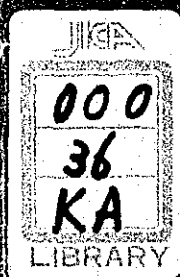
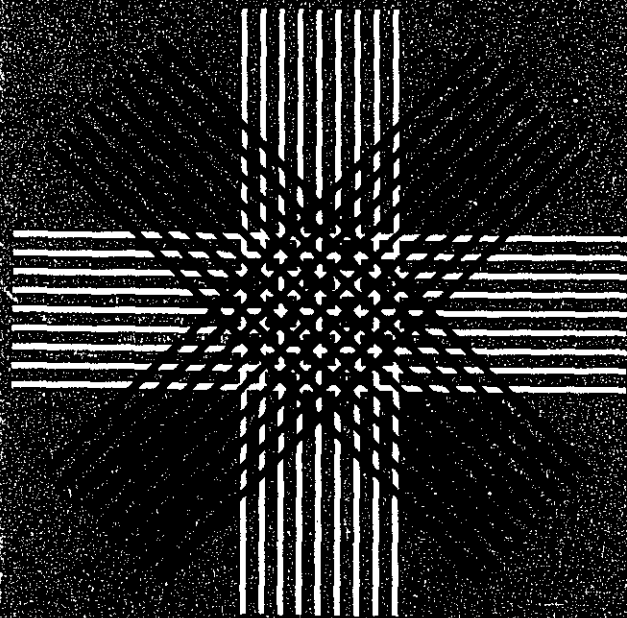
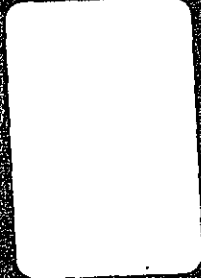


# OVERSEAS TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGENCY



1968

## Preface

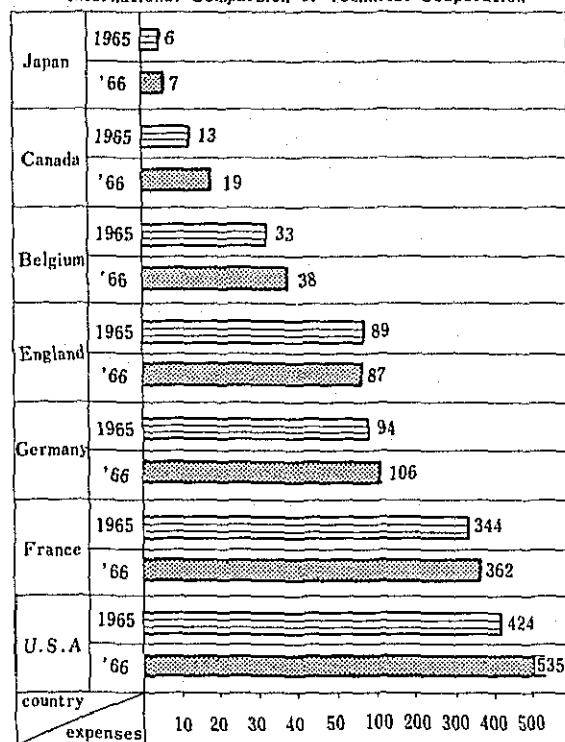
This pamphlet deals with the history and structure of the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA), its objectives, function, activities and facilities.

国際協力事業団	
受入 月日 '84. 5. 23	0/00
登録No. 06968	J'62
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International Comparison of Technical Cooperation



(Million \$)

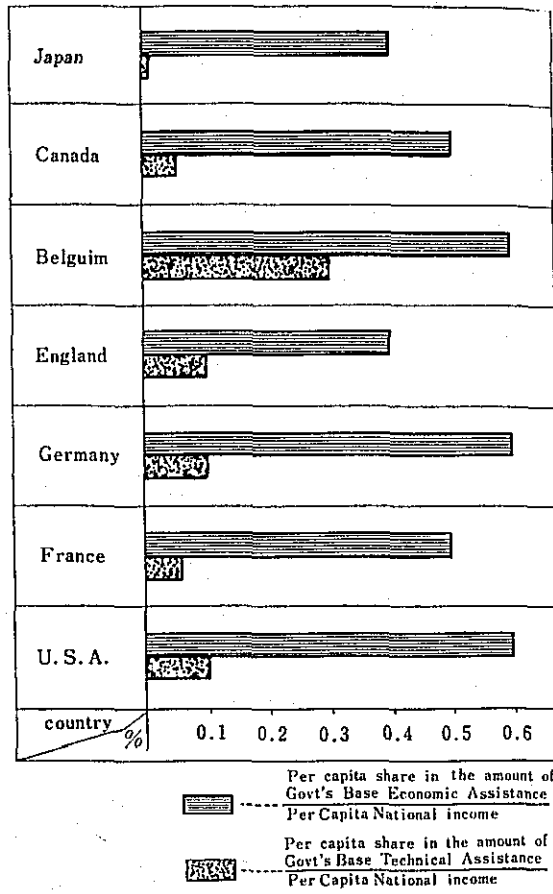
### 1. Japanese Technical Cooperation With Developing Nations

The technical cooperation activities of the Japanese Government started in 1954 on the occasion of its participation in the Technical Cooperation scheme for South and South-East Asia, widely known as "The Colombo Plan". Under this scheme the Japanese Government in 1955 accepted some technical trainees from the region and sent some technical experts to certain countries, both on a rather moderate scale. Ever since, especially since the creation of the OTCA in 1962, the expansion of Japanese Technical Cooperation has been remarkable in scale and scope. At present activities are not only being intensified in the Colombo Plan area, but also extend to other developing regions such as Africa and Latin America.

JICA LIBRARY

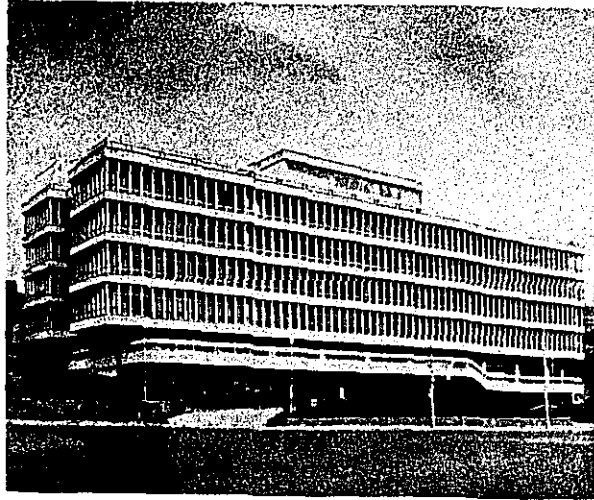


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But it is as yet rather small in magnitude when compared with other aid-giving countries. Internationally, however, since the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was held in 1964, demands for economic cooperation have increased. In particular, the importance of technical cooperation for the purpose of developing human resources has been recognized more and more deeply. In recent years, the establishment of Asia Development Bank, the South-East Asia Development Ministerial Conference and South-East Asia Agricultural Development Conference have shown a new tendency in economic cooperation and regional cooperation in Asia. Japan, situated in Asia, has the responsibility to play an important role in the development of Asian countries.

It is anticipated, therefore, that in the years to come both the scale and scope of Japanese technical cooperation activities will continue to grow.

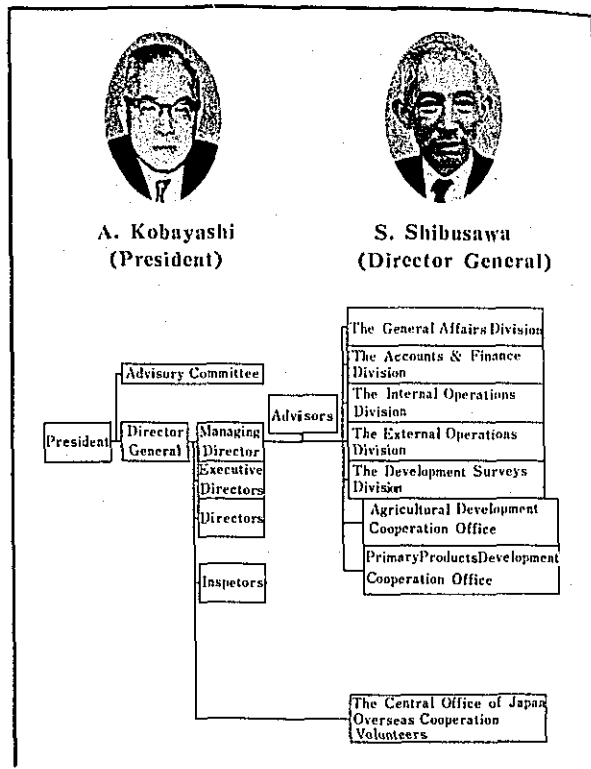


(OTCA Headquarters)

## 2. Promotion, Objectives, and Functions

The Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA) was established under a special law executed in 1962 for the purpose of carrying out Governmental technical cooperation programmes formulated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in collaboration with other competent ministries for developing countries in Asia and other areas. A variety of technical aid projects for these countries have been effectively carried out by the OTCA in cooperation with appropriate technical departments and agencies of the Government together with private corporations and institutions. Thus, the OTCA directly contributes to the development of human resources and local technology vital to the economic progress of the developing nations.

Among its many functions are: receiving foreign technicians, assignment of Japanese experts and cooperation volunteers, establishment of overseas technical cooperation centres and medical facilities, conducting development surveys and providing equipment.



### 3. Organizational Structure

The OTCA under the supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is headed by Mr. Ataru Kobayashi, President, and is managed by Mr. Shin-ichi Shibusawa, Director-General. Moreover, the OTCA has a Management Council upwards of fifteen members to deliberate on important matters regarding the management of the services of the Agency when requested by the President. At present the OTCA's total staff numbers about 330.

The head office, located in Ichigaya, Tokyo, is composed of five divisions, namely those of General Affairs, The Accounts & Finance, Internal Operations, External Operations, Development Surveys, and of three offices, Agricultural Development Cooperation Office, Primary Products Development Cooperation Office and Central Office of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers. In addition to the head office, the OTCA has its own training facilities for foreign participants in Tokyo and other places, and overseas offices in Thailand, India and Cambodia.

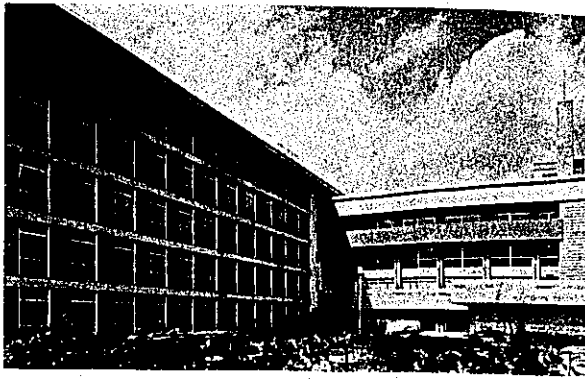
The Development of O.T.C.A's Activities Inform of Budget



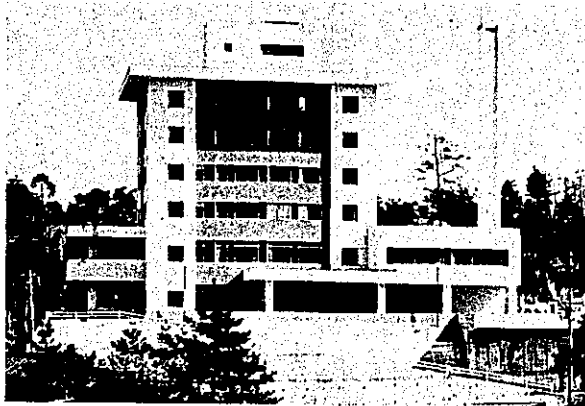
#### 4. Finance

All the capital of the OTCA has been provided by the Government. In its initial year, 1962, \$3.6 million was provided for this purpose. Besides its capital, the funds required for OTCA's activities are drawn every year from the Government's appropriations, mostly those of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The budget thus allocated to OTCA—\$3.6 million in 1962—has increased to ¥18.9 million in 1968.

Though the OTCA's budget is thus financed from the National Treasury, the Agency may receive funds and donations from private sources.



Tokyo International Centre



Osaka International Centre

## 5. Training Facilities for Foreign Participants

As already mentioned, for foreign participants OTCA maintains five International training centres of its own in different parts of the country, including Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Uchihara and Misaki. Each centre is designed and used as a place of training as well as a hostel for those participants who study in its locality.

A: Function B: Facilities

### (1) Tokyo International Centre

- A. This centre provides accommodation and training facilities for those foreign participants who train in and around Tokyo.
- B. Residential rooms: (166-191 persons-), Auditorium: (220 people), Discussion room: (Simultaneous translation system)  
Lecture rooms: (6), Language training laboratory.

### (2) Osaka International Centre

- A. This new centre was opened for the accommodation and training facilities for those participants who train in the field, of electron engineering, ship-building, agricultural machinery in Osaka.

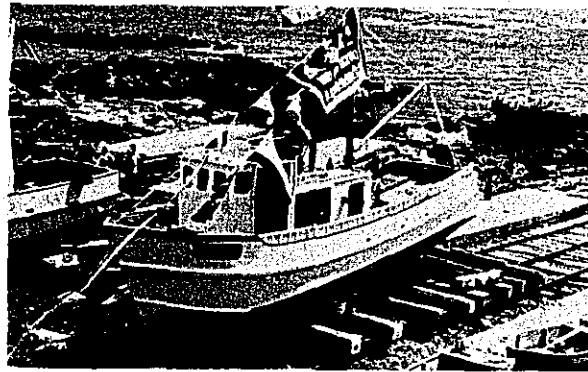




**Nagoya International Training Centre**



**Ibaragi International Agriculture Training Centre**



**Misaki International Fisheries Training Centre  
(Fishing Craft)**

- B. Residential rooms (66), Lecture rooms (4), Language Training Laboratory.
- (3) **Nagoya International Training Centre**
  - A. This centre service as an important base so those participants who train in such technical fields as ceramics, auto-maintenance, poultry and other.
  - B. Residential rooms: (45), Discussion room, Lecture room.
- (4) **Ibaragi International Agriculture Training Centre**
  - A. This centre has been used exclusively for demonstrating rice cultivation and related extension activities and the utilization of agricultural machinery for rice cultivation.
  - B. Residential rooms: (30), Experimental laboratory, Workshop, Lecture rooms: (2), Paddy and dry fields, Agricultural Machinery.
- (5) **Misaki International Fisheries Training Centre**
  - A. This institute specialises in coastal fisheries.
  - B. Residential rooms: (29), Lecture room, Demonstration workshop, Display room, Fishing craft: (2 each 4.9 tons)

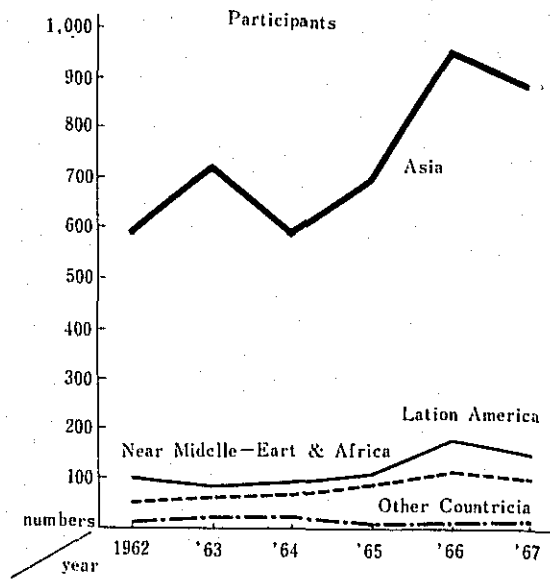
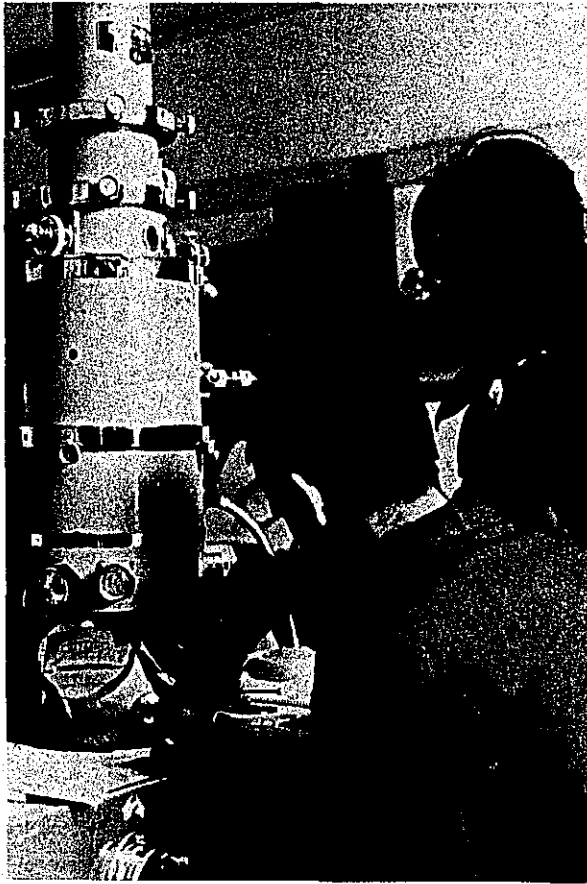


## 6. Activities

### (1) Receiving of Foreign Participants

Technical training in Japan is one of the most effective means for foreign administrators and technicians to acquire specialized knowledge and technical know-how. For this purpose, more than one thousand experts or trainees come to Japan every year from developing countries. The number of such experts and trainees received by the OTCA up to the end of March, 1968, is about 9500. The training covers almost all technical fields ranging from rice culture to the utilisation of nuclear energy. During the period of their stay in Japan, these visitors receive technical training, attend seminars and lectures or make observation tours, according to their specialisation.

These activities are conducted by the OTCA at its own training facilities and at governmental research institutes or private training institutions.

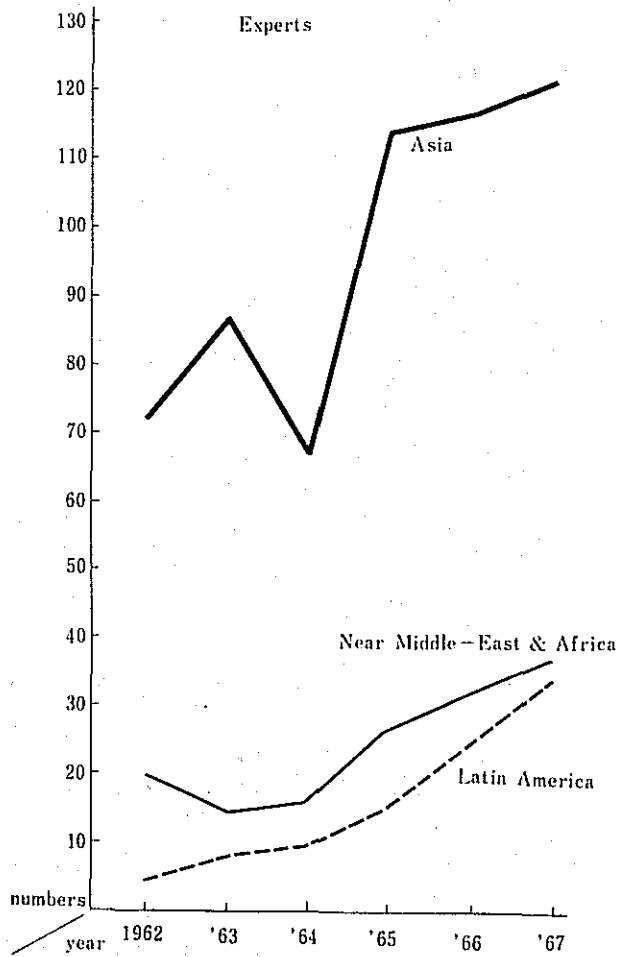
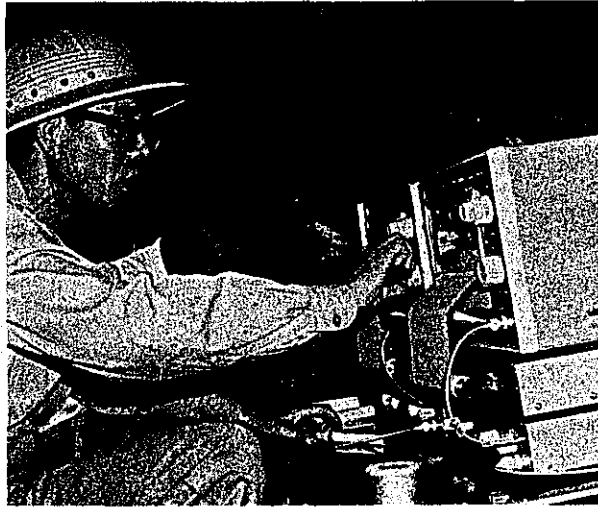


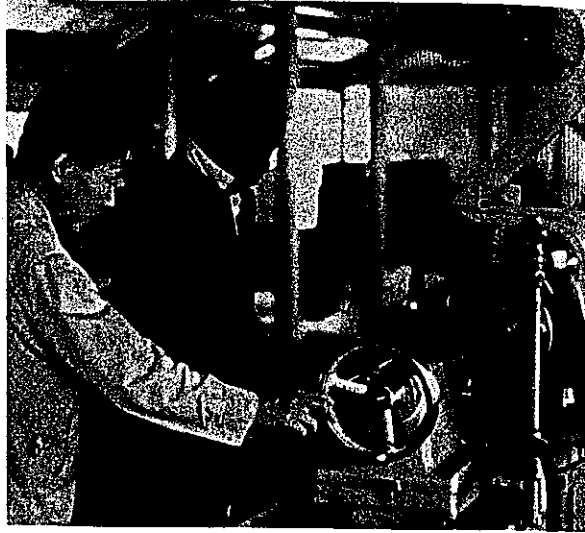


## **(2) Assignment of Japanese Experts**

The developing countries often require Japan to assign experts or technicians to carry out research work, engage in technical training or render advisory services for their government departments, schools or technical institutions.

For this purpose, about 200 Japanese experts and technicians recruited from governmental or non-governmental sources are sent overseas every year by the OTCA. Especially in 1966 Japanese Government commenced science education cooperation activities. Under the newly added "Science-Education Cooperation" programme, OTCA provides a developing nation with some science equipment. So far, nine nations in Asia and Africa been subject to the Programme, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Burma, Philippines, Pakistan, Iran and Kenya. Up to the end of December, 1968, the experts thus made available number nearly 1400.





### (3) Overseas Technical Cooperation Centres

In some instances, the establishment of technical cooperation centres in developing countries is the most appropriate form of technical assistance. Japan, for her part, provides necessary equipment and experts, while the recipient governments furnish sites, buildings and other locally available items.

In 22 of such centres scattered over Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America the Japanese experts are engaged in teaching, research work, technical demonstration and consulting services. This type of cooperation is effective in disseminating technical and managerial know-how to relatively large numbers of trainees, with subsequent demonstration effects.



#### Overseas Technical Cooperation Centres

Cambodia	The Agricultural Technical Centre of Friendship Between Japan & Cambodia The Livestock Breeding Centre of Friendship Between Japan & Cambodia The Medical Centre of Friendship Between Japan & Cambodia
India	Agricultural Demonstration Farm Marin Products Processing Training Centre
Thairland	Virus Research Institute The Nondhaburi Instute of Telecommu- cation Technical Training Center for Road Con- struction
Pakistan	Farm Mechanization Training Institute Telecommunication Research Centre
Ceylon	Fisheries Training Centre
Shingapore	Prototype Production Training Centre
Philippines	Technical & Development Centre for Cot- tage & Small Scale Industries
Korea	Institute of Technology
Afghanistan	Training Centre for Small Scale Industries
Iran	Training Centre for Small Scale Industries
Kenya	Training & Research Centre for Small Scal Industries
Ghana	Textile Training Centre
Uganda	Vocational Training Institute
Brazil	Technical Training Centre for Textile In- dustries
Mexico	Escuela De Capacitacion en Communicat Electricas



#### (4) Development Surveys

One of the OTCA's important function is to carry out surveys for the developing countries on development projects in the public sectors. Survey activities can cover, as may be requested, development potentialities of natural resources, the drawing up of preliminary or detailed designs for construction works, and the evaluation of the economic effects of various development projects.

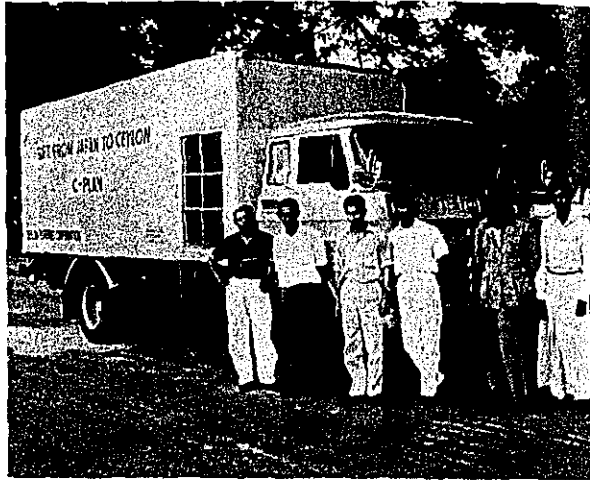
A survey of this nature may cover regional development projects covering several countries. A most typical example of this is the Mekong Basin investigation. So far, some 100 of such surveys have been conducted by the OTCA with the participation of Japanese experts drawn from governmental departments or consulting firms.





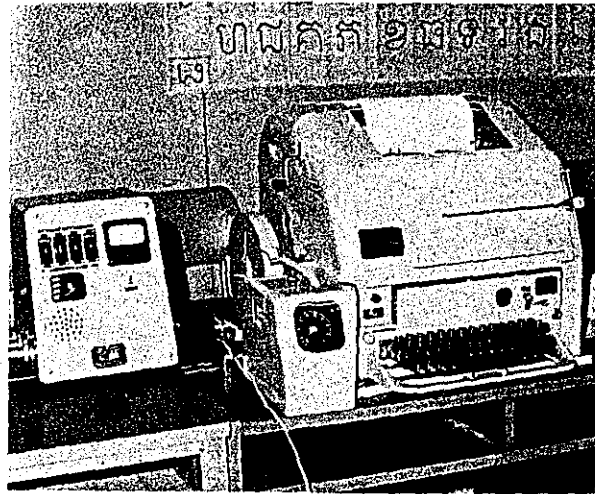
### Survey Teams and Missions

Country	Name of Project
Cambodia	Survey for Coastal Fishery Survey for Development of the Area around lake lower Mekong Basin.
India	Survey for Iron Ore Experts Via East Coast
Indonesia	Preliminary Survey for Modernization of Bitung Harbour and Repairment of the roads in Sulawesi
Malasia	Survey for Water Works of Dungun and Kemaman Districts Survey for Tropospheric Scatter Communication Link between Johore Bahru and Kuching
Pakistan	Survey for Television Network Project Survey for Karnaphuli Hydro-Power Project Survey for Development of Small Scale Industry
Philippines	Survey for Rice Production Demonstration Centre Project
Thailand	Survey for Harbour Construction Project at Songkla Survey for Bangkok-Thonburi Bridge Construction Project Survey for Nam Sai Yai Hydro-Power Project
Thailand, Laos	Survey for Nongkhai-Vientiane Bridge Construction Project
Laos	Survey for Mineral Resources
China (Taiwan)	Survey for River Training in Western Part of Taiwan Survey for Liwu Chi Hydro-Electric Development Project.
Vietnam, Laos Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines	Survey for Telecommunication for Southeast Asia
Iran, Tanzania, Kenya	Survey for Small Scale Industry
Congo	Survey for Transportation System
Paraguay	Survey for Agricultural Electrification Project
Venezuela	Survey for Mineral Resources



#### (5) Supplying of Equipment and Materials

This programme aims at the supplying of equipment and materials for the benefit of those developing countries which are in possession of technical knowledge but are unable to make use of it due to the lack of necessary equipment and materials. This type of assistance is also effectively combined with the dispatch of Japanese experts and cooperation volunteers and with the activities at home of ex-participants in training in Japan.



Equipment Supply

Country	Item for Machinery	Quantity
Bhutan	Agricultural Machinery	1
Burma	Simultaneous Interpretation System	"
Nepal	Power Tiller and Agricultural Machineries	"
Pakistan	Agricultural Machinery	"
Singapore	Equipment for Radio and Television Servicing Section	"
Thailand	Language Laboratory System	"
Iraq	Equipment for Fisheries Research	"
Kenya	Shrimp Traw Net and Marine Diesel Engine	"
Syria	Equipment for Veterinary Research	"
Bolivia	Irrigation Pump	2
El Salvador	Equipment for Machinery and Automobile Servicing Section	"



#### (6) Medical Cooperation

In 1966, The Government of Japan integrated its various medical cooperation activities (which OTCA has been carrying out in this particular field as one of many technical fields) into one, self-contained programme with a special budget.

This new scheme was created within OTCA with a view to helping newly developing nations improve their people, independently of the other previous activities.

These Medical Cooperation activities include fellowship training in Japan, assignment of Japanese medical experts overseas, equipment supply, and the setting-up of overseas medical institutes and hospitals.

Under the new programme several projects have already been completed, including the construction of a hospital in Viet-Nam with a team of Japanese medical personnel, the provision of a powerful electron microscope and other equipment for the Thai Virus Centre and a travelling-medical team to the north-east provinces of Thailand.



Japanese Experts, Survey Teams and Equipment Supply Under the Medical Cooperation Programme

Country	Survey	Experts	Project of Equipment supply
Burma	3	2	Burma Medical Research Institute
Cambodia	1	18	Centre de Santé, a Mongkolborey
India		1	Silver Jubilee T. E. Hospital India Leprosy Center
Indonesia	4		Indonesian Heart Institute University of Indonesia Padjadjaran University, Oral Surgery
Malaysia		9	Japanese Medical Team General Hospitals in Malaysia
Philippines	7	5	Poliomyelitis Eradication Cholera Er-Tor Research Cholera Eradication
Thailand	3	29	Faculty of Tropical Medicine, University of Medical Sciences, Bangkok Central Chest Hospital Somdet Chaopraya Hospital Chulalongkorn Hospital, National Cancer Institute Pharmacegnoay Virus Research Institute
Viet-Nam	2	8	Cho-Ray Hospital Saigon Hospital Ministry of Health
Afghanistan		3	Wazir Akber Khan Hospital Avecina Thoracic Surgery Clinic
Ethiopia		1	Imperial Central Laboratory and Research Institute
Iran	4	1	Teheran University Polievirus Vaccine
Kenya		5	National General Hospital
Nigeria		1	College of Medicine, University of
Blazil r		5	National University of Pernambuco Medical School

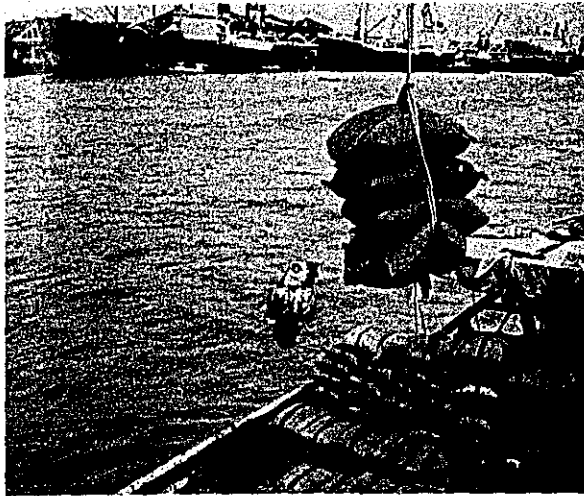


### (7) Agricultural Development Cooperation

Agricultural development is designed to help a developing nation increase her agricultural production (which usually is the major source of national product), and thereby improve the farmer's income.

In more concrete terms, this type of technical cooperation is concentrated on and comprehensive long-term "model project" which is carefully planned and then implemented in a certain locality, where efforts are made to improve both the land itself and the agricultural management of the land.

Several projects have been realized under this new programme, including one project which aims at increasing food production in west Java in Indonesia, one to carry out or survey for agricultural development in the lower Prai basin in Malaysia, one to investigate a proposed plan to raise rice production in the Philippines, and one to undertake a pre-implementation survey for a proposed plan to increase maize production in Cambodia.



#### **(8) Primary Products Development Cooperation**

In 1967 this new programme was designed to help interested developing nations improve the variety and quality of their primary produce and cut production costs.

The programme as implemented also takes the form of a long-range project of a multi-purpose character: the setting up cooperation bases in the countries concerned. Japan then provides the long-term project with a group of base personnel, consisting of experts in such different fields as agronomy, agricultural management, and marketing, together with necessary equipment, such as agricultural machinery, fertilizers and other materials for demonstration purposes.

While still in its infant stage Primary Products Development Cooperation projects have already been implemented in Indonesia, Cambodia, Thailand and Tanzania, for the purpose of developing such crops as maize, sorghum and oil-plants. Preliminary survey teams have been despatched to each these countries.



#### **(9) Japan Oversease Cooperation Volunteers**

This newly-constructed building consists of the main is a national programme aiming at contributing to the nation-building of the developing countries by *sending to these countries* young Japanese people equipped with the required technical knowledge and skills, sound in mind and healthy in body, to share the life and work of the people of the countries concerned.

As of March, 1968, 331 volunteers have been *dispatched and are engaged in fields such as agriculture, fisheries, ceramics, electric engineering, nursing and Japanese language teaching in Cambodia, India, Kenya, Laos, Malaysia and the Philippines. In the coming years the dispatch of such volunteers will expand along with increasing requests from the developing countries.*

To carry out successfully these activities, Resident Representative Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers have been assigned to the Philippines, Malaysia, Laos and Tanzania. In March, 1968, The Japan Overseas

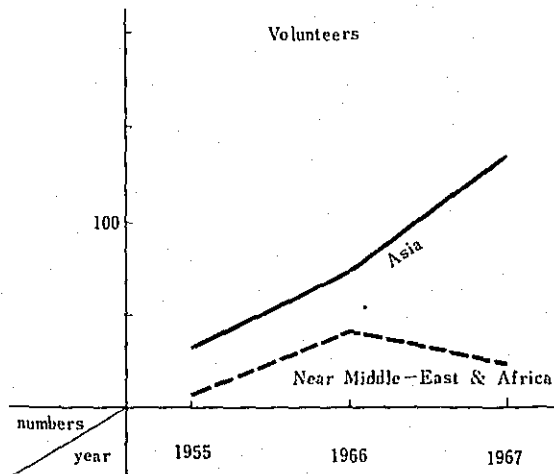




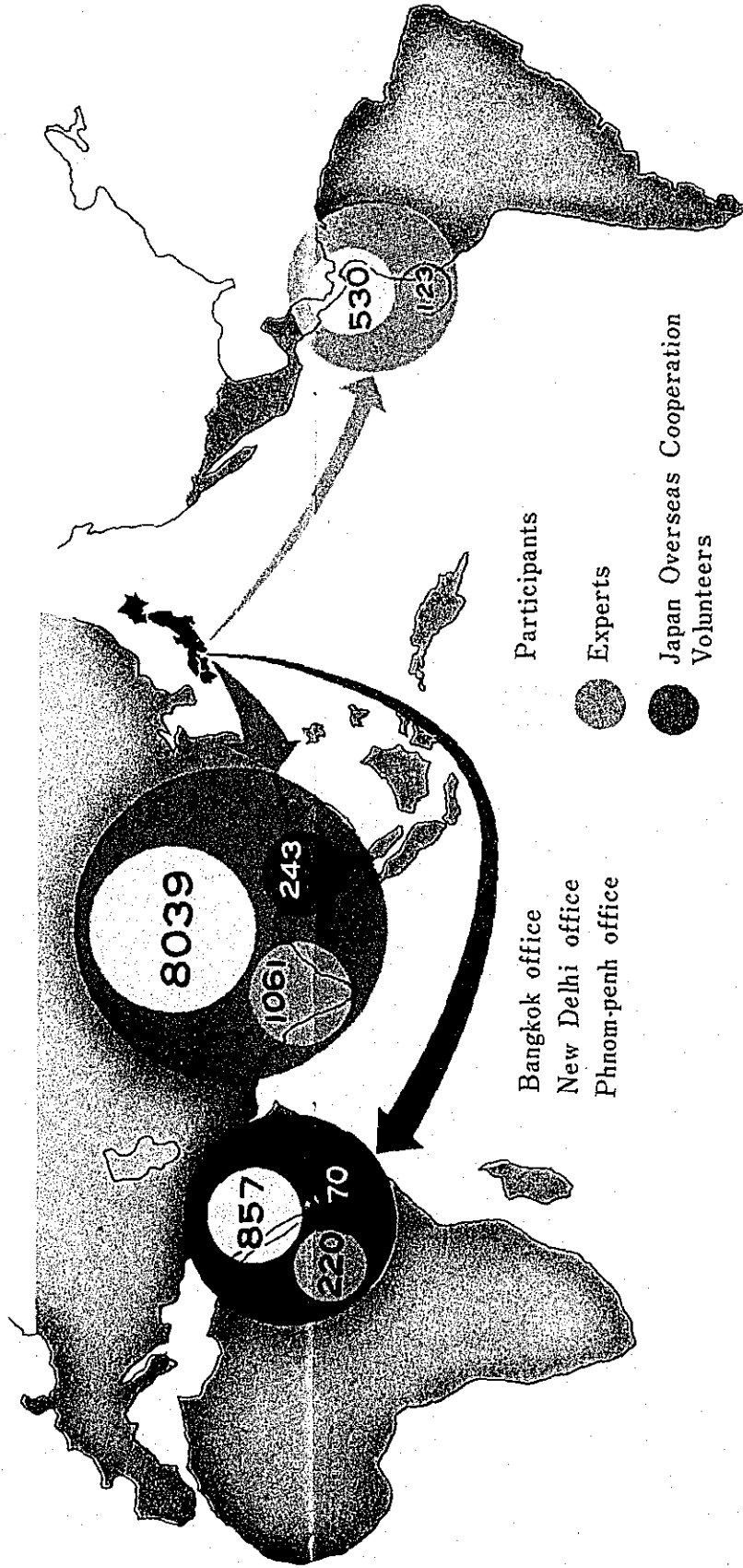
### The Japan Overseases Cooperation Volunteers Building

Cooperation Volunteers Building was opened in Tokyo. This newly-constructed building consists of the main building, that is, the General Office of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, and its training facilities, and an annex, that is, the dormitory for the volunteers during their pre-service training.

Facilities: Dormitory: accommodation for 150 trainees,  
Lecture room, Library,  
Language Training Laboratory,



# The Scope of Japan's Technical Cooperation



(The figures are as of Mar. 31, 1968)

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