni Associations

3.1 The representatives generally felt that seminar of AAs significant to exchange experiences and views for the improvement of activities in respective countries and some representatives proposed that AAs seminar be held annually. However, a representative commented that holding a seminar annually would be a burden on JICA in terms of budget and preparation and that once every 2 or 3 years would be appropriate. It was supported by several representatives. JICA recognized the importance of the meeting and informed that it requested funds from Ministry of Finance for holding AAs seminar from next year. If the budget is approved, JICA will be ready to hold it once every 2 or 3 years.

3.2 It was suggested that the venue of the meeting would be on rotation in different countries.

- 3.5 It was suggested that 2-3 representatives from each AA be invited to the meeting as observers.

4. Other Proposals and Suggestions

- 4.1 Promotion of Exchange Between Alumni Associations - With the holding of the seminar, new links between AA presidents have been established. There is the desire on the part of the representatives here to keep the AA's in close contact with each other, which is also in JICA's interest.
- 4.2 Assistance for the Construction of a Culture Center - JICA recognized the needs of the AA's to have necessary premises in order to carry out their activities, and admitted the best way would be to construct a building and locate AA offices inside, though it cannot provide direct funding for this kind of project. There may be the possibility of JICA subsidizing to a certain extent some of the rental fees for offices; JICA will continue efforts to acquire such funds from the Ministry of Finance. Having their own office space is a critical concern for the AA's, an area where assistance is required. For reference, the case of the Columbia AA was introduced; where funding for its building came from the Osaka Expo Fund. In Paraguay and Peru, the AA's have been given office space in Japanese government-built cultural centers.
- 4.3 Dispatch of Cultural Missions from Japan - The AA's want to introduce demonstrations and exhibitions of Japanese culture to the

people of their countries. Requests or specific proposals can be given to JICA, to then be relayed to the Japan Foundation, JICA's counterpart of transfer on the cultural side. The Japan Foundation is responsible for the dispatch of cultural missions abroad; after the seminar JICA will increase contact with it regarding the requests of AA's. The Japan Foundation has offices overseas, and AA's can contact the Foundation directly if there is an office in their country. The AA's can also help in the necessary preparations, printing of programs, etc. when a mission is sent to their country.

4.5 Increase in Financial Assistance - Some AA's need increased subsidies to help with overhead expenses; others sorely need increased funding to carry out program activities. One common problem is the timing of funding. Delay in the receipt of AA subsidies greatly affects the planning of activities, forcing the cancellation of some, ultimately making an AA appear to be not so strong when the year-end report of its activities is submitted to JICA. JICA will try to have the subsidies reach the AA's by the beginning of May, after the start of Japan's fiscal year in April. Again, JICA does realize the financial needs of the AA's, and will give supplementary assistance. But the basic budget has to be prepared and realized by the associations - they are charged with the task of doing their best in managing their budgets.

4.6 Donation of Equipment - Discussion touched upon a number of areas. JICA's priorities for allocation of funds are placed on program costs as opposed to overhead costs, but JICA has to consider what

the common items needed are that it possibly might subsidize. There was agreement on both sides that a typewriter and copying machine might meet the minimum standard. JICA offered the AA's use of that equipment in JICA representative offices, and if there is enough space, a desk will be made available to the AA. Singapore and Sri Lanka offered a resolution, supported by all, showing appreciation and thanks for the cooperation of JICA representative offices up till now with the AA's.

- 4.7 Higher Affiliation Rate - A request on JICA's part to the representatives was to do all they can to boost membership in their associations. Maintaining accurate directories and updating them annually on the part of the AA's will reinforce membership drive efforts. Some representatives pointed out that concentrating on enrolling the younger ex-participants, making them aware of the association before they leave for Japan and steering them into it after they return, is a sure way to increase membership and the strength of the association. JICA will try to do whatever it can to help these efforts.

Other Suggestions, Recommendations and Proposals.

Mr. Gutierrez read his proposal for the creation of a Federation of JICA Alumni Associations. Representatives agreed in principle with the proposal, but said they needed more time to study the possibilities of a federation of AA's. JICA said it appreciated the proposal, and though there is no budget to fund a

federation, asked for time to study a more detailed proposal. Clarification is needed in a number of areas. JICA has no experience with this, but will check with other organizations outside of JICA which have had similar experiences. But generally, both sides felt the proposal as it stands is too broad, not focused and requires a great deal of clarification and study. Sri Lanka's representative wanted to make sure there was no confusion about the proposal under discussion and the holding of an international convention of AA's - they were not the same thing.

Mr. Saram began discussion on the format for the directories of ex-participants. Mr. Chikaraishi of JICA had already mentioned that the directories were a most pressing need. The overseas JICA offices will publish the directories at their cost, not of the AA's. The AA's should annually update and prepare precise lists of ex-participants and submit them to the JICA offices.

There should be one standard format for the directories of both JICA and the AA's. Information should include permanent home address and telephone number, and passport number, so that if an ex-participant's residence changes, he can always be traced through immigration, state department, etc.

Discussion returned to some items not covered yesterday because of time constraints.

- 1.10 JICA to act as Distribution Center of Technical Information - The AA's can assist JICA in distributing technical information and materials to ex-participants. The program is just beginning, limited at the moment, but will be strengthened in the future starting next year.
- 1.11 Orientation for the Participants before Leaving for Japan - The two major problems were pointed out, short preparation time and long distance from the home to the capital city. But it was re-emphasized that AA's could help in preparing participants for their experience in Japan, in addition to the orientations by JICA offices. It's hoped that full advantage can be taken of the Japanese language books and tapes going out to the participants, and the 20 copies of both to the AA's through JICA's offices.

The Secretary General announced the conclusion of the morning's session and seminar at 12:45. After schedule announcements were given to the drafting of minutes and drafting of recommendations groups, the seminar was adjourned.

2. Major Items Suggested by the Participants on the Cooperating Areas
between Alumni Associations and JICA

Items	Contents	
1. Concerning Training Programs		
①Advices from the Alumni on Selecting Participants	JICA should recommend to NEDA for PHILJAF's technical experts' presence during the interview. (Philippines)	
②Deregulation on Participant's Age Limit (35 yrs old→40~45 yrs old)	As the matured applicants(40~45 yrs old) possess more stable minds and are not tempted by job offers here and abroad than the young ones, who are in haste to apply what they acquired in Japan, deregulation on participant's age limit might be required. (Philippines)	
③Implementation of Refresher Course	In order to keep up with the fast developing technology of Japan, we suggest Refresher Courses 5 years after technical training. (Philippines, Argentina)	
④More Training Courses on Management	Training programs in managerial know-how aspects is required to be organized in the form of group training course. (Indonesia)	
⑤Japanese Language Course for the Participants before Leaving for Japan	We would like JICA to introduce us a suitable Japanese language teacher. (Paraguay) * Japanese Language classes will be organized by the initiative of AA.	AA stands for Alumni Association
⑥Evaluation of Training Programs and Making Proposals by the Alumni	We ask JICA to support a national survey to evaluate effectiveness of programs, every 5 years. (Philippines) We will analyse ex-participant's reports and make suggestions for training programs in Japan. (Brazil) * AA could help JICA to conduct surveys for evaluation of training programs by the ex-participants.	
⑦Alumni to Act as a Regional Center to deliver Courses	AA can cooperate with JICA in organizing courses conducted by JICA's experts' teams. (Argentina)	
⑧Cooperation in the Production of Ex-participant's Directory	We would like to put a newspaper advertisements throughout the country for the production of Directory. (Philippines) * AA could help JICA to keep a Directory of ex-participants up-to-date. It would be useful for JICA and AA if the directory could be compiled sector-wisely.	
⑨More Donations of Publications and Books to the Alumni	JICA should provide "Kenshu-in" to the ex-participants for more than 2 years after training. (Philippines) Cultural materials (books, booklets, language courses, cassetts, etc.) special technical materials are required. (Argentina) * AA could help JICA to conduct a survey to find the kind of books required by ex-participants.	
* ⑩JICA to act as a Distribution Center of Technical Information	* AA could assist JICA in distributing various technical information, technical books and films required by ex-participants.	
* ⑪Orientation for the Participants before Leaving for Japan	* AA could organize orientation programs for the participants before leaving for Japan.	
* ⑫Cooperation in the Dispatch of Follow-up Team	* A seminar could be jointly organized by AA and JICA on the occasion of the JICA's follow-up team's visits.	

* Suggestions by JICA

I t e m s	C o n t e n t s
2. Concerning Other JICA's Activities ① Alumni's Cooperation with JICA Technical Cooperation Programs	AA should participate in JICA's technical cooperation. (Argentina) * JICA would like to promote smooth operation of projects through the AA.
② Promotion of personal contacts between the JICA Personnel (experts, missions) and Ex-participants	AA could play a role of catalyst in promoting personal contacts between ex-participants and JICA personnel (experts, missions). (Singapore, PNG, Argentina, Brazil)
③ PR of JICA Activities	We will inform JICA's program on Sao Paulo JICA Association Bulletin. (Brazil) * AA could help JICA to publicize JICA activities in respective countries.
④ Local Language Lessons to the Japanese Experts, JOCV Volunteers	Japanese participants should study local language to minimize discomfort on their part. (Philippines)
* ⑤ Providing Information to the Missions	* AA could provide a list of ex-participants and information on respective sectors.
* ⑥ Cooperation to the Experts and JOCV Volunteers	* AA could organize orientation program about its country for JICA experts and JOCV volunteers on the arrival in respective countries. * AA could provide information on the orientation materials to be used for Japanese experts pre-departure briefing—— to be drawn up by the Institute for International Cooperation.
3. Proposals Concerning Seminar of JICA Alumni Associations ① To be held every year	This Seminar should be made an annual event under the JICA sponsorship. (Philippines, PNG, Kenya)
② To be held in Various Countries	Organizing such Seminars on rotational basis will give associations experience of organising and will increase the degree of interaction of ex-participants. (Kenya & Indonesia)
③ Formation of International Executive Committee of JICA Alumni Associations	Formation of International Executive Committee of JICA Alumni Associations will encourage international cooperation among the AAs. (Kenya & Indonesia)
④ Visit to Other Alumni at the end of each Seminar	At the end of each Seminar, JICA is requested to organize a visit to other Alumni to enable representatives to get first hand information on the activities of the other countries' associations. (Kenya)
⑤ Vice President and the Secretary also be invited	It is suggested that in the next Seminar, the President or Vice President and the Secretary be allowed to present their AA. (Philippines)

I t e m s	C o n t e n t s
4. Other Proposals and Suggestions ① Promotion of Exchange between Alumni Associations	We would like JICA to help and coordinate exchange activities among AA. (Argentina)
② Assistance on the Construction of Culture Center	We'd like assistance from JICA to build a "Japanese Language and Culture Center" to house several classrooms, exhibit rooms for Japanese arts, offices of JOCV's Nippongo Library, Ikebana-Bonsai Room and a number of all-purpose rooms for Alumni Recreations / Conferences / Meetings / Graduation Rites, etc. (Philippines)
③ Dispatch of Cultural Mission from Japan	We are looking forward for Japan to send cultural mission to take part in the cultural programs. (Indonesia, Paraguay)
④ Assistance in Getting Premises (Office) for the Alumni Association	We would like JICA to assist in getting premises for the Association to hold meetings. (Singapore)
⑤ Increase in Financial Assistance	JICA is requested to increase financial assistance to enable AA to carry out the planned activities. (Philippines, PNG, Argentina, Paraguay)
⑥ Donations of Equipment	JICA is requested to provide transportation facility to carry out on-going projects organized by AA outside of the city. (Philippines) Office machines, including typewriter, copying machine, video and micro computer are required by some AA. (Indonesia, Peru, Brazil)
* ⑦ Higher Affiliation Rate	* AA is requested to increase the affiliation rate of membership in order to carry out full-fledged activities.
5. JICA Overseas Office and Alumni Associations ① Efficient Use of Human Network	* JICA overseas office could carry out activities smoothly, by utilizing ex-participants' network.

* Suggestions by JICA

3. The Analysis of the Country Reports Suggestions to JICA

Items	Alumni Assoc.	Philippines	Sri Lanka	Singapore	Indonesia	P N G	Kenya	Argentina	Paraguay	Peru	Brazil (Sao Paulo)	Total
1. Concerning Training Programs												
①Advices from the Alumni on Selecting Participants		○										1
②Deregulation on Participant's Age Limit (35 yrs old→40~45 yrs old)		○										1
③Implementation of Refresher Course		○						○				2
④More Training Courses on Management					○							1
⑤Japanese Language Course for the Participants before Leaving for Japan				○	○				○			3
⑥Evaluation of Training Programs by the Alumni and Making Proposals		○									○	2
⑦Alumni to act as a Regional Center to deliver Courses								○				1
⑧Cooperation in the Production Ex-participant's Directory		○						○				2
⑨More Donations of Publications and Books to the Alumni		○		○ Japanese language materials	○			○				4
2. Concerning Other JICA's Activities												
①Alumni's Cooperation with JICA Technical Cooperation Programs								○				1
②Promotion of Exchange between the JICA Personnel (experts, missions) and Ex-participants				○			○	○			○	4
③PR of JICA's Activities											○	1
④Local Language Lessons to the Japanese Experts, JOCV Volunteers		○										1

Items	Alumni Assoc.	Philippines	Sri Lanka	Singapore	Indonesia	P N G	Kenya	Argentina	Paraguay	Peru	Brazil (Sao Paulo)	Total
3. Proposals Concerning Seminar of JICA Alumni Associations												
① To be held every year	○					○	○					3
② To be held in various countries					○		○					2
③ Formation of International Executive Committee of JICA Alumni Associations					○		○					2
④ Visit to Other Alumni at the end of each Seminar							○					1
⑤ Vice President and the Secretary also be invited	○											1
4. Other Proposals and Suggestions												
① Promotion of Exchange between Alumni Associations								○				1
② Assistance on the Construction of Culture Center	○											1
③ Dispatch of Cultural Mission from Japan					○				○			2
④ Assistance in Getting Premises (Office) for the Alumni Association				○								1
⑤ Increase in Financial Assistance	○					○		○	○			4
⑥ Donations of Equipment	○	Car, Typewriter, Copying machine			○					○ Video, Projector, A.V. Machines	○ Micro Computer	4

4. Summary of Lecture

"Present Situation of JICA's Activities"

by Masaji Takahashi,

Director of Planning Department

Gentlemen, Good afternoon. My name is Takahashi, I'm the Director of Planning Department of JICA. Now, I'd like to give you a briefing on the current activities of our agency. As I look at the list of participants of this meeting, I recognize some of you have participated in the courses organized by OTCA and the others have participated in the courses arranged by JICA. So I'd like to start with the explanation why JICA was created and why OTCA has disappeared.

In 1974, the government of Japan enacted a special law creating a special agency which was called Japan International Cooperation Agency on the basis of the then existing agency called OTCA (Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency), Overseas Emigration Services and some other governmental organizations. The purpose of this action was to create a sole governmental unique agency which coordinate all the government-sponsored programs of technical cooperation with developing countries in order to secure the smooth implementation of the programs. JICA inherited all the responsibilities which had been taken by OTCA, so in fact OTCA evolved into JICA.

Now you may wonder what is the technical cooperation program. It's a part of the efforts of our government to support the self-reliant efforts of the developing countries in attaining economic and social development.

The governmental fund which is spent for this purpose is called ODA (Official Development Assistance) in OECD term. ODA comprises Grant Aid, Yen Loans, Technical Cooperation and Contribution to the international organizations. On the first page of the brochure on "Japan's Technical Assistance and JICA Performance", it shows the comparative figures of aid by major donor countries in 1984. In the OECD countries, the United States is the biggest so far as the amount of ODA, which is about 8 billion US\$. Next is Japan and it's about 4 billion US\$. Then comes France, Germany, Canada, United Kingdom and Sweden. We are not satisfied with the present performance because our ODA as percentage of GNP is only 0.35 %, while the average of the DAC countries of OECD is 0.66 %.

The share of technical assistance in relation to total Japan's ODA is 10 % while the average of the DAC countries of OECD is 20 %. That means Japan's ODA takes mainly form of credit rather than grant. Now, JICA's share of assistance in relation to Japan's total technical assistance budget is about 2/3. So in fact 1/3 of the whole budget is executed by other agencies or ministries. But on the whole JICA is the only responsible organization as for governmental level technical cooperation.

Last year our Foreign Minister Abe committed in the general assembly of the United Nations that Japan would double its ODA in 7 years term. In order to achieve this, we have to increase, in 7 years term, our performance by 4 times bringing up the level of the share on the international standard. So, our responsibility is very heavy.

Now I'd like to touch upon the activities of JICA. JICA's main function is technical cooperation program, of which we have three elements. One is Acceptance of Trainees. Now we yearly receive 4,500 trainees from developing countries on group training and individual training courses. We

have 11 training centers all over Japan to accomodate these trainees and we've just started to build 12th center in Kyushu. Also we launched through 3 years a new program with Asian countries called "Youth Exchange Program", by which we invite 130 to 150 youth to Japan. They are basically housed in a Japanese family to broaden the basis of contact between people. We have enlarged the scope of this program to include this year PNG, Fiji, and Burma. The main purpose of Acceptance of Trainees is the transfer of technology. But in many cases we find the technology used in Japan may not be immediately applicable in their own countries, because climate, sociological background, history, culture etc. may be different. So it's necessary to do the transfer of technology in their respective countries.

The second type of cooperation is Dispatch of Experts. We send experts to developing countries to help the partners to develop technologies which are more suitable to their own countries. Last year we dispatched about 17,000 experts. The area of cooperation ranges very wide from rice cultivation to nuclear energy or computer technology.

The third type of our cooperation is Supply of Equipments. JICA provides equipments, tools and materials which would be required for the transfer of technology.

In some cases, most effective way of carrying out technical cooperation is type of cooperation which combines these three elements, which is called Project-type Technical Cooperation. Now we are conducting about 120 Projects of this kind. There we send experts, provide materials and we invite as counterparts engineers and technicians to Japan for further training in Japan. We find this kind of cooperation is quite effective.

Also we have another type of cooperation called Development Survey to help the government of developing countries to draw up their development strategy. One of the characteristics of our Development Survey

Program is that in the process of conducting the survey we transfer the technique to our counterparts.

In addition to these activities, in JICA we have a section which handles volunteers, which is called Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV). This system was initiated on the model of Peace Corps which was born in the United States at the time of Kennedy administration. We dispatch every year 800 young volunteers. They live in a similar condition to the local people and work together trying to contribute to their efforts of nation-building. This is our typical grass-roots type cooperation.

We also offer advice and assistance to those Japanese who want to emigrate to foreign countries. This services were inherited from Overseas Emigration Services, although now the number may not be very big.

Now I'd like to touch upon the reason why we are trying to make efforts to promote the technical cooperation. In 1945, Japan was defeated in the war, that means the land was completely destroyed and people were on the verge of starvation. As we have no natural resources, we have to rely on international trade. But at that time, we were always constrained by the barrier of foreign exchange. We also had a problem of overpopulation which was considered as a burden, not reliability. But thanks to the assistance from the international community we have somehow managed to rebuild our economy and society, changing those drawbacks to advantage. We believe that we have done it not by ourselves but with the assistance of the members of the international community. So, we feel we have to reimburse what we have acquired through international cooperation. This is the philosophy of our technical cooperation activities. And in spite of the fact that on the facade it appears we have

modernized, at the bottom of our heart we have maintained our traditional sense of value, our traditional way of thinking and our identity. And I realize that there are many countries in the world who want to develop the economic and social system preserving their own identity and tradition, not replacing them with western ideas. So, perhaps in this sense, we can share our experience and can be of any help.

We are not imposing our way of thinking to other people. You may have different ideas but perhaps you may get some benefit out of our way of thinking. For example, some factories in the United States have introduced Japanese management system, where workers and employers get together and discuss, rather than employers giving orders and employees just receiving instructions and doing whatever they are told. This is the way how they are taking suggestions from Japanese management system, that will improve the productivity and the morale of the workers. But we do not believe our way of thinking can be planted anywhere. But you, the leaders of the respective field in carrying out our technical assistance program, could take some tips from our way.

My department is in charge of evaluations and we find not all the programs have been carried out in a satisfactory manner. It's a continuation of "try and error". And if there is any project which has proved unsuccessful, the basic reason is that we have failed to communicate with each other and to grasp the true needs of our partner, rather than the question of transferring technique in a technological sense. So, what I was trying to say was that you can be a bridge and you can give us advice if you think our experience could be of any help for you. So, I'd like to take this opportunity to ask you again to give us advice how we could improve our program, how we could contribute to your efforts in social and economic development process in your country. Thank you.

5. Outline of the Alumni Associations

	Philippines	Sri Lanka	Singapore	Indonesia	PNG	Kenya	Argentina	Paraguay	Peru	Brazil (Sao Paulo)
Year Established	1967	1971	1974	1981	1983*	1983	1968	1975	1974	1984
Number of Members	4,357	311	251	500	31	75	496	487	200	586 (Total Brazil) 247(Sao Paulo)
Number of Ex-participants among Members (A)	3,886	311	245	500	15	75	470	487	180	137
Total Number of Ex-participants as of March 1985 (B)	4,009	1,872	1,583	5,752	213	607	549	559	1,031	1,857
Affiliation Rate of Ex-participants (A÷B)	96 %	17 %	15 %	9 %	7 %	12 %	86 %	86 %	17 %	10 %
Executive Committee										
President (Chairman)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vice President	1	4	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	2
Secretary	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2
Treasurer	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2
Other Members (Directors)	13	10	8	-	3	4+1 (adviser)	8	6	9	2
Auditor	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
PR officer	1	1	-	1	-	1 (co-ordinator)	-	1	(1)	-
Editor	5	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	25	21	22	8	6	12	14	14	13	9

* Re-organized in 1986

6. Outline of the JICA's Follow-up Services for the Ex-participants

1. Support for Alumni Associations

- (1) JICA subsidizes operational funds taking account of association's activities, membership and financial ability.
- (2) JICA sends 20 copies of Kenshu-in and 10 copies of 6 kinds of magazines ("Look Japan", "Farming Japan" etc.) to each Alumni Association.
- (3) JICA will continue to extend its assistance to Alumni Associations in the hope that they would become good partners of JICA in their home countries to promote technical cooperation activities as well as friendly relation between Japan and respective countries.

2. Supply of Literature

- (1) JICA's magazine "Kenshu-in" specially edited for participants is sent to ex-participants, twice a year basis, for the first four to five years after their returning to their countries.
- (2) JICA also sends other publications such as "Look Japan", "Farming Japan", according to each ex-participant's specialized field, for two to three years after returning to his country.
- (3) JICA also sends technical publications to 20 organizations, where ex-participants of group-training courses belong.

3. Supply of equipments

JICA supplies necessary equipments upon request basis to organizations, where ex-participants work, in order to facilitate the ex-participants in applying their acquired skills. (16 cases in 1985).

4. Dispatch of Technical Follow-up Teams;

- Each year JICA sends technical follow-up teams one team - one course basis to the respective countries, in order to;

(1) provide ex-participants with technological guidance

(2) assess the effect of their training in Japan

(3) improve future courses of JICA by grasping the technologies required by the respective countries.

- JICA is also planning to dispatch a special Follow-up Team what it calls "Public Seminar Team" in the form of roving missions to various countries. The Seminar will cover broad technological fields and is open not only to the ex-participants but also to the members of related organizations. In this connection the cooperation of Alumni Associations will be appreciated.

7. COUNTRY REPORTS

Argentina	93
Brazil (Sao Paulo)	105
Indonesia	117
Kenya	129
Papua New Guinea	153
Paraguay	159
Peru	195
Philippines	203
Singapore	221
Sri Lanka	229

ASOCIACION DE BECARIOS
DE LA ARGENTINA AL JAPON

Country : Argentina

ASOCIACION DE BECARIOS DE LA ARGENTINA AL JAPON
(ARGENTINA)

I . ORGANIZATIONAL SETUP OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION:

SIZE OF AFFILIATE

The so called "Asociacion de Becarios de la Argentina al Japon " (ABEJA), is our Alumni Association.

It was born in June 1968 after ten years of technical cooperation given by Japan to Argentina. Ex-participants were sixty five people at that time.

Nowadays, after twenty-eight years of Japanese Cooperation the number of ex-participants have risen as to reach more than 450 people.

Anybody who enjoys a JICA's scholarship and fullfills Japanese Government's requirements about it, is considered ABEJA member, as well as those who had been to Japan under the sponsorship of former OTCA.

II. ASSOCIATION'S ACTIVITIES IN THE PAST AND IN FY 1986; FINANCIAL RESOURCES, BUDGET, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

a) Association's Activities in the Past and in FY 1986:

Initially, ABEJA performed its activities like a friends' circle, like a familiar association, in which ex-participants knew each other and communication was easy.

Material resources were supplied by the same few initial members.

Participants leaving for Japan were only a few and so, the number of ABEJA members was increasing gently.

But, since 1972 a period of severe economical troubles began to affect seriously the action of any association like ABEJA and made almost impossible any attempt for planning activities or resources management.

Collecting ABEJA's fee became more and more difficult.

Meanwhile, coopereation plans were increasing and, consequently, the number of scholarships too.

As ABEJA was growing was also giving up its simple organization of former times (friends' circle).

These new circumstances began to change ABEJA's life.

Some changes took place in 1973 to adapt organization to new conditions and to give a rest to those who had been working since the foundation times.

ABEJA was recognized by Japanese Embassy, that every year invited it for important events, especially His Majesty the Emperor's Birthday.

JICA also recognized ABEJA and supported its activities.

In 1975 ABEJA received from JICA a contribution of US\$ 500 which was increasing from year to year.

ABEJA tried to do its best in order to collaborate with JICA in every way, guessing that this cooperation with JICA's plans was one of ABEJA's objectives.

Relations with several groups or associations related to Japanese people were established.

We can mention "Asociacion Japonesa en la Argentina" (A.J.A) and "Camara Japonesa de Comercio e Industria en la Argentina".

Relations with A.J.A. became closer and closer and many social events of ABEJA, like special dinners or simple farewell meetings for fellows who were leaving for Japan, were held in A.J.A.'s facilities.

In addition many Directive Commission meetings were held there.

By the way ABEJA, invited by A.J.A., attended several Japanese Colony's events.

Regarding "Camara Japonesa de Comercio" good relations were established and since 1978, and for several years, this chamber cooperated with ABEJA giving it some money.

Especially since 1982 a close contact with JICA was established and after the setup of new offices of Buenos Aires branch, ABEJA shifted to these offices and now JICA address is ABEJA address.

Communication and cooperation among JICA and ABEJA were reinforced last years resulting in larger benefits for both organizations.

In 1978, planned by ABEJA, took place a special voyage to Japan in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Association.

A memory metal plate was delivered to JICA authorities in Tokyo for the 10th anniversary and to remember that special flight to Japan.

About 20 people participated then. The trip touched also different points in Asia and Oceania.

Another activity must be mentioned: the issue of our magazine "ABEJA " during about 10 years.

The first number was published in May 1975 printing two and three numbers every year.

We tried to make something interesting and non expensive according to ABEJA's possibilities, pointing out news and facts related to Japan and its culture, as felt by our participants. It was a huge effort.

Those about ten years while magazine was published were a very long time for those few people who made the task.

We must still point out something very important in this short and condensed history: the necessity of achieving a close and permanent contact with ex-participants all over the country and not only with those who live near to our capital city. We all feel this necessity and mention it, but, we accept, it has been very difficult for us to get it and we cannot say that we succeeded.

Finally we can show a pattern of year activities, a kind of typical year for ABEJA:

- Year activities' opening meeting. (Generally held in April and organized by JICA).
- Directive Commission ordinary meetings (monthly) and some extra meetings according to necessities.
- Special meetings for ex-participants;
 - for different specialities;
 - for novel ex-participants;
 - for technical lectures.
- Participation in cultural events.
- Social meetings;
 - farewell for participants who leave for Japan;
 - different social events.
- General meeting for closing the year activity;
 - report about ABEJA's action;
 - Annual Memory and Sheet Balance;
 - plans for following year;
 - cocktail party inviting people from Embassy, JICA, A.J.A., "Camara de Comercio.." , etc.

Something more to point out, valid perhaps for other countries too: the lot of troubles for those who want to promote ABEJA activities as well as any other organization of similar type.

This amount of obstacles make it very difficult for these associations to live. It is sometimes a tremendous problem to meet the people and it is a giant's job to make true a simple plan that finally is fulfilled only partially and taking longer than it was originally thought.

Association's activities in FY 1986:

ABEJA's plan for FY 1986 may be considered as a permanent plan.

Main actions are:

- Administrative organization
- Formalities for ABEJA's legal status.
- Meetings of ex-participants according to their specialities.
- To call and gather novel ex-participants (gone to Japan in latest three years) to get them interested in ABEJA's activity and to incorporate them to Directive Commission.
- Close contact with ex-participants living inside the country, far from Capital City.
- Setup of branches in main cities.
- Relation with similar associations and groups related to Japan.
- Publication of a periodical bulletin.
- To intensify social activities.
- Reinforcement of Treasurer's action.

b) Financial Resources, Budget, Income and Expenditure:

Financial Resources:

This Alumni Association has no financial resources except those of a minimum amount coming from saving account interests in connection with the members' fees & contribution.

Budget incomes & expenditures:

They are as follows:

- Budget incomes:

- Members' fees.
- Subsidy from JICA.
- Special contributions.

- Budget expenditures:

- Office, mailing, printings.
- Subscriptions.
- Ex-participants' seminars in different fields.
- Social & cultural events.

III. ASSOCIATION'S ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR FY 1987

Keeping in mind the nature of activities planned for 1986, it is easy to understand that they are in fact an actual permanent plan.

These activities are a kind of basis for any future plan.

Therefore, if we intensify them in 1986 and go on improving every one in 1987, even though we do not do more, we shall have done a lot, and well.

We may however add some new activities suggested by new circumstances but, essentially, the plan will remain the same.

Obviously, 1987's action will be affected by the conclusions and goals achieved in the next Seminar of Tokyo and we do hope everything will be the best and easier after it.

IV. PROPOSAL, SUGGESTION AND RECOMMENDATION TO JICA

This proposal will be presented to JICA by the end of August and Convention will be held in middle October.

Therefore, it must be considered like a previous paper that anticipates the definitive one which, we hope, will be larger and better.

It is possible to expect the arrival of more suggestions from ex-participants to add to the present list.

So, the final version is expected to be complete, more precise and better elaborated.

These are our suggestions:

- Participation of Alumni Associations (AA) in JICA's plans for cooperation.
- Larger economical and general support from JICA to AA.
- Intervention of JICA in establishing relations among different AA and coordination, by JICA, of their activities.
- Special study material issued by JICA might be sent to AA as follows:
 - Cultural material (books, booklets, language courses, cassetts, papers about Japan, etc.). We propose that it would have to be sent to every AA as soon as it is issued.
 - Specialized technical material.

We propose to set up a special system, supported by JICA, for sending this kind of material to some AA that will be in charge of its distribution within larger areas like regions (f.e. neighbor countries).

In this way those nominated AA would act as regional distribution centers, organizing and coordinating with JICA the whole operation and bearing JICA all kind of expenses.

- Japanese Experts' Missions.

We propose that AA helps JICA in their organization and development.

Same as above, some AA might act like regional centers for organizing and making easier the development of this missions all over a certain regional area.

- We propose, besides, that JICA supplies funds to AA for expenses originated by missions.

It must be kept in mind that most of countries have no provisions in their budgets for expenses to receive foreign missions, existing administrative troubles too.

AA may also play an excellent role in such cases providing a suitable contact among Japanese missions and ex-participants interested in different subjects.

- Better profit of scholarships.

Every scholarship is an investment that must become fruitful trying that every ex-participant improves his skill and put it up-to-date.

There may be "reciclage " courses:

- a) In Japan, through new scholarships for former participants;
- b) All over developing countries, through sending experts' teams that will deliver courses in special places selected, as said above, as regional centers.

In such a cases AA may also act like regional centers to cooperate with JICA in courses' organization.

ASSOCIATION OF THE FELLOWS OF JICA
SAO PAULO

Country : Brazil

ASSOCIATION OF THE FELLOWS OF JICA SAO PAULO
(BRAZIL)

- GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

BRAZIL occupies the part of oriental center of South America.

The frontiers of Brazil has an extension of more than 23.000 Kms., of which 7500 represent the oceanic demarcating line.

The frontiers with Bolivia has an extension a bit more than 3.100 Kms., and is the longest continental demarcating line.

Checking the map of South America we can note that Brazil does not make frontiers whith Chile and Equador.

- AREA

Brazil occupies approximately 5.8% of earth surface which is equivalent to 8,511.185Km². Regionally, however shapes like a sub-continent, considering the occupation of 47% of the surface of South America. In world numbers, the Brazilian surface is only superseded, by the following four countries :

COUNTRIES	AREA KM2
(1) SOVIET UNION	22,402,200
(2) CANADA	9,976,139
(3) CHINA	9,596,961
(4) USA	9,363,123

- DISTANCE NORTH-SOUTH

The are 4.320 Kms in straight line, that reflects the great latitudinal extension of the country. Only 8% of the Brazilian territory is below the Tropic of Capricorn or else in the temperate zone, however being of a subtropical climate.

- DISTANCE EAST-WEST

There are 4328 Kms in straight line. The consequence of the great longitudinal extension is the existence of four time tables in Brazil, late, due to the position being west of the Greenwich Meridional (GMT)

- POPULATION

The population of Brazil is one of the greatest in the world, estimated around 135.560.000 however the demographic density is one of the smallest in the world.

- DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Brazil is divided geographically in 5 regions and the population is destributed as follows

REGIONS - NORTH	7,336,000	Hab.
NORTH EAST	39,145,000	
SOUTH EAST	59,311,000	
SOUTH	20,656,000	
CENTER WEST	9,112,000	

STATES PRINCIPALS

SAO PAULO	29,660,000	Hab.
MINAS GERAIS	14,800,000	
RIO DE JANEIRO	12,760,000	
BAHIA	10,730,000	
RIO GRANDE SUL	8,500,000	

I . ORGANIZATIONAL SETUP OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION:

SIZE OF AFFILIATE

The Association of the Fellows of JICA - Sao Paulo Brasil was established in 1984 on May, 4 and counts actually with 696 members.

All the ex-fellows were registered since the beginning of the technical cooperation formerly by OTCA (Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency) and since 1974 by JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) indicated through public authorities, autarchy and class entities situated in Sao Paulo State.

According to informations collected, the fellows were distributed:

<u>YEAR</u>		
1960 - 01	1969 - 15	1978 - 31
1961 - 03	1970 - 12	1979 - 61
1962 - 04	1971 - 08	1980 - 75
1963 - 00	1972 - 13	1981 - 70
1964 - 03	1973 - 13	1982 - 72
1965 - 05	1974 - 10	1983 - 70
1966 - 08	1975 - 20	1984 - 62
1967 - 12	1976 - 21	1985 - 65
1968 - 11	1977 - 26	

COURSES

(Courses given by JICA for brazilian participants)

Development	54
Agriculture	71
Animal and Agro Industry.....	24
Forestry	19
Fisheries	18
Construction & Civil Engineer	28
Public Utility Works	64
Heavy Industry	19
Chemical Industry	13
Light Industry	29
Transportation an Traffic	47
Communication	19
Medical Treatment and Wilfare	46
Economy and Finance	21
Labour.....	14
Information Science	05
Educational & Social Promotion	19
Eletronics	02
Tourism	02
Mining & Geology	07
Biology	09
Chemical	01
Others	12

II. FINANCIAL RESOURCES, BUDGET, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

1986/87 Budget

Expenditure

1 - Association office organization	16,000
2 - Annual General Meeting	30,000
3 - Data Bank computer/systems	120,000
4 - Office Maintenance	40,000
5 - Diffusion Plan	25,000
6 - Seminar	30,000
7 - Travel	40,000

Total : Cz\$ 301,000

US\$ 21,748.55

¥ 3,349,276.70

Revenue

1 - Members fee (400 × 180)	43,200
2 - Events fee (300 × 70)	21,000
3 - Subsidy from JICA	180,000
4 - Interest etc.	36,800
5 - Subsidy from fellow's Institutions	20,000

Total : Cz\$ 301,000

US\$ 21,748.55

¥ 3,349,276.70

EXCHANGE RATE

Cz\$ 13.84 = 1 US\$ = 154 ¥

"BALANCE SHEET OF ASSOCIATION OF THE FELLOWS OF JICA - SAO PAULO "

APRIL/1985 to MARCH/1986

R E V E N U E	E X P E N D I T U R E
(1) Total of Members Fee <u>2,579.601</u> (per head _____)	(1) 3rd general meeting <u>14,509.138</u>
(2) Subsidy from JICA <u>35,686.147</u>	(2) Legal fees • documentation • tax <u>140.090</u>
(3) Subsidy, if any from other sources _____	(3) Administrative Expenses • impress • office fees • mail & correspondence fees • travels fees • technical meeting • gifts and presents • others <u>6,968.422</u>
	(4) Balance <u>16,684.098</u>
Total Revenue : Cz\$ 38,265.748 US\$ 2,770.87	Total Expenditure : 38,265.748

Exchange reta Cz\$ 13.84 = 1 US\$ = 154 yen

III. ASSOCIATION'S ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR FY 1987

ACTIVITIES FOR 1986/87

1 - Technical and Cultural Events

1.1 Diffusion

- Sao Paulo-JICA Alumni Bulletin
- JICA-training program, before and after participation with Sao Paulo-Bunkyo
- Cooperation with others similar associations

1.2 Data Bank

We intend to buy Sao Paulo-Alumni's own computer to control the participants and Japaneses experts who come to Brasil, because now are using Sao Paulo Satate Technological Research Institute (IPY)'s computer and elements.

1.3 JICA training participants counseling

We intend to continue to take advantage of ex-participant's experiences to help new participant's orientation in specific field of studying how are able to move only general guindace.

1.4 Contact with the several Brazilian government Institution which had opportunity of sending personnel to JICA's program we intend with contact to get

information about suggestions that we may send to JICA or for orientation to future participant's in field of studying.

1.5 JICA's training participant's evaluation meeting.

1.6 JICA Alumni "POLLUTION PROJECT "

We intend to study with JICA's programs participants the problem of Sao Paulo State pollution, in several area to improve the human life in our city, for example water, river, electromagnetics, sea, soil, radiation etc.

For this, we hope that JICA can helps us with experts in specific areas.

2 - Social Events

2.1 JICA Experts accompanying, when they come or visit our State - Sao Pulo. We intend to continue organizing groups of ex-participants to provide this reception according to the correspondent field of studying.

2.2 Annual confraternization meeting.

2.3 Film and video-tape about Japanese technics, art and human problems for interpretation and study meeting, with cooperation of Sao Paulo JICA's office, JETRO and Sao Pulo Consulate.

2.4 KENSHU-IN and others Review distribution, if we received sufficient numbers.

2.5 International Contacts

- with Tokyo-JICA
- with others Alumni Institutions

2.6 Representing - Alumni Association-Sao Paulo attending official events.

IV.

PROPOSAL, SUGGESTION AND RECOMMENDATION TO JICA

We would hope that JICA-Tokyo could help us to organize the establishment and improve several activities in the JICA-Sao Paulo statement :

- 1 - Becoming available of the Japanese experts sending previously to us all the accompanying informations concerning them, in order to facilitate the related program.
- 2 - Organization of Sao Paulo-JICA Alumni Data Bank providing us with microcomputer.
- 3 - Information of JICA's program for diffusion by Sao Paulo JICA Association Bulletin.
- 4 - Sending of sugesstion of JICA's program got from ex-participant's report analysis.

JICA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF INDONESIA

Country : Indonesia

JICA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF INDONESIA
(INDONESIA)

I. COUNTRY REPORT

We, the representatives/delegates of the Indonesian JICA Alumni Association, are very proud to have had the opportunity to participate in the First International Conference of JICA Alumni Association which is held in Tokyo in autumn 1986. We appreciate the serious effort of JICA to hold such a conference. Through this conference JICA ex-participants will have the opportunity to exchange information and experiences to know better the activities of other JICA Alumni Associations - which further promote friendship and close relations among all JICA ex-participants.

JICA Alumni Association of Indonesia or known by its Indonesian name Ikatan Alumni JICA Indonesia - abbreviated IKA JICA Indonesia was established on February 22 1981 in Jakarta, Indonesia. The formation of Ikatan Alumni JICA Indonesia was not only desirable, necessary, because JICA ex-participants were in need of an institution as a place of meeting, to keep close contact among the members to hold discussion on various aspects professional fields, and to contribute ideas and recommendation to the JICA resident office in Jakarta for further promotion of JICA activities and programmes.

We are pleased to report that JICA'S training programmes have certainly been useful for our country. This has been reflected by the fact that all Indonesian JICA ex-participants exploited actively engaged by their respective departments concerned, and also were given the opportunities to take up further study/apply the knowledge gained from the training.

The number of Indonesia JICA ex-participants is approaching 5000 persons, which seems to be very big compared to others JICA Alumni Associations members. However, when as you are aware, Indonesia with its 150 million people ranks fifth in the world in term of population. For the past decade Indonesia has undertaken overall development covering economy as well social sector, which require technological know-how and skilled manpower in order to successfully achieve the national development objectives that is, improving the well-being of the people. Taking this opportunity, we therefore call for more assistance and contribution from JICA to Indonesia.

IKA JICA Indonesia is now 5 1/2 year old. In her formative years there were many problems encountered and also many enjoyable experiences. We regarded those difficult moments as a natural tendency in our growing organization. Amongst the happy moments is that we are very grateful to JICA for their kind and continuous attention, guidance and support in helping us better organize our Association.

Out of 5000 ex-participants we are able to register 500 members throughout of Indonesia. One of the difficulties in expanding our Association is in maintaining regular contacts among our ex-participants who are scattered throughout archipelago consisting more than 13,000 islands.

As a first step we have been able to attract only 500 members around the Greater Jakarta area. Further steps will be taken up that is by forming branch associations throughout the various regions in Indonesia.

The number of registered members around Jakarta is increasing due to its active contacts by the members of our Executive Committee. For the purpose of expanding the membership we assign 2 (two) representatives in each government department/institution, and as a routine programme we conducted meetings to discuss various activities of the Association.

JICA Alumni Association of Indonesia has a charter that rules our Association. The charter contains among others:

1) Philosophy and Feature of the Association

Ikatan Alumni JICA Indonesia is a social organization based of state Ideology and Constitution 1945. It was established with the aim to enhance its participation in the national development through dissemination of knowledge and technology.

2) Organization Objectives

- Promote interchange of knowledge and other activities for the development of Indonesia in all sectors.
- Promote cooperation among the members of the Association.
- Provide information to all nominated JICA'S trainees;
- Organize close relation with JICA
- Promote friendship between Indonesia and Japan.

3) Executive Committee

The Committee consists of

- Chairman (1)
- Vice-Chairman (2)
- Secretary (2)
- Treasurer (2)

Other members of the committee as deemed necessary

4) Organization Assets

The Association's assets are derived from:

- membership fees
- donation (voluntary)
- other organization / ventures.

Activities undertaken to this date are as follows:

- formation of secretariat at the head office
- publication of bulletin
- promote / conduct social / cultural meetings as a mean to maintain close relation with Japanese Embassy, JICA'S staff and JICA ex-participants.

- Organize seminars attended by JICA experts and Indonesian professional and JICA ex-participants in the framework to contribute to the Indonesia's national development.
- Conduct committee meetings.
- Coordinate contact with JICA Jakarta Office.

In closing the report, we are very proud to be part of JICA training programmes which have contributed much to the development of our country. We are also very proud to have Dr. Pratiwi Sudharmono selected as a crew member of research specialist of space shuttle flight. She was a JICA participant doing research in microbiology in the University of Osaka. Her appointment as the first Indonesian Astronaut is perhaps also the pride of all JICA Alumni Associations throughout the world.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL SET UP OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION;

SIZE OF AFFILIATE.

a. JICA Alumni Association of Indonesia is established on February 22 1981 in Jakarta/Indonesia. The number of members during its formation was 30 persons.

b. To this date the number of registered members are 500 persons:

a) Ministry of Public Works	125 persons
b) Ministry of Agriculture	100 persons
c) Ministry of Industry	75 persons
d) Ministry of Communication	50 persons
e) Ministry of Health	30 persons
f) Ministry of Mining and Energy	25 persons
g) Ministry of Information	20 persons
h) Ministry of Man Power	25 persons
i) Ministry of Transmigration	15 persons
j) Ministry of Trades	10 persons
k) Bureau of Statistics	15 persons
l) Bureau of Logistics	5 persons
m) Other Institution	5 persons
	<hr/>
	500 persons

c. Members of Executive Committee are selected every 2 years.

Present committee members are:

Chairman	: Saptodarsono
Vice Chairman I	: Panarto Prawoto SE
Vich Chairman II	: Pramono

Secretary I : Sun'an Hadi Purnomo
Secretary II : Abdul Manaf
Treasurer I : Purwotanoyo
Treasurer II : Ny. Siti Muninggar.

d. Association's Charter.

Association's Charter was prepared and agreed upon by the members. A booklet on Association's charter was already published and distributed to all registered members.

III. ASSOCIATION'S ACTIVITIES IN THE PAST AND IN FY 1986;
FINANCIAL, RESOURCES, BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE.

a. Association's activities in the Past.

- a) Prepared Association's Charter.
- b) Published bulletin.
- c) Organized professional activities such as seminar.
- d) Conducted Social Meeting which was attended by JICA ex-participants, staff of the Japanese Embassy and JICA.
- e) Selection of members of Executive Committee Meeting.
- f) Formed representative at each government department.
- g) Conducted correspondence among the JICA ex-participants.
- h) Conducted correspondence with other JICA Alumni Association.
- i) Conducted other cultural activities (i.e. sport events) among the members.
- j) Performed coordination and cooperation with JICA Jakarta Office.
- k) Performed Executive Committee Meeting.

b. Financial, Resources, Budget and Expenditure.

- a) donation from JICA.
- b) membership fees. (not implemented)
- c) donation from government department/agencies.
- d) Voluntary donation from private institution and individual.

IV. ASSOCIATION'S ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR FY 1987.

- a. Conduct seminar related to technological development which beneficial to national development.

The Seminar will be attended by experts from Japan and Indonesia and JICA ex-participants.

- b. Improvement of the Association's organization.

- c. Updating and expanding the membership through issuance of application forms and Association charter booklet to be distributed to all JICA ex-participants.

- d. Social Cultural meeting to be attended by staff of Japanese Embassy and JICA and JICA ex-participants.

- e. Sport competitions among the members and JICA'S Staff

- f. Publication of a bulletin

- g. Bussiness trip to Bandung/Surabaya for the purpose of forming branch Association in respective cities.

V. PROPOSAL, SUGGESTION AND RECOMMENDATION TO JICA

- a. We recommend that the Conference will in its deliberation discuss the formation of international Executive Committee of JICA Alumni Association with members coming from the national JICA Alumni Association.

The formation of international Executive Committee will have:

1. Advising JICA on relevant matters. The Chairman of such Committee can be appointed on rotational basis.
 2. Showing to the world that Government of Japan, JICA, maintain relation and give support to JICA Alumni Association in respective countries.
- b. The next International Conference shall be conducted in other country on rotational basis, if possible designated.
- c. We would like to recommend that training courses conducted in Japan should also focus on managerial know-how/aspects.
- d. In the past JICA Alumni Indonesia has conducted cultural evening for the staff of Japanese Embassy and JICA and JICA ex-participants. In the future we would be looking forward that Japan could send cultural mission to take part in the cultural programme.
- e. We recommend that Japanese language course be given to prospective/nominated JICA travel before being dispatch to Japan.
- f. As a follow-up of the training programme, it would be desirable for the supply books and related equipment for training centre in Indonesia.

JICA EX-PARTICIPANTS ALUMNI OF KENYA
(JEPAK)

Country : Kenya

THE SEMINAR OF JICA ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS

(KENYA)

Brief Historical Background of Kenya:

The Republic of Kenya, strategically located on the Indian Ocean seaboard, is among the 13 largest African States. It has a surface area of 582,646 Km² of which 13,396 Km² is water surface. The water surface is made-up of smaller lakes as well as parts of Lake Victoria and Lake Turkana. Kenya has a coastline of approximately 402 km.

Kenya is bordered by Tanzania in the South, Uganda to the West, the Sudan and Ethiopia in the North and Somalia in the East. The external boundaries are the result of a series of international agreements promulgated in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The country is situated on the equator. The Northern boundary extends to approximately 4° 40' N and the Southern - most point is about 4° 20' S latitude. It is roughly square in shape and lies between 34 and 42 degrees East of Meridians.

A British Protectorate was declared over the region in 1902, mainly to protect the route to Uganda, whose strategic position at the source of River Nile was important. The main concern of the British Government between 1895 and 1901 was not so much to establish an effective administration as to build the so-called Uganda Railway which ran from Mombasa to Kisumu on the shores of lake Victoria. However, with the

completion of the railway, attempts were made, using force in most cases, to establish the British presence in the interior. The Kenya Africans resisted such intrusion, resulting in several armed conflicts which continued until late fifties.

The Republic of Kenya is therefore a unitary state whose origin can be traced through more than 60 years of British Colonization. Thus due to this colonial background, Kenya as a country did not have a lot of contact with Japan.

Kenya became an independent state in 1963. From the outset, non-alignment has been the basic principle of Kenya's foreign policy. What Kenya claims through non-alignment is a right to preserve its hard-won independence, and its ability to judge world issues on their merit without undue external influence.

To Kenya, non-alignment mean friendship to all nations of the world. This can be realized only on conditon that such nations want our friendship and that friendship does not give the nations licence to choose enemies or friends for Kenya.

The international cooperation between Kenya and Japan, may be traced as far back as 1963 immediately Kenya became independent. This tie has continued to grow from strength to strength since 1963 and this good relationship has resulted in establishment of Diplomatic missions in Tokyo and Nairobi.

One area of cooperation between Kenya and Japan is in Manpower Development. The development of social infrastructure through the provision of expanded educational and training facilities has absorbed a major share of public development and recurrent expenditure. The aims of manpower development policy are two-fold.

- (i) to ensure that the development of the economy is not held back by the lack of suitably trained manpower.
- (ii) and to promote Kenyanization through the creation of skills which will enable Kenyans to take over middle and higher level occupations.

The formulation of manpower policy has been based on several surveys of middle and high level manpower undertaken periodically since 1964. The results of these surveys are used as a guide to the facilities as well as the formulation of plans for technical assistance requirements for donor countries. It is, however, recognized by the Government that expatriate skills may continue to be required for some time in certain specialist fields. At the same time, the Government ensures that training of Kenyans is enhanced through out the commercial sector.

I. ORGANIZATIONAL SET-UP OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION:

Since 1963 Kenya has been lucky to have had about 600 persons trained through JICA Sponsored training programmes covering widely spread areas of specialisation such as Agriculture, Engineering, Telecommunications, Geothermal Technology, Forestry, Fisheries, Marine, Civil, Administration, Education, Management etc.,

The idea to form an ex-participants alumni was conceived by a group of dynamic ex-participants who returned from Japan after attending various training programmes. The first meeting, during which the formation of the alumni was discussed was held at the Excellesor Hotel on 15/5/81. It was agreed that a working committee be formed in order to facilitates the formation of the alumni.

So a committee of nine members was formed and comprised of the following persons:-

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|---|--------------|
| (1) | Mr. Kanai | - | Advisor |
| (2) | Mr. G.M. Mwaniki | - | Co-ordinator |
| (3) | Mr. D.N. Kahindi | - | Chairman |
| (4) | Mr. J.N. Kariuki | - | Secretary |
| (5) | Dr. Orege | - | Treasurer |
| (6) | Mr. F.N. Muriu | - | Member |
| (7) | Mr. P.K. Macharia | - | „ |
| (8) | Mr. E.G. Ndoria | - | „ |
| (9) | Mr. M. Muiruri | - | „ |

The first task of the committee was to formulate a constitution and thereafter to legalise or register the existence of the alumni with the Registrar of Societies in Kenya. The constitution was drafted and discussed by the Committee members which finally adopted it. This was followed by application to the Registrar of Societies.

H. ASSOCIATION'S ACTIVITIES IN THE PAST:

1. The registration of JEPAK did not become effective until 22nd day of February 1983 when a certificate of Registration was issued to the alumni. Following the registration, the first AGM was held at the Jacaranda Hotel in March 1983. The period that followed this AGM was directed at membership drive and formalization of the alumni. One of the major problem experienced during this time was failure for regular committee meetings which was mainly contributed by the fact that committee members were scattered all over the country.

The 2nd AGM was held at Serena Hotel on 9th March 1984, with an attendance of 27 ex-participants, 15 Japanese and 12 invited guests. The occasion was very much graced by the presence of His Excellency the Ambassador of Japan, Hon. Mr. Murakami. In his address to the guests and ex-participants, the Ambassador remarked that JEPAK was a testimony to the contrary of the old belief of "OUT OF SITE, OUT OF MIND" for the ex-participants. He was particularly impressed by the recount by the ex-participants of the happy and memorable days they spent in Japan.

He proposed formation of a Japanese Study Centre in Africa and advocated the formation of a reciprocal centre in Japan.

During this AGM, the following members were elected into various JEPAK offices:-

- | | | | |
|------|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| (1) | Mr. Iwasaki | - | Advisor |
| (2) | Mr. G.M. Mwaniki | - | Co-ordinator |
| (3) | Mr. D.N. Kahindi | - | Chairman |
| (4) | Mr. L.N. Kihuria | - | Vice Chairman |
| (5) | Mr. F.M. Njoroge | - | Secretary |
| (6) | Mr. M.M. Gathii | - | Assistant Treasurer |
| (7) | Mr. N.K. Chotai | - | Treasurer |
| (8) | Mr. G.M. Kenji | - | Assistant Treasurer |
| (9) | Mr. D.K.A. Menye | - | Committee Member |
| (10) | Miss Joyce Wainaina | - | „ „ |
| (11) | Mr. J.M. Wainaina | - | „ „ |
| (12) | Mr. J.N. Kilonzo | - | „ „ |

During the year that followed, a number of issues had to be tackled. The most pressing issue was opening up of a Bank's account so that JEPAK finances could be controlled through the account. This was opened in October at the Barclays Bank, Changamwe Branch at the Industrial Area, Nairobi. Another burning issue was recruitment of members and towards increasing the members, each committee member was charged with that responsibility. And by large this improved the membership status such that by 3rd AGM there were about 40 registered members.