

**OVERSEAS
TECHNICAL
COOPERATION
AGENCY**

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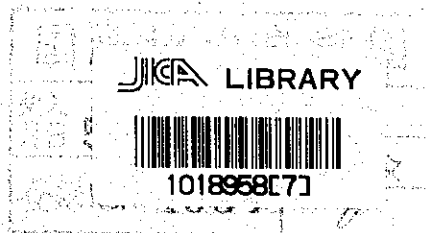


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OTCA and Japan's Technical Cooperation

The Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA) is the executing agency for carrying out technical cooperation programs of the Japanese Government. The Agency, under the supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with technical advice and assistance from various ministries concerned, arranges training courses; recruits and dispatches experts for overseas services; establishes training centers in developing countries; organizes survey teams and performs many other functions incidental to technical cooperation programs. The budget of OTCA for these activities is financed mostly by government appropriations but voluntary contributions from private sources are also accepted.

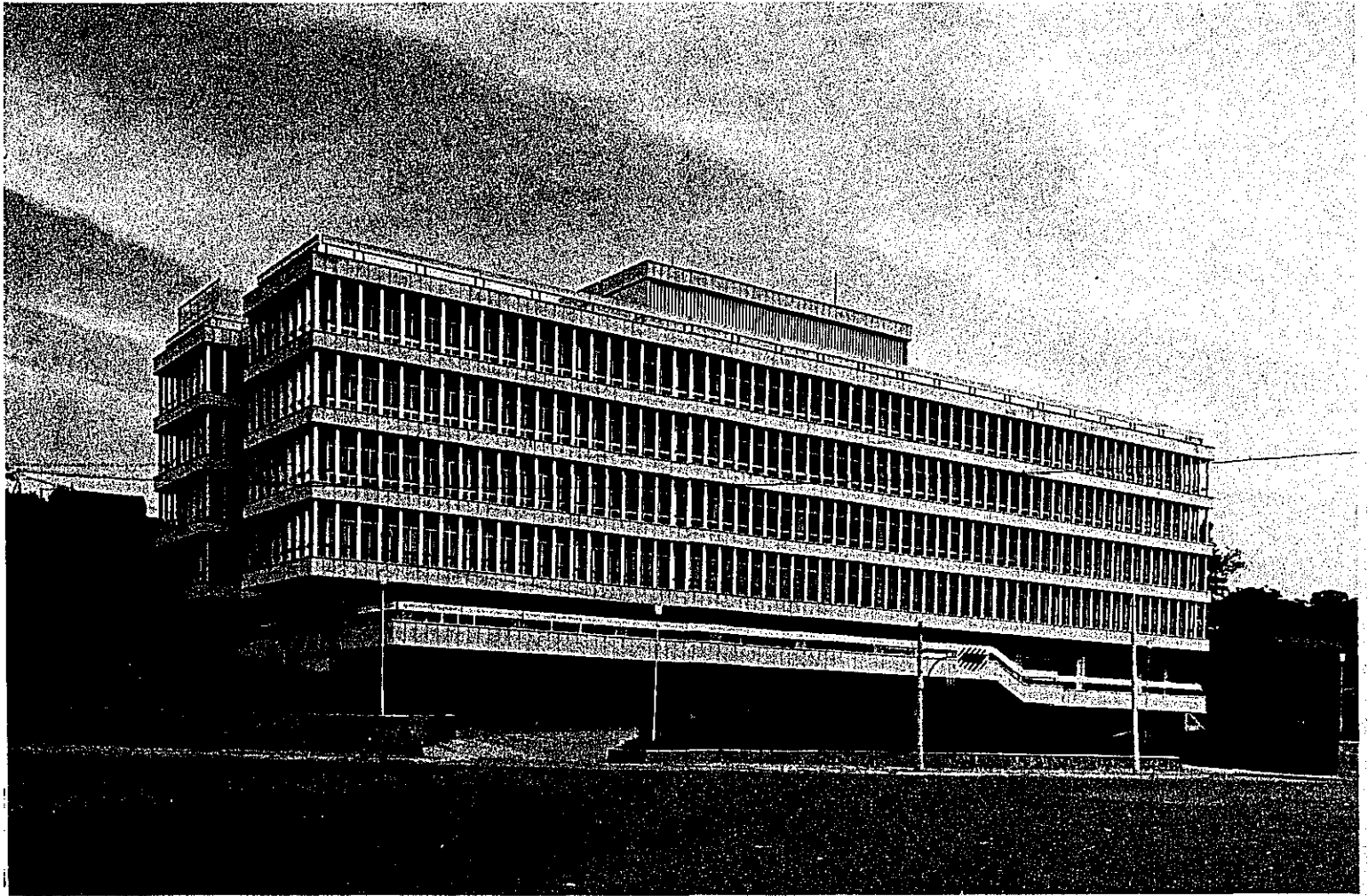
Although Japan's technical cooperation is much smaller in its magnitude than that given by advanced Western countries, it has been expanding rapidly, especially since the establishment of OTCA in 1962, in response to increasing requests from developing countries. The field of technical cooperation has also been widened, covering almost all branches of sciences and technology, e.g., agriculture, fishery, manufacturing industries, construction, communication and medical science. Cooperation is extended not only to developing countries in Asia but also to countries situated in Latin America and Africa.



As the lack of trained personnel in developing countries is one of the basic obstacles to their economic development, greater emphasis has been placed on the training aspect of technical cooperation, and the number of trainees accepted by the Japanese Government since 1954 totalled 6,108 (as of 31 December 1964).

Of this number, 2,306 were wholly financed by the Japanese Government; 2,193, under the US/Japan Joint Training Program and 292 were Indonesian trainees financed by the Reparation Account. The figure also includes 908 trainees financed by their respective governments and 408 United Nations fellowship holders to whom the Japanese Government provided training facilities and instructors at its own expenses. The US/Japan Joint Training Program has been decreasing in recent years and terminated in 1965.

Training under the Indonesian Reparation agreement has also been almost completed. On the other hand, training wholly financed by the Japanese Government has been increasing and about 900 trainees are scheduled to be accepted during the fiscal year of 1965.



O. T. C. A. Headquarters



Rice Cultivation & Its Extension Service Course at the Ibaragi International Agricultural Training Center

Number of Trainees & Experts by Countries

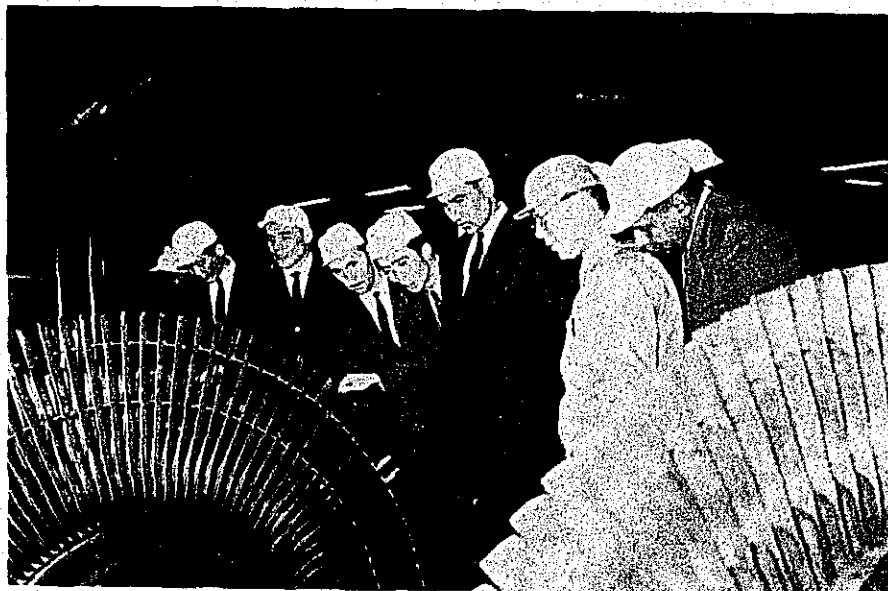
(from April 1954 to December 1964)

	Trainees	Experts		Trainees	Experts		Trainees	Experts		Trainees	Experts
Afghanistan	9	15	Nepal	67	19	Mali	2	0	Cuba	2	0
Bhutan	0	1	Okinawa	20	0	Morocco	2	0	Dominica	1	0
Brunei	1	0	Pakistan	297	152	Nigeria	35	8	Ecuador	9	13
Burma	128	57	Philippines	462	33	Saudi Arabia	11	4	El Salvador	11	8
Cambodia	227	248	Thailand	859	168	Sierra Leone	4	0	Guatemala	5	0
Ceylon	192	109	Vietnam	195	29	Sudan	11	17	Haiti	1	0
China (Taiwan)	950	18	Arab	80	35	Syria	7	6	Honduras	5	0
Hongkong	5	0	Ethiopia	23	1	Tanganyika	4	6	Mexico	22	8
India	579	121	Ghana	31	16	Tunisia	0	1	Nicaragua	1	0
Indonesia	809	61	Iran	132	68	Turkey	47	8	Panama	6	0
Korea	316	0	Iraq	8	7	Argentina	30	14	Paraguay	10	14
Laos	37	30	Israel	7	0	Bolivia	9	17	Peru	22	23
			Kenya	10	16	Brazil	44	19	Venezuela	10	2
Malaysia			Lebanon	8	16	Chile	32	9	Others	51	3
Singapore	78	25	Libya	3	0	Colombia	17	6			
Malaya	126	49	Madagascar	0	7	Costa Rica	4	0			
Sabah	16	0							Total	6,108	1,491
Sarawak	18	4									

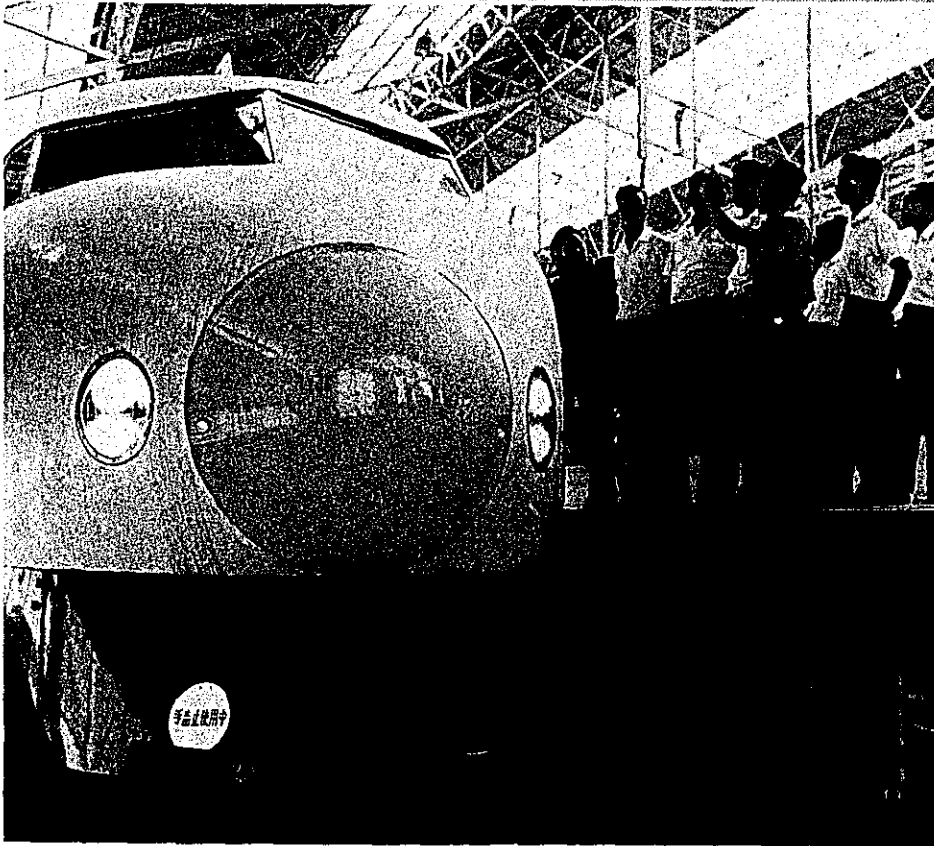
Training is carried out either by groups or individually. For group training, OTCA organized 40 training courses and seminars in 1964-65 on such fields as indicated below. About 50 group courses are scheduled for 1965-66.

Subjects of Group Training Courses and Seminars

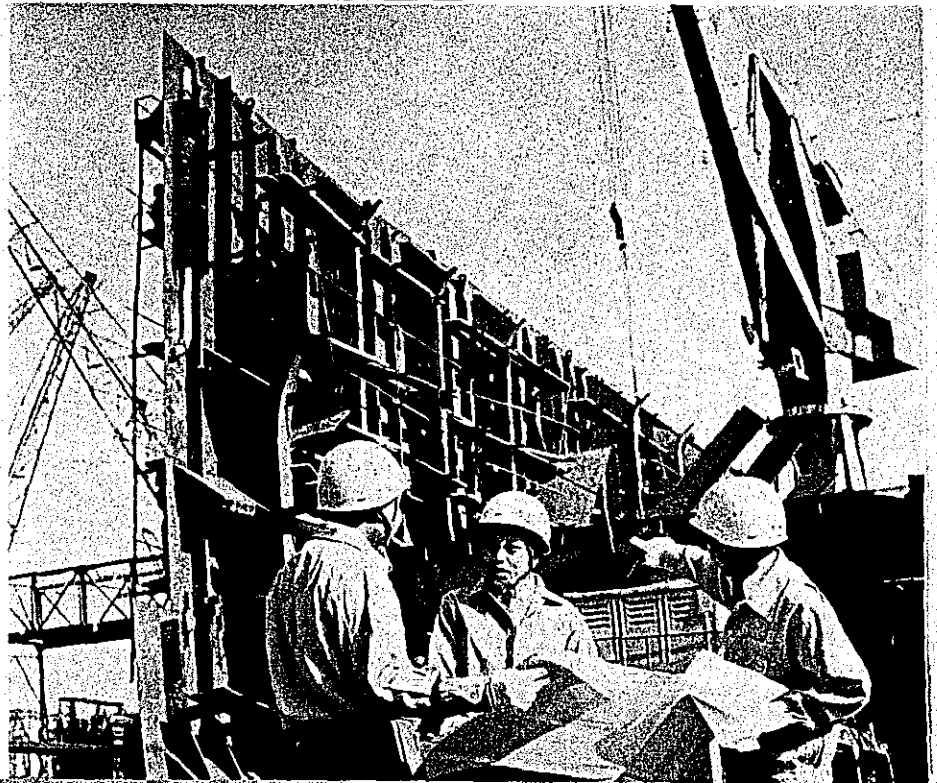
Prevention of Narcotic Offences. Statistics. Economic Planning & Industrialization. Prevention & Treatment of Crime and Delinquency. Tuberculosis Control. Forestry Survey. Forest Products Research. Animal Health. Agricultural Extension Service. Agricultural Cooperative. Fisheries Study. Rice Cultivation & Its Extension Service. Agricultural Machinery Utilization for Rice Cultivation. Coastal Fisheries. Rice Cultivation Research. Farm Machinery & Implements Utilization Research. Automobile Engineering. Diesel Rolling Stock Engineering. Hydro Power Generation. Steam Power Generation. Port & Harbour. Port & Harbour Engineering. Telex Communication Engineering. Short-Wave Radio Engineering. Carrier Telephony Engineering. Educational Broadcasting Program. Micro-Wave Communication Engineering. T.V. Engineering. Telephone Outside Plant Engineering. International Telegraph Service. Vocational Training Instructor. Vocational Training. Supervisory Training. Bridge Engineering. International Training in Seismology & Earthquake Engineering. Construction Planning. City Planning & Housing. Survey & Mapping. Local Administration. Radioisotope.



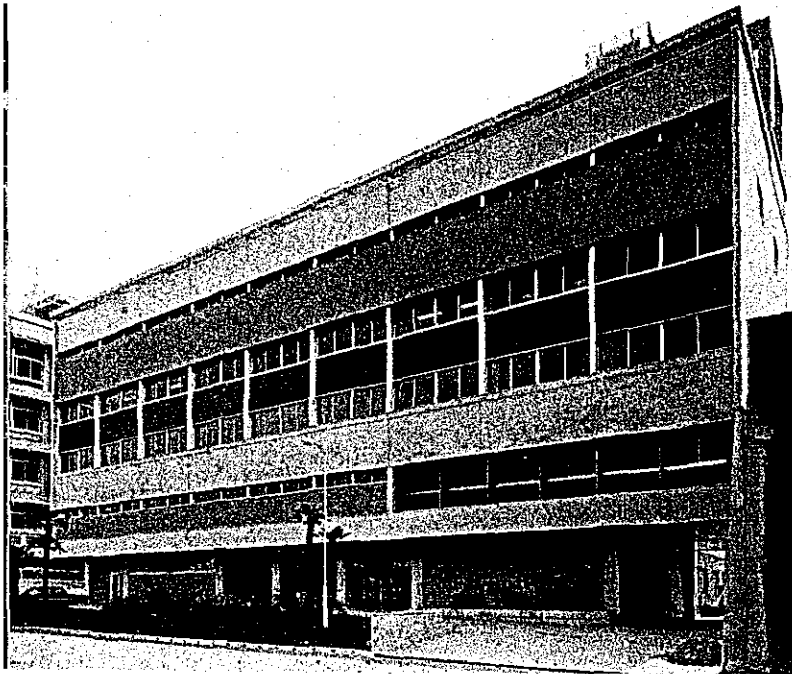
Electric Power Generation Course



Diesel Rolling Stock
Engineering Course



Trainees of Ship Building under Indonesian
Reparation Program

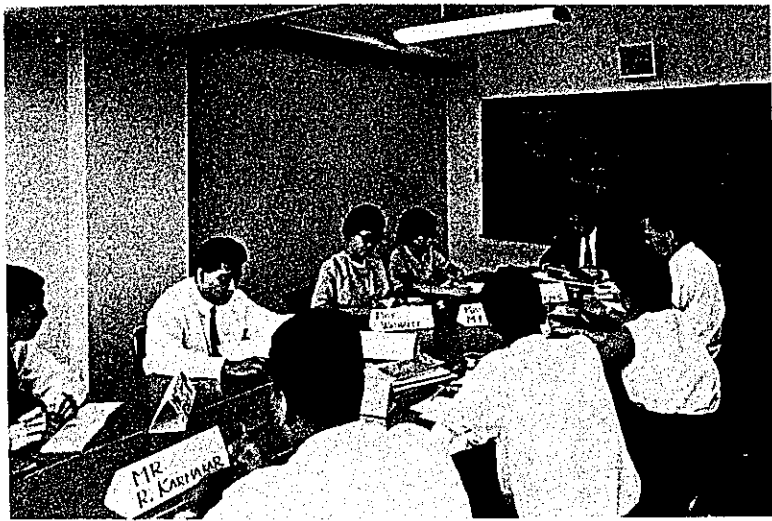


Tokyo International Center (T.I.C.)



Crown Prince and Princess Visited Tokyo International Center at its Opening Ceremony

Those trainees who study in Tokyo or its vicinity stay at the OTCA International Center. Living accommodations are also provided by OTCA for the trainees studying in Nagoya or its vicinity. The OTCA Agricultural Training Center at Uchihara (Ibaragi Prefecture) and the Fisheries Training Center at Misaki have also living accommodations for trainees.



Japanese Language Course at T. I. C.



Practice in Farm House



Coastal Fisheries Course at the Misaki
International Fishery Training Center

Technical training is given not only in Japan but also in the recipient countries by Japanese experts. For this purpose, training centers are established in several developing countries for which Japanese Government provides instructors and equipments. There are 12 (including four demonstration farms in India) centers.

In India, four rice-culture demonstration farms have been established with the donation by Japanese Government of farm equipment worth about \$100,000. Four Japanese experts at each farm are demonstrating improved methods of rice-culture. The yield of Indian rice varieties grown at these farms are more than double the yields of local farmers. In view of the success of this project, four additional farms were established in 1965.

Under the agreement between Thailand and Japan, the Nondaburi (near Bangkok) Institute of Telecommunication was established in 1961 for training Thai technicians. Seven Japanese experts are serving at this Institute and about 500 technicians have so far been trained.

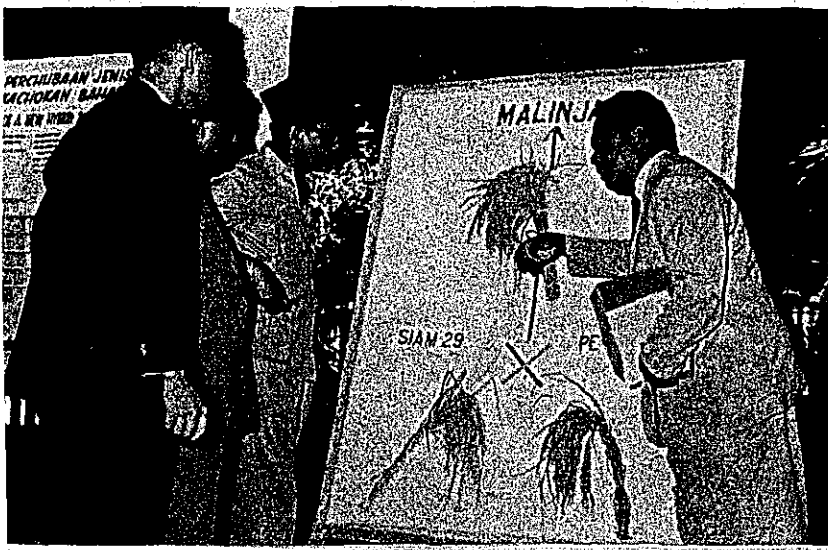
Japan also is assisting Thailand in the establishment of the Virus Research Center in Bangkok by providing equipment and the services of four experts. Since virus diseases such as Dengue Fever, Encephalitis and polio are responsible in a great measure for the high mortality rate in tropical Asia, the Center will benefit not only Thailand but also other neighboring countries.

In addition to the experts serving at the Overseas Training Centers, some 750 experts have been dispatched abroad for various technical cooperation programs: About 40% of these experts are in the field of agriculture and fisheries. Experts on light industry account for about 12% and welfare (including medical services) represents 11%, with telecommunication, mining and construction about 7% respectively. Expert service may range from a short-term assignment in a country to advise on a specific problem or the service may be for several years to conduct research carrying out a training program.



Practical Training at Agricultural Demonstration Farm, Surat, India.

For the last seven years the Japanese Government has been providing a group of agronomists to assist the Malayan Government on rice production improvement. One of the remarkable achievements of these experts is a new variety of rice which has recently been produced. The new variety is the 16th generation from the crossing between the Indica and Japonica varieties, and it possesses a high-yield capacity, shorter maturity and stronger resistance to diseases. The original crossing was done in India and the selection of segregating materials of succeeding generations has been done patiently and carefully by Japanese experts in Malaya. Hence the new variety was named by the Malayan Minister of Agriculture as "Malinja" which stands for Malaya, India and Japan. Similar assistance in rice-culture has also been given since 1957 to Ceylon through provision of rice experts. The steady increase of rice production in Ceylon in recent years owes partly to the efforts of these experts.



At the Field Day held at Bukit Merah Agricultural Experimental Station, Malaysia Director General of Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives is explaining about "MALINJA" to his Minister, Mr. Inche' Mohamed Khir Johari.

Recently a team consisting of four doctors and two nurses traveled throughout the island of Bali, Indonesia, in a mobile unit equipped with X-ray and other medical instruments. During the four months of the team's stay in the island, about 4,000 patients were diagnosed and treated; some 1,400 were X-rayed under mass examination. After the completion of the mission, the mobile unit was donated to the Government of Indonesia. Similar services also were accorded to Thailand, Cambodia and Burma in previous years, and a team will be dispatched to Nepal in 1965.

For the expansion and improvement of telecommunication services in Cambodia, fourteen Japanese experts have been provided since 1960. These experts assisted the Cambodian Government in the establishment of shortwave broadcasting stations, instruction of teleprinting techniques, construction and operation of TV stations and other technical services.

When severe earthquake attacked, in September 1962, the north-western part of Iran, causing damages to 25,000 houses and 13,000 lives, a team of Japanese experts were dispatched upon the urgent request from the Iranian Government to advise on the reconstruction of the damaged areas.

A similar seismic team was also sent to Yugoslavia in June 1963 when a disastrous earthquake ruined the city of Skoplije.

In addition to expert services as described by the above examples, the Japanese Government dispatched in 1964 a small number of junior experts to several developing countries on an experimental basis.

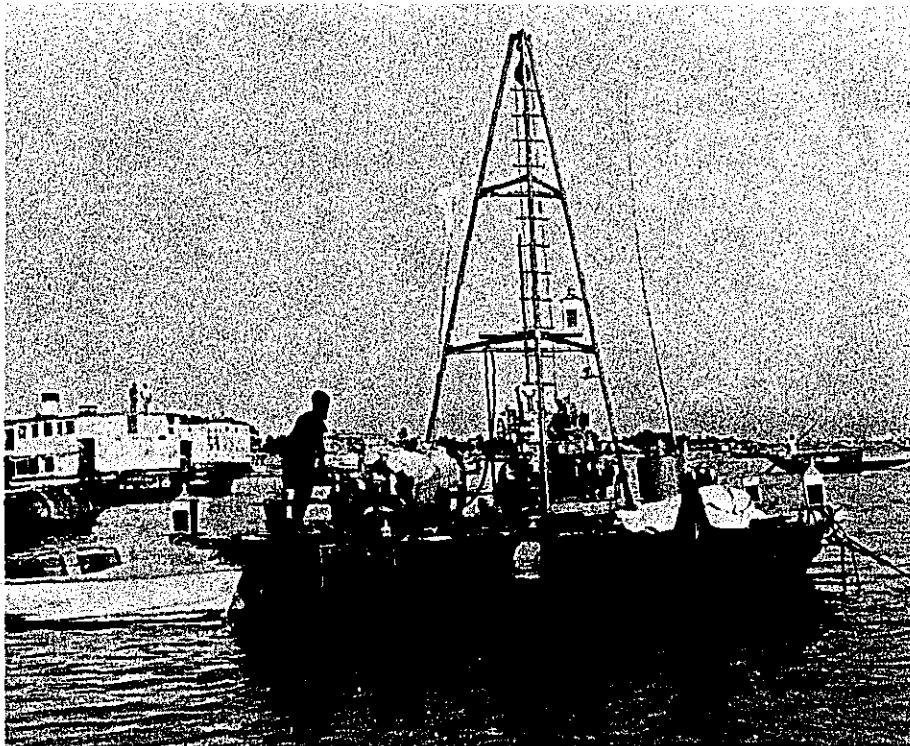
These junior experts were two young veterinarians to Cambodia for the eradication of rinderpest, two laboratory women technicians to the Central Chest Hospital of Thailand; a photographer to Malaysia and five Japanese language teachers of whom two were young women serving in India. In view of the success and good reputation of the youth services, the Government decided to expand this program and plans to send out about 50 young technicians in 1965.



A Junior Expert Teaching Japanese Language at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

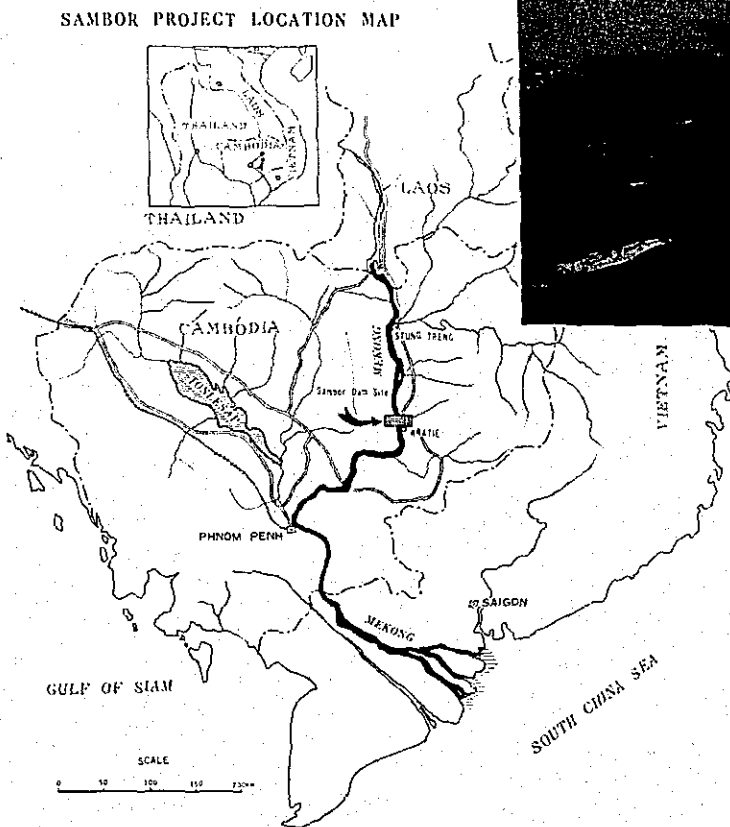
Development surveys or pre-investment surveys are another form of technical cooperation. The purpose of such surveys is to reveal the economic potentialities of mineral deposits, marine resources, land which can be made productive or the feasibilities of hydro-electric generation, road construction and other public projects.

Examples of such surveys are those for forest resources in Pakistan, desert development in Egypt, small and medium industries in Ghana and the iron ore resource survey in Mexico. Each of these teams consisted of 5-7 experts and the duration was 1-3 months.



Soil Survey (Boring Work) for the proposed Construction of the Burhiganga River Bridge, East Pakistan

The largest team consisting of 25 experts was sent to Cambodia for the feasibility survey of the Sambor project on the main stream of the Mekong River. The survey was the continuation of the Japanese contribution to the Mekong Project which has been carried out since 1957 with participation of the four riparian countries (Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam), twelve donor countries, the United Nations and its specialized agencies.



View of Sambor Dam-site, Mekong River

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