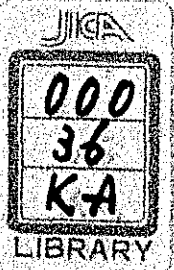


OTCA

1970-71



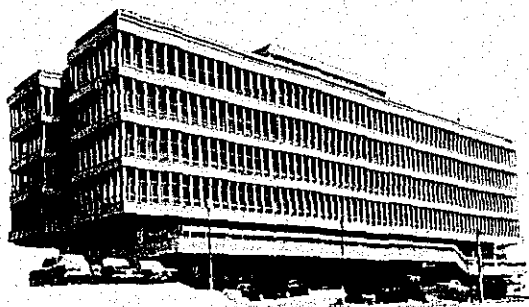
Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency

1970-71

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ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT

IT is more than eight years since the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA) was created, in June 1962, as the sole institution to execute all technical cooperation programs sponsored by the government of Japan. During this period, government-sponsored technical cooperation expanded steadily as requirements increased at home and abroad. Accordingly, the agency's organization was consolidated and its activities diversified.

Japan's government-sponsored technical cooperation began in 1954, long before the birth of OTCA, with her participation in the Colombo Plan as one of the donor countries. Nevertheless, the creation of OTCA marked the beginning of a new epoch in the history of Japanese technical cooperation. Before its creation, government-sponsored cooperation was carried into effect by a few different nongovernmental organs. The creation of OTCA meant the establishment of a single, all-embracing organization to carry on all technical cooperation activities for the government of Japan. It came into being through a special legislative measure, providing for its status as an autonomous semigovernmental body. It was designed as a new system to cope with the need for more efficient conduct of Japan's ever-expanding technical cooperation and the growing expectation of developing countries for Japanese cooperation.

Its budget, amounting to U.S. \$4.59 million in its first year (1962), has grown steadily every year, amounting to U.S. \$23 million, more than five times its original appropriation, in 1970 (see Fig. 1).

In the meantime, the variety of its activities has also grown. In 1962, they were confined to four types: receiving foreign trainees, assigning Japanese experts overseas, sending out Development Survey missions, and establishing Overseas Technical Cooperation (Training) Centres. In 1964 it started to supply equipment in addition to that which was in-

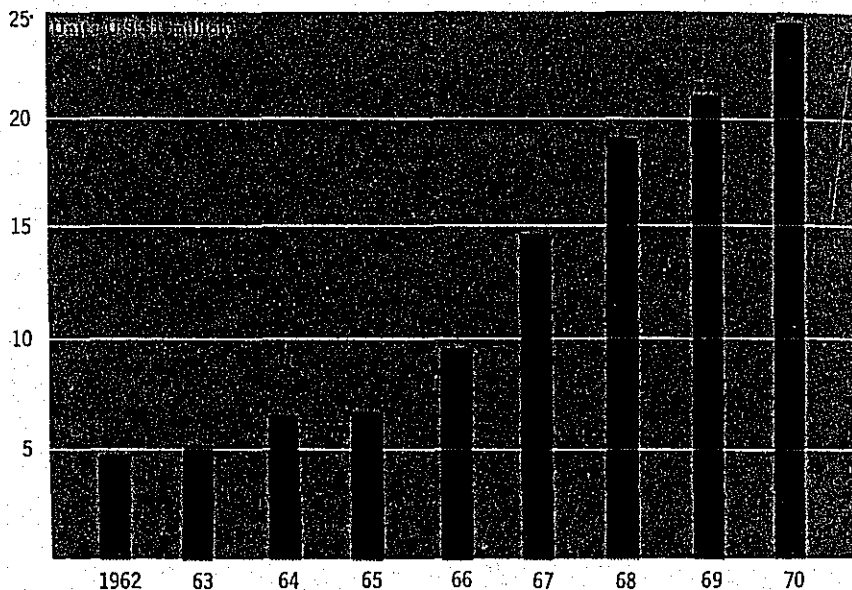


Fig. 1. OTCA's Budget

cidental to various forms of technical cooperation. In 1965 the sending out of Japanese youths to developing countries was begun under the name of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers. In 1966, two new schemes, Medical Cooperation and Science Education Cooperation were set up. Then, in 1967, two more field-oriented schemes were put into practice, namely, the Agricultural Development Cooperation Scheme and the Primary Products Developing Cooperation Scheme.

The scope of Japan's technical cooperation efforts is wide and diverse, ranging from rice cultivation to the peaceful uses of atomic energy. It is noteworthy that in recent years, reflecting perhaps a current tendency throughout the world, efforts have been directed toward agriculture and infrastructures such as transportation and telecommunications, while public administration and social welfare are also drawing increasing attention.

In terms of geographical areas, Japan's cooperation is primarily directed to the Asian region, owing to her geographical position and historical associations, but cooperation of considerable scale has also been extended to the African region and the Central and South American regions.

Thailand, India, Cambodia, Pakistan, the Republic of China, Ceylon, Indonesia, Iran, and Turkey in Asia, the United Arab Republic, Ghana, Kenya, and Nigeria in Africa, and Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Peru, and Ecuador in Central and South America are the major recipient nations, according to statistical data.

Japan's government-sponsored technical cooperation thus has behind it a history of more than ten years, during which it has registered considerable achievements. According to the results of a number of case studies undertaken in 1966 to assess the effectiveness of her technical cooperation, it can be said that it is gradually taking root in the recipient countries and contributing to their social and economic development. On the other hand, it is believed to be important for Japan to expand her volume of technical cooperation, improve its quality, and to adapt its aid to the changing needs of developing countries.

Japan's technical cooperation is thus making steady progress, but there are still some problems to overcome.

In the first place, its scale can hardly be said to be large enough, by international standard, either in its monetary amount or proportion to the total economic cooperation efforts of Japan. Accordingly, Japan is being urged by DAC (Development Assistance Committee) and the developed and developing countries to increase her total economic assistance, especially in technical cooperation, which is a highly effective form of assistance qualitatively. It is true that Japan's economic growth has been remarkable in recent years and that her industrial structure is nearing the pattern of the highly developed nations. Her gross national product in 1969 was the second in the free world. Yet, in terms of the per capita national income, she ranks no higher than sixteenth in the world, and there remains much to be desired. In the meantime, in view of Japan's position in the world and the ever-growing demand at home and abroad for an increase in her assistance, it has obviously become necessary for her to overcome her domestic difficulties and expand systematically the scale of her assistance, including technical cooperation.

Secondly, compared with European or American countries, Japan has disadvantages to overcome in extending technical cooperation, namely, the language handicap, and she does not have such historical and cultural relations as the United States has with Central and South America, France with Africa and part of Asia, and Britain with the Near and

Middle East, Africa, and Southeast Asia. On the other hand, Japan has similarities to developing countries in natural and social environments. The experiences and knowledge she has gained through the process of development into a modern nation are believed to be capable of making a contribution of great value to the developing countries, especially the countries of Asia, such as can never be expected from European and American countries.

Japan's technical cooperation is basically intended to contribute to the development of the recipient countries and, through the closer relations and personal contacts that follow such cooperation, to promote mutual understanding and friendship. Technical cooperation is being urged in Japan as the mainstay of her economic cooperation. It is, therefore, expected to be enlarged in scope and improved in quality, by overcoming such difficulties as the above-mentioned and making the most of its advantages.

In recent years, Asian nations have been showing an increasing tendency toward regional cooperation and a growing recognition of the importance of the development of agriculture. The meetings of the Southeast Asia Development Ministerial Conference in 1966, 1967, 1968, and 1969, the establishment of the Asian Development Bank in Manila in 1966, and the Southeast Asia Agricultural Development Conference held in Tokyo following the first Ministerial Conference and resulting in the establishment of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre, all reflect these trends.

Japan is prepared to extend technical cooperation through these organs. In these new developments in the mode of cooperation, OTCA, as the sole executive agency for technical cooperation, will play an important part, taking full advantage of the wealth of experiences and achievement it has accumulated in the past.

ORGANIZATION

OTCA is a semigovernmental organization established as a juridical person by a special law, in order to execute all technical cooperation activities on behalf of the government, and it is under the supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

OTCA is divided into two classes of departments and offices, under a group of directors headed by a director-general. One is responsible for matters related to the overall administration of OTCA, such as planning, coordination, research, statistics, publicity, personnel, finance, and the like. The other executes different types of technical cooperation, such as receiving foreign trainees, assigning Japanese experts and setting up overseas centers, undertaking development-oriented surveys, and recruiting volunteers. The chart below shows the present organizational set-up of OTCA. Some of the components shown in this chart, such as the Accounts and Finance Department, the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, the Agricultural Cooperation Department, the Primary Products Development Cooperation Office, the Medical Cooperation Department, the Tokyo International Centre and the Osaka International Training Centre, as well as some overseas offices, are more or less of a recent creation, reflecting the expansion of OTCA's activities, as referred to earlier. A brief explanation of each department or office is given below:

1. General Affairs Department

In addition to looking after the overall coordination of the agency's activities, this department deals with all affairs related to archives and documents, planning, personnel, budget, and publicity. Training of the agency's employees and communications with outside bodies, at home and abroad, also come under this department.

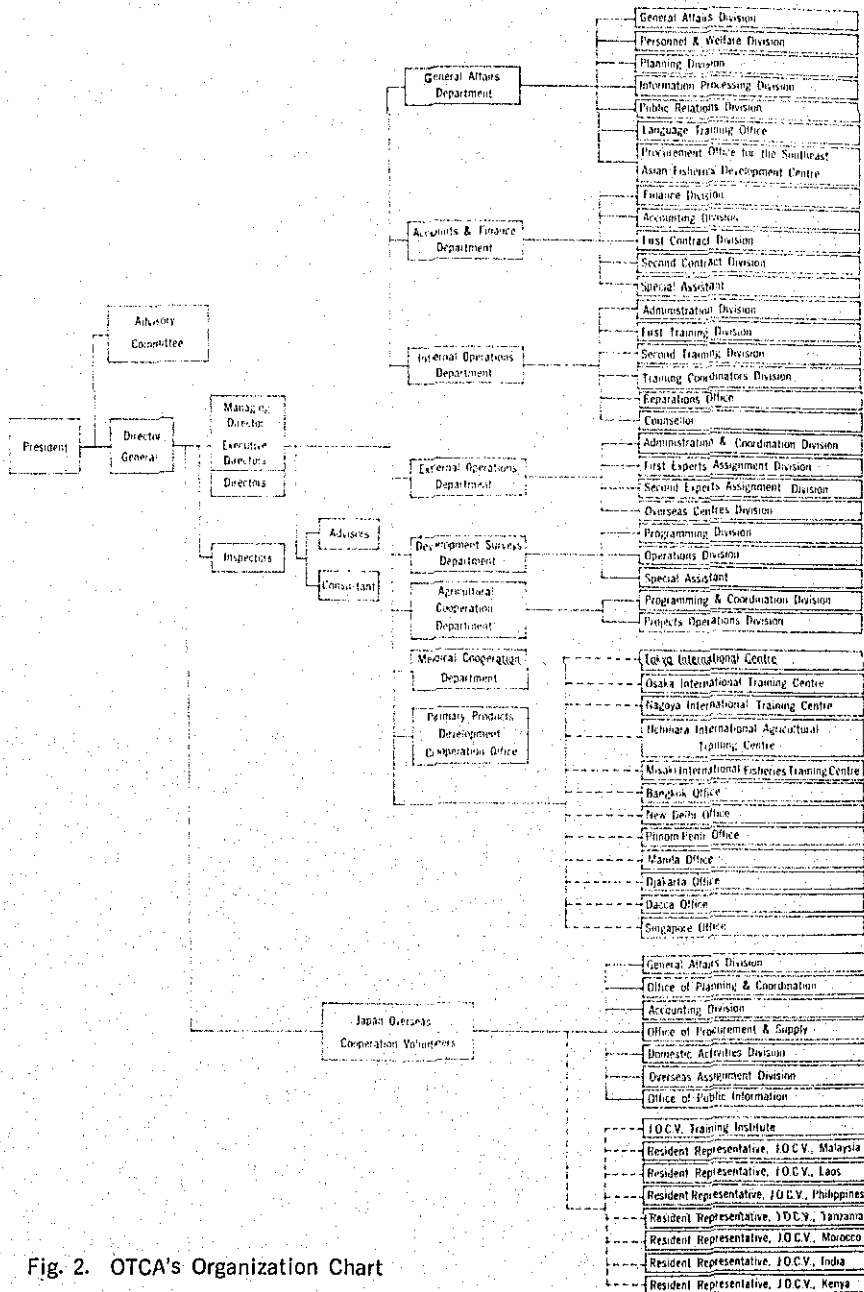


Fig. 2. OTCA's Organization Chart

2. Accounts and Finance Department

To cope with the increase in budget appropriations for technical cooperation by the Japanese government and the expansion of OTCA's activities, the Accounts and Finance Department was created. The department is in charge of accounts, contracts, and the maintenance of the agency's property.

3. Internal Operations Department

This department is responsible for everything related to the programing and execution of the training of visitors from abroad, including pre-training orientation programs, Japanese language courses, health administration and recreation for the trainees, evaluation of their training programs, and follow-up of their training after their return home. The OTCA training centers in Japan are administered by this department.

4. External Operations Department

This department deals with OTCA's activities abroad, except those which are undertaken by the departments and offices mentioned below. It is responsible for setting up and managing the Overseas Technical Cooperation Centres of various kinds for recruiting and assigning Japanese experts abroad (including the centers staff), for procuring and supplying the equipment for the overseas centres and individual experts, and for the donation of equipment to developing countries. Field coordination with United Nations technical cooperation agencies in these countries is also a responsibility of this department.

5. Development Surveys Department

This department is responsible for OTCA's cooperation with developing countries in connection with their public development projects. At the request of the government of a developing country, this department organizes, sends out, and administers a survey team of experts, together with necessary equipment, in order to carry out the work requested by that government and to investigate the feasibility of a proposed project. The department also assists the survey team in preparation of an official report on its findings and submits it to the government concerned.

6. Agricultural Cooperation Department

This department has been created recently, reflecting the growing

interest of both the developing countries and Japan in agricultural development. The department is responsible for extending to these countries integrated cooperation in a special project for agricultural development, in the form of initial surveys, long-term plans of operation, provision of Japanese agricultural specialists in required fields, and supply of necessary equipment.

7. Medical Cooperation Department

This department deals with the recruiting and assigning of medical experts, setting up and managing medical institutions abroad, and procuring and supplying medical equipments for technical cooperation projects.

8. Primary Products Development Cooperation Office

This office is responsible for cooperation with developing countries in improving primary products by participating in long-term projects. A preliminary survey for such a project, the setting up of a base operation, and the provision of technical guidance, including a base staff and necessary equipment, are undertaken by this office.

9. Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

More or less independent from other departments of the agency, this Bureau is solely responsible for undertaking activities related to the corps of volunteers who work in developing countries in order to take part in their national development, including the planning of the deployment of young volunteers, their recruitment, selection, orientation, and preservice training and assignments, and providing all necessary supporting services and guidance to the corps members overseas, through the representatives of the secretary general. The Bureau also looks after the corps members after their return to Japan.

ACTIVITIES

THE technical cooperation projects carried out by OTCA are those undertaken on a government-to-government basis, which constitute the major part of Japan's technical cooperation, which in turn consists of two categories, one category based on bilateral agreements between the Japanese government and the recipient governments and other international agreements, and the other category covering cooperation with the United Nations' agencies and other international organizations.

Therefore, only those requests which have been received by the Japanese government through diplomatic channels are forwarded to OTCA. The agency is not in a position to respond to any other forms of approach, such as a direct request from a private source for cooperation, a request for arranging a joint venture with a Japanese private enterprise, a personal request for study in Japan, or a request for facilities for group tours in Japan.

The cost of Japan's technical cooperation is borne by Japan in most cases, but sometimes an international organization or the recipient government bears a portion of the cost.

In carrying out its technical cooperation activities, internationally, OTCA gets in touch with the government of the developing country concerned and with agencies for technical cooperation of various international organizations through the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs; domestically, the agency receives extensive cooperation from governmental and nongovernmental bodies.

OTCA's activities are roughly divided into two kinds. One is the execution of technical cooperation projects, such as receiving foreign trainees, assigning Japanese experts overseas, and supplying equipment; the other is the supporting activities necessary for the execution of technical cooperation, such as planning, coordination, research, assessment,

publicity, and printing. Various activities will be briefly explained below.

1. Fellowship Training in Japan

This type of technical cooperation is designed to help developing countries cultivate people of talent needed for their social and economic development. At the request of the governments or the international organizations concerned, OTCA receives middle- and higher-level trainees from the developing countries and provides them with technical training, new knowledge, or refresher courses. Generally, all this is done through OTCA fellowships, unless otherwise arranged by international organizations or the government of the participants themselves. Fellowship training is also aimed at helping each participant acquaint himself with Japanese industry, culture, and way of life through his stay in Japan and promoting mutual understanding and friendship between Japan and his country.

The fields of training are very extensive, covering agriculture, forestry and fishery, mining, manufacturing and construction, communication, transportation, medicine and sanitation, and administration. Agriculture and fisheries attract the largest number of people, namely, 30 percent of the total. Next in popularity are administration, postal service and telecommunications, light industry, transportation, construction, and health and welfare.

There are two different forms of training: group training and individual training. Group training is given according to programs prearranged by OTCA to meet the common interest of a number of developing countries. The governments concerned are invited to send qualified people to participate in the proposed course. In 1969 for example, there were 79 group courses organized for 871 trainees coming from several countries. Individual training refers to a training program for an individual trainee, in accordance with a specific request of his government. In either instance, the period of training is usually from 1 to 12 months, averaging about 4.8 months. Many of the trainees are trained at the "international training centers" maintained by OTCA in five different parts of Japan exclusively for this type of technical cooperation. Other trainees are attached to the experimental stations, research laboratories, or training institutes of various technical departments of the government, of colleges and universities, or of private enterprises, depending on their respective areas of study. Upon completion of the training

program each trainee is awarded a certificate by the Japanese government.

The planning and execution of these training programs and matters concerning the administration of training are the responsibility of OTCA. It also takes care of the trainees' education in the Japanese language and their personal welfare. As a follow-up of their training in Japan, OTCA sends them an English quarterly entitled *Kenshu-In*, reference material, and under certain conditions, equipment they need.

Fellowship training is one of the oldest of Japan's technical cooperation activities, a history of nearly fifteen years. Altogether 12,489 (figures quoted in this article are as of March 30, 1970) trainees have already been received from overseas. Geographically, the Far East and Southeast Asia combined have by far the largest share, with 10,306 trainees or 83 percent of the total. Those countries which have sent a large number of trainees to Japan so far are Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, India, the Republic of China, and the Republic of Korea. As the numbers of ex-trainees have grown large in some of these countries, an OTCA alumni association of a sort has been organized in several of them, serving as a tie between its members and OTCA and also as a convenient machinery for the agency's follow-up activities in each country. The Near and Middle East and Africa combined have sent 1,308 or 10.3 percent of the total, followed by Central and South America, with 789 or 6.3 percent. In these areas, the principal countries are Iran, the United Arab Republic, Turkey, Nigeria, Ghana, Brazil, Mexico, and so on.

2. Assignment of Japanese Experts Abroad

At the request of developing countries, OTCA sends Japanese experts to these countries to be attached to government departments, or experiment or research organs, to render services in the form of technical guidance, research, advice, and so on.

The specialties of these experts are as varied and extensive as in the case of fellowship training. Agriculture, forestry, and fishery account for the majority of experts, followed by health and sanitation, light industry, telecommunications, and construction.

The Japanese experts are selected mostly from among those in active service at governmental or nongovernmental organs and are fully qualified to meet the expectations of the recipient countries. OTCA attends

to their general orientation and language training before they are assigned abroad.

The assignment of Japanese experts abroad, initiated in 1955, has a history as long as that of fellowship training. Since then the total number of experts sent abroad has reached 2,237. An overwhelming majority of them, 1,636 (71 percent) have been sent to the Far East, Southeast Asia, and other areas of Asia. The Near and Middle East and Africa follow with 400, and Central and South America with 195. Major recipient countries are Thailand, Burma, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, the Republic of Vietnam, Pakistan, Cambodia, Ceylon, India, the Republic of China, Iran, and Brazil.

3. Overseas Technical Cooperation Centres

These centers are established by agreement with the governments of the countries concerned. Japan provides the recipient country with a team of experts and the necessary equipment, while the recipient country furnishes, as a rule, the land and buildings required, together with a local staff. With this mode of cooperation, each center carries out technical training, demonstration, or research. It is usually handed over to the recipient country after three years of Japanese participation. However, this period is often extended further, and, even after transfer to the recipient government, the assignment of Japanese experts is sometimes continued. To ensure satisfactory operation after the transfer, efforts are made to train the local staff. For that purpose, members of the local staff are often invited to Japan for further training.

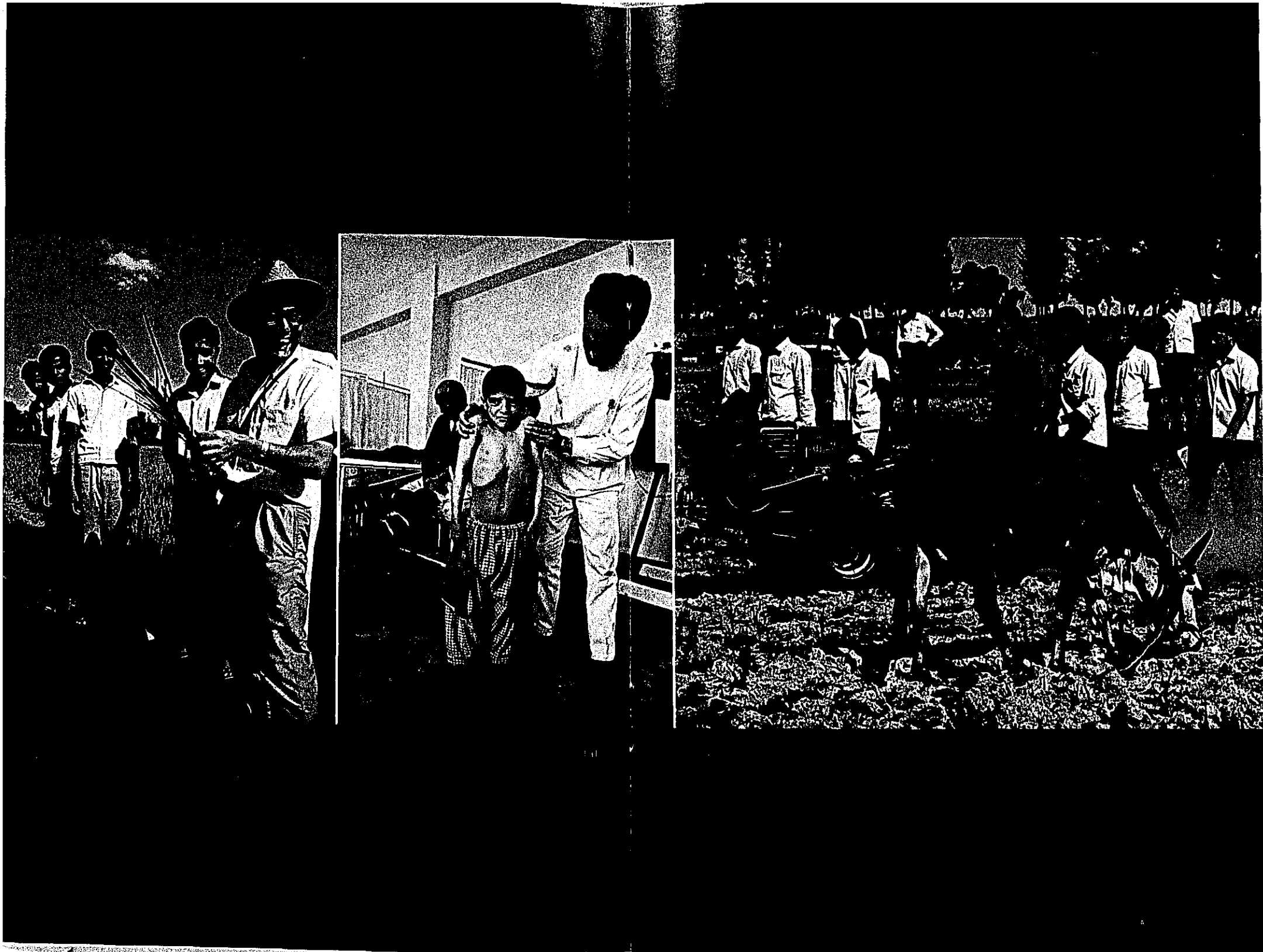
Cooperation through these centers covers small-scale industries, agriculture, fishery, the textile industry, marine products processing, and telecommunications.

The first of these centers took shape in 1960 as the Agricultural Cooperation Centre of East Pakistan. At the outset, these centers aimed mainly at training local technical experts. Later, their aims became diversified, as witnessed by the Virus Research Centre of Thailand, aiming at research, and the Agricultural Centre in India, aiming primarily at demonstration.

In spite of its rather short history, this approach to technical cooperation seems to have proven practical and effective, since its activities take place right in the recipient countries, under actual local conditions. If the center is established for training purposes, it also enables

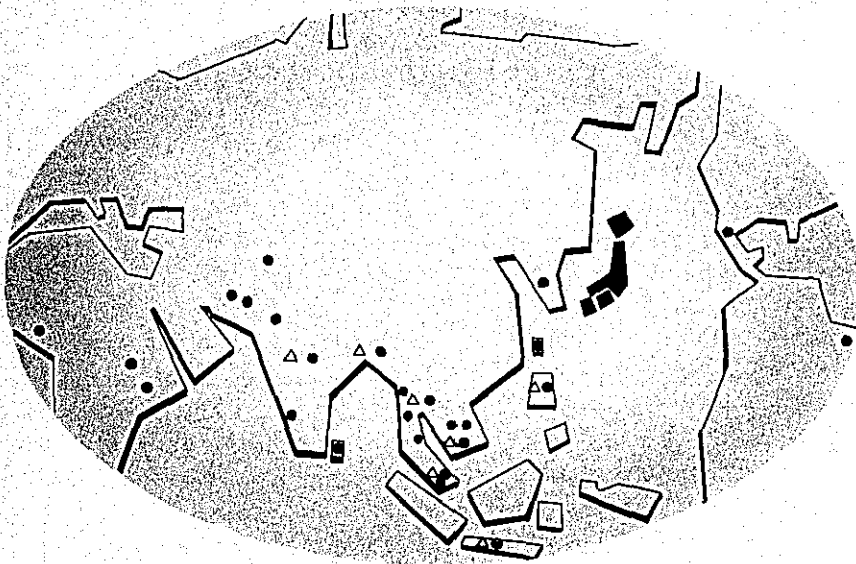


Trainees harvesting crops
(Uchihara International Agricultural
Training Center)





Overseas Technical Cooperation Centers



- Republic of Korea—
Kyung-puk Institute of Technology
- Republic of China—
Vocational Training Centre
- The Philippine—
△Manila Office
Technological & Development Center for
Cottage & Small-Scale Industries
- Cambodia—
△Phnom-Penh Office
Agricultural Technical Centre of Friendship
between Japan and Cambodia
Livestock Breeding Centre of Friendship
between Japan and Cambodia
Medical Centre of Friendship between Japan
and Cambodia
- Thailand—
△Bangkok Office
Telecommunications Training Centre
Technical Training Centre for Road Construc-
tion
Virus Research Institution
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre
- Singapore—
△Singapore Office
Prototype Production & Training Centre
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre
- Indonesia—
△Jakarta Office
Fisheries Training Centre
- Ceylon—
Fisheries Training Centre
- India—
△New Delhi Office
Fisheries Products Processing Training Centre
Agricultural Extension Centre
- Pakistan—
△Dacca Office
Farm Mechanization Training Institute
Telecommunication Research Centre
- Iran—
Training Centre for Small-Scale Industries
Telecommunications Training Centre
- Afghanistan—
Training Centre for Small-Scale Industries
- Ghana—
Textile Training Centre
- Kenya—
Training and Research Centre for Small-Scale
Industitutes
- Uganda—
Vocational Training Institute
- Mexico—
Telecommunication Technical Training Centre
- Brazil—
Technical Training Centre for Textile Indus-
tries

more local people, often with less technical experience, to get training than in the case of a similar training program in Japan. If it is of a research or experimental type, the method developed there can be immediately applied to local conditions.

There are 27 of these centers already in operation or proposed (20 in Asia, 3 in Africa, 2 in the Near and Middle East, and 2 in Central and South America). Three of these centers have been handed over to the governments of the recipient countries after several years of Japanese cooperation. In 1969 two new centers came into existence: the Technical Training Centre in the Republic of China and the Telecommunication Research Centre in Iran.

4. Development Survey

Development surveys are conducted by OTCA for developing countries interested in public projects dealing with infrastructure, which is an important foundation for their economic development. At the request of the interested government, OTCA organizes a survey team of competent experts drawn from public and private sources and sends it to the country concerned. The substance of the survey undertaken may vary from a general, preliminary survey of existing conditions and the outlining of a project on the basis of these conditions to a more detailed feasibility survey for a project already decided on by the government concerned. More recently, there have been cases like the Nam Ngum Dam in Laos where the survey included the plan of execution. Because of the nature and the scale of such a project, which usually incurs a large amount of capital investment, preinvestment survey work is essential in making the proposed project a sound and justifiable one.

In most cases such a preinvestment survey is conducted for a project in an individual country, but sometimes it is carried out for a regional development project covering several countries, like the Mekon Basin Development Project and the Asian Highway Project, both of which are sponsored by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) of the United Nations.

The objects of survey are diversified and include resources for agriculture, forestry and fishery, mineral resources, roads, canals, ports and harbors, resources for hydroelectric generation, dams, telecommunications, railways, bridges, and city planning. In recent years surveys of larger proportions and longer terms, extending over several countries,

have been increasing. The findings of each survey team are made into a report, including recommendations if necessary. The report is then submitted to the Japanese government and to the government of the country concerned.

About 200 survey teams have been sent out, more than half of them to the Asian region, followed by Central and South America, and then by the Near and Middle East and Africa. In 1969, 25 teams were sent out: 19 to Asia, 3 to the African region, 1 to the Near and Middle East, and 2 to Central and South America.

5. Supply of Equipment

This type of cooperation is relatively new, having begun in 1964. Earlier, equipment supplied by OTCA was limited to what was needed for setting up an overseas center, or what was required by each Japanese expert to carry out his work. As is well known, social and economic development in many a developing country is often hampered, not only by the shortage of trained people, but also by the lack of essential material and equipment. In recent years, the quantity of equipment necessary for increasing the effectiveness of cooperation has been rising rapidly, as the number of returned trainees working in their countries has increased and the scope of technical guidance given by Japanese experts has expanded. Equipment supply was started to meet these needs. Equipment is supplied to the developing countries to contribute to the promotion of their development. Efforts are being made to enhance the total effect of cooperation through the combination of men and material, a combination of the supply of equipment and the work of the Japanese experts and volunteers and the returned trainees.

The supply of equipment was started by OTCA only in 1964 as stated above. Owing to its importance it has been, and will continue to be, enlarged year by year. There were 22 cases of such supply in 21 countries in 1969. Principal supplies were machine tools, television sets, vocational training equipment, water supply equipment, and the like.

6. Medical Cooperation

Created rather recently, this program is designed to provide medical cooperation to developing countries in Asia and Africa, where there are hazards to the health of the people owing to poor medical condi-

tions, which in turn affect their economic development adversely. Entirely field-oriented and self-contained, this medical cooperation is aimed at helping these countries improve their health conditions.

Japan's technical cooperation in the field of medicine was formerly being carried out on a moderate scale, through fellowship training in Japan, assignment of Japanese medical experts overseas, supply of equipment, and opening of overseas medical (technical cooperation) centers. With the growing realization that relieving people from diseases and improving health and sanitation in developing countries are not only a matter for humanitarian consideration but also a prerequisite for socio-economic development in these countries, Japan undertook in 1966, with new budgetary appropriations, a comprehensive medical cooperation program for Asian and African countries. It is an expanded form of the former medical cooperation program and includes the dispatch of health and medical experts, the supply of medical equipment and medicines, and the construction of medical or clinical institutions. Under the new program, several projects have already been completed, including the construction of a hospital in the Republic of Vietnam with Japanese medical personnel, the provision of a powerful electron microscope and other equipment to the Thai Virus Research Centre, and the formation of a traveling medical team in the northeastern provinces of Thailand. In view of Japan's high level of medical technology and her concept of technical cooperation with humanism as a mainstay, further expansion of this program is expected.

7. Science Education Cooperation

This field-oriented program, started in 1966, is designed to promote science education in developing countries, as a contribution toward improving the level of education, which is a basis of their socioeconomic development. Still moderate in scale, this program consists of the assignment of Japanese experts and the supply of equipment, mainly for the purpose of in-service training of science teachers at the level of secondary education.

Needless to say, promotion of education is indispensable to social and economic development in developing countries, as it was in developed countries. In particular, the advance of science education is urgently needed in this age of science. Although the educational system and the training of teachers are closely tied to the cultural background of

each country, and therefore the extent of useful educational cooperation with developed countries may be limited, there is still much room for cooperation in improving the teaching of particular subjects.

It is known throughout the world that, behind Japan's rapid advance to its present level within a short period, there was an effective educational program. Science education in particular is excellent and provides a solid basis for Japan's science and technology. Therefore, her cooperation with developing countries in the field of science education will increase greatly, with good results anticipated.

So far, ten nations in Asia and Africa, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, Iran, and Kenya, have participated in Japan's science education cooperation program.

8. Agricultural Cooperation

This is another field-oriented program, designed to help developing countries increase the output of agriculture, their basic industry, and raise the income of their farming population. In more concrete terms, it is comprehensive and integrated "project cooperation for agricultural development," namely, cooperation in survey, planning, design for execution, organization and dissemination of a system of agrarian operations, and procurement of necessary funds, and so on, in respect to an agricultural development project to be carried out at a suitable locality, as a model for improvement of land and agrarian operations.

In recent years, there has been revived—and deserved—recognition of the importance of agriculture in the economic development of developing countries, especially those of Southeast Asia, and regional cooperation centering on agriculture has become active in that part of the world since the Southeast Asia Agricultural Development Conference, held in Tokyo, in December 1966.

In view of this tendency, Japan began this new program in 1967, in addition to continuing the work of agricultural cooperation she had previously been carrying out. In 1969, Survey Team of the Ngon Agricultural Development Project (Laos), Survey Team for the Fundamental Agricultural Development (Ceylon, India, Indonesia), and so on, were carried out.

For these activities, Japan sent agricultural specialists and provided equipment. In view of the importance of agricultural development to

developing countries, this program will be expanded further in the coming years.

9. Primary Products Development Cooperation

This program, introduced in 1967 as part of Japan's efforts at economic cooperation with developing countries, is designed to help them improve the grade, quality, and variety, and reduce the cost, of their primary products, thus promoting the export of these products to more industrialized countries, including Japan.

To extend cooperation under this program in a manner suitable to the conditions of the recipient country, a base of operation is established in that country, specialists in agriculture, marketing, management, and the like, are sent to the area as base personnel on a long-term basis, fertilizers and farming machinery are provided for purposes of demonstration and experimentation, technical assistance is given in the cultivation of exportable products, such as maize, sorghum, oil seeds, etc., and advice pertaining to the use of fertilizers and the eradication of blight and noxious insects is given with a view to improving the mechanism of marketing fertilizers and products. Plans also include assisting the importation of the products concerned into Japan, the purchase of development goods, and the loan of the necessary funds. Though basically an integrated technical cooperation effort to develop primary products, this program is closely related to the mechanisms of development finance and import through development. Therefore OTCA must maintain close contact with the trade and banking institutions concerned and obtain their cooperation, in order to carry out this program effectively.

In 1969, two survey teams were sent, to Indonesia and Cambodia.

Japan is a major importer of a variety of primary products from all over the world, especially from Southeast Asian countries. In view of her natural and economic conditions, especially her economic relations with Asian countries, there is every reason to believe that her demand for the primary products of these countries will grow ever larger, and the importance of this form of technical cooperation will further increase in the future.

10. Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

This is a program whereby young people of Japan who have technical

skill and an ardent spirit of service are sent to developing countries, mainly those of Asia and Africa, to work toward social and economic development and the improvement of the people's life, by living and working together with the local people. The friendship thus cultivated between the youths destined to shoulder Japan's future and the people of the host country will contribute much to promoting amicable relations between the two countries.

The fields of work of the Japanese volunteers are diverse and include agriculture, forestry, fishery, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, telecommunications, health and medicine, physical training, and the teaching of the Japanese language. The volunteers are selected from among a large number of candidates through strict examinations that test both technical skill and character. They undergo a three-month preassignment training course, which includes study of the languages spoken in their respective duty stations, and are then sent overseas, usually for a term of two years.

Since this program was started in 1965, a total of 667 volunteers have been sent out to ten different countries: Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, India, Kenya, Morocco, Syria, Tanzania, and El Salvador. The young people are enjoying a very good reputation wherever they are placed.

11. Other Technical Cooperation Activities

In addition to the various forms of technical cooperation described above, OTCA is carrying out the following work on behalf of the Japanese government:

- a. Technical cooperation Japan has been providing since the end of the war as an obligation under the reparations agreements, e.g. receiving trainees from Indonesia and the Philippines and establishing technical cooperation centers in Cambodia for agriculture, stockraising, and medical treatment.
- b. Cooperation with the United Nations in its technical cooperation programs, by recommending technical experts it employs, by assisting in procurement of the equipment and materials it purchases, or by sharing the cost of receiving trainees.
- c. Cooperation with the governments of developing countries, by sharing the cost of receiving the trainees they send to Japan at their expense or the cost of dispatching Japanese experts at their invitation.

12. Supporting Activities

In order to carry out effectively and properly the works entrusted to OTCA, it is necessary to conduct adequate surveys and research, to draw up careful plans, to collect reference material, to maintain liaisons and exchange information with related organizations in Japan and abroad, and to awaken the Japanese people to the importance of technical cooperation. Therefore OTCA is engaged in work such as planning, research, language study, printing, and so on, as described below.

- a. It is necessary, for fruitful technical cooperation, fully to understand the level of development, present state of progress, outline of the economic development plan, grade of technique suitable to existing circumstances, and other cultural and social characteristics of the recipient country from the point of view of technical cooperation. Therefore OTCA conducts a study of the trends in the recipient country through the cooperation of trainees coming to Japan, Japanese experts sent to that country, and other knowledgeable people.
- b. Evaluation of technical cooperation activities is extremely important in order not only to reexamine present activities but also to explore new, more efficient means of cooperation for the future. OTCA has been trying to assess its own work wherever possible. For example, technical training in Japan is evaluated after the completion of each training course through comments of the trainees and by sending a detailed questionnaire to all ex-trainees. Meanwhile, there have also been cases where evaluation of individual projects was based on a follow-up investigation of their progress. In 1967, however, a more comprehensive evaluation of all OTCA work was carried out, with the assistance of different organizations in Japan and abroad. This evaluation brought important results bearing upon the future planning and execution of Japan's programs of cooperation. This kind of supporting activity will be continued, perhaps with more accurate methods that will be worked out by OTCA.
- c. In the field of technical survey and research, there have been symposia on rice cultivation in Malaysia, utilization of water resources, and overall agricultural development in Southeast Asia, and studies have been made of technical problems such as transportation and communication. Moreover, consultation services are offered to returned trainees in order to help them solve their technical problems, and technical books are published for distribution to returned trainees and

other interested people overseas.

- d. Public information services at home and abroad are very important for the promotion of technical cooperation. Therefore OTCA publishes various materials (e.g. the English annual report *Technical Cooperation of the Japanese Government, Statistical Report*, and others), produces motionpictures, and participates in many kinds of functions relating to economic and technical cooperation.

In its overseas publicity work, it receives the cooperation of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and displays various exhibits and photographs at the exhibition held at the annual meeting of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee. In addition, textbooks prepared by specialists and used by foreign trainees in Japan, for their orientation program and technical courses, and reference materials useful abroad, such as the reports of the survey teams, are published as the occasion arises. OTCA also exchanges relevant documents with various organizations and research institutions in Japan, with international organizations, and with foreign libraries and universities, in order to collect as many reference materials and as much relevant literature as possible.

FACILITIES IN JAPAN

A PART from its own headquarters in Tokyo, OTCA maintains five international centers in different parts of Japan. Each center provides the trainees from abroad with facilities for training and lodging. The trainees accommodated in each center are able to live comfortably, receive sufficient health care at minimal cost, use reference books, and join a free Japanese-language course and organized recreational or cultural activities provided by OTCA.

The following is a brief description of each of these OTCA facilities in Japan.

1. Tokyo International Centre

The Tokyo International Centre (T.I.C.) of OTCA was opened in 1964. But, owing to the ever-increasing number of foreign trainees, T.I.C. became unable to accommodate all of them, and in 1968 an extension was made, which houses some 100 more people. Its six-storied reinforced concrete building includes one basement floor and is fully air-conditioned. The combined facilities can accommodate up to 291 guests in 276 rooms of different size and have every convenience of a modern hotel. In addition, T.I.C. has an auditorium with a capacity of 220 people, one medium-size conference room equipped with a simultaneous translation system, six lecture rooms, and a language-training laboratory furnished with a number of individual booths.

It is T.I.C. to which foreign trainees participating in OTCA's training program are brought from the Tokyo International Airport to spend their first night in Japan. Here they receive an orientation course for a few days before beginning their technical courses. Though some of these courses, especially those of a seminar type, are held in T.I.C. itself, most of them are organized elsewhere in or near Tokyo.

While T.I.C. is regarded primarily as a *hostel* for those who are trained in and around Tokyo, the building is also used for other purposes, such as the preservice training of Japanese experts, and various official activities related to technical cooperation by the government of Japan.

2. Osaka International Training Centre

The Osaka International Training Centre was opened in 1967. The addition of this new center in the midst of the Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe district, which is the second major center of economy, industry, and culture in Japan, is of great significance to OTCA's activities.

With the completion of the Osaka Centre, OTCA is now able to accommodate up to 70 foreign trainees at a time participating in various training activities and observation programs in and around the city of Osaka. The Centre has made it possible for OTCA to broaden the fields of training, as it is now much easier to organize training courses in such fields as the textile industry, manufacturing of agricultural machinery, the light electric equipment industry, and some other fields of the nation's light industry, which are centered in the Osaka district. Especially promising in this respect are the courses in the medium and small enterprises, of which there are many in the district, and in which many a developing country is specially interested.

The Centre is built of reinforced concrete on a plot of over 3,000 square meters. The first floor consists of the office, a reception room, a Japanese-style room, and several others. On the second floor there are a large room capable of seating up to 40 persons, four smaller lecture rooms, a dining room, a lobby, and a lounge. On the third to the sixth floors there are altogether fifty-eight regular rooms and four special rooms to accommodate foreign lodgers. Each of these floors has one small lounge where a television set is provided. The whole building is equipped with an air-conditioning system so that the lodgers can live comfortably throughout the year. The garden of the Centre is laid out in accordance with the Kyoto style, which interests the foreign trainees. At present some 50 people who are being trained at factories, universities, colleges, and other institutions in the Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe district, are staying at the Osaka Centre.

3. Nagoya International Training Centre

This Centre was inaugurated in 1961 in the city of Nagoya, the third

largest city of Japan and the core of the Chubu (central) district. Blessed with a mild climate and other favorable natural conditions, and thanks to the diligence of the local people, the Nagoya area was already famous before the war for its ceramic and precision instrument industries and poultry farming. This area is situated midway between Tokyo and Osaka and has grown in recent years into one of the nation's greatest centers of industry, particularly the iron and steel automobile industries.

From the beginning, the Nagoya International Centre has served as an important base for those foreigners who are trained in such technical fields as ceramics, automobile maintenance, poultry, and medium and small enterprises. The Centre is a reinforced concrete building consisting of a basement and two floors above, and has forty-five individual rooms, a dining room, and some other rooms for classes and conferences.

4. Uchihara International Agricultural Training Centre

The Uchihara International Agricultural Training Centre, also opened in 1961, was expanded in 1969. It is located in the midst of a fertile farming area called Uchihara, some 100 kilometers to the north of Tokyo. The Centre is a residential training institution, having fifty-four individual lodging rooms within its premises. The Centre is provided by OTCA with a group of agricultural experts and equipped with an experimental laboratory, a workshop, lecture rooms, and a wide range of farming machines, in addition to its own experimental paddy and dry fields. Primarily concerned with rice cultivation, the Centre is used exclusively for four group courses organized by OTCA: an extension course on rice cultivation, a course on the utilization of machinery for rice cultivation, a course on land improvement for rice culture, and a course on vegetables. All courses are designed to train people from various countries.

5. Misaki International Fishery Training Centre

Also opened in 1961, the Misaki International Fishery Training Centre is situated at the southern tip of the Miura Peninsula, some 100 kilometers to the south of Tokyo, known for its warm climate. Misaki has been one of the important bases of both coastal and deep sea fishing in Japan. The Misaki Centre is also a residential training institute, and it is equipped with every training facility, including a lecture

room, a demonstration workshop, a display room, and three small fishing craft, as well as twenty-nine lodging rooms.

The fishery technology of Japan is among the most advanced in the world, as shown by her annual haul which is one of the largest in the world. In recent years, the development of fishing has also become a growing concern in many developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Of particular interest in this connection today is the regional project of the Southeast Asian Fishery Development Centre, proposed by several nations at the Southeast Asian Agricultural Development Conference. The Misaki Centre will undoubtedly extend every possible cooperation to this regional centers.

6. Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

Since the creation of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers as one of the programs of OTCA, the construction of a training center for the volunteers had been its cherished desire. The desire was fulfilled in April 1968, when the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers Centre was completed in Tokyo. With this, the full-scale training of young volunteers has become possible.

The newly constructed center consists of a main building and an annex, which is the lodging quarters for the volunteers during their pre-service training. The main building has a basement and three floors above the ground and contains a set of training facilities, including a group of class and conference rooms, a library, and a well-equipped language-training laboratory. The three-storied annex can accommodate up to 150 preservice trainees.

OTCA Overseas Office

1. OTCA Bangkok (Thailand) Office
c/o Embassy of Japan 1674, New Petchburi Road, Bangkok, Thailand
2. OTCA New Delhi (India) Office
c/o Embassy of Japan 50-G, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, India
3. OTCA Phnom-Penh (Cambodia) Office
c/o Ambassade du Japon No. 4 Phlaur Barang Phnom-Penh, Cambodge
4. OTCA Manila (Philippines) Office
c/o Embassy of Japan, 3rd Floor, Sikatuna Building,
No. 6762, Ayala Avenue, Makati, Rizal, Philippines
5. OTCA Djakarta (Indonesia) Office
c/o Embassy of Japan, 24, Djalan Thamrin, Djakarta, Indonesia
6. OTCA Dacca (East-Pakistan) Office
c/o Consulate-General of Japan, Shantinagar, Dacca, 2, East-Pakistan
7. OTCA Singapore (Singapore) Office
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