

**REPORT
ON
TECHNICAL COOPERATION SEMINAR**

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**Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency
Tokyo, Japan**

国際協力事業団

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P R E F A C E

The Seminar on Japan's Technical Cooperation was held, under the co-sponsorship of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA) of Japan, at Tokyo International Centre of OTCA for two weeks from 19th to 31st May, 1969.

OTCA has organized three seminars of similar type in the past. However, the seminars previously held were primarily intended to introduce to the participants the actual situation of Japanese technical cooperation carried out by OTCA.

However, along with the expansion of scope and scale of Japan's technical cooperation, it had been felt necessary to conduct a systematic appraisal of our technical cooperation in order to lead it in a right direction.

In view of the above circumstances, the Japanese Government conducted the first systematic survey on overall evaluation of Japan's technical assistance in 1967.

As the second step in the same direction, the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency, fully supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, planned to organize the present Seminar and the announcement of the Seminar was made by the Japanese Delegation at the Technical Cooperation Committee of the 19th Annual Meeting of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee held in Seoul in October, 1968.

In December last year, the Japanese Government extended her invitation to the Seminar to 13 countries in South and South-East Asia as well as to the Colombo Plan Bureau.

A guide-line of the country report to be prepared by

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seminar participants was also forwarded to the governments concerned to ask each participant to present a report on their appraisal on Japan's technical cooperation at the Seminar.

Thus, the Seminar was held with the attendance of 13 overseas participants from 12 Asian countries and the Adviser on Intra-Regional Training from the Colombo Plan Bureau. The countries which sent participants to the Seminar were; Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, India, Indonesia, Korea, Laos, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Each participant prepared a substantial report on the performance of Japan's technical cooperation and we are grateful for their work.

Malaysia was not able to send her participant to the Seminar due to her political disturbance. However, the Government of Malaysia has sent us a country report on Japan's technical cooperation which we included in this report as a reference.

In the course of two weeks Seminar in Tokyo, Mr. Motonaga Ohto, Executive Director of OTCA, served as Chairman. The session on Small-scale industries held on 27th of May was chaired by Mr. Seifu Aburatani, Managing Director of OTCA.

Besides the general meeting, individual meetings between the participant from each country and Japanese officials concerned were made. Two meetings with the representatives of Japanese ministries and agencies related to technical cooperation were also made under the chairmanship of Mr. Kensuke Yanagiya, Head of Technical Cooperation Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

We believe that frank exchanges of views and ideas made in the Seminar on how to improve and promote Japanese technical assistance were very informative and helpful for both recipient as well as Japanese side.

The arrangement and preparation of the Seminar was made by

the staff of Planning Section, General Affairs Division and the 1st Training Section, Internal Operations Division of OTCA.

The present report has been prepared by Mr. M. Nakamura of Planning Section.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to all those who dedicated their efforts to the achievements and success of the Seminar.

July, 1969

Takeo Iguchi
Chief,
Planning Section,
General Affairs Division,
Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency
(Secretary General,
Secretariat for Technical Cooperation
Seminar for 1969)

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I P R O G R A M M E

Monday 19th May

Morning

9:30 to 12:00a.m. Registration & Orientation

Afternoon

2:00 to 4:00p.m. OPENING SESSION

-Welcome Address

by Mr. Shinichi Shibusawa Director-General
Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency
(Hereinafter referred to as OTCA)

-Japan's Economic Cooperation

by Mr. Masao Sawaki Minister
Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs

-OTCA's Organization and Activities

by Mr. Hideho Tanaka, Chief,
General Affairs Division, OTCA

4:30 to 6:00p.m. Individual Meeting with the delegate from
Thailand

6:30p.m. Reception given by Mr. Shinichi Shibusawa,
Director-General, OTCA at KAYUKAIKAN

Tuesday 20th May

Morning

9:30 to 11:00a.m. Problems and evaluation of Japanese technical
cooperation

by Mr. Seifu Aburatani Managing Director, OTCA

11:00 to 12:30p.m. Evaluation of OTCA's training
by Mr. Hisayasu Hori Chief,
Internal Operations Division, OTCA

Afternoon

2:30 to 4:00p.m. Individual Meeting with the delegate from
Singapore

4:30 to 6:00p.m. Individual Meeting with the delegate from
Pakistan

Wednesday 21st May

Morning

9:30 to 12:00a.m. Country Report
by Participants from Burma, Cambodia and
Ceylon

Afternoon

1:30 to 4:00p.m. Country Report
by Participants from China, India and Korea

4:30 to 6:00p.m. Individual Meeting with the delegate from
Indonesia

Thursday 22nd May

Morning

9:30 to 12:00a.m. Country Report
by Participants from Laos, Pakistan, and
Philippines

Afternoon

1:30 to 4:00p.m. Country Report
by Participants from Singapore, Thailand,
and Indonesia

4:30 to 6:00p.m. Individual Meeting with the delegate from
India

Friday 23rd May

Morning

9:30 to 12:00a.m. Training Programme

Afternoon

4:30 to 4:00p.m. Expert dispatch programme

4:30 to 6:00p.m. Individual Meeting with the delegate from
Philippines

7:00p.m. Dinner at Chinzan-so by
Mr. Tsuneaki Ueda, Director-General of
Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs

Saturday 24th May

Morning

9:30 to 12:30p.m. Meeting with the officials from Japanese

Ministries and Agencies related to
Technical Cooperation

Chairman: Mr. Kensuke Yanagiya
Deputy Director
Economic Cooperation Bureau
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Attendants:
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of International Trade
& Industry
Ministry of Health & Welfare
Ministry of Labour
Ministry of Home Affairs
Local Autonomy College
Ministry of Justice
National Police Agency
Agency for Cultural Affairs
Ministry of Education
Prime Minister's Office
Administrating Management Agency
OTCA

Sunday 25th May

Observation tour to Ibaraki International
Agricultural Training Center of OTCA

Monday 26th May

Morning

9:30 to 12:00a.m. Overseas Technical Cooperation Centers

Afternoon

1:30 to 4:00p.m. Development Survey

4:30 to 6:00p.m. Individual Meeting with the delegate
from Laos

Tuesday 27th May

Morning

9:30 to 12:00a.m. Agriculture

Afternoon

1:30 to 4:00p.m. Small-scale industries
4:30 to 6:00p.m. Individual Meeting with the delegate
from Cambodia

Wednesday 28th May

Morning

9:30 to 12:00a.m. Medical Services

Afternoon

2:00 to 4:00p.m. Individual Meeting with the delegate
from China

Thursday 29th May

Morning

9:30 to 12:00a.m. Intra-Regional Training, Mr. Irshad H.
Khan, Adviser on Intra-Regional Training,
Colombo Plan Bureau.
Regional Cooperation, Mr. Kensuke Yanagiya,
Head, Technical Cooperation Division,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Afternoon

4:30 to 6:00p.m. Individual Meeting with the delegate
from Korea

Friday 30th May

Morning

9:30 to 12:00a.m. Summary Meeting
Chairman: Mr. Motonaga Ohto
Executive Director, OTCA

Afternoon

2:30 to 4:00p.m. Individual Meeting with the delegate
from Burma

4:30 to 6:00p.m. Individual Meeting with the delegate
from Ceylon

6:30p.m. Buffet at Sanno-hanten by Mr. Shinichi
Shibusawa Director-General, OTCA

Saturday 31st May

Morning

9:30 to 12:30p.m.

Meeting with the officials from Japanese Ministries and Agencies related to Technical Cooperation

Chairman: Mr. Kensuke Yanagiya
Deputy Director, Economic Co-operation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Attendants: Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry

Ministry of Construction

Ministry of Transportation

Ministry of Posts & Telecommunications

Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Public Corporation

Science & Technology Agency

National Personnel Authority

Economic Planning Agency

OTCA

II GUIDE-LINE FOR COUNTRY REPORT

I. General

- (1) Problems encountered by recipient countries in co-ordinating their domestic system with the Japanese system of aid for improving the effectiveness of Japanese Technical Cooperation - Domestic development plans, administration, planning mechanism, budgetary system, local fund and organization, social, political and cultural factors etc.
- (2) Quantity and quality of technical cooperation provided by Japan
 - Which is more important?
- (3) Evaluation on relative usefulness of Japanese technical assistance as between training, assignment of expert, donation of equipment and pre-investment survey
 - What kind of assistance was most successful?
- (4) Priority of types of technical assistance
 - (a) Ad hoc advisory work
 - (b) Broadly based programme of support for education and public services
 - (c) Integrated technical assistance projects, such as in support of an institution
 - d) Technical assistance providing direct support

for major capital projects

- (5) Appraisal on the administration of technical cooperation by Japan, in particular on the role of Japanese Embassy and the organization and staff of the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency
- (6) Choice of fields of Japanese technical cooperation
 - Should we concentrate our technical cooperation upon high priority projects in recipient countries?
 - Should we concentrate on structural problems impeding economic development?
- (7) Suggestions for better combination of various type of technical cooperation
- (8) Should Japan offer more central policy guidance?
If so, in which field?
- (9) Appraisal and suggestions on Japanese assistance regarding manpower development plan
- (10) Has Japanese technical assistance sufficiently taken into account different stages of economic development of recipient countries?
 - e.g. assistance to industries and transports
- (11) Appraisal and suggestions on Japanese assistance regarding development of local training institutes
- (12) Successful cases of technical cooperation by other

countries and international organizations which could serve as useful examples for Japan

- (13) Evaluation of effectiveness of technical cooperation undertaken by the recipient country including some comments as to the following points, if possible:
 - (a) Results of appraisal on technical cooperation programmes
 - (b) Evaluation machinery
 - (c) Evaluation method
 - (d) Criteria for judging impacts of technical cooperation

II. Trainees

- (1) Appraisal on Japanese training programmes

- 1) General

- (a) Describe successful cases where immediate objectives of training were achieved.
 - (b) Explain how the achievement contributed to social and economic development.
 - (c) Comparison with training programmes offered by other countries and international organizations

- 2) Specific

Comments on group training courses and individual training courses offered by Japan

- e.g. method and number of offer, period of training, method and level of instruction, instructor, language, facilities including training equipments and books, budget and administrative matters,

daily life in Japan.

- (2) Method and criteria of screening and selecting trainees
- (3) Financial disbursement by a recipient government for trainees
- (4) How and to what extent are ex-trainees returned from Japan utilized on their return?
How do they compare with ex-trainees from other countries?
- (5) Sectors where training in Japan have been most effective
- (6) Priority sectors where training is most needed
- (7) Suggestions on follow-up measures for ex-trainees
- (8) Suggestions on method and criteria of evaluating fellowship training in Japan
- (9) Statistics of trainees sent abroad under the aid from other countries and international organizations in calendar year of 1968 (Field of assistance should be indicated in accordance with the Colombo Plan classification and each donor should be separately indicated.)

III Experts

- (1) Need for Japanese experts:
 - (a) Priority sectors where Japanese experts are most needed
 - (b) Types (consultants, advisers, teachers, teacher trainers, associate experts, operational personnel) and skills (managerial, administrative, technical, technological, vocational) of Japanese experts most needed
 - (c) Process of selecting and determining the need for Japanese experts

(2) Appraisal on Japanese experts

1) General

- (a) Describe successful cases where immediate objectives of employing Japanese experts were achieved,
- (b) Explain how the achievement contributed to social and economic development
- (c) Comparison with experts from other countries and international organizations

2) Specific

- (a) Length of stay
 - Was it sufficient?
- (b) Ability
 - e.g. level of technique, language
- (c) Attitude
 - e.g. amicability, sense of responsibility
- (d) Successful and unsuccessful cases of adaptation to the local conditions
 - Could it be improved by more adequate preliminary orientation in Japan or in recipient country?
- (e) Training of local counterparts and local trainees
 - Describe successful cases of producing local successors to carry on the experts work
- (f) Request for follow-up measures after the departure of experts

- (3) Problems of provision by the recipient country of local facilities, of counterpart fund and counterpart personnel for Japanese experts
- If there are some difficulties in providing such

facilities, explain them specifically.

- (4) Comments on equipments and materials accompanying Japanese experts
- (5) Suggestions on method and criteria of evaluating experts assistance by Japan
- (6) Statistics of experts received from other countries and international organizations in calendar year 1968 (Field of assistance should be indicated in accordance with Colombo Plan classification and each donor should be separately indicated.)

IV. Volunteers (Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers)

(1) Need for Japanese volunteers

- (a) Priority sectors where Japanese volunteers are most needed

- Is rapid increase in demand for Japanese volunteers foreseen?

(b) Qualifications necessary for volunteers

(c) Process of selecting and determining the need

- Explain the background for requesting the dispatch of volunteers.

(2) Appraisal on Japanese volunteers

1) General

- (a) Describe successful cases where immediate objectives of employing Japanese volunteers were achieved.

- (b) Explain how the achievement contributed to social and economic development

- (c) Comparison with volunteers from other countries

2) Specific

- (a) Length of stay

- Should it be extended?
- (b) Ability
 - e.g. level of skill, language
- (c) Attitude
 - e.g. amicability, sense of responsibility
- (d) Successful and unsuccessful cases of adaptation to local conditions
 - Could it be improved by more adequate preliminary training in Japan or in recipient country?
- (e) Transfer of skill and knowledge to local people
- (f) Coordination of activities of Japanese volunteers with works of Japanese experts or experts of other countries
- (3) Measures taken by recipient country for orientation of Japanese volunteers
- (4) Problems of provision by recipient country of local facilities, of counterpart fund and counterpart personnel for Japanese volunteers
 - If there are some difficulties in providing such facilities, explain them specifically.
- (5) Usefulness of a resident representative or coordinator assigned to the recipient country for the volunteers
- (6) Comments on equipments and materials accompanying Japanese volunteers
- (7) What kind of evaluation is conducted by recipient authorities for Japanese volunteers?
- (8) Statistics of volunteers received from other countries and international organizations in calendar year 1968

V. Equipments

- (1) Appraisal on Japanese equipments

- Was it sufficient in quantity for the given purpose?
- How was the quality and durability?
- What was the impact?
- (2) Linking of equipment supply with Japanese experts
 - Is it desirable?
- (3) Linking of equipment supply with ex-trainees returned from Japan
 - Is it desirable?
- (4) Are Japanese equipments effectively utilized by local skills?
- (5) Fields and types of Japanese equipments most needed
- (6) Problems of repair and spare-parts
- (7) Suggestions for improving present procedures of supplying Japanese equipments
- (8) Comparison with similar assistance from other countries and international organizations
- (9) Suggestions on method and criteria of evaluating the supply of Japanese equipments

VI. Pre-investment Survey (Development Survey)

- (1) Priority sectors and priority projects for pre-investment survey
- (2) Appraisal on pre-investment survey conducted by Japan
 - 1) General
 - (a) Were pre-investment surveys by Japan useful and effective for the economic development?
 - Describe the successful and hopeful cases.
 - (b) Appraisal on Japanese pre-investment surveys as compared with similar surveys conducted by other countries and international organizations

such as UNDP and ADB

- (c) Comments on the possibility of closer link between the Japanese pre-investment surveys and surveys by other countries or international organizations
- (d) Link between the Japanese pre-investment survey and capital aid provided by Japan or any other sources, including domestic source
If there has not been sufficient link between preinvestment survey and capital aid, suggest how coordination for such link could be improved.

2) Specific

- (a) Processing by the recipient country of requests for surveys
 - (b) Should Japan undertake more preliminary study and consultation with the recipient country prior to preinvestment survey?
 - (c) Survey period, size of survey team, ability of experts, survey equipments
 - (d) Quality of survey
 - (e) Follow-up of survey
- (3) Appraisal on Japanese survey reports
- Did it meet the request of the recipient country?
- (4) Problems of provision by the recipient country of local facilities for pre-investment survey
- (5) Suggestions on method and criteria for evaluating Japanese preinvestment survey
- (6) Number of pre-investment survey teams received from other countries and international organizations in calendar year 1968

- Classify by sectors.

VII. Overseas Technical Cooperation Centers

- (1) Requirements for establishing new centres or for expanding the present centres
- (2) Were immediate objectives of centres achieved?
- (3) Effects and impacts of centres
 - (a) Effect of training
 - (b) Effect of extension of technique
 - (c) Result of research
 - (d) Effect of demonstration
 - (e) Other effects and impacts
- (4) Appraisal on centres established under Japanese technical cooperation programme
 - (a) Role of centres from the viewpoint of national or regional development of recipient country
 - To what extent did the centre contribute?
 - (b) Appraisal on Japanese experts
 - e.g. ability and attitude of experts, adaptability to local conditions
 - (c) Appraisal on equipments and materials donated for centres, including comments on the supply of spare-parts and afterservice of donated equipments
 - (d) Usefulness of training local counterparts in Japan
 - (e) Prior survey
 - Was it adequate?
 - (f) Understandings contained in existing agreements, including the timing of the transfer of centres to the recipient country
 - Are these agreements comprehensive enough? If

they should be modified, how?

- (g) Size and level of centres
- (h) Utilization of trainees after completing the courses offered at centres
- (i) Comparison with centres and institutes established by other countries and international organizations
- (5) Problems of provision of local facilities, or counterpart fund and counterpart personnel
 - (a) Furnishing of land and buildings
 - (b) Running expenses
 - (c) Supply of local staff
 - (d) Recruitment and care of local trainees
 - (e) Others
- (6) Was/Is it possible to hand over completely the centres at the date originally planned?
 - If not, explain the reasons.
- (7) Suggestions on method and criteria of evaluating Overseas Technical Cooperation Centres assisted by Japan

VIII Medical Cooperation

- (1) Appraisal on medical cooperation projects assisted by Japan
 - (a) Were immediate objectives of medical cooperation achieved?
 - (b) Impacts of medical cooperation
 - (c) Which field has more priority
 - basic medicine, clinics or public health?
 - (d) Should Japan concentrate medical cooperation only in big cities?
 - (e) Appraisal on Japanese doctors and experts
 - e.g. ability and attitude of doctors, adaptability

- to local conditions
- (f) Appraisal on medical equipments and medicines supplied by Japan including comments on the supply of spare-parts and after-service of donated equipments
 - (g) Usefulness of training in Japan
 - (h) Prior survey
 - Was it adequate?
 - (i) Understandings contained in existing agreements including the period of cooperation of projects
 - Are these agreements comprehensive enough? If they should be modified, how?
 - (j) Size and level of projects
 - (k) Utilization of trainees after completing the courses offered under the projects
 - (l) Comparison with similar aid by other countries and international organizations
- (2) Problems of provision of local facilities, of counterpart fund and counterpart personnel to the medical cooperation projects
- (a) Running expenses
 - (b) Supply of local counterparts
 - (c) Care of local patients
 - (d) Recruitment and care of local trainees
 - (e) Others
- (3) Was/Is it possible to hand over completely the projects at the date originally planned?
- If not, explain the reasons.
- (4) Number and types of medical cooperation projects assisted by other countries and international organizations in calendar year 1968
- (5) Appraisal on the level of Japanese research regarding tropical medicine

- (6) Suggestions on method and criteria of evaluating medical cooperation projects assisted by Japan

IX. Agricultural Cooperation

Agricultural cooperation includes various types of Japanese technical cooperation for agricultural development such as fellowship training, assignment abroad of experts, pre-investment survey, supply of equipments and establishment of centres. In addition, the following two types of cooperation, i.e. "integrated project cooperation" and "primary products cooperation" started recently. "Integrated project cooperation" on agriculture covers pre-investment survey and preparation of detail design for the construction of irrigation and drainage, assistance for improving the production and marketing technique of farmers with particular emphasis on rice, applied to a pilot area which is suitable for experimenting such integrated project. This type of cooperation is operating in the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Cambodia and Laos.

"Primary products cooperation" is designed to help developing countries to improve the quality and to reduce the cost of production and marketing of primary products, such as maize, and thereby to promote their exports to Japan and other countries. This type of cooperation is operating in Indonesia and Cambodia.

- (1) Comments on Japanese agricultural cooperation in the light of basic policy and strategy for agricultural development in the recipient country

- Elaborate the distinct parts played or expected to

- be played by Japanese assistance for promoting agricultural development, e.g. rice production.
- Describe the priority sectors where Japanese agricultural assistance is most needed.
- (2) Impacts of Japanese agricultural assistance
 - (3) Factors limiting the effects of agricultural assistance in the recipient country
 - e.g. administrative system, land system, cooperatives, budget, transportation, marketing, agricultural education and export system
 - (4) Comments on "integrated project cooperation" and "primary products cooperation" by countries receiving such assistance - e.g. survey, selection of locality, financial follow-up
 - (5) Appraisal of quality of Japanese agricultural experts
 - e.g. research and training
 - (6) Appropriateness of selection of projects
 - From the viewpoint of consumer's demand, domestic agricultural policy, exports and imports, regional development, demonstration and diffusion, coordination with third party aid
 - (7) Problems of provision of local facilities of counterpart fund and counterpart personnel regarding "integrated project cooperation" and "primary products cooperation"
 - (8) Appraisal on the level of Japanese research regarding tropical agriculture
 - (9) Explain briefly the technical assistance on agriculture received from other countries and international organizations.
 - (a) Characteristics and usefulness

- (b) Comparison with Japanese agricultural cooperation
- (c) Relationship with capital aid, if any
- (10) Suggestions for the improvement of Japanese agricultural aid
 - e.g. combination of various types of technical cooperation for agricultural development, closer link with capital aid

III LIST OF THE PARTICIPANTS

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Name of the Country</u>	<u>Present Position</u>
1.	U Chein Hai	Burma	Deputy Secretary, Ministry of National Planning
2.	Chhoeun Ngin	Cambodia	Directeur de la Planification, Ministere du Plan
3.	M. Ackiel Mohamed	Ceylon	Asst. Director, External Resources Div., Ministry of Planning & Economic Affairs
4.	Pin Tao Hsiao	China	Specialist, Technical Cooperation Div., Council for International Economic Cooperation and Development
5.	K. C. Sodhia	India	Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Dept. of Economic Affairs
6.	Gempo Soejono	Indonesia	Chief, Div. of Supervising Programme Operations, Bureau for International Cooperation, Secretary of the Cabinet
7.	Il-Dong Han	Korea	Chief, Training and Evaluation Sec., International Cooperation Div., Ministry of Science and Technology
8.	Viliam Phraxayavong	Laos	Deputy Commissioner for the Plan, Ministry of the Plan and the Cooperation

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Name of the Country</u>	<u>Present Position</u>
9.	Mahmood Khaqan	Pakistan	Deputy Secretary to the Government of Pakistan, Economic Affairs Div., President Secretariat
10.	Rosal Angelita (Mrs.)	the Philippines	Foreign Service Staff Officer III, Dept. of Foreign Affairs
11.	Kah Tin Foo (Mrs.)	Singapore	Administrative Asst., Public Service Commission
12.	Somsakdi Chowprasert	Thailand	Programme Officer, Colombo Plan Div., Dept. of Technical and Economic Cooperation
13.	Wanchai Sirirattna	Thailand	Chief, UN Div., Dept. of Technical and Economic Cooperation
14.*	Irshad H. Khan	Colombo plan Bureau	Adviser on Intra-Regional Training, the Colombo Plan Bureau

* Observer from the Colombo Plan Bureau

IV SECRETARIAT

Secretary General

Mr. Takeo Iguchi
Chief, Planning Section,
General Affairs Division, OTCA

Staff

Mr. Makoto Nakamura
Planning Section, OTCA

Mr. Hiroshi Goto
Planning Section, OTCA

Mr. Tetsuo Kadowaki
Planning Section, OTCA

Mr. Jiro Matsuda
1st Training Section, OTCA

Mr. Yoshio Yoshida
1st Training Section, OTCA

Mr. Shoichi Fukura
Training Coordinators Section, OTCA

Mr. Norio Kanayama
Minutes-writer

V OPENING ADDRESS

Mr. Shin-ichi Shibusawa

Director-General
Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency

On behalf of the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency which is hosting this seminar with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, I wish to express our sincere welcome to the participants of this seminar on Japan's technical cooperation. It is our pride as well as pleasure to receive so many distinguished officials from Asian countries who have helped us in promoting our technical cooperation work. In the past, the Japanese government organized three seminars on technical cooperation which were primarily introductory course for Japan's technical cooperation. This time, we have chosen a different approach to study the same subject, that is, the evaluation approach. As you may be aware, with regard to Japan's aid to Asia, Technical Assistance has the oldest history excepting the reparations. We feel that it is high time to look back upon the effects and impacts of our technical assistance and, after accurately appraising the effectiveness and efficiency of our aid, to work upon its improvement.

Evaluation of our aid is imperative today since it has become an announced policy of the Japanese government to increase its aid to developing countries, in particular to the Asian countries which are our closest and friendly neighbours. As the Japanese administration wishes to thoroughly analyze

the past performances of our assistance to Asia, it becomes of utmost importance to obtain the full support and understanding of the aid recipient countries in carrying out an objective assessment of the usefulness and effectiveness of our aid. It must be admitted that evaluation is a sensitive subject and diplomatic politeness often hinders instead of promoting the objective appraisal of aid performance.

In the light of my experience as the administrator of this Agency since its foundation, I firmly believe that both the donor and the recipient must have trust and confidence in the good-will and sincerity of the other side in providing information, offering constructive criticisms and making frank observations. Without such mutual trust and collaboration, evaluation work will not make progress and will not produce enlightening results.

As a matter of fact, this spirit of close cooperation and understanding between the donor and the recipient is the most basic pre-requisite for the efficient performance of the development assistance. In other words, the aid-donating country must know precisely the actual desire, background and conditions of each request as submitted by the aid-receiving country and the recipient must comprehend the plan and programme and, sometimes limitation, of the donor. There must be reciprocal study of the policy, system, customs, way of thinking and other factors relevant to technical cooperation. Through various experiences, I have learned that a failure or friction of project is often caused by lack of understanding of the position of the other side in carrying out the project. We are sometimes criticized that prior survey of the requested project was not sufficiently done, resulting in inefficient performance of aid. We have made comments that the recipient

authorities have not on certain occasions observed their counterpart responsibility. However, in my view, a number of such problems could be prevented from occurring if there were a clearer understanding of the position and thinking of each other before the programme of assistance was put into practice. I am sure that some of these problems could be solved if one would make further efforts to understand the possibilities and circumstances of the other side.

In ending my opening address, I wish to stress the importance attached to this seminar by the Japanese authorities since we look forward to the forthcoming discussions as contributing directly to the mutual comprehension of problem relative to Japan's technical cooperation and thereby to reduce the areas of possible misunderstanding. We hope that you will express your ideas and opinions frankly without prejudice and help us in finding ways and means to improving the implementation of Japan's technical cooperation to Asia, and to the world at large.

VI JAPAN'S ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Mr. Masao Sawaki

Minister, Economic Cooperation Bureau
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

It is my great pleasure and honor for me to be able to participate in valuable discussions on technical cooperation.

Japanese economic cooperation with developing countries in 1967 totaled \$855 million, corresponding to 0.93% of her national income of the same year. If compared with the gross national production, it is 0.74%.

Japanese aid to the developing countries are divided into two categories, namely, capital aid and technical cooperation.

Capital aid consists of bilateral grant aid amounting to \$138 million including reparations and economic cooperation agreements with Korea, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. Development loans extended by the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund and the Export-Import Bank of Japan which are both fully capitalized by the Japanese Government amounted to \$207 million including refinancing of the repayment by some countries.

Japanese contribution to the international organizations for development assistance amounted to \$44 million.

In all and all capital aid by the direct government fund amounted to \$390 million.

Capital aid through the private source including supplier's credits and private capital investment amounted to \$464 million, making the total Japanese capital assistance \$855 million.

In the field of technical cooperation, we are extending

various forms of cooperations.

First, we are accepting trainees and students to be trained and educated in Japan. We accepted 1,072 persons in 1967 making the accumulated total 9,492 persons.

Secondly, we are sending out many experts abroad. We dispatched 442 experts in 1967 making the accumulated total to 1,407 persons.

In both these cases, cooperation with Asian countries takes about 80% and cooperation in the field of agriculture and fisheries is taking the biggest share.

Thirdly, we are extending grant aid of equipment in connection with the dispatches of experts and acceptance of trainees. This type of cooperation started rather belatedly and we are trying to increase our contribution in this field as one of the most welcomed formula of cooperation.

Fourthly, we are extending assistance for development surveys or pre-investment surveys by dispatching team of experts. We dispatched 21 teams in 1967.

Fifthly, we are sending out cooperation volunteers abroad. At the moment we have 348 persons of Japanese youth at the end of last year, cooperating in 9 countries. We do not call them "Peace Corps", because our system is to dispatch specialists in the field of cooperation as requested by the recipient country and not to despatch ordinarians.

Sixthly we have project type of cooperation in the field of agriculture and medicine. This is rather new venture for Japan and one of the most promising field of cooperation.

Sevently we are running technical cooperation centres abroad. We supply experts and equipment and host government provides houses and place of training. We have established 26 centres already.

One of the special centre is the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre established at Singapore and Bangkok. This centre was established by the Southeast Asian Ministerial Conference and one of the forms of regional cooperation in Asia.

Lastly we are also extending assistance for the exploration of the primary products in developing countries, cultivating demand for more export of such products. We have despatched many survey teams in this regard.

Private companies and organizations are also active in cooperating with various countries. They accept trainees and despatch experts by their own fund.

One of the criticisms given by the Development Assistance Committee of O.E.C.D. last year against Japanese aid effort was that our technical cooperation is too small in its volume in her total aid effort compared with other donor countries. Japanese technical assistance amounted to only 3.2% of her total assistance in 1967, whereas the average figure of the D.A.C. members amounted to 21.4%.

We are bound to increase our effort in technical cooperation. But in order to do so we are faced with various problems. We have budgetary limitation.

We have shortage of available experts, especially language barrier constitutes a major problem for us.

In order to maximize the effect of our cooperation, coherent policy to relate one type of assistance with other type of assistance is also important. In case of project type assistance for model farm, capital aid must follow the technical assistance for the land reclamation or irrigation system. We are seriously considering such links between the capital assistance and technical cooperation.

In the field of agriculture, technical cooperation in

farming technics such as seeding or application of fertilizer, must be extended to area or region from the centre of collaboration. In that sense we necessarily have to step in the problem of society or social structural problem of the country which are alien to us.

The so-called "Green Revolution" now under way in many countries in Asia will create many problems for these countries. Sudden increase of production by introduction of new varieties might cause social confusion and ill-distribution of wealth, unless institutional adjustment accompany with the increased production, such as price mechanism, marketing, storage, transportation, farmers organization and even reform of tenant system and land reform. It is one of the most important features now emerging in our region giving the most far-reaching effect in trade pattern, capital and technical assistance and institutional and social changes of such countries.

We have to take into account such factors in our future technical assistance in this field.

Regional cooperation is another matter of concern for us. We embarked on this venture through the establishment of South-east Asian Fisheries Development Centre at Bangkok and Singapore. If such regional technical centre can operate successfully, it cultivates the new field for us for further regional cooperation.

I believe that the effect of technical cooperation is very far-reaching and grave in a sense that, if technics which are not suitable or not best suited to the country are taught, it is not only inefficient for the country but also harmful to that country.

Therefore, the quality of the cooperation is most important. It is our policy to extend assistance in its best quality most suited to that country rather than increase hastily the volume

of our technical assistance and give inferior cooperation.

I sincerely wish that Japanese technical cooperation will contribute to the development of the recipient countries in every field of her cooperation.

It is my strong hope that frank exchange of views and opinions during your stay in our country will lead us to more effective and high quality cooperation among our countries.

VII OTCA'S ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES

Mr. Hideho Tanaka
Chief,
General Affairs Division,
Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency

On the occasion of the 1966 Annual Aid Review of Japan, Chairman Thorp of DAC, touching upon the smallness of the share of Japan's technical co-operation in the whole picture of economic aid, stated: "The Committee was disappointed at the relatively small role of technical assistance in the Japanese program, particularly because Japan has an outstanding stock of technical skills and has already set up a permanent, specialized administration for technical aid (i.e. the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency). While the difficulties restricting the expansion of the program are appreciated, similar obstacles have been overcome by other donors. In this connection, the services of the Secretariat are available to the Japanese authorities should they desire to obtain information on the experience accumulated by other donors in endeavouring to strengthen their programs. It is hoped that the Japanese authorities will explore certain potential sources of supply of technical assistance personnel as well as other aspects of technical assistance programming (e.g. the establishment of domestic supporting institutions and the promotion of training programs in connection with industrial investments overseas). The Committee hopes that an effort will be made to raise the volume of technical assistance above the present target of five per cent of the official aid program."

Japan, since that meeting, has made efforts to expand the scale of her technical cooperation. The Economic and Social

Development Program decided upon by the Cabinet in March, 1967 included the following statement expressing the firm determination of the Japanese Government to improve technical assistance. "In our economic cooperation, technical cooperation lags behind. We should expand its scale, strengthen its coordination with capital cooperation more effectively and should try to secure enough technicians for technical cooperation. As for sector of cooperation, agriculture is considered most important in view of food problems in developing nations."

As you will understand from these passages, OTCA is a specialized agency for administering technical aid and strengthening of this organization is regarded as vital in promoting Japan's technical cooperation.

The Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency was created in June 1962 for the purpose of executing all activities of technical cooperation sponsored by the Government of Japan. During this period, government-sponsored technical cooperation expanded steadily as increasing requests for assistance came from abroad. Accordingly, the Agency has constantly broadened its organization and has multiplied its activities.

Japan's government-sponsored technical cooperation was started in 1954, much earlier than the birth of OTCA, following her participation in the Colombo Plan as one of the donor countries. Nevertheless, the creation of OTCA marked an epoch in the history of Japanese technical cooperation. Before its creation, government-sponsored cooperation was carried out by a few diversified non-governmental organisations. The creation of OTCA meant the establishment of a comprehensive organization to undertake various types of technical cooperation activity for the Government of Japan. It came into being through a special legislative measure which defined its status as an

autonomous semi-governmental body. It was aimed at coping 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.\$4.51 million in its first year (1962), has grown steadily every year, and has increased by five-fold in 1969 to the amount of US\$21.2 million.

In the meantime, the variety of its activities has also been enlarged. In 1962, they were confined to four types: receiving of foreign trainees, assignment of Japanese experts overseas, sending out of development survey missions, and establishment of "overseas technical cooperation centres." In 1964, it started the supply of equipment, apart from such supply as is incidental to various forms of technical cooperation. In 1965 the dispatch of Japanese youths to developing countries was begun under the name of "Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers". In 1966, a new scheme combining the donation of equipment with the dispatch of experts on project basis was started. One was "medical cooperation" and another was "science-education cooperation". Then in 1967, two more new schemes based on integrated project were put into practice, namely, the "agricultural development cooperation" and the "primary products development cooperation".

The fields of Japan's technical cooperation are thus wide and diverse, ranging from rice cultivation to peaceful uses of atomic energy. It is noteworthy that in recent years, reflecting perhaps a current trends of the world, efforts are being directed to agriculture and infrastructures such as transportation and telecommunications, while public administration and social welfare are 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 on considerable scale has also been extended to the African region and the Central and South American region. Thailand, India, Cambodia, Pakistan, the Republic of China, Ceylon and Indonesia in Asia, Iran, Turkey and the United Arab Republic in the Middle East, China, Kenya and Nigeria in Africa, and Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Peru and Ecuador in Central and South America are the major recipients according to the past statistical data.

Japan's government-sponsored technical cooperation has thus behind it a history of more than ten years and has registered considerable achievements. According to the results of a number of case-studies undertaken in 1966 to assess the effectiveness of Japan's 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 her part, it is believed important for Japan to expand her volume of technical cooperation, improve its quality, and to adapt our aid to the changing needs of developing countries.

To reiterate, the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency was established with a view to strengthening and coordinating the administrative set-up for carrying out more efficiently the technical cooperation on behalf of the Japanese Government. It is a government agency under the direct control of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In short, the Economic Cooperation Bureau of the Foreign Ministry is the policy-making body and the OTCA is the executing body for technical assistance. 96 per cent of the budget of the OTCA is entrusted from the Foreign Ministry. A very small proportion of budget is given from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Education. Of course, since technical cooperation covers enormously wide

area ranging from bamboo-craft, crime-detection to business administration, almost all government ministries are in one way or another connected with technical assistance and, therefore, the Foreign Ministry and the OTCA cannot plan and carry out the work effectively unless other ministries give full support to the activities of the OTCA. The importance of securing concerted actions among various ministries for technical cooperation programme is reflected in the so-called "consultation-clause" contained in the law to establish the OTCA. This clause specifically stipulates that when annual programs are to be adopted by the Foreign Ministry and to be implemented by the OTCA, at least one other ministry most closely connected with the programme in question must be consulted. In other words, the OTCA is a channel for coordinating the views and activities of all the ministries concerned, under the supervision of the Technical Cooperation Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau of the Foreign Ministry.

OTCA is divided into two classes of divisions 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, etc. The other executes different types of technical cooperation, such as receiving of foreign trainees, dispatch of Japanese experts and setting up of overseas centres, undertaking of development surveys, recruitment of volunteers, carrying out of medical cooperation, agricultural cooperation and primary products cooperation. I will give brief explanation of each Division or Office based on the organisational chart of OTCA.

(1) General Affairs Division:

Apart from looking after the over-all coordination of the Agency's programs and activities including the coordination of relations between Divisions and Offices, this Division deals with affairs related to organization, planning, archives and documents, personnel, preparation of annual budget and public relations. Training of its own employees and liaison with overseas offices also come under this Division. This is also the Division in charge of international organizations and conferences, such as the liaison with Colombo Plan Bureau and the study of Colombo Plan documents.

(2) The Accounts & Finance Division:

To cope with the increase of the budget appropriated to technical cooperation of the Japanese Government and the expansion of OTCA's activities, the Accounts & Finance Division was created last year. The Division is in charge of financial expenditure, accounts, making of contracts, and the maintenance of Agency's property.

(3) Internal Operations Division:

This Division is responsible for everything related to the programming and executing of the training of participants from abroad, including pre-training orientation programmes, Japanese language courses, health administration and recreation for the trainers, evaluation of their training programmes, following up of their training after their return home. The OTCA training centres, International Centre, Osaka International Training Centre, Nagoya International Training Centre, Ibaragi International Agricultural Training Centre, Misaki International Fishery Training Centre are administered by this Division.

(4) External Operations Division:

This Division deals with OTCA's activities concerning registering, recruiting and dispatching of experts, establishment and operation of technical cooperation centres abroad, and looks after the re-employment problems of experts after their return. It is in charge of procuring and sending the equipments for the overseas centres and individual experts, and the donation of equipments to the developing countries. Under this Division, there is Medical Cooperation Office which is in exclusive charge of medical cooperation projects.

(5) Development Surveys Division:

This Division 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 Division organizes, sends out, and administers a survey team of experts, in order to carry out pre-investment and feasibility surveys of the proposed project. The Division also assists the survey team in preparation of an official report on its findings and submits it to the government concerned.

(6) Agricultural Development Cooperation Office:

This Office has been created rather recently reflecting the growing interest of developing countries in agricultural development in which Japan is also interested. The Office is responsible for extending to these countries integrated cooperation in a special project for agricultural development, i.e. detail designing for improving infrastructure such as irrigation and drainage systems, training in pilot area with the dispatch of experts and supply of equipments, extension of

improved farming methods to small farmers living around pilot area.

(7) Primary Products Development Cooperation Office:

Also a new creation, this Office is responsible for cooperation with developing countries in improving the quality and reducing the production cost of products to be imported into Japan and other countries. A preliminary survey work for such a project, the setting-up of a base of operation, the provision of technical guidance through sending the base staff and necessary equipment, advice for marketing and exportation are to be undertaken by this Office.

(8) The Central Office of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers:

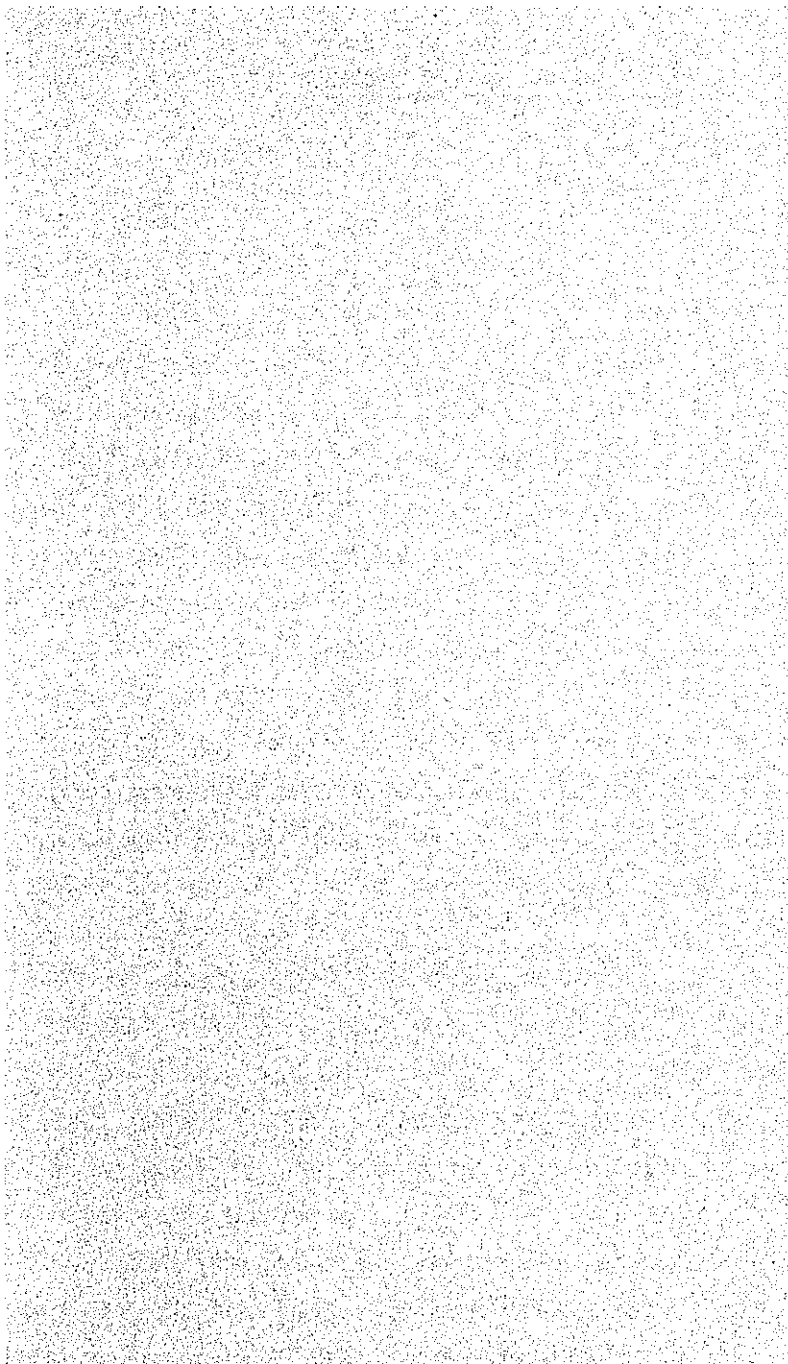
Although located in another part of Tokyo, the organization of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers belongs to this Agency. The Central Office of JOCV is responsible for preparing and looking after the activities related to all volunteers who are engaged in technical cooperation work, including their recruitment, selection, orientation and pre-service training and dispatch of volunteers and every necessary supporting service and guidance to the volunteers serving overseas. The Central Office also looks after the employment problems of volunteers after their return to Japan.

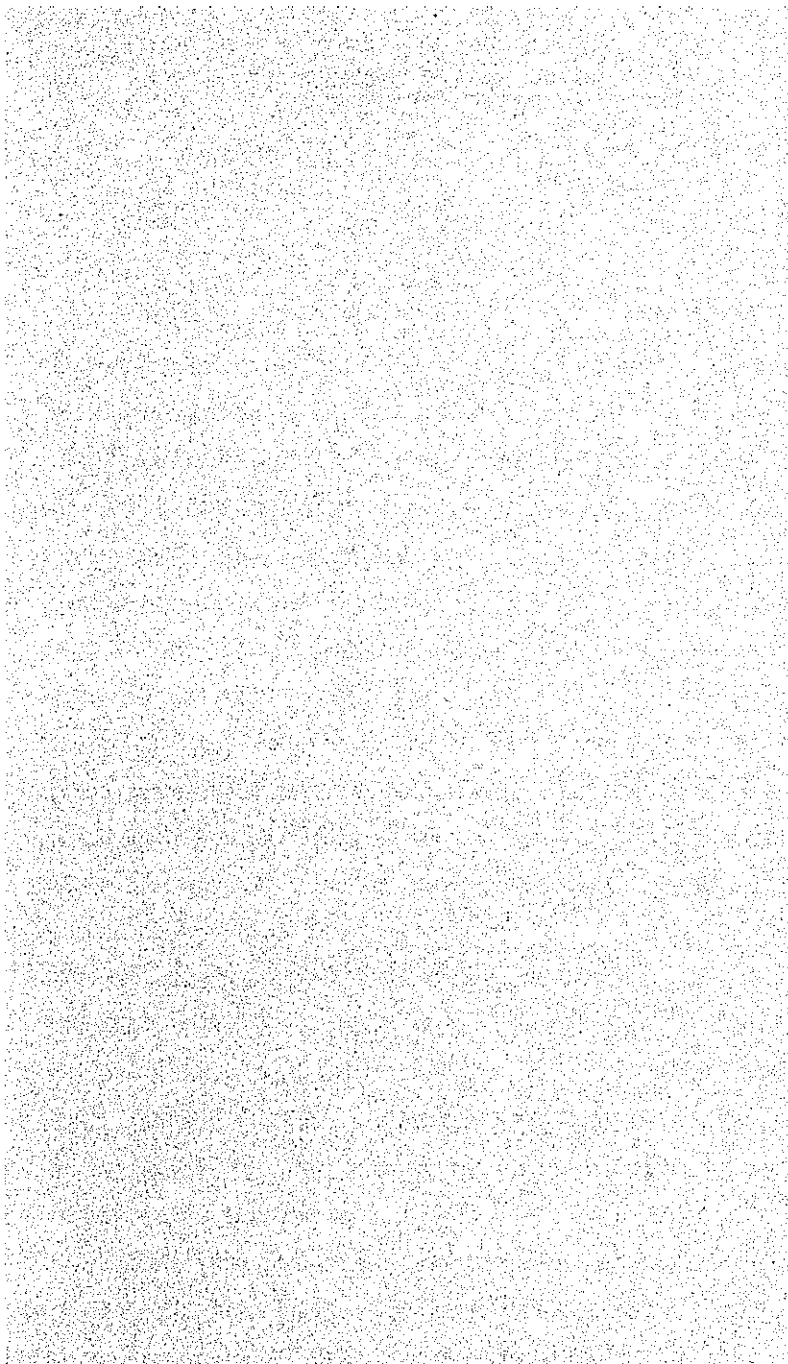
(9) Overseas Resident Representatives:

Mention should be made on our resident representatives abroad. We have assigned our representatives to Thailand, India, Cambodia, the Philippines, and Indonesia. Shortly two more representatives will be stationed in Singapore - Malaysia

and Pakistan. Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers have resident representatives in Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Tanzania and Morocco. OTCA is making efforts to increase its overseas offices.

As you have recognized by now, the scope of activities of OTCA expands every year and we are pleased to report to you that there is a growing support for OTCA in Japan. With your understanding, we hope to improve our work in the future.





VIII. COUNTRY REPORT

1) COUNTRY REPORT OF BURMA

Mr. U. Chein Hai
Deputy Secretary, Ministry
of National Planning

G E N E R A L

Burma, covering roughly an area of 262,000 square miles, slightly larger than France, was twice devastated during the war. Not long after the attainment of Independence in January 1948 the country has been intermittently ravaged by insurgent activity which has severely retarded attempts at reconstruction of the economy. The preponderent dependence of the economy on its major export--rice--also has set back attempts at rapid economic growth. To all these must be added the post-Independence dearth of both men of experience and technical and managerial know-how. To crown it all, the population has been rising at a not-too-small rate of 2.3% bringing the population of the country to approximately 27 million.

As in the case of most emerging countries, achievement has not been also to keep pace with rising expectations and despite a series of long and short-term plans and programmes, the gross national product today is kyats 9,855 million; the per capita income kyats 374; the per capita consumption kyats 326; and the per capita investment K 42.

Despite the set-backs mentioned earlier, Burma, under the leadership of the Revolutionary Government which came into power on 2nd March 1962, is making efforts to accelerate economic and social development within the framework of the

Burmese way to Socialism.

In such a bid for accelerated growth, Technical Assistance Cooperation from international organizations like the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, the Colombo Plan countries and foreign countries assisting through bilateral agreements, have played a singular role irrespective of whether the assistance is in the form of fellowships, experts, and equipment, or in the form of aid comprising either outright grant or loans on easy terms, Technical Assistance Cooperation has helped in a great measure in laying the foundation for the growth of a sound economy.

Burma became a member of the United Nations in 1949, joined the Colombo Plan in 1952 and since early 1962 has been in receipt of technical assistance from Japan, the most developed nation in the ECAFE region.

With regard to assistance from Japan no problems relating to coordination have arisen. In fact, with the excellent cooperation of the Japanese Embassy in Rangoon, the work has been most satisfactory.

Pertaining to "quantity and quality of technical cooperation by Japan", apparently "quantity" is meant to connote trainees from lower levels as well as experts and equipment for many but small projects. If this assumption is correct we feel that a decision between "quantity" or "quality" will not be possible as we would very much prefer to have both quantity as well as quality.

If on the other hand, "quantity" merely denotes arithmetical numbers and "quality" stands for fewer but better assistance, we would like to mention that the quality so far has been generally satisfactory. At the same time quantity is desirable, such as placement for more trainees and more equipment.

Though plans have been and are being drawn up for various sectors, the precarious dependence on the earnings from export of the major crop--rice-- has time and again necessitated drastic changes in plans and at times severe cut-backs in programmes. Such being the case it is not easy to prescribe cut-and-dried assessment of priority. The Government, however, regards extension and diversification of agriculture as top priority while industrial and mineral development, transportation and social services follow close in their wake.

The role of the Japanese Embassy in Burma, as mentioned previously, has been most satisfactory in rendering assistance towards the success of Japanese Technical Cooperation programme.

In Technical Assistance programmes sponsored by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, a programme usually begins with expert services. Next follows the arrival of equipment either necessary for training or for getting the project underway. Either simultaneously or following this is the training of the personnel working on the programme. This procedure has worked

tolerably well and the Government of Burma feels that this procedure could be adopted making this essential modification in that the ratio of funds for equipment should in special cases be higher.

There is as yet no central machinery to evaluate Technical Assistance programmes. Each ministry assumes that responsibility. Whenever necessary, informal consultation is made with the Ministry of National Planning.

T R A I N E E S

All trainees sent to Japan under the Colombo Plan Technical Cooperation Scheme almost invariably are Government employees. Except in rare cases, each trainee returns to his parent organization. Having acquired the necessary training and education, it has been found that each trainee has proved more productive in the continuance of his or her work.

In the case of fellowships under United Nations auspices, the practice is to send them for short duration, generally not in excess of a year and positively not for academic courses. With regard to assistance from Japan, the Government feels that degree or diploma courses should not be excluded as is done by the United Nations.

Group training courses and individual training courses have so far been highly satisfactory.

Where fellows have been selected well in advance

and for relatively longer periods the Foreign Languages Institute in Burma gives them a fairly good grasp of the Japanese language. But in cases where fellows proceed to Japan for short terms like three to six months, this arrangement has not been possible. Though arrangements have most considerately been made by the Japanese authorities for training under English speaking personnel yet for every day contacts at places outside the training area, the fellows find it most difficult to get along. If fellows from other countries also have faced the same difficulty, perhaps this point could be considered with a view to arriving at a workable solution.

There have been a few suggestions that, books, or more books should be provided for trainees. This also could perhaps be looked into.

Some trainees have reported that it takes approximately one and a half hours to travel from the International Centre of OTCA to their place of training or research, and another one and a half hours on the return journey in the evening. Though the desirability of housing foreign trainees at such centres is appreciated, when a trainee spends three hours every day on travel alone, the question arises as to whether it would not be better in such cases to have arrangements made for them either at the place of their training and research or in the immediate vicinity.

Followin on this high loss of time through travel, some trainees have reported that on their return in the evenings, canteen facilities were no longer available and great difficulty was encountered. This was especially so if the individual trainee was a woman.

Government has laid down the procedure for the nomination of candidates for fellowship abroad. This requires that the names be submitted to the relevant Ministry giving all the relevant details necessary. The Ministry chooses the best candidates. In most cases the State Scholarship Board requires them to appear for a written as well as oral test. The successful candidate is therefore most carefully screened to make him eligible for the award of the study abroad.

Trainees from Burma have been sent abroad both under the sponsorship of international organizations like the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies and the Colombo Plan as well as under bilateral programme.

Under United Nations Technical Assistance programme 108 trainees and delegates were sent out in 1968 to 25 countries, these being Austrlia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Malaysia, New Zealand, Poland, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States of America, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia. The period of training or delegation ranged from ten days to three years.

The Government of Burma has also entered into several bilateral agreements as a result of which in 1968, one hundred and forty-three trainees were sent abroad to ten different countries, namely, Austria, Federal Republic of Germany, France, German Democratic Republic, Israel, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands and the U.S.S.R. The duration varied from two weeks to five years. Details of each type are shown in Annexure 'A' and 'B'.

EXPERTS

For over-all Technical Assistance the Government of Burma invariably requires the following types of foreign experts. They are Consultants, Advisers and Associate experts. Under the United Nations Development Programme, OPEX--type of experts are also expected to be acquired on an experimental basis. Negotiations are still continuing.

Since 1962 there have been a total of 42 experts provided by the Japanese Government. In the agriculture sector there were 10, in education 5, in medical service 16, in mining 5, and in textile industry 2. Included in the 42 are 4 technicians.

In 1968 there were 9 experts while currently there are 3 in Burma--one each in the Foreign Languages Institute, the People's Oil Industry and the Textile

industry.

Most of the Japanese experts have rendered valuable services in their respective fields. Those who worked in agriculture, medical and mining fields were outstanding. To mention one instance--Dr. Tokuda, Assistant Professor from Tokyo Virus Research Institute, ably assisted the Burma Government in setting up the Department of Virology, the first of its kind in Burma. With tact and patience and his expert skill, he successfully trained doctors and technicians working in the new department. He also isolated the influenza virus, similar in antigenicity to the Hong Kong A2 variant, which is no mean achievement. Dr. Tokuda also initiated other items of work which will be of importance in Burma Medical field.

The weaving expert attached to the Textile industry, Mr. Matsubara, also has been greatly appreciated. He was responsible for getting \$4,000 worth of equipment from Japan. The success in the production of poplin cloth has been rated at 90%; the inability to achieve cent per cent success has nothing to do with this expert, the fault being solely due to lack of highly skilled weavers. With the passage of time, however, it is expected that the Burmese weaver will be able to competently handle many more looms.

- (2) The length of stay of Japanese experts in Burma has been sufficient. Their level of competency is unquestionable. There has been no language difficulty since

every one has more than the minimum knowledge of the English language required for his individual assignment. Except in the case of one or two, their attitude has been highly satisfactory. They also displayed a high degree of adaptability.

It has been customary for local counterparts to be attached to foreign experts. The counterparts receive assistance and guidance so that when the experts return, the former are able to step into the experts' shoes. Training of other local hands has also been satisfactory.

No problems were encountered in granting local facilities and other rights and privileges to the experts from Japan. Colombo Plan experts are treated on a par with those from the United Nations. Details of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled are shown in Annexure "C". Under these concessions the expert can import food-stuff and other essential items in reasonable quantities free of customs duty and sales tax.

List of experts received under the United Nations Development Programme is appended (Annexure "D"). List of experts from Colombo Plan countries (excluding Japan) is given in Annexure "E". This list is for the twelve calendar months in 1968.

Since the time Burma joined the Colombo Plan in 1952, Burma has till date received 17 experts from Australia, 38 from Canada, 3 from India, 42 from Japan, 8 from New Zealand and 65 from the United Kingdom.

E Q U I P M E N T

Equipment gratefully received from Japan since June 1966 till date has amounted to K. 1,065,087. Added to this is one set of mass spectrometer and ultraviolet Spectrometer valued at \$63,000 for the People's Oil Industry.

Equipment received from Japan has been generally satisfactory. The quantity is adequate for current needs; quality and durability is also satisfactory. Occasionally more equipment may be necessary to round off a project.

The electronic equipment which works with flexible control and switching facilities has acquitted itself handsomely. The need for complex wiring having been eliminated it was simple to install and it working in excellent condition.

It is desirable to have the supply of equipment synchronized with the arrival of the expert as well as with the return from Japan of the trainees.

Trained local hands can handle Japanese equipment.

It would be wise to have a reasonable quantity of spare parts sent along with the equipment to ensure that the equipment is kept in maximum usage.

Lack of spare parts for most equipment has been a continuous problem. It would be desirable to ensure that sufficient quantity of spare parts accompanies each type of equipment.

Regarding glass-ware it has often been found that they, especially test tubes, do not stand up to the expected standards of durability.

V. MEDICAL COOPERATION

There has been no project designated as such and neither experts nor doctors were received from Japan in this connection.

The electro-cardiograph cardioscope received in 1965 was used in the Cardiac Department of the Rangoon General Hospital. This equipment has been most suitable because of its portability and easiness in operating it. There, however, were frequent electrical disturbances which culminated in a breakdown which has made it completely irreparable. It would appear that transistorized, tropicalized battery-operated sets would be more serviceable. Spare parts also are essential to ensure local effective repairs.

The mobile X-ray vans for mass-miniature radiography have been found to be most suitable. There have been few breakdowns in view of the fact that the equipment has been constructed with silicon rectifiers without bulbs. Lack of spare parts have again rendered the vans to be ineffective.

The refrigerated centrifuge presented to the Department of Virology unfortunately did not function

properly and is no longer usable. The water bath cannot be used up to the maximum prescribed. It appears to be lacking in quality. Glassware in this Department also has not been up to the standard desired.

The training facilities accorded in Japan have been greatly satisfactory and are being well appreciated. Language difficulty has been the only obstacle. To some trainees, the hours of language class held at the centre did not enable them to use this opportunity.

C O N C L U S I O N

On the whole, the Technical Assistance programme of the Japanese Government has been highly satisfactory and the Government of Burma desires to record its appreciation for the assistance rendered to a newly-emerging country like Burma.

2) COUNTRY REPORT OF CAMBODIA

Mr. Chhoeun Ngin
Directeur de la
Planification,
Ministere du Plan

I have the honour of submitting you the country-report relative to the 1969 seminary about the Technical Cooperation organized by the Government of Japan from May 18th to June 5th 1969 in Tokyo.

Some questions, especially those concerning the projects that the Royal Government of Cambodia would like to realize in the technical cooperation frame, belong to the discussion between the responsible officials of our respective governments, and depend upon the volume of the assistance.

I therefore try as far as possible to answer all the questions successively asked in the "guide-line for country-report", as follows:

General

The technical cooperation (expert service or equipment providing) is always welcome in Cambodia, a country of young economy. Of course, the priority will be given to the agricultural and industrial areas.

For more convenience I think that the given assistance should go through the Planning Department which centralizes, examines and shares out all the foreign aids.

II. Trainees

The courses given by the Government of Japan in various fields, present a real interest for Cambodia. Trainees coming back from Japan, get deep knowledges and work efficiently in

their fields.

III. Experts

Japanese experts are very active in their fields of development and agricultural and industrial experimentation. We are very satisfied of their work. They are very simple and very gentle, they adapt themselves very well to the living conditions in Cambodia. We should like to have the benefit of services of Trainer experts who, if possible, know some French and come to Cambodia for a mission of one or two years which is renewable until the trainees could continue their work easily.

IV. Volunteers

I shall have the occasion to watch their work later.

V. Equipments

The equipment providing is a very appreciated aid in our country, especially equipments of excellent quality.

Here again, I think that it is necessary to train in advance the Cambodian staff who will have to handle the engines.

Questions of repairing and spare parts do not come up seriously since our two countries have pretty regular communications and Cambodia is located far from Japan twice less than from Europe for example.

We wish that one department only ⁽¹⁾ receives and keeps the given equipments before sending them to the appropriate services.

VI. Pre-investment surveys

The first projects will be on agriculture. For instance the Prek Thnot Dam where the Japanese contribution is higher

than any other participant-country.

This dam will provide us very important energies for our factories and irrigating several thousands of acres of our land.

As for the VII, VIII and IX subjects respectively about Overseas Technical Cooperation Centres, Medical Cooperation and Agricultural Cooperation, I have only good appreciations and good opinions and especially earnest wishes to get a greater quantitative development for Cambodia.

Since we have few means and natural resources, every unconditional aid will be welcome for us. But we must also constantly increase our efforts to cooperate with our friendly countries among which Japan takes a growing place.

To all this I dare add that the seminary I shall participate in, will give more useful knowledges favorable to develop this assistance.

With the hope that a tight and preponderant cooperation links our two countries much more, I beg you, Excellency, to receive, with my deep thanks for your kindness, the assurance of my very high consideration/-.

3) COUNTRY REPORT OF CEYLON

Mr. M. Ackiel Mohamed
Asst. Director, External
Resources Div., Ministry
of Planning & Economic Affairs

GENERAL

(1) We do not encounter any problems in co-ordinating Governmental activities with the Japanese system of aid.

Input in respect of development plans are supplemented by assistance from abroad and the type of aid received from Japan has posed no problems as regards utilisation, etc.

Both adhoc as well as assistance for specified projects have fitted in without any difficulty.

(2) It is extremely difficult to comment on the relative importance of quantity and quality of technical cooperation. Much would depend on the particular circumstances in which assistance is sought and obtained. It is our considered view that one is as important as the other, and in reality no comparison could be made.

(3) Ceylon has received technical assistance from Japan in the form of -

- (i) Training facilities;
- (ii) Assignment of Experts; and
- (iii) Equipment.

Pre-investment surveys have not been done to any appreciable extent except for Survey missions which have visited Ceylon for the purpose of identifying areas which could be assisted. Here too, it is not possible to assess the relative success of any one of these items of assistance. It is our assumption that the combination of all three aspects of technical

assistance go together and constitute the most effective method by which problems could be solved.

(4) Priorities of technical assistance could be classified as follows:

- (i) Integrated technical assistance projects in support of institutions and technical assistance providing direct support for major capital projects;
- (ii) Broadly based programmes of support for education and public services;
- (iii) Adhoc Advisory Work.

(5) The role of the Japanese Embassy over the years has been one of liaison between the donor and recipient countries. It has also proved most useful in providing adhoc information which is generally required by developing countries in respect of facilities available in Japan. They have also, based on independent observations, suggested certain fields of technical co-operation and such suggestions are most useful. As far as the staff of OTCA is concerned, our experience has been limited to the survey and follow-up missions under-take by the OTCA. We consider this most useful since it provides the donor country with an opportunity of learning at first hand the utilisation of personnel trained by them. The visits of staff members of the OTCA also provides the recipient country with the opportunity of discussing any problems that might have arisen regarding training, etc.

(6) Since the inception of the Colombo Plan, the donor countries have continued to respond to requests made to them. The tendency to specialise or concentrate in particular areas no doubt shows an awareness of the fact that it will not be possible for all donors to cater to all the needs. It is assumed that conditions obtaining in a particular donor country

make it conducive for that country to concentrate on particular fields, and this should no way impair the flow of technical assistance. It is generally agreed that assistance should be concentrated on high priority projects submitted by the recipient countries so that concerted action may be taken to solve particular problems.

(7) It is noted that assistance to developing countries are fairly easily identifiable and related to projects in certain areas of development. It is, therefore, suggested that before any large scale effort is made as regards technical co-operation, it would be beneficial to both donor and recipient alike to identify particular sectors for joint collaboration. This could best be arrived at by preliminary surveys being undertaken by the prospective donor country. This procedure would ensure that the donors could satisfy themselves that assistance is really necessary and evaluate at first hand the type of assistance which could be rendered. Thereafter, forms and quantum of assistance could be decided upon by mutual agreement. This procedure would obviate any possible waste and also reduce the chances of possible duplication of effort by more than one prospective donor.

From the point of view of the recipient country, it is an opportunity of suggesting specific areas for development and also highlighting its most urgent needs.

(8) In most developing countries economic planning and development is being directed from the Centre and as such they have set-up their own machinery for this purpose. In doing so, it may be necessary to obtain expertise from abroad and if such expertise is available in Japan there is no doubt that assistance from this quarter would be most welcome. In this connection, it should be remembered that the Japanese

Government itself would be most conscious of areas wherein its own experts could assist and an indication of the available expertise who could be made available to central planning organisations will be most welcome.

(9) -

(10) It is assumed that when requests are made for technical assistance the prospective recipient country always keeps in mind the peculiar conditions and circumstances that obtain in the countries concerned. It is also expected that if sufficient background information is provided to the prospective donor the possibility of any mal-adjustments as envisaged in this section could be avoided. In our experience there has been no such mal-adjustments and it is always possible that if sufficient care is taken, such instances need not arise.

(11) "On the spot" training especially in the case of middle-grade technicians for industrial development is considered to be more effective than training abroad. In addition the numbers who have to be trained especially in category of technician grade are such that large-scale overseas training may not be always feasible. In the circumstances, the setting up of local training institutions appeared to be the quickest and most effective manner by which the demand for trained personnel could be met. Assistance for this type of institution would be welcome especially in the fields of light industry and/or industries based on labour intensive programmes. With the large and widespread demand for such training, it is also possible that some of the better equipped centres could ultimately develop into Regional Centres - thus reducing the necessity of individual or national centres in each country. This, however, would depend on the capacity of such centres

to take in trainees from abroad, especially keeping in mind the national requirements of each country. Ceylonese experience in this connection could be judged from the success of the Japanese fisheries training centre which was set-up over some years back and which proved to be most successful in the training of fishermen in the modern methods of fishing.

In this instance too, it is suggested that preliminary surveys be made by the Japanese authorities in order to identify possible areas of co-operation.

II - TRAINEES

(1) In view of the large number of training facilities which are utilised by the Government of Ceylon it would be difficult to isolate individual cases where the immediate purpose of training have been successful. In general, it must be kept in mind that training is sought for in fields where there is an urgent need for trained personnel, and as such it is presumed that on the return of the trainee who has acquired such knowledge and its application locally, the purpose underlining the training of this particular officer has been served. In general, it might be presumed that every trainee who has returned from abroad contributes towards the social and economic development of the country.

(2) The group training courses offered by the Government of Japan have proved to be quite popular and as far as the content of training is concerned is suitable for local needs. However, it may be appropriate to mention certain points which we would like to be take up for consideration:

(a) It would be preferable if at the commencement of each financial year of the Japanese Government a

prospective list of the training courses, both individual and group courses is made known to the recipient countries. This, together with the approximate date when such courses would be held would greatly facilitate the selection of candidates.

In Ceylon, the administrative machinery is such that selection of suitable officers cannot at times be done within the specified period and it is with regret certain offers made by the Japanese authorities have to be declined. On other occasions, nominations are sent in too late for consideration and as such, offers are lost.

- (b) In certain fields, especially agriculture and small industries the demand for training is so great that the limitation of one candidate to a specific course has caused great constraints to our training programmes. In the circumstances, it is urged that when such courses are held more than one candidate be accepted from a country. If necessary, details of such courses would be made known to the Japanese authorities.

(3) There are certain instances, however, that group training courses may not be the complete answer to the training problems which are faced by developing countries. In such cases, the only alternative appears to be individual training programmes which might place considerable difficulties on the Japanese authorities due to a variety of reasons amongst them being the language barrier. Therefore, it is suggested that developing countries be asked to suggest fields in which they are most interested so that these particular fields could be catered for with the provision of language instructors in order

to overcome that particular difficulty. In our experience training facilities accorded to trainees have proved adequate. (4) The criteria for the selection of trainees is left to the Departments concerned where most often they are being selected on a competitive basis. Consideration being given to merit and performance including aptitude for the particular type of work to be undertaken. While the trainee is abroad the Government continues to pay allowances and salaries which are normally payable to an officer while on duty in the country. Basically, trainees returning from abroad continue in the same assignments as before thereby contributing their increased knowledge to their assignments. In some cases, however, it has been found that a trainee has to move away from his original assignment which is more often not due to promotions to which he is entitled.

(5) As mentioned earlier, training in small industries and various aspects of agriculture have proved to be most effective and at the moment are considered priority areas of development of Ceylon. But the present follow-up of ex-trainees by visiting teams is valuable, and it is felt that the main responsibility for follow-up and evaluation of ex-trainees is the responsibility of their own Governments. Periodic checks by a Central authority or some such institution would help to focus attention on any mis-use of trained personnel. It might even be convenient if pro-forma could be drawn up in consultation with donor Governments in order to follow-up all trainees.

III - EXPERTS

(1) In our experience, experts from Japan have been most sought after in the field of agriculture, small-scale industries and

fisheries. The assistance requested have been for-consultants and advisors at both technical and technological levels.

The request for an expert is invariably based upon the needs of a particular Government Department or Ministry which needs such assistance. This request is then screened against the background of general priorities accorded by Government to various development areas and if it is considered that the services of such an expert is necessary and if it falls within the areas selected by the Government for development, a request is then made to a prospective donor country.

(2) In general the experts from Japan have performed with great competence as well as acceptance and it would be extremely difficult to identify particular cases. It could be safely presumed that these experts have no doubt contributed towards the social and economic development of the country. Since the utilisation of an expert's services has to be seen against the background of a gradual transfer of skills from the expert to local counterparts it would not be possible to indicate any immediate benefit or striking success which could be held out as a successful example of co-operation. It must be recognised that the transfer of skills is a gradual process and the full effect of the services of an expert could not be identified until an appreciable period of time have lapsed.

(3) The period of assignment of any expert is dependent upon the request made by recipient Governments and as such, it has to be assumed that if the donor Government is prepared to accommodate such a request the duration of this assignment should be considered sufficient. If further extensions are needed, these are usually communicated to the donor countries and it has been our experience that such requests are being sympathetically considered. If however, for personal or other

reason a particular expert cannot continue his assignment, it is preferable that an expert of comparable status and ability be assigned to continue the job undertaken by his predecessor. It must be stressed that the continuation of such an expert's services cannot be construed as a convenient method by which operational duties are performed by persons who should really confine their services to advising local counterparts. In this connection, the institutional arrangements for the reception of experts should be carefully gone into before a request is made and it is considered to be the primary duty of a recipient Government to ensure that no experts arrive too early or too late to accept an assignment. At the same time provision of local counterparts should be considered as an essential item to be contributed by the recipient government. The provision of local facilities do not in any way present much of an obstacle since experts usually work within the administrative set-up of a department or Ministry, perhaps the only instance which could give rise to certain difficulties may be the provision of research facilities which may at times not be totally adequate. In such instances, the provision of equipment along with the availability of the services of an expert would be the answer.

As stated earlier, on the spot evaluation of an expert's assignment cannot be made since the effectiveness of his work would in most cases be felt long after his departure. On the other hand, if constant review is made of experts during short periods of assignment, any expert who fall short of expectation could be discontinued and more suitable personnel found.

IV - JAPANESE VOLUNTEERS

This section is not being answered since there are no Japanese volunteers serving in Ceylon.

V - EQUIPMENT

The provision of equipment by the Japanese Government has a comparatively shorter history and has been confined to two or three instances and therefore a critical review of this aspect cannot be made at this stage. In general, however, it might be mentioned that the equipment so far supplied has been most suitable and that the training facilities available in Japan for technicians in Ceylon, they have found no difficulty in local personnel adopting themselves to the use of Japanese equipment. Problems of repair and spare parts are not insurmountable and should not in any way impede the successful exploitation of the available equipment.

VI - PRE-INVESTMENT SURVEYS

Ceylon has had no experience of any pre-investment surveys undertaken by the Japanese authorities and hence this sector will be treated in a general manner.

There can be no doubt about the value of pre-investment surveys since this provides the most scientific manner by which the economic feasibility of any project could be judged.

The most effective utilisation of the very scarce financial and other resources of a developing nation could best be effected by concentrating its efforts in a certain specific priority areas. At the moment, the development of agriculture

to meet the growing needs of an expanding population takes first place. The strategy of development, based on a policy of import substitution, thereby saving foreign exchange to be diverted to more productive enterprises necessitates concerted efforts in all fields where such substitution is possible. This would include agriculture as well as industry. Pre-investment surveys are not the only answers to the problem. The successful completion of such a survey is only the beginning, because most often the lack of resources nullifies the benefits of such surveys. The provision of capital to undertake the planned development would be the logical follow-up to such surveys. This also raises the question of terms of capital assistance. It has been noted that these terms have tended to become more and more difficult thereby adding to the already considerable burdens of developing countries. Capital in the form of long-term credit as "soft loans" would certainly be most welcome.

VII - OVERSEAS TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION CENTRES

- (1) The only example of an Overseas Technical Co-operation Centre in Ceylon is the Fisheries Centre established some years ago. In this particular field, the Government is exploring the possibility and the need for the establishment of further centres as a pre-requisite for the expansion of the fishing industry in Ceylon.
- (2) The immediate objectives of this Centre were certainly achieved for it provided a much needed institution for the training of fishermen in modern methods of fishing.
- (3) The general impact of this centre, apart from the immediate training provided has been that it will serve as a prototype

for other centres. It's trainees have themselves proved to be "extension officers" themselves, because the example set by them has created an awareness amongst others. This could very well be the first step towards modernisation of fishing methods and practices.

- (4) (a) The development plans as stated earlier envisaged import substitution in a number of fields - amongst them being the import of canned and dried fish. From a national viewpoint, the role played by such a centre in developing fisheries is a vital one.
- (b) The experts provided by the Japanese Government left quite some time ago - but judging by the fact that the counterparts trained by them have been able to take over on schedule and thereafter run the centre as planned is ample testimony of the ability of the Japanese expert who were attached to this centre.
- (c) So far there has been no insurmountable difficulties regarding the equipment in the centre.
- (d) This is an essential item, especially after the initial period of training under the locally based Japanese experts.
- (e) As far as the present indications show, the arrange-
(f) & ments made have proved to be adequate.
- (g) present centre is working capacity level and it is most probable that with the further expansion of the fishing industry expansion will have to be considered.
- (h) There has been full and most effective utilisation of trainees, who in term have contributed to the development of the industry in Ceylon.

- (5) No problems were encountered in providing counterpart support.

VIII - MEDICAL CO-OPERATION

- (1) (a) Immediately following the visits of two such missions, priorities were assigned by the Teams, within which it was agreed that there would be co-operation by the two countries.
- (b) There can be no doubt that this would have beneficial results since the areas of co-operation were those where local facilities were considered difficult and needed supplementing from external sources.
- (c) No particular field has been assigned with any priority, but the tendency has been to concentrate more on the training and research since basic medicine has been fairly well developed. The provision of equipment for purposes of teaching and research has been the main items of assistance - together of course with the provision of expertise and training facilities in Japan.
- (d) It would not suffice to concentrate in the major cities alone, because facilities at such places have been fairly well established.
- The extension of basic facilities to the rural areas (public health etc) assumes importance.
- (e) There have been no adverse comments in this & connection.
- (f)
- (g) As mentioned earlier, this is a very useful element, because the use and maintenance of equipment in a

- major factor apart from the inherent values of providing the scope of studies.
- (h) Have proved adequate.
 - (i)
&
 - (j)
 - (k) Trainees under individual projects have posed no problems since their services have been utilised in the manner envisaged.
- (2) No problems have been encountered in the provision of counterpart facilities.
 - (3) No projects have been completed - hence this question cannot be fully answered.
 - (4) -
 - (5) Tropical medicine is not a field in which assistance has been obtained.
 - (6) See (3) above.

IX - AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION

A Japanese Survey Team has completed a mission designed to identify a co-operative venture in the field of agriculture. It consists of the provision of experts and equipment to develop a 700-acre extent of arable land using the most modern techniques and equipment, and concentrating all facilities within the development area. Such a scheme was tried out earlier, using domestic resources and it proved to be extremely successful. The optimum use of cultivable land together with the use of new techniques is bound to increase agricultural production. Once this project has been proved successful it is to be extended to other areas. The increase of agricultural production fits into the scheme of national development and at

present has the highest priority accorded to it by the Government.

The rest of the section is left unanswered since no proper evaluation could be made at this stage.

4) COUNTRY REPORT OF REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. Pin-tao HSIAO
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for International Economic
Cooperation and Development

I. General

- (1) No particular problem has been encountered except time element in certain cases. Short notice often caused difficulties in administrative procedures to meet deadlines for submittal of applications and clearances of exit formalities.
- (2) Both quantity and quality of technical cooperation are important.
- (3) Training of technical personnel and assignment of expert have proved to be most successful.
- (4) Technical assistance providing direct support for major capital projects receives first priority.
- (5) The administration of technical cooperation by Japan is very good. The Japanese Embassy is very cooperative. The organization and staff of the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency have proved to be very sound and capable, so that the everexpanding technical cooperation program of Japan can be implemented successfully.
- (6) We hope the Japanese government will concentrate its technical cooperation upon high priority projects.
- (7) It will be easier to achieve good result if training of technical personnel and assignment of expert as well as supply of equipment are combined together.
- (8) Japanese advice on central policy will always be welcome. Request for such assistance will be made

when necessary.

- (9) Japanese assistance has contributed very much to our manpower development plan. Upon completion of training in Japan, our participants will not only utilize the knowledge and techniques gained from the training themselves, but also disseminate the knowledge and techniques to others, and the quantity of skilled manpower is increased. The more participant Japan can receive from our country, the more benefit to our manpower development plan can be expected.
- (10) Yes, Japanese technical assistance has sufficiently taken into account different steps of economic development of our country.
- (11) Those local training institutes who have received Japanese assistance are benefited.
- (12) The United Nations Technical Assistance Program and the United States Technical Assistance Program are successful case which could serve as examples.
- (13) Formal evaluations have been conducted only on U.S. technical assistance program many years ago. And the program was proved to be very successful. Informal evaluations reflected that other technical cooperation programs, including Japanese technical cooperation program, are also effective and fruitful.

II. Trainees

- (1) 1) Since our requests for training are based upon actual requirement for economic development, it is believed that most, if not all, cases are successful and have contributed very much to our

economic development. This is also true for other training programs.

- 2) Generally speaking, we would appreciate more number of offer in individual training than in group training.
- (2) Candidates for training are selected and recommended by sponsoring agencies, normally various Ministries or the provincial government. After receiving recommendation for candidates, responsible technical office of the Council for International Economic Cooperation and Development (other than Agriculture) and the joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction (for Agriculture) will screen its candidates respectively. The qualified candidates will be formally nominated through diplomatic channel to the Japanese Embassy for language examination and transmittal to the Japanese Government.
- (3) No financial disbursement is made from our government for trainees.
- (4) Sponsoring agencies will utilize what the trainees have acquired from training in Japan upon their return and compare with ex-trainees from other countries, if any.
- (5) Agriculture, Industry and transportation are the sectors where training in Japan have been most effective.
- (6) Priority sectors where training is most needed are:
Agriculture: Agricultural Mechanization,
Agricultural Products Marketing,
Forestry -- Improvement of slope land,
supply of wood for industrial

utilization.

Silk

Industry: Petrochemical, Synthetic Fiber, Regenerated Fiber.

Metal Industry, Machinery, Shipbuilding, Electric Engineering & Electronic Industry, Chemical Industry.

Mining: Mineral exploration, geothermal development.

- (7) One of the best follow-up measures for ex-trainees is to communicate with them, in form of exchanging letters, sending publications such as "Kenshu-In" etc.
- (8) In evaluating fellowship training in Japan, it is suggested that questionnaires be sent to ex-trainees periodically and the answers be studied carefully.
- (9) Statistics of Trainee Sent Abroad under Aid from Other Countries and International Organizations in CY1968

	Agri- cul- ture	Industry and Min- ing	Trans- por- tation	Labor	Health & Sanita- tion	Edu- ca- tion	Public Admin- istra- tion	oth- ers	To- tal
Joint Techni- cal Assis- tance Program	13	14	3	1	1	3	13	8	56
Sino-German Technical Coopera- tion Program	4	3					1		8

	<u>Agri- cul- ture</u>	<u>Industry and Min- ing</u>	<u>Trans- por- tation</u>	<u>Labor</u>	<u>Health & Sanita- tion</u>	<u>Edu- ca- tion</u>	<u>Public Admin- istra- tion</u>	<u>Oth- ers-</u>	<u>To- tal</u>
UN Techni- cal Assis- tance Program	7	10	6		2	3	4	13	45
Asian produc- tivity Organi- zation Program		3					1	20	24
Total	24	30	9	1	3	6	19	41	133

III. Experts

- (1) (a) Priority sectors where Japanese experts are most needed are:

Agriculture: Agricultural Mechanization, Mulberry Multiplication and Cultivation, Silkworm Raising and Silkworm Seed Egg Production etc.

Industry: Hydraulic Electric Power, Ceramics, Energy Resources, Geothermal etc.

- (b) Managerial and technical consultants and advisors are most needed.

- (c) Various ministries and the provincial government will select and the Council for International Economic Cooperation and Development and the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction will determine the need for Japanese experts.

- (2) 1) Since our requests for experts are based upon actual requirement for economic development, it is believed that most cases are

successful and have contributed to our economic development. This is also true for other expert programs.

- 2) (a) Generally speaking, the lengths of stay of experts are adequate. If not, adjustment will be made according to actual requirement.
 - (b) Japanese experts are of great ability.
 - (c) The attitude of Japanese experts is good.
 - (d) Japanese experts find it very easy to adapt themselves to the local conditions of Taiwan.
 - (e) In most cases, local successors are trained by means of on-the job training, and followed by further training in Japan when necessary.
 - (f) The requesting agencies will make direct contact with the experts, and will re-request the services of the experts through regular channel when necessary.
- (3) There is no problem in providing local facilities, counterpart fund and counterpart personnel for Japanese experts.
 - (4) Equipment and materials accompanying Japanese experts are very useful in carrying out their works and in implementing related projects. However, since it usually needs considerable time to clear the customs procedures, it is suggested the list of equipment be forwarded to our government as early as possible, so that the equipment can be fully utilized in time by the experts.

(5) To make contacts with the requesting agencies is a feasible way to evaluate experts assistance

(6) Statistics of Experts Received from Other Countries and International Organization in CY 1968:

	<u>Agri- cul- ture</u>	<u>Industry and Min- ing</u>	<u>Trans- por- tation</u>	<u>Labor</u>	<u>Health & Sanita- tion</u>	<u>Edu- ca- tion</u>	<u>Public Admin- istra- tion</u>	<u>Oth- ers-</u>	<u>To- tal</u>
Sino-German Technical Coopera- tion Program		1							1
Sino-Italian Technical Coopera- tion Program		4							4
UN Techni- cal Assis- tance Program	10	7	1	10	2		1	12	43
Asian Produc- tivity Organi- zation Program								6	6
Inter- national Executive Service Corps Program		7					3	3	13
Total	10	19	1	10	2		4	21	67

IV. Volunteers

No volunteers have been requested.

V. Equipment

We have received only a set of Type MAP-176 Noctovision for criminal identification, which is still being effectively utilized by local skills.

Television and medical equipment are most needed.

VI. Pre-investment Survey (Development Survey)

No pre-investment survey has been requested.

VII. Overseas Technical Cooperation Centres

Two training centers have been set up by our government to train skilled workers in various trades to meet the demand of both the public and private enterprises. We are requesting Japanese assistance in expanding the centers and the application is still in process.

VIII. Medical Cooperation

We have no medical cooperation project assisted by Japan.

IX. Agricultural Cooperation

We don't have such type of agricultural cooperation. Japanese assistance in our agricultural development is included in fellowship training and assignment of expert as previously stated.

5) COUNTRY REPORT OF INDIA

Mr. K. C. Sodhia
Under Secretary to the
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Ministry of Finance, Dept.
of Economic Affairs.

1. GENERAL

The Indian Economic Development Programme is being undertaken through successive Five Year Plans. The Fourth Five Year Plan would cover 1969 to 1974 and technical assistance received under various multilateral and bilateral programmes is geared to meet the requirements of the development projects contained in the Five Year Plan.

1.1 The Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs is entrusted with the responsibility of providing the rupee and foreign exchange requirement of the development programme and it is for this reason that coordination of economic and technical assistance from abroad is done in this Department.

1.2 The last two decades of planned development has enabled India to develop its own potential of education, training and research institutions of a level comparable to the near-best available abroad and hence need for technical assistance is now marginal and more of quality than of quantity.

1.3 India receives technical assistance from multilateral programmes like the United Nations Development Programme and the Colombo Plan and bilateral technical assistance from a number of countries and institutions like U.S.A., France, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, etc.

1.4 The Technical assistance needs to be met from the various technical assistance programmes are determined according to the requirements of the projects included.

in the Five Year Plan. The programmes are need-based and availability is not the determining factor. It is ensured that only such technical assistance as is not available locally is obtained from abroad.

1.5 India needs technical assistance of real quality to meet the marginal requirements of the development projects. It is limited to ad hoc advisory work, integrated technical projects in a few priority areas and technical assistance providing direct support for major capital projects.

1.6 Japan has provided training facilities in a number of fields and some of it has gone into priority areas like fisheries and agricultural development, telecommunications, leprosy control etc. It has also assisted in integrated technical assistance projects in the field of agriculture and public health. While the need for individual training is gradually diminishing, there is a large scope for Japanese Cooperation in integrated projects in the priority areas of agricultural development, family planning, public health, feasibility studies and surveys for ground water and mineral development etc.

1.7 OTCA recognizes the value and importance of the Japanese Technical Cooperation and has posted a representative in the Embassy at New Delhi. This has enabled closer cooperation and better understanding of our needs.

2. TRAINEES

The proposal for obtaining training facilities abroad are related to development projects included in the Five Year Plan. The needs are determined by the project authorities and are vetted by competent technicians at the highest level before they are sent to the Department of Economic Affairs. The

proposals for obtaining services of experts as well as training facilities abroad are then considered in a Committee called Technical Assistance Selection Committee comprising of the representatives of the Planning Commission, Ministry of Education and Department of Economic Affairs. Every proposal is put to a close scrutiny and the sponsoring Ministry has to justify it. Determination of the source from which the needs can be met is also decided in consultation with the technical officers and on the basis of past experience, availability of facilities in different countries etc.

2.1 The sponsoring authority is required to meet the salary of the person during his training abroad. All other connected local expenditure is also met by the sponsoring authorities.

2.2 Every proposal carries a certificate from the sponsoring authority that the person concerned, on return from training, would continue to work in the project and would bring about to bear his experience and knowledge acquired abroad.

2.3 Since manpower deployed on development programmes in India is very large and technical assistance from Japan is only very small percentage of the total technical assistance received by India, it is not possible to specify the areas where training in Japan has been most effective. On a very rough basis it can be said that training in fisheries development, agriculture extension, telecommunications, television etc., has been valuable.

2.4 Training facilities abroad are requested only to meet needs of the development projects included in the Plan. As such all proposals are of equal priority except that urgency may require a higher priority being assigned to particular proposals.

2.5 Evaluation of the training received abroad is carried out by the central ministries on a random sample basis in case the number is large. The questionnaire is drawn up to elicit as much information as is necessary to assess the benefits received from training abroad. The number of trainees sent abroad during 1968 under various technical assistance programmes is as under:-

<u>Countries/Orgns.</u>	<u>Agri.</u>	<u>In the field of Industry</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Etc.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Australia	20	6	4	10	40
U.K.	8	18	20	83	129
Canada	4	-	8	46	58
New Zealand	3	-	2	-	5
Japan	13	10	1	15	39
France	-	20	-	84	104
U.S.A.	116	61	20	85	282
Germany	17	73	-	162	252
U.N. Programme	16	6	6	38	66

3. EXPERTS

As in the case of training, the need for foreign experts has to be determined by the project authorities keeping in view the nature of the job requirement, the now availability of competent Indians and the most likely source from which such expertise could be obtained. The proposals are then scrutinized by the technical ministries from the point of essentiality and urgency and thereafter they are sent to the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. All proposals are screened by the TASC. The basic principles followed in

scrutinizing proposals for obtaining services of experts are:

- a) Non-availability of competent Indian to do the job;
- b) the minimum length of time for which expert would be needed; and
- c) the best source from which such expertise should be obtained.

3.1 Extensions are granted only in deserving cases and after a careful assessment of the work required to be done by the expert already done by him and the minimum time required to complete it. It is necessary for the sponsoring authority to post at least two Indian counterparts to work with the foreign expert so as to absorb expertise as early as possible to do away with the services of experts.

3.2 The central ministries keep a watch on the progress of work of the experts assigned in their fields. They obtain periodical reports from the project authorities where the experts are working and take all necessary measures to ensure that their services are fully utilized.

3.3 The Government of India generally provides furnished residential accommodation to all foreign experts located at projects away from big cities. At big cities an allowance of Rp. 25 per day is paid in lieu of accommodation. The Government also permits duty-free import of a car and a number of other items and also liquor etc., up to the specified financial limits.

3.4 Materials and equipment needed for projects where Japanese experts work and which is not locally available should be supplied by the Japanese Government. This is being done in respect of specific projects. The number of exports received under various technical assistance programme during 1968 is as under:-

<u>Countries</u>	<u>Agri.</u>	<u>Industry</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
U.K.	2	2	-	14	18
Canada	-	-	-	3	3
Japan	6	-	-	-	6
France	-	10	-	-	10
U.S.A.	70	2	2	-	74
U.N. Programme	20	4	21	60	105

4. VOLUNTEERS (JAPAN OVERSEAS COOPERATION VOLUNTEERS)

Japanese volunteers are needed in Agro-Industrial field, Repair and maintenance and tube-walls, Paddy cultivation, and Mechanized farming etc. The qualification of the volunteers should suit to the task for which they are invited. Every State in the Union of India has appointed a State Coordinating Officer of the rank of the Secretary or Development Commissioner. He receives all requirements. He scrutinizes all such requests and passes them to the Ministry of Finance, who after careful scrutiny passes the requests to the foreign volunteer agency.

Japanese volunteers have work in the field of nutrition and vehicle maintenance etc. In the beginning volunteers had the language difficulty but later on they improved in their working which was very much appreciated. The length of stay of these volunteers is sufficient. However, their knowledge of English language needs improvement. Their work is quite satisfactory. This programme started only in 1967 and it is too early to comment on their work. As regard the question of transfer of skill and knowledge to local people the Government of India has not yet made any survey of this aspect.

The work of Japanese volunteers is coordinated with the work of volunteers from other countries. No steps have been taken to coordinate their work with the Japanese experts. We have no problems in respect of Japanese volunteers. The resident representative plays the very significant part by way of a liaison between the Government of Japan and Government of India and also helps the volunteers to settle down in their respective surroundings. The equipment and material have proved very useful.

The volunteer is asked to evaluate his achievement by filling up certain form after three months of his arrival in India. It is then commented upon by the project head and is passed on to the Japanese Embassy. The State Coordinating Officer also visits the volunteers at their sites when time permits.

We have received from other countries the following number of volunteers:-

1) American Peace Corps	601
2) Canadian University Services Overseas	46
3) Garman V. Service	89
4) Danish V. Services	29
5) Japanese (OTCA)	19
6) Swallows	12
V.S.O. (British)	<u>90</u>
Total	886

The quantity of equipment supplied was sufficient for the given purpose and was good. The impact of the equipment received cannot be assessed at present. It would be desirable to link the work of volunteers but the questing of linking of equipment does not arise. Linking of equipment supplied with ex-trainees returned from Japan is desirable. The question

whether the Japanese equipment is effectively utilized by local skill has not been looked into so far. The fields for which the Japanese equipment is needed are family planning, small scale industries and machines for manufacturing mechanized toys. The Japanese equipments compared very well with the equipment brought from other countries.

5. EQUIPMENT

It is Government of India's policy to request for supply of only such equipment as is not manufactured in India. Such equipment and materials should be supplied by the donor Government along with the services of experts so that their use is demonstrated by the experts and Indian counterparts are made conversant with its operation etc. In technical assistance projects, equipment is an essential component and all technical assistance programmes provide for its supply. In coordinating specific technical assistance projects, supply of equipment for meeting the requirements of the project is essential to implement them. The Government takes responsibility for the maintenance and custody of the equipment.

6. PRE-INVESTMENT SURVEY

India has had no assistance from Japan in the field of pre-investment survey. Full details of possible areas in which assistance could be rendered by the Government of Japan may be supplied to enable preparation of a few good proposals for obtaining Japanese assistance.

Technical assistance for setting up integrated projects in priority fields like agriculture, health, family planning,

technican training etc., is considered more useful than provision of training facilities in various fields and services of individual experts. Specific projects require detailed planning and provision of adequate funds. A plan of Operation is also prepared which enables timely implementation of the project. Such projects lead to an effective contribution of a lasting nature and going a long way in attaining self-sufficiency. India would welcome more technical assistance for specific integrated projects in priority areas.

6) COUNTRY REPORT OF INDONESIA

Mr. Gempo Soejono
Chief, Div. of Supervising Program
Operations, Bureau for Inter-
national Cooperation, Secretary
of the Cabinet

1. General

The efforts being undertaken by the Japanese Government to make an evaluation of the past performances in the field of technical cooperation is an important step toward a better and efficient utilization of scarce resources for the benefit of programs and projects of the developing countries. For that reason, Indonesia highly appreciates this initiative, for this will be very helpful in giving guidance and valuable materials for the efforts in evaluating technical assistance projects in general.

In administering technical assistance programs, Indonesia encountered several problems, which can be classified in:

- a. basic problems, and
- b. problems which are rather technical and administrative in character.

Along the line of the Indonesian Five Year Plan, the Government has set forth its policy guidance for the implementation of foreign technical assistance.

Starting from the principle that it is necessary to fit technical assistance programs into the Five Year Plan, a set of priorities has been established, i.e.

- a. that pre-investment survey of projects in the Plan be given top priority; followed by expert-programs which can generate multiplier effects, such as experts for training institutions;
- b. projects which are contributing directly to the

increase of production;

- d. experts for ad hoc advisory works.

In the case of training, the Indonesian Government feels that as far as it is possible, training programs which are felt necessary for the implementation of projects, should be done in Indonesia. Priority should also be given to group-training courses, which enable a group of Indonesian trainees to be trained abroad for a specific technical field, which fit in the framework of the Five Year Plan.

Requests by the Departments for technical assistance departing from this set of priority will be considered case by case.

Those are the guidelines, along which Technical Assistance programs and projects are implemented. Sometimes problems arise, because programs made available by donor countries are considered not compatible with these order of priority scheme.

2. The Japanese Technical Assistance

The Japanese Government has granted in the past years several programs of technical aid to Indonesia, and the results are held in high esteem. In giving an evaluation on the programs, we would like to consider some problems.

A. The Training Programs

Every year the Government of Indonesia sends its officials to Japan to attend the many group courses organized by the Japanese Government. Commenting on this program, we would like submit to this seminar some problems being felt by the Indonesian Ministries concerned.

It is felt somewhat difficult to make an evaluation of the results of this programs. For the Ministries of Health, the training in Japan for its physicians from

Bandung (West Java) which is organized in the framework of the medical cooperation is considered successful. On the other hand other ministries do not share the same feeling. First, it is sometimes difficult to get the right person to be sent to such a training course, for the simple reason that those ministries are not able to maintain a ready stock of candidates. The reasons for this condition are many, such as the wide range of distances separating the many islands of Indonesia, so that communication problems form a great handicap in the process of selection.

Secondly, it is hoped that the trainee after his return can become more productive in that he will be able to put his knowledge into practice so as to achieve the optimal benefit of his training. This goal is sometimes difficult to achieve.

Thirdly, it is felt that due to the different conditions and also due to the technological gap between Japan and Indonesia, it is felt difficult to put the knowledge achieved from these training courses into practice in Indonesia.

Considering these problems and difficulties in the framework of the training program, it is felt highly desirable to have selected training courses in Indonesia, where groups of students can be trained for some fields, with the aid of foreign technical assistance, necessary knowledge and equipments can be imported, so that the direct effect of such training programs can be felt.

As an illustration we would like to mention the case of the Graphical Training Centre, located in Djakarta, which was realized by the Ministry of Education with the

aid from the Netherlands. The Netherlands Government donated the equipments including, a complete laboratory, construction of the building dispatched the experts in the installation and the training. The Indonesian Government made available the site and furnished the necessary local funds for the operation of the Centre. In the meantime a group of Indonesian trainees were sent to Netherlands to become instructors in the Centre after their return. Trainees allowed to enter this Training Centre are coming directly from the graphical industry, so that the benefit of the courses will be directly felt by the industry.

B. Agricultural Development Cooperation

Two kinds of projects are being undertaken with the aids from Japan:

- 1) Projects for increasing rice production in West Java.
- 2) The maize project under the title of primary projects development cooperation.

Based on the evaluation of the Ministry of Agriculture it can be reported, that from technical point of view, both projects can be considered as successful. Especially the case of the East Java maize projects, it has resulted in a substantial increase of maize production, while also the quality of the crop was considerably improved. One major problem should be mentioned here, that the lack to give proper attention to the marketing aspect has given cause to problem of social economies in character. The traditional relationship between peasant and money lenders prevalent in the villages prevent the peasants from reaping the benefit of the increased

production. It is hoped that some sort of scheme could be invented to overcome this problem.

C. Pre-investment Surveys

In the past years Japanese experts are actively engaged doing pre-investment-survey; their reports are now thoroughly studied and evaluated by the Ministries concerned together with the National Planning Agency. Among those surveys are the National Power Survey, which results now become a basic document along which investments in the field of power-production shall be done. Other surveys are the Brantas river survey, consisting of the Karangates project, the Konto river project and the Porong river project which is highly evaluated by the Ministry of Public Works.

In fact, it is the stand of the Indonesian Government to give the highest priority to pre-investment surveys, for the reasons that such surveys are tightly linked to development projects, which will be embarked upon with capital aids.

D. Some Suggestions

We would like to draw attention to one scheme of technical assistance, which is positively appreciated by the Indonesian Government. In the past year, a group of peasants (5 men) had been sent to Japan for an observation tour. It seems that this tour was considered very successful because those persons are now becoming the generating factor in their villages, and become the pushing power for modernization and development.

It is hoped that this scheme could be elaborated,

and that other groups from other fields could be sent for such an observation tour.

7) COUNTRY REPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Mr. Il-Dong Han
Chief, Training and Evaluation Sec.,
International Cooperation Div.,
Ministry of Science and
Technology

I. General

- (1) On the basis of the Second Five-Year Economic Development Plan, the Second Five-Year Plan for the Development of Science and Technology was formulated in 1966 and is now in its third year of operation. In this program, a technical cooperation scheme on a long-term basis is included. In order to speed up the flow of technical assistance, we require more detailed information on the technical assistance from the donor country. We also require the earliest possible reply from the donor country on the acceptance or rejection of applicants wishing to participate in the training.
- (2) From the beginning of 1964 up to the end of 1968, a total number of 422 persons participated in the training programmes for various fields in Japan; and a total number of 18 experts in each specific field were provided by Japan under the Colombo Plan.
- (3) The assistance in training constituted the largest amount of the technical assistance received from Japan; and was by and large a success.
- (4) In order to achieve a successful technical cooperation scheme which is closely linked to the national development program, we have ordered the priorities for each type of technical assistance as follows:
 - a) Invitation of technical advisors who are expected

to actually give technical guidance and conduct training for domestic technicians in the manufacturing sector.

- b) Participant training in the field of mining and manufacturing, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, education, transportation and construction, public health and sanitation, public administration, and social welfare.
 - c) Pre-investment technical and economic feasibility surveys and various resource development surveys under the contract services.
 - d) Procurement of equipment in the educational field in order to expand the scientific and technical training facilities of vocational high schools, technical colleges and research institutes.
- (5) On the part of the recipient, we would like to suggest that a more detailed description of background and prerequisites for making requests for training and experts would facilitate administration and also minimize administrative delays. Requests by a recipient country for participation in a donor country's training programme be answered as soon as possible by the donor country.
- (6) We suggest that the donor country, in choosing fields, should concentrate technical cooperation upon high priority projects in the recipient country.
- (7) It is suggested that technical assistance from the donor country be rendered for each type of request made by the recipient country.
- (8) If Japan were to offer more central policy guidance in all fields, this would assist recipient countries in

creating their technical cooperation programmes.

- (9) It is suggested that the donor country offer detailed information on technical assistance for manpower development.
- (10) Japanese technical assistance has not taken sufficient account of the different stages of economic development of recipient countries.
- (11) It is requested that more detailed information on the technical assistance from the donor country be provided, and that earliest possible approval be made on the applications.
- (12) The following projects under UNDP assistance had been donated and implemented successfully:
 - a) Tideland Project
 - b) Survey and Demonstration in Selected Watersheds
 - c) The Expansion and Further Operation of the Korean Productivity Center.
 - d) Telecommunication Training Center
 - e) Forestry Survey Project.

II. Trainees

- (1) The trainees, who returned from Japan after completion of their training, are engaged in their fields of study. These trainees have successfully contributed to the development of the local technicians' techniques; and their advice has proved to be extremely beneficial.
- (2) The concerned ministries have been requested by the Ministry of Science and Technology, which is reviewing responsible for coordinating the technical cooperation scheme in Korea, to submit their requirements technical assistance. After collecting and

the requirements submitted by each ministry, the Ministry of Science and Technology formulates the annual program for the requirements of technical assistance on a long-term basis within the framework of an overall economic development plan. Upon receiving the acceptance for fields of technical assistance by the donor country, trainees are selected by the ministries concerned and reviewed by the Ministry of Science and Technology in accordance with the Regulation for overseas technical training.

- (3) There is no financial disbursement given to trainees.
- (4) Returned trainees are first required to be engaged in their fields of training and secondly, they train local staff in the techniques acquired in Japan. Spot checks are also conducted to ensure that the above is actually being carried out.
- (5) The most successful areas have been in the fields where development is urgent according to our Second Five-Year Plan for the development of science and technology; and also in areas where Japan's developed industries are similar to those of Korea.
- (6) Training is most needed in the fields where development is urgent according to our Second Five-Year Economic Development Plan, and where training facilities, in good condition, are comparable to similar facilities in the donor country.
- (7) No definitive comment available at this time.
- (8) Evaluation of fellowship training in Japan should be based on other programs in similar assistance

areas that have been successfully conducted by the UNDP. This form of comparison should extend to all facets of donor country assistance such as facilities provided, requirements for participation, purpose of programs, length of programs, areas covered, and finding.

(9)

	<u>AID</u>	<u>UN</u>	<u>Colombo Plan</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Industry and Mining	61	60	49	61	231
Agriculture and Natural Resources	51	22	37	66	176
Education	1	18	27	107	153
Transportation and Construction	18	14	11	18	61
Health and Sanitation	30	42	14	20	106
Public Adminis- tration	27	12	39	14	92
Community Develop- ment and Social Welfare and Housing	3	6	3	2	14
Others		3	3	16	22
<u>Total</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>304</u>	<u>855</u>

III. Experts

(1) The need for Japanese experts is as follows:

- a) Priority sectors are these delineated in the Second Five Year Economic Plan.
- b) Types of experts needed are primarily technicians for training local technicians in all aspects of vocational training.

- (2) Due to the highly limited number of Japanese experts who have come to Korea to render assistance, it is impossible at this time to evaluate their successes, or failures, as the case may be. In the future, if the number of experts increases significantly, it will be possible to make an adequate evaluation.
- (3) There have been no problems in the provision of local facilities up to the time.
- (4) The only comment that can be honestly made about equipment and materials accompanying Japanese experts is that there has been none. Future expectations in this area are great.
- (5) At present, due to the limited number of assistance rendered by experts, it is impossible to make suggestions on the method and criteria of evaluating experts' assistance by Japan.

(6)

	AID (USA)	UN (-)	Colombo Plan (-)	Others (-)	Total
Industry and Mining	71	15	3		89
Agriculture and Natural Resources	23	23	4		50
Education	2	2	4	1	9
Transportation and Construction	1	11	6		18
Health and Sanitation	1	22			23
Public Adminis- 9 tration	10	1			11
Community Develop- ment and Social Welfare and Housing	6	10			16

	ALD (USA)	UN (-)	Colombo Plan (-)	Others (-)	Total
Others		4			4
<u>Total</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>220</u>

IV. Volunteers

(1-7) Not applicable

(8) Approximately 60 Peace Corps Volunteers have been received from the United States of America in 1968, working as English teachers and advisors, as well as health workers.

V. Equipment

- (1) Equipment supplied by Japan for the Kyung-Puk Technical Training Center in the amount of US\$ 140,000 under the Colombo Plan have successfully been implemented.
- (2) Four experts have been assigned to the Center and are now engaging in advice and training with the equipment supplied.
- (3) At present no linking of equipment supply with ex-trainees is feasible.
- (4) The equipment supplied to the Kyung-Puk Technical Training Center are being effectively utilized to develop local skills.
- (5) Equipment in the educational field in order to expand scientific and technical training facilities of vocational high schools, technical colleges and research institutes are most needed.
- (6) No problems have arisen so far.
- (7) Equipment for the projects of the Cancer Center and the prototype production and Training Center have

been requested in 1968. We request earliest approval on equipment assistance.

- (8) In comparing equipment supply from Japan to that received from other sources, the quantity of equipment supplied by Japan is negligible and thus a good comparison can not be made at this time.
- (9) As in the above, other than suggesting that the volume of equipment supplied by Japan be increased, no accurate suggestions or criteria of evaluation can be made at this time.

VI. Pro-Investment Survey

- (1) On the pre-investment survey, only two surveys are part of the projects. Establishment of the Cancer Center and Control of Parasitic disease project had been made in 1968 by 6 experts each from Japan in order to make feasibility studies on the establishment of the Center and on the implementation of the disease project. The reports of both surveys, undertaken by the experts, have been submitted directly to the Japanese organizations concerned.
- (2) In 1963, one pre-investment survey team from England was received for a feasibility study on the establishment of a Technical College at Hisan, located in the south-east of the Korea. Preinvestment survey teams, who are maintaining residence in Korea, for the following projects which are being implemented under the assistance of the UNDP are:
 - a) Soil Fertility Survey
 - b) Soil Survey
 - c) Forest Survey

- d) Pre-investment Survey of the Nakdong River Basin
- e) Forest Survey-and Development

VII. Overseas Technical Cooperation Center

- (1) In order to render practical and theoretical training for technicians in Korea and to aim at conducting research works and experiments with a view to improving industrial techniques applicable to Korean Industries, Kyung-Puk Institute of Technology in Kyung-Puk University was established in May 1968 by the donation of Japanese assistance under the Colombo Plan. In the establishment of the institute, required equipment for the institute in the amount of US\$ 140,000 was supplied by Japan. The Institute is now in operation as a 3 year joint project.
- (2) The objectives of the Kyung-Puk Institute project were achieved.
- (3) The Kyung-Puk Institute project being in its infancy, as yet has not had sufficient time to produce any measurable impact. In time, such will be analizable.
- (4) Besides the above institute, establishment of a prototype production and Training Center using of equipment from Japan in the amount of US\$ 1,500,000 has been requested to the Japanese Government under the Colombo Plan. This requisition is now under study by the Japanese Government, and it is hoped that approval by the Japanese Government will be given as soon as possible. Beyond this items 4a to 4i are unanswerable due to the limited assistance rendered up to this time.

- (5) There have been no problems in providing local facilities, of counterpart fund and counterpart personnel.
- (6) The one project, the Kyung-Puk Institute, was a joint project. Thus, this question does not apply.
- (7) No suggestions on method and criteria of evaluating Overseas Technical Cooperation Center assisted by Japan is possible until more projects are initiated.

VIII. Medical Cooperation

- (1) In 1968, two projects for medical cooperation were requested to the Japanese government under the Colombo Plan. The contents and status of the projects are as follows:

- a) Control of Parasitic Disease

Period : 1968 - 1970

Amount of assistance: US\$ 120,000

Purpose : To survey the general status of parasitic disease among the 5,000,000 primary school children and to carry out the mass treatment and enlightenment project for these children, particularly directed to ascariasis and hookworm disease.

Description:

- 1) Supply of required equipment for the laboratory.

- 2) Training of 32 Korean specialists in Japan
- 3) Dispatch of 3 experts from Japan to advise in the performance of the project.

Status: In July 1968, a Japanese survey team, composed of 3 experts, arrived in Korea and made a preinvestment survey for the project.

b) Cancer Center

Period : 1968 - 1970

Amount of assistance: US\$ 445,000

Purpose: To expand the facilities in the existing Cancer Center in the Yonsei Medical College, Yonsei University, in order to perform.

- 1) Early diagnosis and treatment of cancer,
- 2) Training of cancer specialists,
- 3) Study, research, statistics on cancer,
- 4) National enlightenment on cancer.

Description:

- 1) Supply of required equipment for the Centre
- 2) Training of 20 Korean specialists in Japan

Status:

In July 1968, Japanese survey team, composed of 6 experts, arrived in Korea and made a pre-investment survey for the project.

Sections 1(a) through 1(1) are unanswerable pending approval and implementation of the projects by the Japanese Government.

- 1) Not applicable until requested projects are approved.
- 2) Not applicable.

- 3) In 1968, a project for Health and Family Planning in the amount of US\$ 1,278,000 for the importation of required materials has been donated by the AID program.
- 4) Not applicable
- 5) None available at this time.

IX. Agricultural Cooperation

(1) There has not been any agricultural cooperation under the Japanese technical cooperation program.

(2-8) Not applicable

(9) Since 1962, our country has received technical assistance on agriculture from the United Nations Development program as follows:

(a)(I) Tidal Land Reclamation Survey

Period : 1962-1966

Amount : Assistance - US\$ 628,100

Gov't contribution - US\$ 422,820

Purpose: The objective of this project is to determine areas of tidal lands which are, from the engineering and economic point of view, feasible for reclamation, which include general reconnaissance of the southern and western coastal areas of the country, comprising some 140,000 hectares of potentially reclaimable land.

(II) Agriculture Survey and Demonstration in Selected Watershed

Period : 1962 - 1967

Amount : Assistance - US\$ 683,200

Gov't contribution US\$ 441,645

Purpose:

- 1) To determine the capability of under utilized hilly and mountainous lands in the upland drainage basins for improved land use as a means of expanding the cultivated area in dry farming, including livestock production.
- 2) To determine by experimental pilot projects, the kinds of land use conversion that are feasible from the standpoint of adequate soil and water conservation, prevention of erosion and deposition of sediment in stream channels and storage reservoirs, and the economic feasibility of dry farming and pasture production on the various degrees of land slope and depth and nature of soil.
- 3) To demonstrate to farmers the latest techniques of upland conversion and utilization.
- 4) To train local technicians in the latest techniques of upland conversion and utilization.

(III) Forest Survey

Period : 1964 - 1968

Amount : Assistance - US\$ 641,900

Gov't contribution - US\$ 269,870

Purpose: To carry out a pre-investment survey of selected forest areas in South Korea including land-use and feasibility studies for forestry and forest industries development.

(IV) Soil Fertility Survey and Soil Research

Period : 1963 - 1969

Amount : Assistance - US\$ 1,004,200

Gov't contribution - US\$ 2,036,386

Purpose: The objective of this project is to institute a general soil fertility survey, and a soil fertility and soil testing research program aimed at increasing crop yields.

(V) Soil Survey

Period : 1964 - 1969

Amount : Assistance - US\$ 806,700

Gov't contribution - US\$ 793,494

Purpose: To provide basic information for land development and improvement projects especially for settlement, irrigation, drainage, soil reclamation and soil conservation, afforestation and the overall economic development of the country by an appraisal of its soil resources.

(VI) Forestry Survey and Development

Period : 1968 - 1972

Amount : Assistance - US\$ 499,200

Gov't contribution - US\$ 4,625,355

Purpose: To assist the Government of the Republic of Korea in carrying out, mainly on a watershed basis, an integrated and co-ordinated programme to survey restore and develop the forest resources, stabilize the soils and improve upland watershed conditions.

(b) The detailed information in items 9(a)(I) through

9(a)(VI) in comparison with our inability to cite any information for questions 2 through 8 speaks for itself.

(c) The capital aid has always been limited to equipment purchase and the salaries of the experts involved. Therefore, capital aid, per say, has had an indirect relationship to the technical assistance on agriculture received from other countries and international organizations.

(10) Suggestions for the improvement of Japanese agricultural aid are as follows,

- a) Fellowship training in pre-investment survey techniques; irrigation and drainage.
- b) Supply of equipment such as water pumps, and equipment necessary for paddy field and dry field cultivation.

8) COUNTRY REPORT OF LAOS

Mr. Viliam Phraxayavong
Deputy Commissioner for the
Plan, Ministry of the Plan
and the Cooperation

Laos is one of the developing countries which has benefited foreign assistance. The coordinating agency in this field is the Ministry of National Planning whose functions are : planning economic and social development and coordinating foreign assistance.

Japan, under the Colombo Plan, starts her assistance since 1954 but most of important programmes started 4 years later through an economic and technical cooperation agreement. By the end of 1964 Laos had one water works system, one power plant, the feasibility study of the Nam Ngum Dam Site, surveys made on 3 bridges. Up to 1969 Laos has larger friendly technical cooperation from Japan in various fields such as : trainees, experts, volunteers, equipments, preinvestment surveys, agricultural and medical cooperation.

Facing with security problems our country has to spend more than 50% of her budget for territory defence. So we have to apply to developed countries as well as to neighbouring countries for assistance. Japan has covered quite all the fields of technical assistance that we wish to develop.

TRAINEES

Our country has been invited to most of seminars held in Japan. But we should say at first, that our selection of qualified candidates is still-hard. Very few of Lao officials speak English. So we would like to suggest that the invitation reach our Government 8 or 7 months before the seminar or the training

started. When the candidates are presented we would be grateful to know the acceptance six weeks later so that the future trainee can have six months to prepare his English even Japanese.

The candidates for training is selected by their own department and presented to the Ministry of the Plan for final selection. Before the trainee leaves for Japan, he is invited to our Ministry for a briefing mostly to be aware of Japan' economy history, customs and her cooperation to Laos.

The trainees on completion of their training return to their department and some of them are promoted to higher position related to their training.

Our country would like to welcome individual training of which Japan has or will have the project in Laos. Until now we have mostly trainees under group training.

In the case of university students, we have very few in Japan we would wish that a group of students, at least six to ten, having their secondary school certificate (BACCALAUREAT) being granted every year the scholarship to further their studies in Japan. These have to learn Japanese first, even in Laos before their selection. We, of course, wish that these prospective university students further their studies in the field of engineering as well as economic and sciences.

EXPERTS

Laos has the advantage to receive Japanese experts in the field of agriculture, livestock, medical science and short term experts in preinvestment surveys. They are attached to the projects carried out by Japanese assistance. Lao counterparts are assigned to them but still we cannot fulfill entirely this obligation. In carrying on the project, to some extent, our

Government cannot fully supply the contribution-fund. We would suggest that the question of local contribution should be clear before the project started, otherwise some problems could impede to live of the project. We are not much in favour of co-management of the project by expert and Lao.

When the recipient Government cannot comply with her obligation in pooling local expenditures, it happens to have some misunderstanding between the Lao and Japanese managers.

So we would recommend that experts must not involve in any management but just act as technicians and advisers.

In order to follow up expert assistance there should be periodical meeting between the Embassy authorities and the coordinating agency of the recipient country where experts and local counterparts are invited to report on the progress of their work. This meeting should be frank and a kind of working meeting to solve some problems in order to have the better use of technical assistance.

The expert should stay in the same country less than five years otherwise become too familiar with the recipient country officials and cannot fully fulfill his mission. Some experts used to be close advisers even as though private secretary to the Minister.

The Japanese experts to Laos have no problems of familiarating with the country. May be, in the first few months some language difficulty would arise.

Comparing with Europeans experts, we should get Japanese experts to the country easily.

VOLUNTEERS

Since 1966 Laos has important assistance from Japan in the field of volunteers. These young and industrious volunteers

cover different fields mostly techniques. Laos has a tremendous lack of middle level technicians so the Japanese volunteer assistance has enlightened provisionally our gap. Most of volunteers stay for 2 years. They adapt easily to local conditions but the first three months they have a bit difficulty. Afterwards they can deal with Lao language and not much problem of communication.

When the volunteers arrive to Laos, they are welcome by the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation's officials responsible for technical assistance and sometime by the Minister. A short take on Laos economy, customs and cooperation are stressed.

Laos is very happy of this kind of cooperation but we are convinced that qualified counterparts have to be appointed so that there is a real transfer of skill and know-how.

The presence of volunteers' responsible officer is necessary but this would better be under an economic and technical cooperation mission of Japan like US.AID or M.A.E.T. (French Economic and Technical Cooperation Mission).

In case of Laos, we cannot supply some equipment and materials to the volunteers, we would appreciate that the volunteers bring along with them.

In order to keep pace with the volunteers' progress of work, there should be periodical meeting between the Embassy officers and the coordinating agency.

EQUIPMENT

Laos has received some equipment from Japan linked to the projects or following the volunteers and experts' missions. This equipment is good and suitable to our country but there are still problems of maintenance; there are few Laotian technicians to take care of this equipment. So we would suggest that

there should be proper training of the Laotian technicians before dispatching the equipment. In the case of the Thangon Experimentation Centre, where some agricultural material was given, training was performed.

US.AID and Ministry of Public Works have a joint training centre for heavy equipment but we don't yet have such kinds of training centres for agricultural equipment. We hope to have one section added to the future school of agriculture in Thangone (under French Assistance) which will be in operation by the end of 1970. Otherwise we would like to have a specialized centre of the future 800 ha. of Thangon for training members and for repairing Japanese agricultural equipment.

Japan has supplied dental equipment to the Luangprabang Hospital. We would suggest that there is possibility for training Laotian technicians in this connection. Since Laos is still in a hard position to fulfil local contributions, we would like the supply of equipment to be followed by some spare parts.

PRE-INVESTMENT SURVEYS

Laos has just drawn out a master 5 years Plan for social and economic development which first priority is production e.g. agriculture, forestry, mining, small scale industries related to agriculture. We would like to request Japan's assistance in pre-investment surveys being made in these fields.

The development surveys of Nam Ngum Dam, Agricultural development of Thangon (800 ha.), Wattay airport runway are good examples of Japanese missions to the development of Laos.

Since Laos cannot yet supply herself with specialists in making studies, we would suggest that Japan provides us with a survey team consisted of different specialists in different

fields, such as the ADB team to programme for the development of Vientiane Plaine.

We have now better coordination, so all-investment surveys have to cope with the priorities fixed by our development programme. We do wish that certain development surveys being made in cooperation with Laotian technicians available so that these latters learn.

OVERSEAS TECHNICAL COOPERATION CENTRE

Laos does not have an Overseas Technical Cooperation Centre. We would like to have ones such as in telecommunication and small scale industry.

MEDICAL COOPERATION

We are just having assistance in this field; a dispensary at Thangone and a dental laboratory in Luangprabang. We cannot yet comment on the operation, but we know that sometimes it was hard for the government to provide local contribution.

The construction of the Nam Ngum Dam is progressing, but our medical facilities are poor at Thalat; malaria has to some extent affected the progress of the work. So, we would appreciate if further assistance could be provided for the existent dispensary in Thalat.

We would like to welcome university training in this field for the coming years.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

This is one of the fields in which Japan has given important assistance to Laos by dispatching volunteers, experts, supplying equipment, and operating the Thangone Centre. But since Laos cannot supply enough local contribution, some

misunderstanding happened to the management. We are happy that this Centre will join the future project of 800 ha.

9) COUNTRY REPORT OF PAKISTAN

Mr. Mahmood Khaqan
Deputy Secretary to the
Government of Pakistan,
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President Secretariat

The ultimate questions that any evaluation of technical assistance would seek to answer are:

- 1) How far has technical assistance contributed to the achievement of the objectives and targets of the development programme of the recipient country?
- 2) What impact, if any, has it had on the social and cultural life of the recipient nation and whether that impact is such as helps or thwarts the progress of social and economic development?

These are difficult questions and cannot be precisely answered for the simple reason that there is no yardstick available to measure the effects of training and technical advice. Furthermore it is very difficult to segregate the effects of technical assistance from those of foreign assistance as such. It is still farther from easy to determine the results of a particular country's technical assistance as distinct from another. The only statement that can be made with certainty is that the phenomenal economic growth of Pakistan since its entry into planned development would not have been possible without assistance from abroad and technical assistance has played a very important role in the achievement of that growth.

These are however ultimate questions in evaluation. Some idea as to their answer can be had by breaking them up into simpler questions like, how much have the trainees benefited from their training abroad in terms of improvement in their professional ability or skill, in terms of acquiring new outlook

and attitudes and in terms of actual performance after return? Or how much have the experts contributed in the success of a project or inculcating a new look? These questions can be answered by looking at projects etc. for which assistance came; by discussing with trainees returning after completion of training and following up their performance; and by studying the reports and opinions of the expert advisers coming under technical assistance.

By and large, trainees returning from Japan hold high opinions of the courses they underwent, find those courses useful and go back to their work with zest. The experts also have done very useful work.

The process of evaluation however starts right at the beginning and not just at the end of a programme or project. Programming and planning of technical assistance needs has to be done very carefully with reference to the National Development Plan. It is only then that an assessment can be made whether the technical assistance provided by a donor has fulfilled those needs and to what extent.

Requirements:

We, in Pakistan, programme our technical assistance requirements on a yearly basis. Well before the end of a calendar year Economic Affairs Division requests the various Central Ministries/Divisions and the Provincial Governments to send their requirements of technical assistance during the next year beginning 1st of January. They are asked to keep following guiding principles in view while formulating their needs:-

- (i) A rough indication of the extent of the number of training facilities, expert advisory services and equipment, as ascertained from donors, is given and

the requisiting departments asked to remain within those limits.

- (ii) The requirements should follow the priorities set forth in the country's development programme and should be specifically related to approved projects.
- (iii) Requirements must have the respective Financial Advisor's approval to ensure that necessary foreign exchange is provided to meet the cost of the salary etc. that the trainee is to be paid while abroad.
- (iv) In regard to services of experts and technicians, convincing evidence should be given that Pakistani technicians are not available, that counterparts would be attached to foreign experts and that necessary preliminary work has done to enable the expert to start work immediately on arrival.
- (v) The requests for equipment must be for teaching, research or demonstration purposes and must not be of a very high monetary value.

On receipt of requirements from all quarters, the Economic Affairs Division scrutinises them with reference to the priorities and the availability of resources from donors. Inter-departmental meetings including the representatives of Planning Commission & the Planning & Development Departments of the Provincial Governments are held by the Technical Assistance Branch of the Economic Affairs Division where the requirements are thoroughly screened and final picture determined. This final position is then discussed with the donors, individually and in a joint meeting, if necessary. After this the requirements are compiled together, arranged sector-wise and showing the share allotted to Central and each of the Provincial Governments and giving as far as possible, the fields in which

facilities are required. The Programme is now ready for implementation and processing.

The requirements so programmed are then placed on the donors. Here we face the following problems vis-a-vis Japan:

Unlike other members of the Colombo Plan, Japan does not respond to our need on the contrary, she arranges courses (mostly group training courses) according to her own policy and assessment of developing countries' needs and offers those courses to us. There is a real possibility that a course is not in accordance with our needs as arising out of our development programme. So we do not accept it. But non acceptance may involve curtailment of the quantum of training facilities offered next year. Japan's valuable technical assistance can thus be rendered more useful if training facilities are given us in accordance with our needs. If I may quote here from a publication of the Development Centre of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development- aid donors could improve considerably their own organisation in the field of technical cooperation, essentially by:

- a) formulating their programmes in the light of developing country's needs rather than of their own immediate capacity to give. This recommendation is backed by evidence of the heavy cost to developing countries of absorbing the wrong types of this most tied form of aid;
- b) developing training facilities designed to meet the specific requirements of developing countries.

We have already decided to programme our technical assistance requirements on a long term basis-on a full year instead of the present annual basis. An Education & Manpower Commission is presently studying the whole question of our further manpower

needs and system of education. Their report will be shortly out and so will be the guidelines of the 4th Five Year Plan due to be launched with effect from July, 1970. On these two documents will depend to a large extent our technical assistance needs for the years 1970-75. As soon as these needs are firmed up these will be conveyed to the Government of Japan. These, we hope, would enable year of Japan to tailor courses to our needs.

If even these long term projections would not enable Japan to meet our requirements, we would suggest that the Government of Japan may let us know their plan of the courses to be arranged in future years. If Pakistan cannot avail of some of them because of their not tallying with the Plan, the fact may not be allowed to lead to a diminuation of training facilities to that extent.

Pakistan has technical assistance programmes with many countries and agencies. In regard to programming therefore one of the biggest problems that the Economic Affairs Division as the coordinator of all technical assistance faces is which country or agency should be approached for assistance and how much of the total requirements should be placed on a particular donor. One way to solve this problem is to find out areas where each donor is particularly competent and willing to render assistance. An attempt was therefore recently made to ascertain each donor's speciality so that requests to be processed on that donor should be confined to those special fields. The response from many is very encouraging. An indication from Japan to this effect will be greatly helpful.

Some of the guiding principles determining Pakistan's technical assistance programmes have already been mentioned. Others are as below:

- (i) Technical Assistance requirement should be so planned as to achieve more and more training institutes in Pakistan, so that the country becomes selfsufficient in training facilities in public administration with the establishment of NIPAS and the administrative Staff College.
- (ii) Foreign training should be sought only in highly technical fields. Trainees should not be sent abroad, for example, in public administration or for merely academic courses.
- (iii) Trainings which have the maximum multiplier effect should be encouraged.

In this connection we must record the commendable effort of the Government of Japan in establishing the Telecommunication Research Centre at Haripur. It is indeed a model of technical cooperation between two member countries. Examples are the 3 Institutes of technology established with Swedish assistance; the German assisted projects of Multan Agriculture Research Centre, vocational training institutes etc.

Processing:

At the end of each programming meeting the department ministry concerned comes to have a pretty accurate ideas of its share in the total programme and the fields over which their share is distributed. They are requested therefore to forward applications of suitable candidates to the Economic Affairs Division for further processing with the donors. Applications must reach the Economic Affairs Division in prescribed forms not later than the 1st quarter of the year to which they pertain. The applications must follow the following rules:-

- i) The nominee must be selected and approved by a

Selection Committee headed by the Secretary, or Joint Secretary of the Department Ministry concerned. According to the recommendation of the Technical Assistance Review Committee, each department or ministry is to have such a Selection Committee.

- ii) No candidate should be proposed for foreign training if he or she been abroad before under some technical assistance programme unless special and cogent reasons exist for a departure from this rule. Second training within three years of the last one is out of the question.
- iii) Persons beyond the age of 50 are not eligible for foreign training.
- iv) Candidates of 24 years or below are also not eligible for foreign training unless the course is fully academic.

Trainees:

Our difficulties with the Japanese programme are as follows:

- (1) The group training courses are offered at short notice which does not give us enough time to select candidates in accordance with laid down procedures. We would request that at least 8 to 12 notice should be given for submission of applications.
- (2) The acceptance of the applications is announced very close to the beginning of the course, which does not give adequate time to the candidates for preparation and completion of all the necessary formalities for leaving.
- (3) It seems that the Japanese Embassy here is not perhaps fully posted of the progress of the case because very often they have to make a reference to Tokyo to answer even a small

query:

(4) Sometimes when individual courses are requested, we do not get response from Japan for months.

Experts:

In regard to expert advisory services, detailed justification must accompany a request - the justification in particular that such services are not available locally, that if foreign experts do come suitable Pakistani counterparts would be attached to those experts for getting the requisite training and eventually taking over from those experts.

The policy is that services of experts must be requested only when absolutely necessary, the reasons being that:

- i) An expert, even though his salary is paid by the donor, is nevertheless quite expensive to Pakistan. Pakistan has to provide him free house or house rent, free medical facilities, Travelling and daily allowances while he is travelling on duty, tax concessions, exemption from payment of import duties on items of personal consumption including car, refrigerator, air-conditioners, food and liquor upto a certain value etc.

In the case of UNDP staff posted in Pakistan all local expenses in regard to office accommodation, furniture, stationery etc. is paid by Pakistan besides contribution @12½ to 15% of the cost of an expert.

- ii) Generally, the quality of the experts sent is rather poor. They are not experienced enough and are not acquainted with local conditions and problems. Japanese experts are generally an exception to this rule.

- iii) Within the cost of an expert, a donor can train upto 4 of our trainees.

For the reasons given above the procedure in regard to having experts is complicated and difficult. It is, therefore, always advisable that an expert should not actually leave Japan until final O.K. is given by Economic Affairs Division.

Equipment:

In view of our fast expanding research, training and educational institutions, our need for equipment for research, demonstration and teaching purposes is accordingly getting greater. But the policy of some donors including Japan, is to give little or no assistance in the form of equipment. This policy needs to be changed. It would be greatly helpful if equipment is given, subject to merit of course, not necessarily tied with experts or trainees.

Evaluation:

All outgoing trainees have to report to the Evaluation Cell of the Technical Assistance Branch of Economic Affairs Division before leaving the country on training abroad. The Evaluation Cell gives them the necessary briefing in regard to their visit. On return to the country also, these trainees are required to report to the Evaluation Cell for debriefing. Within three months of his return, a trainee must under the rules, render a report of his training to his department and send a copy of that report to the Evaluation Cell. His report would contain an appraisal of his training programme, its usefulness or otherwise in enhancing his professional ability and his suggestions as to improvement of the course etc. The candidate's interview with the Evaluation Cell, followed by their reports and

the departments' comments thereon, enable the Cell to evaluate the programme and to formulate recommendations as to its continuation or otherwise.

Generally speaking, the same procedure is followed in respect of experts and technicians coming under the various technical assistance programmes. They are required to inform the Evaluation Cell on arrival in and departure from this country and to submit periodical reports to the departments, ministries etc. they are working for and send copies of such reports to Evaluation Cell.

Such reports of the trainees and experts form the basis of the formulation of the Evaluation report of the Evaluation Cell. Not enough attention has so far been paid to evaluation of technical assistance. The reasons for this apathy have been mainly the failure of the trainees to faithfully report to the Evaluation Cell while proceeding abroad or returning home and to submit a report of their training. The departments etc. for whom the returned trainees work also do not keep the Evaluation Cell informed of the progress of the trainees. Nor do the experts report regularly to the Cell.

It is suggested that:

- i) Experts while leaving for Pakistan should be given adequate briefing in regard to the conditions etc. that they are going to work in.
- ii) They should have reasonably good knowledge of English.
- iii) They must report to the Evaluation Cell of the Economic Affairs Division at Karachi on arrival and before departure. Copies of their reports on their work should be sent to Economic Affairs Division invariably.

Conclusion:

Japan has given us 259 training facilities, 134 experts and equipment worth US\$ 2,75,000 under Colombo Plan since its inception till June, 1968. The projects which have notably benefited from Japanese technical assistance are Telecommunication Research Centre at Haripur (which has received a donation of equipment worth US\$ 1,00,000 during the calendar 1968); the Coal Mining Project at Degari (where a team of 4 Japanese experts worked till recently) in West Pakistan, the Agricultural Research Centre at Tejgon, Comilla, Watore, Gaibandha and Gouripur (where as many as ten Japanese experts have been working) and the survey of Fisheries Resources in the Bay of Bengal in East Pakistan.

The Japanese technical assistance has been mostly rendered in the fields of Engineering, Agriculture and Television. Indeed most of the offers made by the Government of Japan relate to Engineering and Technology and Agriculture. Of about 50 group training courses offered by Japan during the calendar year 1968 as many as 23 were in the field of Engineering & Technology and 9 in Agriculture. The remaining ones were in the fields of Medicine, Administration, Management etc.

In conclusion it must be said that the Japanese technical assistance, both training facilities and expert services, have been very useful to Pakistan's economic development. One reason for its success is of course the oriental bond and affinity that Pakistan feel towards Japan.

As said earlier, the precise requirements for training facilities, expert services and equipment during the next few years can be determined only after the report of the Education and Manpower Commission is out and the 4th Five Year Plan has been formulated. Nevertheless indications are that because of

the declared emphasis on manpower and education sector in the 4th Plan and because of our likely entry into a stage of sophisticated industry in the next Plan period, our need for technical assistance is going to be great. We would, therefore, be grateful if more resources are provided to Pakistan, in the years to come, by way of technical assistance.

10) COUNTRY REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINES

Mrs. Rosal Angelita
Toreign Service Staff
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I. TRAINEES

The selection of Philippine trainees for study/training courses offered to or requested by the Philippine Government is done through procedures laid down by the government body called the Special Committee on Scholarships, as provided for under an Executive Order of the Office of the President of the Philippines.

Composed of six government offices with the Secretary of Foreign Affairs as Chairman, the Committee in promulgating rules and guidelines governing scholarships, fellowships, training or study grants offered to the Philippine Government, takes into consideration the economic development programs of the country.

Offers of training by the Government of Japan to the Philippine Government are fitted into an overall program designed to promote the development needs of the Philippines. Selected agencies are requested to nominate qualified candidates who meet the requirements of both the Japanese and Philippine Governments. Training offers are therefore geared primarily to agency needs rather than to individual study requirements.

Among the more important guidelines of the Philippine Government in selecting trainees are educational qualifications, sufficient experience bearing on the training being applied for and permanence of employment to ensure retention in the service.

Trainees who are finally accepted by the donor government are granted approval to travel abroad by the above mentioned Committee. This approval carries with the authorization for the sponsoring entity to make financial disbursements on behalf of a trainee. In the case of trainees to Japan, the Philippine entity concerned defrays the salary and supplements to a certain extent the living and clothing allowances granted by the Government of Japan.

Appraisal on training programs of Japan

In general, the objectives of the training programs of Japan have been reasonably met. Philippine trainees have acquired skills and knowledge which have enhanced their abilities along their respective fields. The knowledge gained has been directly applied to the work the trainees assumed upon their return to the Philippines.

1. There have been instances when returned trainees have been automatically promoted to positions of higher responsibility in the performance of which they have been given more opportunities and a wider latitude of discretion.

2. A specific instance of an agency which has been able to initiate improvements in its functions as a result of training received in Japan by one of its staff is the Agricultural Credit Cooperatives Institute, a training agency of the University of the Philippines. The subject trainee upon return revised the program of training courses for personnel of agricultural cooperatives with inclusion of practical ways and means of managing agricultural cooperatives. As a result of improved methods of training, the Institute reported that cooperatives whose personnel trained in the Institute were able to improve their operations as shown by an increase in

volume of business and income and, above all, by an effective capital formation.

3. There have been limited instances, however, when returned trainees have experienced drawbacks due to the absence or scarcity of equipment and materials necessary to carry out their duties. Such is the case with participants who trained in the use of equipment and which are advanced and which are not available in the Philippines. Owing to limited funds, most Philippine Government offices are not in a position to acquire new and modern equipment, so that requests have had to be submitted to the Government of Japan to make such equipment available under the Colombo Plan.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON GROUP TRAINING COURSES IN JAPAN

1. It has been observed that trainees in some courses are grouped together regardless of the educational background and experience of the trainees. In these cases, the level of instruction is adjusted to meet the needs of the average participants as a result of which, trainees with advanced background and experience lose learning time.

The grouping of trainees with similar backgrounds and working experience would ensure better results.

2. The procedures of translating lectures from Japanese to English proves to be disadvantageous at times because some of the meaning of the lectures is lost in the process of translation. Although the lecturers are highly competent and well-prepared, returned trainees feel that time is lost in translation. Highly technical terms are specially difficult to translate.

Returned trainees have observed that the language barrier

could be partly solved by distributing reading materials in English before the subjects are taken up in the classroom.

The lectures could then serve as clarification or guides in the discussion.

In this connection, it would be feasible perhaps for the Government of Japan to include language courses as part of the training programs. Needless to say, a knowledge of the Japanese language influences the amount of learning gained and will greatly help trainees in their daily life in Japan.

3. The duration of training courses is generally deemed sufficient. However, emphasis should be given to practical on-the-job training which trainees found more useful in performing their assigned work in the Philippines.

4. Returned trainees appreciate the fact that training facilities, including equipment and books, are sufficient and modern. Trainees also appreciate the fact that allowances are given promptly to them by the Japanese Government.

5. As a follow-up measure, the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency could send former trainees literature and reference materials to keep them abreast with latest developments in their respective areas of training.

II. EQUIPMENT

Requests of Philippine agencies for equipment, materials and supplies from Japan are processed by the National Economic Council and the Department of Foreign Affairs in accordance with economic development programs.

The following agencies have received assistance in the form of equipment and supplies from the Government of Japan under the Colombo Plan:

1. Philippine College of Arts and Trades

2. National Institute of Science and Technology
3. National Bureau of Investigation
4. Bureau of Quarantine
5. Bureau of Research Laboratories

The equipment received by the Philippine College of Arts and Trades (testing equipment) has been utilized for instruction purposes. The National Bureau of Investigation utilized the noctavision equipment for police work while those received by the National Institute of Science and Technology, the Bureau of Quarantine and the Bureau of Research Laboratories (medical equipment) were used for research and instruction purposes.

Appraisal on Equipment from Japan.

The equipment given has been sufficient in quantity for the purpose for which it has been requested. The quality compares favorably with equipment received from other countries and international organizations.

Except for equipment used for instructional purposes, which necessarily has to be used by more than one person in a given period of time, the equipment received by the aforementioned agencies has been fairly durable. It has been suggested that equipment for teaching purposes should be more durable to better withstand "learner's use."

No conclusive estimate of the expected maximum length of use of the equipment received so far can be made since these are comparatively new and are still functioning well. Besides, little depreciation has occurred because the equipment is maintained by duly assigned personnel and sensitive equipment is kept in rooms with controlled humidity and temperature.

There has been, however, a specific case of breakdown of

equipment (an autoclave) given to the Bureau of Research Laboratories, the reason being that this particular type given is not suitable for the purpose.

Supply of spare parts may become a problem especially in the case of highly sophisticated electronic devices for scientific and medical use, spare parts of which are not available in the Philippines.

Repair work on the equipment is undertaken through the supervision of Philippine counterparts or with the assistance of an expert as in the case of the UNESCO expert who was assigned to the scientific instrumentation project of the National Institute of Science and Technology.

It is suggested, in this connection, that manuals on the equipment donated should carry an English translation of the instructions in Japanese.

Benefits derived from use of the equipment.

As mentioned earlier in this report, direct and immediate benefits have been derived from the use of the equipment. Specifically in the case of the Philippine College of Arts and Trades, the use of the equipment generated a multiplier effect through skills and knowledge imparted to students of the College.

The National Institute of Science and Technology trained not only its own technicians and engineers using the equipment but also those coming from other government offices and private firms.

In the case of the Bureau of Research Laboratories and the Bureau of Quarantine, the equipment was employed in the study and control of tropical diseases such as Cholera.

III. EXPERTS

Aside from the Japanese experts assigned to the medical projects and to the Technological and Development Center for Cottage and Small Scale Industries (which projects are treated separately elsewhere in this same report) there have been Colombo Plan experts assigned to the following agencies: University of the Philippines, the Mindanao State University, the Bureau of Vocational Education (Department of Education), the Bureau of Plant Industry (Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources) and the People's Homesite and Housing Corporation

1. Since 1960, a team of experts has been assigned, on a staggered basis, to teach the Japanese language at the University of the Philippines. These experts were requested by the University in line with the development of the Japan Studies Program of the Asian Center of the University contemplated to continue until 1974.

Of the three experts, the one with training in linguistics and who had a good command of English seemed to have been more successful in teaching the Japanese language to Filipinos. This expert also contributed to Philippine studies by undertaking research on the language of one of the ethnic groups in the Philippines.

The textbooks, equipment and materials provided by the Japanese experts were helpful to Filipinos studying the Japanese language.

2. Expert on Fisheries at the Mindanao State University. - Professor S. Konda was assigned for two years to the Mindanao State University where he helped in drawing up the curriculum and program of the College of Fisheries.

The effectiveness of the services of Prof. Konda was aided by a working knowledge of the English language.

However, the implementation of the program assisted by Prof. Konda was hampered by lack of tools of instruction, such as equipment and books.

3. Expert on Ceramics at the Bureau of Vocational Education. The expert, Mr. A. Nakashima, stayed in the Bureau for four years during which time he taught improved techniques of ceramic production and assisted technical schools outside Manila offering ceramics classes. During this time he trained the local counterpart.

The level of techniques employed by the expert was of a highly level, although confined to one aspect of ceramic studies (technology of ceramic production). The effectiveness of his services may be attributed to his knowledge of the English language and to the fact that he successfully adjusted himself to working in the Philippines.

4. Expert on rats at the Bureau of Plant Industry. The expert, Mr. Ninomiya, conducted field investigations in 1966 in connection with the Rat Eradication Program of the Philippine Government.

The expert brought with him rat poison samples, which were utilized by the Bureau of Plant Industry for experimental purposes, and rat traps for purposes of determining rat population density.

This expert stayed with the Bureau of Plant Industry for fifteen (15) days. Based on his observations he made preliminary suggestions on rat control measures.

5. Expert on Structural Engineering at the People's Homesite and Housing Corporation (PHHC). Mr. Tamiji Shinagawa assisted the PHHC in designing the Pre-Fabricated Multi-Storey Apartment Structures set up by the PHHC. The aim of this project was to reduce costs of multi-story apartment construction

in the Philippines.

New methods developed in Japan were employed in the construction of the first structure and the PHHC is planning to set up two more similar units.

The above-named expert stayed for one year, which period was considered sufficient to achieve the purpose of his assignment. Upon termination of his term, he turned over to the PHHC a compression machine which he had used in the course of his work. The PHHC provided counterpart personnel for the expert.

As seen from the foregoing reports, it can be said that, as a whole, recipient agencies benefited from the stay of the Japanese experts.

Except for cases of difficulty in adjustment by the experts to local conditions, the recipient agencies did not encounter problems which tended to minimize the effectiveness of the experts. It is believed, however, that more intensive orientation should be given to experts before they leave for assignment.

It is also important that Japanese experts have a good knowledge of the English language.

IV. OVERSEAS TECHNICAL COOPERATION CENTERS

The Technological and Development Center for Cottage and Small Scale Industries in Marikina, Rizal, is a joint project of the Government of Japan and of the Philippines as provided for in the agreement signed on September 29, 1966 between the two countries.

The immediate objectives of the Center is to improve production and develop new techniques in Cottage Industries in the Philippines through the training of Filipino technicians.

The buildings of the Center are scheduled to be completed in time for the opening of the Center scheduled in July, 1969.

In view of the foregoing, no evaluation can be made at the present time on the impact of the establishment of the Center and on the effectiveness of the Japanese experts and equipment provided by the Government of Japan.

V. MEDICAL COOPERATION PROJECTS OF JAPAN IN THE PHILIPPINES

This report covers the Joint Philippines-Japan-WHO Cholera-EL Tor Project and the Poliomyelitis Eradication Program both assisted by the Government of Japan.

1. The Cholera-El Tor Project was initiated in 1964 by the Government of Japan and the Philippine Government in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO) in an effort to study the effectiveness of cholera vaccines. Realizing the importance of the research project, the Philippine Government and the Government of Japan agreed in 1966 to continue the program in cooperation with the WHO. The Japanese Government channelled its assistance to the project under the Colombo Plan.

The Government of Japan has, to date, provided the following for the Cholera-El Tor Project:

1. Three (3) complete laboratories each in the cities of Bacolod, Cebu and Manila;
2. Five hundred units of vaccination equipment;
3. Chlorine tablets for chlorination purposes, and
4. Projectors, loudspeakers and vehicles for the public information phase of the project.

2. Poliomyelitis Eradication Program. This program is in its

second year of operation with 655,000 children below three years of age having been immunized. As in the Cholera-El Tor Project, the Government of Japan agreed to supply polio vaccines, necessary equipment and the services of Japanese experts. The Philippine Government agreed to make available facilities, in terms of personnel, equipment and funds, as may be necessary for the implementation of the program.

Impact of the Projects.

New knowledge on the two diseases is continually being discovered in the course of research done by Japanese and Filipino experts on the projects.

One immediate objective achieved is the immunization of Philippine groups susceptible to the diseases.

Appraisal on Japanese Experts assigned to the projects.

The Japanese experts assigned to the two programs have been found to be highly qualified and to have adjusted themselves to working in the country. Inadequate knowledge of the English language has, however, handicapped the experts, and the projects.

Equipment given so far is functioning well although the supply of spare parts, as mentioned in this report, may become a problem because of non-availability of local sources.

Problems of provision of counterpart funds and personnel in the projects.

Three Filipino counterparts have trained in Japan, two of whom are working on the projects. One is presently out of country.

Because of budgetary limitations, the Philippine Government

is unable to provide counterpart expenses for all Japanese experts assigned to the projects.

The Philippine Government is also encountering difficulties in having Filipino counterpart experts assigned permanently to the projects. However, steps are being taken to remedy this situation.

VI. VOLUNTEERS

As of the time of writing of this report, there are eighty four (84) Japanese Cooperation Volunteers assigned to different areas of the Philippines.

The biggest number of Japanese volunteers are assigned to the Presidential Arm on Community Development (PACD) while a few are assigned to other agencies such as the Social Welfare Administration, the Bureau of Vocational Education, the Bureau of Plant Industry and the Presidential Adviser on National Minorities.

This report centers mainly on the volunteers assigned to assist the community development programs of the PACD.

Requests for the services of Japanese volunteers are received from private and public organization, provincial governments and even from church groups. In processing the requests, the prospective recipient agency is requested to submit complete details of the proposed project for which the volunteers are requested. A primary requirement is that a counterparts worker should be assigned to train with the volunteers.

The fields for which Japanese volunteers have been requested so far have been determined by individual needs of provinces in the Philippines. The most number of requests submitted had been in the field of agriculture, especially in

cattle raising.

Training of volunteers in the Philippines

Upon arrival in the Philippines, volunteers undergo training at the PACD Community Development Center in Los Banos, Province of Laguna, for a period of at least four weeks. The last two weeks are spent in the field where the volunteers are exposed to Philippine life, culture and working conditions. In addition, training is given to supplement the instruction received by the volunteers on the English language.

Qualifications necessary for volunteers

The Philippine Government requires that volunteers possess the required technical skills in their respective areas, be in good health and, if possible, possess a working knowledge of the English language. No age limit is set but volunteers should preferably be between 20-30- years of age.

Appraisal on Japanese volunteers.

According to a recent evaluation conducted by the PACD in cooperation with Japanese officials and the volunteers themselves, the benefits derived from the volunteer program are two-fold: Implementation by the PACD of community development projects with the assistance of the volunteers and, on the part of the volunteers, better understanding of Filipino ways of life.

The projects of the PACD and the volunteers have served as examples to the community of how employment and income opportunities could be generated. For instance, cooperating teams have shown farmers how to increase rice yields through proper cultivation and use of high yielding varieties.

Provision by recipient country of counterpart funds

Japanese volunteers are given per diems when travelling outside their official stations.

Arrangements for periodic consultation and first aid treatment is done by local governments and if the illness requires hospitalization, the volunteer is sent back to Japan for treatment.

(Salaries and insurance are provided by the Japanese Government)

Problems affecting the implementation of the program:

1. As brought out in the recent evaluation, a volunteer's lack of adequate knowledge of the English language presented difficulties in communication between him and his co-workers (who may be from the cooperating agencies, the community or the PACD fieldmen themselves). It has been felt that language training in Japan should be given more emphasis.

2. The PACD is not furnished well in advance with the curriculum vita of volunteers proposed for assignment in the Philippines. Often, the bio-data of the volunteers are made known to the PACD almost at the same time as the arrival of the volunteers. The PACD therefore has no opportunity to screen the merits of the volunteers vis-avis-Philippine requirements.

This problem, however, is being threshed out by the PACD and the Resident Representative of the Japanese volunteers.

3. Funds are inadequate to support PACD volunteer projects. In some cases, the PACD has not been able to provide funds for volunteer-assisted projects.

4. The Japanese volunteers have inadequate knowledge of PACD regulations on field operations and administration. The PACD has encountered administrative problems such as volunteers transferring to other agencies without PACD approval,

going on leave without application, etc.

5. Inadequate planning among Japanese volunteers, the PACD technical agencies and/ or people directly involved in the implementation of projects requiring assistance of Japanese volunteers.

Based on the foregoing findings, the PACD, in coordination with the Japanese volunteers, are studying the project agreements for modification, if necessary, to improve procedures and to ensure better working relations between the Philippine agencies and the volunteers.

Volunteer workers from other countries

As of the end of 1968, there were seventeen (17) volunteers in the Philippines from the Netherlands and 731 Peace Corps members from the United States.

VII. AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

The Philippines has, since 1885, been perennially faced with insufficient rice production and has had to import rice every year except for certain periods.

Philippine Government administrations have continually sought to find solutions to this problem of rice insufficiency and one of the measures taken has been the tapping of available technical assistance programs of countries under the Colombo Plan or other arrangements.

The Philippines has availed itself of such assistance for one, in the form of training in Japan along the following fields: Rice Cultivation Research, Rice Cultivation and its Extension Work, Agricultural Machinery Utilization for Rice Cultivation and Irrigation and Drainage for Rice Cultivation.

It is significant to note that government agencies whose

personnel underwent training in the above-mentioned fields and in allied agricultural fields (e.g. agricultural cooperatives) have been drafted into the rice and corn project headed by the Rice and Corn Production Coordinating Council (RCPCC). The Council was established to organize the movement initiated in 1966 for self-sufficiency in rice and corn. Among such government recipient agencies are the Bureau of Plant Industry and the Agricultural Productivity Commission of the Philippines which cooperate with the RCPCC by disseminating rice cultivation research methods and agricultural extension techniques among Filipino farmers.

In the course of the implementation of the rice and corn production program, the Philippine Government discussed with the Government of Japan a proposal to set up Rice Production Centers (Pilot Farms) in the provinces of Oriental Mindoro and Leyte. Under the proposal it would be agreed upon that the Philippine Government would undertake to provide land and buildings, the services of Filipino counterparts, and necessary equipment and vehicles. The Government of Japan, on the other hands, would provide the services of experts on rice production, equipment and machinery for the construction of the Pilot Farms, and sponsor training courses in Japan.

The proposed agreement covering the establishment of these Pilot Farms is presently under consideration by the Philippine Government.

Other related projects have been implemented in various areas of the Philippines wherein farmers and farm technicians from the Republic of China demonstrated to Filipino farmers new techniques in rice production.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has lent its support to the RCPCC in the form of expert

services, training programs and counterpart funds to finance operating expenses of pilot projects of the RCPCC.

The Agricultural credit and Cooperatives project, similarly undertaken under the NEC-AID program aims to increase agricultural productivity by producing better credit and marketing facilities through improved cooperative set-ups. This project has been given priority in the RCPCC program.

Largely as a result of integrated policies and researches conducted by the International Rice Research Institute on better and high yielding rice varieties, the Philippines achieved an unprecedented increase in rice production in 1968. The yield in 1968 was sufficient to meet local demands and enabled the Philippines to export rice.

The success of the Philippine rice and corn program is also attributed to the application of improved farming technology, continued emphasis on irrigation projects and the use of new and improved varieties of rice.

A continuing effort is being made by the Philippine government to further increase rice production in 1969 with a view to eventual exportation of this staple product.

11) COUNTRY REPORT OF SINGAPORE

Mrs. Kah Tin Foo
Administrative Asst.,
Public Service Commission

As a recipient of aid under the Colombo Plan technical assistance received by Singapore from the Japanese Government is mainly concentrated in these three areas - training, experts and equipment.

1. Since 1960, the number of trainees who have proceeded to Japan on various forms of training under the Group Training Courses and Seminars total 96. In addition, there have been instances where the Japanese Government had kindly accepted individual training proposals from the Singapore Government. Another category of training which does not come under the Colombo Plan but deserves special mention, nevertheless, because it represents the most successful and satisfactory form of training where Singapore is concerned, are the Mombusho Scholarships (Ministry of Education Scholarships). There is one aspect concerning the Mombusho Scholarships which allows room for further improvement, and that is trainees holding the Mombusho Scholarships should be given more opportunities to obtain practical experience to supplement their academic training. These opportunities are indeed abundant in a highly industrialised country such as Japan and there is no doubt that Singapore scholars would benefit tremendously if they could be exposed to industries in Japan. A substantial

number of Mombusho trainees have since returned to Singapore to play very effective roles in both the public and private sectors. Their contributions indeed bear testimony to the excellent training which they have received in Japan. It is for these reasons that the Singapore Government has been making repeated requests for the Mombusho Scholarships to be increased from the annual quota of 6 awards. It is hoped that Japanese Government will be able to consider this application favourably.

2. The Singapore Government is fortunate to be represented at the last OTCA Seminar held in 1966, which was concerned with very much similar objectives as the present one. It is noted that the consensus of the participants at the last seminar was that the Group Training Courses which formed the bulk of Japanese technical assistance under the Colombo Plan, had serious limitations. The delegates at the seminar were informed then that the Group Training Courses would be given less emphasis in future and instead requests for training of an individual nature would be given more serious consideration than it had been. This decision is most welcome and Singapore would like to reiterate its strong support for this move.

3. On the whole, the Japanese experts have contributed significantly to their various assignments and have adapted well to the local environment. The main difficulty encountering them and which has to some extent hampered their effectiveness, appears to be language problem, and because of the language problem, there has therefore not been full-communication between Japanese experts and their Singapore counterparts and trainees. As far as experts are concerned, it has been suggested that they should preferably

be more proficient in English which is the major working language in Singapore. A list of Japanese experts who have worked or are working in Singapore may be found at Appendix 'D'.

4. The institutions, Ministries and departments in Singapore which are in receipt of Japanese equipment are all agreed that the Japanese contributions compare very favourably with those donated by other Colombo Plan countries. In practically all instances, it has been found that the linking of Japanese equipment with Japanese experts is highly desirable. The general view expressed with regard to equipment is that although the equipment provided were very satisfactory, they were not the most suitable. It has been suggested that the provision of future equipment should take into consideration the local requirements and the particular priorities of the establishment.

5. By far the most salient contribution which the Japanese Government has made to Singapore is the Prototype Production and Training Centre, an organisation set up by the Singapore Government with assistance from the Japanese Government under the Colombo Plan. In the Centre may be found machinery and equipment worth approximately US\$1.3 million donated entirely by the Japanese Government. In addition, the services of 12 experts have been secured for a period of 3 years. The facilities of the Centre include a tool and die design office, a machinery/metal product design office, a tool and die shop, a machine shop, a forging and welding shop, a heat treatment shop, and an electroplating shop.

6. The setting up of the Prototype Production and Training Centre which commenced operation in July 1968 has been most timely. Its objectives are:

- (a) to develop design and to produce machine tools,

machinery and metal products as models for Singapore industry;

- (b) to provide necessary supporting facilities, technical and engineering services for accelerated industrial development;
- (c) to develop special types of equipment for Singapore industry, to promote improvement of production techniques;
- (d) to provide technical training under actual production conditions to technicians, vocational institute graduates, technical and vocational school leavers and to ensure adequate supply of supervisors, technicians and craftsmen for the growing requirement of the rapid industrial expansion programme of Singapore.

The Centre is the most concrete evidence of how successful Japanese aid has been applied in Singapore. Although it has only started functioning in July 1968, the Centre is already providing consultation services to the major industries in Singapore. The Centre is also playing an important role in preparing and gearing retrenched workers who have become unemployed as a result of the British Government's decision to withdraw its military presence from Singapore. These workers are now being equipped with skills to prepare them for the newly burgeoning industries. Much of the success of the Centre goes to the Japanese experts who have worked unstintingly and harmoniously with their local counterparts. Although their assignments will be over in a very short while, nevertheless, the link which had been forged will still be maintained and the Centre itself will undoubtedly look towards Japan for guidance in its future development.

12) COUNTRY REPORT OF THAILAND

Mr. Somsakdi Chowprasert
Programme Officer, Colombo
Plan Div., Dept. of Technical
and Economic Cooperation

Technical and economic co-operation extended to Thailand under various bilateral and multilateral agreements has been one of the major factors in providing the necessary infra-structural foundations conducive to rapid development of Thailand. And although we have received technical assistance from various sources, it is by no means adequate to help the economic and social requirements of our country. During the Second National Economic and Social Development Plan (1967 - 1971), the total amount of foreign assistance needed is about U.S.\$ 780 million, out of this about U.S.\$ 250 million is to be financed from grants and about U.S.\$ 530 million from foreign loans.

Table showing Foreign Assistance to Thailand, 1964-1968
(million U.S. dollars)

<u>1. Technical Assistance</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
AID.	18.9	19.5	44.3	56.6	50.3
U.N.	3.5	3.1	3.3	4.0	3.5
Colombo Plan	3.5	3.0	4.4	5.6	4.5
Other Countries and Foundations	0.7	1.4	2.2	3.9	3.3
Voluntary Services	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.0
Sub-total	28.0	28.4	56.1	71.9	63.6

2. Foreign Loans

IBRD	24.5	6.0	42.0	31.0	29.0
ADB	-	-	-	7.55	5.0
Austria	-	-	3.4	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	1.0	-
Federal Republic of Germany	-	13.4	-	-	5.0
Italy	-	-	-	1.4	-
U.S.A.	-	0.3	-	-	-
Sub-total	24.5	19.7	45.4	40.95	39.0
Grand total	52.5	48.1	101.5	112.85	102.6

Projects :

The above table reveals that the volume of assistance as a whole has generally increased tremendously during the past 5 years. And as for the assistance from Japan, it has also been on the rising trend. In 1965, Thailand received the technical assistance from Japan totalled U.S. \$ 897,000, and in 1968 we received U.S.\$ 1,322,000 under various Technical Co-operation Programmes. The major projects provided can be classified as follows:-

List of Projects and non-projects given to Thailand under the Japanese technical cooperation

Agriculture

1. Rice Development
2. Farm Management and Cooperatives
3. Southeast-Asia Fisheries Development Training Center

4. Inland Fisheries
5. Development of Agricultural Product for Export
6. Bamboo Management
7. Sericultural Development

Power

8. River Basin Planning
9. Electricity Engineering
10. Upper Sai Yai Development Project (Feasibility Survey)
11. Electricity Power Engineering
12. Electricity Distribution

Communications and Transportation

13. Nonthaburi Telecommunication Training Institute
14. Television and Radio Broadcasting Management
15. Thai-Japanese Road Construction and Training Center
16. Bangkok-Thonburi Bridge Construction and Design Project (Feasibility Survey)
17. Southern Coastal Ports and Harbour Project (Feasibility Survey)

Community and Social Services

18. Rural Water Supply

Public Health and Medicine

19. Virus Research Institute
20. Central Chest Hospital
21. National Cancer Institute
22. Mobile Medical Units
23. Pharmacognosy
24. Electroencephalography

Education

25. Science Education for Secondary School
26. DTEC Language Laboratory Institute

Since the development plan requires an integrated effort in all fields concerned, effective assistance is welcomed in all sectors of the plan. Important studies have been made to examine the impact of projects under assistance programmes and to assess the optimum socio-economic return for every effort expended. But controversies as to the value of technical co-operation always exist especially from our point of view, since more and more resources from national taxes and internal borrowings are now being allocated and channelled to those projects. Therefore, comparisons of relative effectiveness of projects between various sources of assistance are sometimes striking but they are not necessarily relevant because of the different objectives of the donor agencies concerned.

Training :

Nevertheless, the contribution of the Japanese government's achievements, measured by the rate of development in various sectors of the economy should not be minimised. The assistance in the forms of expert services, fellowship awards, group or individual training facilities have played an important part, directly or indirectly, in the transferring of skills to our Thai participants. The seminar and study tour not only serve as forum for technical personnel from the various countries to discuss our common problems but also offer opportunities for our people to exchange views as well as to enlarge their technical knowledge.

The table showing the number of fellowships in different fields
granted to Thailand under various donors and agencies

<u>Fields of Study</u>	<u>Number of Fellowships</u>
Agriculture	216
Industries	62
Power	37
Services	6
Communications and Transportation	63
Health	127
Education	368
Community and Social Services	157
Administration	506
Unclassified	54
	<hr/> 1,596 <hr/>

In 1967, there were about 1,596 Thais trained abroad under the various technical cooperation programmes, out of this about 93 fellowships were granted by the Japanese Government.

The following table shows the number of Thai participants trained in Japan in different fields during the years 1957 - 1967 :

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Agri- culture	9	9	1	34	12	13	19	27	19	29	20
Indus- tries and Mining	6	3	4	11	10	4	2	4	2	4	6
Power	1	1	1	-	5	3	5	2	1	2	5
Transpor- tation and Communi- cations	5	7	12	12	16	10	14	22	28	48	27
Com- merce	2	1	3	9	3	-	3	3	3	1	1
Community and Social Serv- ices	1	-	1	6	7	4	3	12	7	7	6
Public Health	7	2	4	5	6	1	14	4	17	11	12
Educ- ation	-	1	2	3	7	-	3	8	10	7	11
Unclas- sified	2	1	-	9	4	5	9	11	3	16	5
Total	<u>33</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>93</u>

Participants and officials who have received the Japanese Government's fellowships, return to take an active part in the development activities in their places and their respective

ministries. As for the successful programme of study of training courses to be mentioned are the Railway Signal and Communications Engineering. Telecommunication Engineering. Automobile Service Engineering. Hydro-Electric Power Engineering. Coastal Fisheries. These training projects have strengthened government machineries and brought about improving techniques and knowledges.

Admittedly through reports based on visits to projects or studies as part of the routine administration we realise that there has been some disappointment over the results of certain training programmes due to the language problem. But now efforts are being made to provide language instruction to participants as the recognition of this obstacle. As regards to the policy which would improve the effectiveness of training programme, it is felt that the longer term training on the more able Thai counterparts through fellowships would be more productive.

Expert Services

In 1967, there were 1,041 foreign experts engaged in various sectors of the economy, out of this number, 80 Japanese experts were provided under Technical Co-operation Scheme.

Table showing the distribution of experts in various sectors

<u>Fields of Activities</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Man/Month</u>
Agriculture	95	840
Industries	52	390
Services	2	6
Power	68	590
Communications and Transportation	129	909

<u>Fields of Activities</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Man/Month</u>
Health	140	1,916
Education	219	2,957
Community and Social Services	107	1,074
Administration	114	1,048
Unclassified	115	1,126
	<hr/> 1,041 <hr/>	<hr/> 10,856 <hr/>

It is true that the sending of experts and advisors may absorb the larger part of the funds available, but we still need them to train our counterparts, and to advise us on the highly specialized problems. As for the Japanese expert services, they are most needed in the fields of Communication, Transportation, Agriculture and Power.. On the whole they possess professional ability in their particular fields. The provision of experts to Public Health and Medicine Projects as in the Virus Research Institute, Mobile Medical Units, and National Cancer Institute proves to be very successful. Similarly experts working under Bangkok - Thonburi Bridge Survey and Design Project and Thai - Japanese Road Construction Training Center at Songkhla have also played important role in bringing about the improvement of communications and transportation.

However, the chief factor which limits the usefulness of experts and technician is usually the brief duration of their services and contracts. Therefore, attempts should be made to provide a longer term service to enable them to acquire sufficient experience of local conditions and procedure. It is strongly felt that the existing method of providing an appropriate briefing to experts before the start of their works can be

improved. Perhaps, the recipient government may even provide necessary materials required for such briefing. Very often, difficulties have resulted also from the lack of a clear conception of their sense of responsibilities. It is important for experts to realize that responsibility for policy decision must remain with the Thai Government. Although their recommendations may contribute to these decision, they have to accept and act on policy decisions whether or not they agree with them. Of course this problem is not always easy to deal with, especially when the donor country has a substantial provision of equipment involved.

Equipments

Another aspect of Japanese technical co-operation which is of great importance is the assistance given in the form of equipments. For the year 1967, a sum of U.S.\$ 250,000 was given to the following projects, namely, the Road Construction Training Centre, Port of Songkhla. Mobile Medical Units, Virus Research Institute, Nonthaburi Telecommunication Training Institute. These equipment help to fill the gap required and provide conditions and facilities badly needed in various fields. Nevertheless greater attention needs to be paid to the choice of manufacturer in view of the need for reliable equipments, spare parts or replacement on our part. Above all, the choice of equipment should be divorced from trade promotion policies of the donor country.

Conclusion

On the whole, it is felt that the successful implementation of the technical cooperation projects is due to the proper coordination and programming through proper cooperation

between Japanese Embassy and Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation's offices. The Japanese Government, however, should not assume the continuation of assistance given to Thailand at its historical level which is only a small percentage of the total requirement of the economic and social activities that being carried out by the Government of Thailand. The amount of Japanese assistance should be increased and that the increment should go to new projects in the fields of social and industrial development. It is unlikely, of course, that Thailand could be given all that we want. For some projects, the government may seek assistance from other bilateral or multilateral sources, but there will always be a gap and we hope that the Japanese Government may help to fill that gap.

13) COUNTRY REPORT OF MALAYSIA

Introduction

In Malaysia, technical assistance takes the form of experts, volunteers and associated equipment. These are provided chiefly by the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies and the Colombo Plan. The technical assistance and capital aid received have been a means of introducing technological and capital resources into the country. It has in fact filled the gaps in technical knowledge by providing experts whose influence extends far beyond the technological field. It has been a source of sharing scientific knowledge and technical skill in the best possible way, namely, by personal contacts and exchange of experience.

2. The technical assistance provided under these sources range from a single expert spending a few months to a few years in the country advising on the solution of specific technical problems, or a single fellow studying abroad on the latest techniques. In fact we in Malaysia have accepted the principle that capital and technical assistance should be considered as an integral part of our Development Plan. Therefore the responsibility of deciding the priorities and forms of technical assistance required should be dealt with by the Department responsible for development planning. This task is being undertaken by the Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister's Department.

Co-ordination of Technical Assistance

3. All requests for experts, equipment and volunteers from the various Ministries/ Departments in the country will be examined by the Economic Planning Unit in the Prime Minister's Department. Ministries/ Departments, however, may make initial enquiries with a donor government on an informal basis so as to sound the particular donor government whether the assistance required by the Ministries/ Departments is available.

By channelling all requests to the Economic Planning Unit it is thus possible not only to check the kind and amount of technical assistance received but also to determine the priorities of the request and their relation to the country's development programme.

4. Donor governments must recognize the principle that the recipient government would have the final say in all requests for assistance. This principle is more true because aid in whatever form will only produce permanent and useful results when the recipient countries can plan and carry out effectively what needs to be done. It will be wasteful and even harmful to give assistance either in the form of experts or equipment for schemes which do not have the necessary resources of technical and administrative manpower to implement them. For example in Malaysia the technical assistance requirements are designed to meet the need for intensifying measures towards agricultural diversification and industrialisation. Thus the services of experts and volunteers are increasingly being sought to assist projects in these fields. The measure of donor government's desire to assist the recipient country in these chosen fields is reflected in its readiness to provide the kinds of expert requested instead of trying to influence the recipient country to accepting a different type of expert.

5. Similarly, donor government needs to be fully aware of and abide by the procedures for the acceptance of experts or equipment offered. This is necessary to facilitate the administration of technical assistance aid which often avoid considerable embarrassment to all concerned. In Malaysia, for example we require the curriculum vitae of the experts at least six weeks before arrival. This will enable the Coordinating Department to get the technical views from the Ministries/Departments to which the expert is to be assigned as to the suitability of the expert. We do not automatically accept a candidate although he may have been strongly recommended by the donor country. Donor country should appreciate that the right of rejection or acceptance of a candidate rests with the recipient country and this right which is experienced after very careful consideration should not be questioned or subject to lengthy correspondence once a decision has been made.

Evaluation of Technical Assistance

6. It must be admitted that for most of the developing countries capital aid alone will not make a major contribution to the economic and social progress. They also need technical skills and know-how. In Malaysia like other developing countries we still face a shortage of technical skills. Although the degree of shortage is not so acute nevertheless it constitutes a problem in implementing our Development Plan. The shortage at the professional and technological level is serious but perhaps more serious is the shortage of manpower at the intermediate technician level.

7. From 1966 until now Malaysia has received from Japan a total of 60 volunteers. At present there are 46 volunteers in the country of whom 36 are in West Malaysia and 10 are in

East Malaysia. These volunteers are assigned to institutions where they are involved in practical demonstration rather than teaching, for example, as judo instructors for our Police Force, and vocational school instructors in the servicing and repairing of machines, radio, T.V. etc. This is because language is still a barrier although the volunteers have adapted themselves to the local conditions. Therefore it is felt that the services of the volunteers would be more effective if they are good in English or National Language. It is also essential that appropriate briefing be given for the volunteers before they are despatched to their assignment. Such briefings should be devoted to the conditions of the country and the nature of this assignment. In the past briefing on the actual conditions of their tasks have been arranged upon arrival which is not considered very satisfactory.

8. Although we make full use of facilities for overseas training of our nationals, this is only a short term solution since these are the only places available. However, the problem is to find the right balance between seeking provisions for sending Malaysians to study abroad and developing higher institutions in our country. The training at overseas institutions may be unsuited to our real needs. There may also be the psychological difficulties arising from a prolonged stay in a foreign country. Similarly the opposite effect may happen, that is, the student may absorb different sets of values and adapted to the different ways of life. This may often lead to difficulties of readjustment. It therefore requires a careful consideration not only by the donor country but also by the recipient country. In other words there must be some form of coordination between the participating countries if we are to achieve the results intended by seeking such

assistance.

9. In the past, courses organized by the OTCA have been held during the winter time. We felt that participants to these courses could be more comfortable and adjusted if courses are held in the warmer months of the year. As most of the participants to these courses are from countries which have a very warm climate therefore it is difficult for the participants to adjust themselves to the cold climate especially if the courses are of short duration.

10. One other point which we would like to request for consideration of the OTCA is that requests for nominees for training courses should be given ample time for the recipient country to select its nominees. It is felt that in the past OTCA has given very short notice for submission of nomination to training courses organized by the OTCA. It is felt that with certain existing procedure of selecting candidates to participate in training courses, it would be of benefit to the recipient country if there is ample time for the country to really select the best candidate for the courses. This in the long run will give a greater impact as to the effectiveness of the training courses made available by OTCA since the best candidate would only be selected.

11. The biggest single item of capital equipment supplied to Malaysia by Japan was one diesel railway costing M\$ 170,000. Although equipment is normally supplied with a particular project but so far there has been no co-ordination to ensure that both the expert and the equipment link with his services arrived at the appropriate time. This may be because donor governments are reluctant to send beforehand the equipment which may be thought to link with the expert's assignment until the arrival of the expert to the country to confirm that the

right equipment be supplied. In a way this measure is of advantage because recipient countries are sure of receiving the right equipment for the projects thus getting the maximum benefit from the assistance. There are, however, instances where equipment is being granted on ad hoc basis. The desirable practice is of course to request equipment which have some link with the expert's services.

12. Apart from coordination and integration of technical assistance, the recipient country should carry out critical examination of activities undertaken and results achieved under the various technical assistance programme. One of the difficulties in evaluating technical assistance is that no quantitative value can be given to the transmission of knowledge and skills and there are no fixed criteria as to how the value of its contribution can be assessed. It must be admitted that in Malaysia little attempt has been made to evaluate on a systematic basis the effectiveness or otherwise of the existing technical assistance schemes. The question of achieving the maximum benefits of any aid would be much simpler if it were possible to evaluate with some precision the results and effectiveness achieved. It is felt that a biannual or annual exercise and submission of periodic reports by experts on the progress and effectiveness or otherwise of their assignment may be a start in this direction. The periodic reports by experts must be frank and constructive. To make an effective impact, he must on occasions be absolutely firm, in the knowledge that his report may irritate the people whom he is trying to advise or help. The experts should not be so concerned about the effects of their reports provided they have studied the problems exhaustively and they commit themselves entirely to that have been said. They ought to feel free to offer

constructive criticisms while they are still serving. It will have less impact if the experts' recommendation were made after their departure. Their final report, however, could be submitted not later than three months after their departure on completion of the assignment. The Ministry/Department should also submit biannual or annual reports setting forth its views on the experts, volunteers and the usefulness of the equipment supplied.

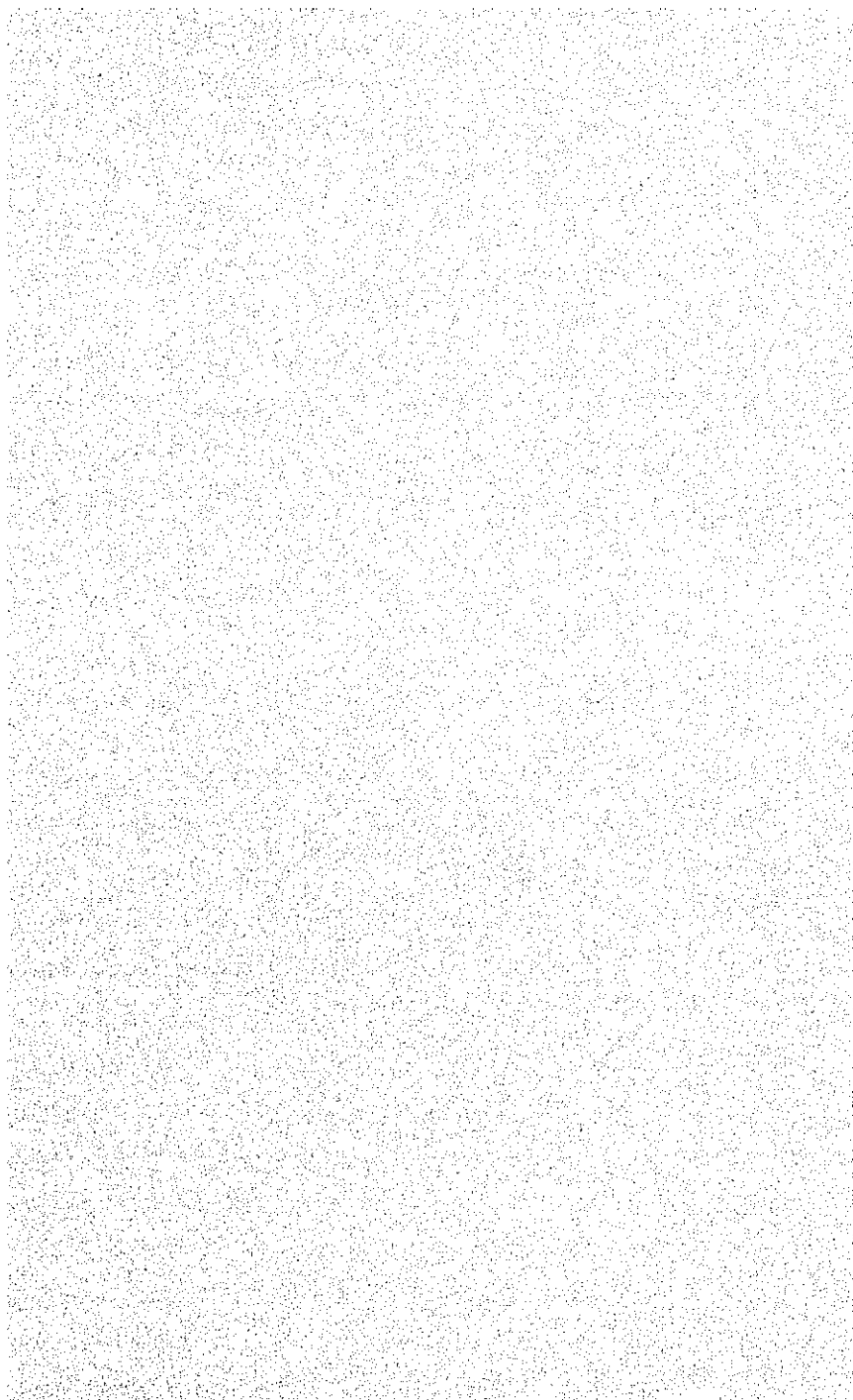
13. It is without doubt that technical assistance has made a very important contribution to economic and social progress in Malaysia. However, it is felt that there are still a few problems confronting us which are within the power of donors and recipient to overcome before the full benefit of technical assistance can be achieved. In certain categories of assistance there is the condition that the recipient country must provide a counterpart to work alongside the expert. In Malaysia like most developing countries, this condition creates quite a problem as there is still the acute shortage of counterparts to be assigned to the experts. Normally it is the local counterpart to the expert who carries on after the departure of the foreign expert. This condition, however, only prevails as long as the local counterpart is not transferred to other Ministry/Department. In some cases due to the system of service the local counterpart has to be transferred. Here is the necessity where a more flexible condition is needed. Where local counterpart is not available and a task has to be undertaken, then the donor country should be prepared to waive the local counterpart condition temporarily and provide the expert to carry out the particular task. Similarly in such cases the donor country should be prepared to extend the assignments of the experts until the recipient country is able to find a suitable

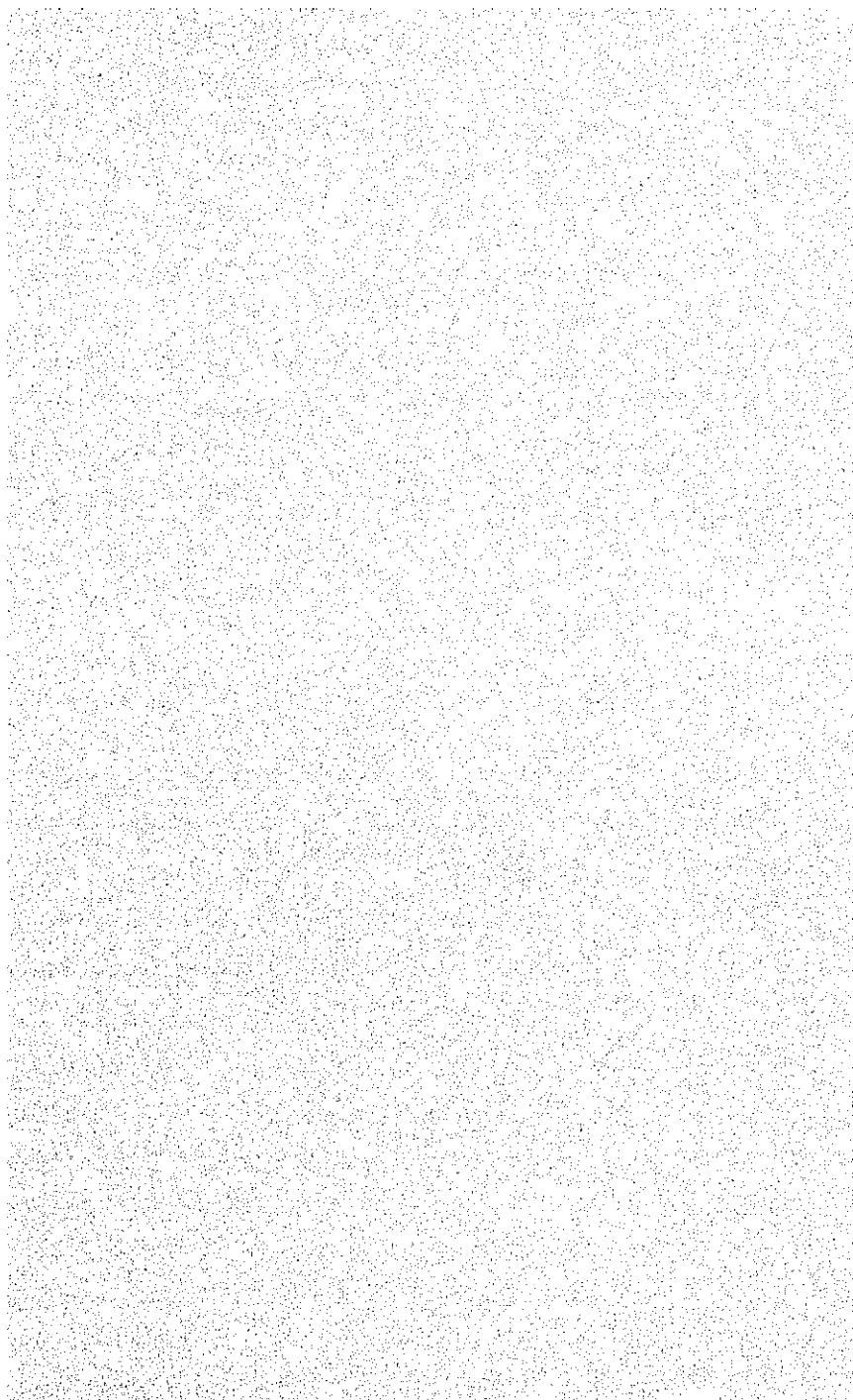
counterpart.

14. We still believe that no matter how large the scale or volume of aid received, it can fulfill no more than a marginal role in the overall economic progress of the recipient country. The main effort therefore must come and must continue to come from our domestic effort and resources.

Economic Planning Unit,
Prime Minister's Department,
Kuala Lumpur.

12th May, 1969.





IX PROBLEMS AND EVALUATION
OF JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Mr. SEIFU ABURATANI

Managing Director
The Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency

I would like to divide my speech into two parts. The first part will deal with the results of evaluation survey made by the Foreign Ministry and Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency in 1967. In the second part, I wish to explain some of the important problems we have to solve in promoting our technical cooperation.

I - Some results obtained by the survey on evaluation of
Japan's technical cooperation

Together with the expansion of technical cooperation to meet the increasing demands addressed to Japan from developing countries all over the world, it is equally important to promote our technical cooperation in the most effective way so that technical assistance to the developing countries can attain its maximum effect. As a means of finding the most effective way of extending technical cooperation, it is necessary to examine and appraise carefully what we did in the past and identify problems which await necessary solution for improving technical cooperation in the future.

Two years ago, the Japanese Government took its first significant step to evaluate the past performance and effects of Japan's technical cooperation. The Foreign Ministry and the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency circulated questionnaires

to the recipient countries and obtained replies from the authorities concerned. The questionnaire contained queries mainly based on the following two viewpoints:

- 1) Contribution to the social and economic development of aid-receiving country.
- 2) Promotion of effectiveness of Japan's technical co-operation in the future.

The information obtained through questionnaires was compiled in a report form. It would be summarized in the following way.

1. General comments

It was encouraging to find through the survey that Japan's technical cooperation was held in fairly high esteem. At the same time, following problems were raised by the recipients.

1) Expansion of scale and scope

They have pointed out the smallness of scale and scope of Japan's cooperation in comparison with those of other aid giving countries, such as the United States, the United Kingdom, West Germany, France and Italy. There is a growing demand for rapidly expanding our technical cooperation because developing countries are increasingly interested in receiving our aid and they think that we could do far more to help them.

2) Positive identification of priority projects

Technical cooperation carried out by Japan seems to a number of recipient countries to be too thinly over-extended and the selection of aid project is often done in a haphazard manner. Some of the countries feel that Japan should show more positive attitude in helping find

an urgently needed project for the developing countries instead of just sit-and-wait for a request to be submitted by those countries. Also, they feel that prior study and survey of request should be more systematically done.

3) Integrated coordination of various formulae of assistance

It is hoped that the cooperation should attach more importance on project aid and should take, as much as possible, a package form of combining various formulae of cooperation, such as training, expert dispatch, equipment supply and capital assistance.

4) Speed up of work

Some countries pointed out that Japan's response to the request for aid is relatively delayed and it often misses the right moment to provide aid to the right sector. They feel that the Japanese Government could show quicker response to the needs of the developing countries.

2. Specific comments related to each type of technical assistance

A. Training

a) Favourable effects

Most of the trainees were found to be satisfied with the training given in Japan. They were utilizing their technical knowledge and skills acquired in Japan to their works in the home organization. Some of them enjoyed the promotion of their post at the office owing to their achievement made through technical training in Japan.

b) Problems

Following problems were generally observed.

1) Expansion of scope of training programme

(1) Increase of the number of trainees is strongly desired by many countries, particularly by those countries in Near and Middle East, Africa and Latin America where the allocation of training fellowships by Japan is much smaller than that for the Asian countries.

(2) Many of the returned trainees expressed the hope that they should be trained in Japan after some years in order to develop further their technical expertise.

(3) Many returned trainees felt that a number of their superior officials were not sufficiently acquainted with the economic, social and technological progress of Japan and some of them do not fully appraise the usefulness and potentiality of technical assistance of Japan. To improve the understanding of the benefit of Japan's aid, some trainees suggested that the number of senior officials to be invited to Japan for study and observation tour be increased in the future.

(4) The language of instruction in Japan should not be confined only to English. French and Spanish should also should be used if necessary.

2) Improvement of the content of training

(1) In the past training system of OTCA emphasis was laid on the group training rather than on individual training. However, due to the difference of technical level and educational and social background among participants of a group training course, some trainees did not have a satisfactory training. Therefore, it was urged that OTCA should either increase the training on individual bases, or in case of group training course, each trainee should be allowed to receive individual

training at the beginning or the end of the course.

(2) There were requests for extending the period of training so that the trainees could receive more substantial training.

(3) A number of ex-trainees felt that the amount of allowance to be paid to trainees should be increased and book-allowance should be sufficiently provided.

3) Improvement of follow-up services

(1) It was much desired to strengthen the aftercare services to the returned trainees by such means as providing technical books and documents which will keep them informed of the technical advancement in respective fields of training subject.

(2) After returning to home country, trainees would appreciate receiving necessary equipments with which they can apply acquired technique and method to their work in their country.

B. Dispatch of experts

1) Favourable effects

Among various types of technical cooperation provided by Japan, the technical level of Japanese experts were especially given high appraisal in recipient countries. They are regarded as technically capable and knowledgeable and are diligent and sincere in fulfilling their duties. They are happy to work together with local people and mix with them very well.

2) Problems

(1) An expert should be assigned in a developing country for a longer period. Even after the completion of the assignment of an expert, the project to which the expert was attached should be followed by the substitute

of another expert until the project can firmly take its root in the country.

(2) Equipments and materials accompanied by an expert are very useful media for extending the expert's skills to the local people. However, it is advised that the volume of the accompanying equipment be increased in the future.

(3) In selecting an expert, a careful consideration should be made of the personality and the language ability of the expert. It is recommended that the orientation of the country, including language training, be strengthened, and for this purpose, it was regarded useful if such orientation and language training be given after his arrival in a developing country before he takes up his local assignment.

C. Equipment supply

1) Favourable effects

On the equipment supply programme by the Japanese Government, those equipment and materials provided by Japan were fairly extensively utilized in recipient countries. This is one of the most popular types of Japan's technical cooperation.

2) Problems

(1) It is necessary to expand the scope of equipment supply programme.

(2) The most effective way of utilizing the supplied equipment and materials is that they should be combined with trainees and experts who can actually work on the equipment.

(3) Aftercare services such as providing spare-parts and materials necessary for maintaining the equipment and

repair services should be strengthened.

D. Overseas Technical Cooperation Centres

1) Favourable effects

Most of the recipient countries where the centres have been established admit that the technical level in the field concerned has been raised.

2) Problems

There are problems centering on counterpart funds and counterpart personnel to be provided by the recipients which are essential for the smooth functioning of centres. Also a number of centres, even after the hand-over of management to the recipient, requested that continued dispatch of Japanese experts be made.

E. Development survey

Problems

(1) What is requested further from Japan is that Japan should look after the project after submitting a report of the survey so that the survey work can lead to the actual realization of recommendation, such as financial assistance by Japan or other countries and organizations.

(2) A development survey should not end at the stage of pre-investment survey. It should be followed by feasibility survey and lead further to detail designing of the project.

(3) There were many comments requesting that the scale and substance of survey should be improved, e.g., the period of survey is regarded too short to make a thorough survey, and members of a team are considered too small to undertake comprehensive survey and analysis.

II - Strategic problems on technical cooperation

1. Indeed "technical cooperation" is a new post war concept. A number of problems in theory and practice have been raised for discussions and some of them are still unsolved. It is true that transfer of technology has been realized in the world history of war, of emigration and colonialization. At the present time it is also realized in the growing flow of international economy, an international firm being an influential media of transfer of technology. "Technical cooperation" is, however, something different from and more specific than those involved in the prewar history and in the present economic flow.
2. There are two specific aspects of features of "technical cooperation". Firstly, technical cooperation complements technological shortage of a national economy for development. Each economy has technology of its own in varying degrees and types. No country is technologically self-sufficient in these days. For developing nations, development of technology is most vital for their economic growth. It is serious indeed for their national development to fill technological gap between them and developed countries. The requirements of supplementing technological resources preserved and available in the developing economies for filling up the gap is to be accepted as a specific notion of technical cooperation. Projects assistance belongs to technical cooperation in this aspect.
3. Another special feature is training of people in various fields. Development of human resources is indispensable and fundamental for any nations that seek future prosperity. Every one notices that there has been tremendous and wonderful, expanded diffusion of education in postwar emerging nations,

with the result of multiplying impact on the peoples. Desire for education has been growing by and large in the countries. It reminds us of the Japanese modernization history where education made a vital contribution. Besides complementing technological resources in developing countries, technical cooperation has another function--that of training people not only in particular fields of skills or technology but in any area of knowledge and practice.

4. In some instances, certain technical cooperation has a combined character of the two aspects as cooperation in research projects and production-training schemes. Technical cooperation might have the third category of combined two.

The technical cooperation conducted by the Agency covers those three aspects; for the first category, expert services should be noted, though some of them are categorized into the second and the third. Obviously fellowships for training in Japan belong to the second type of cooperation.

5. In discussing strategy of technical cooperation attentions should be given to the characteristics or attributes of OTCA which is a Governmental institution:

(a) it is the sole agency for technical assistance on Government-basis, policies of which are decided and guided by the Government,

(b) the Agency's budget is implicated in those of related ministries, mainly of the Foreign Affairs Ministry and proposed to the Diet for approval every year,

(c) the Agency requests for full collaboration of ministries concerned, and

(d) the major part of the Agency's cooperation is implemented by borrowed Government engineering officials.

6. It is strongly urged both in the donor and recipient sides

that cooperation should be concentrated into the sectors of priority in the national view of development. Although most countries in the region do have social and economic development plan of long range, there are few informations on man-power development programme in relation to the long-range development plan. Integral man-power programme may identify priority of technical cooperation as financial cooperation which can be concentrated in priority requirements identified by the development plan. Again the man-power programme might be useful for allocation of assistance requirements to various donor countries harmoniously. At the moment, however, the competent department or ministry should provide a full picture of requirements so that the Agency could make the right response.

7. As to the priority, more attentions should be given to entrepreneurship and managerial skillfulness in the integral programme of man-power development. Fragmental technology and knowledge could be transplanted and imported through various established channels only to limited results for automatic diffusion or self-sustaining development. Individual technology is never a common means such as U.S. dollars which can be exchanged for anything desired. Technology is useful and available for development only when it is organized and fabricated into a certain structure i.e. "techno-structure" of Galbraith. In other words, technology should become marketable in one way or another especially in the age of technological dynamism. This is the reason why reconsideration of the importance of entrepreneurship and management skills is urged in technological development. It should be noted that modern technology is often unreceptive to the automatic impact for development without catalyzing function of entrepreneur and

management. With regard to management, there is a common feeling in the Agency that some of the counterpart organizations of the technical cooperation might improve management in their respective framework of operation. Two regular group training courses are organized by OTCA on this subject and a similar course by the Japan Productivity Centre both for small industries of developing economies. Emphasis is put on the problem also at the Asian Productivity Organization's training programme.

8. Group training courses organized by the Agency are often criticized for their participants' varied level of technical skill and knowledge. In nominating the participants the applying country is requested to take full note of the training course informations which clarify training level of technology. Despite the criticism, group training is favored, with its useful discussions among participants who gathered from different countries for the same object suitable training staff and curriculum can be provided for the group courses. However, with the cooperation of participant countries, necessary modifications of the Agency's practice should be made in order to improve the group training.

9. With regard to the priority of training in Japan, it should be noted that training of local counterparts vis-a-vis dispatched Japanese experts is to be executed to the utmost. Again training of trainers should be given priority.

10. While no budgetary obligation is borne by the recipients of fellowship (cost of U.S. \$4,800 in annual rate per trainee borne by OTCA), the expert service (OTCA cost of which is \$12,000 in annual rate per expert) usually requires local outlay on personnel, facilities and working expenses which are not little some times for the recipient organization. The

local outlay as such is, however, meaningful for receiving expert services. Each expert dispatched with necessary equipments provided by the Agency might well undertake his assignment only with local support in the above sense.

11. There is a number of lines of expert service requirements, some of which might be difficult to meet at a certain moment for one reason or another. In principle, the expert service in training or research work is preferable to field work which often requires knowledge of local language to some extent. Again it should be realized that a large number of experts e.g. medical doctors for field work could not be recruited in constraint even.

12. Twenty-two overseas technical cooperation centres have been organized jointly with the respective Governments and they are operating well according to evaluation reports and informations from these Governments. There are requirements for establishing new centres as well as for enlarging the present facilities. However attentions should be directed to a point that there were a few cases of delay in completing local preparations, as building of workshops, supply of electricity and water, drainage and others which are entrusted to the donee authorities as agreed upon. Some experts were requested to join the centre under project, unfortunately too early, in the result of their staying out of the assigned job for a considerable duration. Another point to be noted concerning administration of some centres is that few local counter personnel stay and work for a reasonable period. This results in vacancy post for some time. Unfavorable pay in the centre might be a reason for the unstability of the counterparts at the centre.

13. In conclusion it is decisively important to establish

improved collaboration between donor country and recipient for performing effective technical cooperation. Exchange of intensive and substantial informations should be further accelerated. Setting up of an integral machinery for cooperation in the recipient country might be the starting point to strengthen information channels. Evaluation on the technical cooperation should be conducted on micro-basis of the follow-ups as well as on macro-basis of national economic aspects, which could not be achieved without collaboration of both countries.

X EVALUATION OF O. T. C. A.'S TRAINING

Mr. HISAYASU HORI

Chief, Internal Operations Division
The Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency

1. Introduction

Start of our evaluation of training in Japan dates back to 1964 when OTCA induced interviews with trainees, in a limited scope, to find what they had acquired in their training. At this initial stage we were in a situation that we were rather probing for the ways and means of evaluation.

In the meantime we systematized evaluation in such a way that officers were assigned to evaluate a few of training courses. Means and facilities then used were interview with trainees in Japan and appraisal of their reports submitted to OTCA. What was raised in the evaluation was scrutinized and deliberately reflected to the new courses which were specially designed every year on a variety of subjects ranging from rice cultivation to electronics.

Group training courses were emphatically assessed from various aspects in our evaluation. Group training courses had proved rather popular among certain recipient countries, probably due to the fact that they enable comparative study of Japanese techniques with practices in the trainee's countries and foster regional understanding. However, they had many inhibiting factors and unavoidable limitation compared with the individual training courses in which trainees are able to study in accordance with their own needs and in a manner conforming with the stage of development of their countries.

Evaluation of training conducted by a donor country in many cases would be incomplete without assessment of how far the training has contributed to the achievement of the objectives of man power development programme of the recipient country and what impact, if any, it has given to the progress of social and cultural life of the recipient.

Realizing the importance of the above aspect we launched into the new stage of the evaluation. Efforts were made for integration of evaluation of training done in Japan with appraisals made by the returned trainees in their countries.

A survey team of two officials of our agency was sent to Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines, for the first time in 1965 to make evaluation with the returned trainees (1) how and to what extent they utilized what they learnt and acquired in their training in Japan and (2) what problems and difficulties they encountered after their return to their countries.

Concurrently, we circulated the questionnaires to all the returned trainees who participated in Japan since 1962, when OTCA was incorporated, to collect necessary information to satisfy our evaluation. The reply to the questionnaires was rather small (20%), still we found it very helpful for our evaluation to resort to such a means as "questionnaire and reply." Most of the replies were of valuable opinion for our evaluation.

The second evaluation was extended to Ceylon, India, and Pakistan in the same manner as the first survey team did.

The third one was undertaken in 1967 in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Questionnaires were circulated to about 200 returned trainees of over fifty recipient countries. They were sampled at random out of 2,000 trainees who received training in Japan in 1963 and 1964. Two

teams were sent for three weeks to Thailand, Pakistan, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines where they interviewed returned trainees to whom questionnaires were circulated in advance. This practice of combining advanced questionnaires with personal interview was apparently an improvement. In the course of interview with returned trainees more detailed things were studied and they supplemented "Questionnaire and reply" method a great deal.

Last fiscal year, three teams were sent; one to Korea (one week), one to countries in Latin America (two weeks), and one to Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Republic of China (two weeks).

To maintain and improve quality and effectiveness of training which we conduct, I believe, evaluation plays an important role. Endeavours have been made on our part in past few years seeking for more precise and effective means and ways of evaluation. This could be more favourably organized if it could be sustained by the recipient. Such a presentation may call for a coordination between the recipient and the donor. In this meeting, I believe, we can discuss problems of the evaluation with these matters in our mind.

2. Some problems derived from the evaluation

1) Factors limiting individual training facilities on ad hoc basis

(1) Shortage of training facilities and training instructors at training institute.

(2) Lack of experienced interpreters.

2) Group training course

(1) Group training courses are rather popular in certain aspects.

(2) Conditions of group training

To make any group training efficient and effective the following must be satisfied.

- i. Objectives of training must be precise and the curriculum must meet exactly the purpose of the course.
- ii. Experienced course leaders who are well informed of the needs and background of developing countries are to be assigned.
- iii. Appropriate arrangement of curriculum is to be made by well organized training institution.
- iv. Trainees must be of approximately equal ability, educational background and service experience having common objectives or intention to their training.
- v. Trainees must have sufficient command of English which is an official means of communication in training.

3) Some inhibiting factors in group training

(1) Course leader and curriculum

a) Shortage of qualified course leader is recognized. This makes it very difficult to make smooth and satisfactory implementation of group training. With a new training course especially, course leader lacks, very often, experience in international training.

b) Curriculum of training calls for a long-period deliberation before it is finalized. Once its objectives are made curriculum should be made carefully to meet the objectives.

c) Pedagogical approach is essential. However,

in Japan not so large a number of pedagogists are available who are experts of international training with profound knowledge of international technical cooperation.

(2) Trainees

"Information" on each group training course is circulated to recipient countries inviting the government of recipient countries to nominate qualified trainees who conform with the purpose of training.

However, it is quite often that we receive trainees who are neither qualified nor conform with the objectives of training.

(3) Length of training

It is pointed out that training period is rather short in such a training course that is designed for trainees to acquire techniques and skill.

On the other hand, both introductory course composed of inspection tour and lectures, and seminar are suggested to be shortened.

4) Training Institutions

Apart from OTCA's training centres such institutions as those of central and local government, university research institutes, semi-public bodies and private enterprise are utilized as training institutions. Major problems of these institutions are as follows:

(1) Instructors and staff of these institutions are engaged in their own specialized research and study or in mainly technical training of the Japanese. Accordingly, there is limitation to their participation in international technical training in terms of staff and budget.

(2) Many of staff engaged in international training

face difficulties in obtaining information on the background or needs of the recipient.

5) After-care for returned trainees

Evaluation with returned trainees reveals the necessity of intensified after-care for them.

(1) Many of returned trainees are encountering the shortage of equipment and materials which are necessary for them to use those new techniques and skill that they had acquired in Japan.

(2) They are facing difficulty in following rapid change and progress of techniques which once they acquired in Japan.

(3) Many of returned trainees request OTCA for up-grade training.

(4) It is often requested that OTCA should extend mobile services to them in their respective countries.

XI AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION OF JAPAN

Mr. MOTONAGA OHTO
Executive Director, OTCA

In most of the countries represented at this Seminar, the agriculture sector is given high priority in their economic development plans.

The Japanese Government also placed high priority on agriculture in extending her technical cooperation to these developing countries. Thus, in terms of number of trainees received and the number of experts dispatched, agriculture sector accounted for about one third of the total.

The importance of agricultural development was emphatically reiterated at the First Ministerial Conference for Economic Development in Southeast Asia which was held at Tokyo in 1966. And subsequently a meeting for discussion on agricultural development was held in the same year at Tokyo with the participation from the countries in the region of the top-level officials in charge of agricultural development.

In response to the earnest desires expressed at these meetings, the Japanese took two steps to assist the agricultural development in Southeast Asia. One was the donation of funds to the Asian Development Bank for Agriculture Development Special Fund and the other was the establishment of a separate budget within the technical cooperation budget to be used for agricultural projects.

There is no clear-cut definition or criteria for "project-base cooperation," but it should be a project in which expert services, provision of equipment and materials and training local technicians are combined. The project is

arranged in certain defined area for intensive operation. The projects which have been started or to be commenced soon are explained in the relevant chapter of OTCA Annual Report (page 82 - 85).

The projects so far taken up are mostly for increasing production of rice, the most important crop in Southeast Asia. And, since availability of water at proper timing and desired quantity is a determining factor for rice production, irrigation, particularly the terminal distribution of water, plays a vital part in such project. Use of high-yielding varieties and application of fertilizers are practiced in combination with proper supply of water.

We have, however, no intention to restrict the projects to rice only. Projects for other kinds of crops will also be taken up as long as they are feasible. In fact, we are commencing soon a sericultural development project in the Northeast of Thailand.

Another project now under preparation to be carried out in Ceylon includes not only rice production in the pilot area but also other upland crops to be grown on the highland in the area as well as in low land as second crops in dry season. Furthermore, various measures for improving the economy of the area, such as organization of cooperative society, are included in the project.

In planning and implementing the projects, we take into accounts the possibilities of procurement of necessary capital and commodities to be linked with the technical cooperation. Provision of farm machinery and fertilizers under the "Kennedy Round" will be partly linked with the projects. We also keep close contact with Asian Development Bank for possible loan, especially from its Agricultural Development Special Fund, to

be made in connection with the projects. Negotiation is now under way for such loan to the Tha Ngon project in Laos.

XII PROBLEMS OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION
FOR SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES*

Mr. SEIFU ABURATANI
Managing Director, OTCA

1. Modern factories in big-scale or sophisticated in technology either run by Government or private enterprise in the developing countries have been established with capital investment abroad in which technical cooperations are mostly involved to some extent as construction of the plants, training of the operational workers, or providing know-how and patents. Combined cooperation of financial assistance and technological aid could be accelerated by establishing an increasing number of modern industrial plant based on the turn-key contract which takes responsibility for installation and initial operation of machinery and plant through technical cooperation. Iron and steel mills, chemical factories e.g. fertilizer manufacturing, spinning mills and others are installed and handed over by this type of cooperation. In these cases of turn-key export contract, technical assistance is reckoned in the total figure of cost calculation, apart from the technical cooperation on Government-basis or grant basis.

2. Difficulties for smaller-scale enterprises to obtain successfully those combined type of foreign cooperation are due

* No international consensus exists of the definition of small-scale industry; in general practice, a firm with capital of U.S.\$100,000 and less or with employees of hundreds is regarded as in the category of small-scale.

to the insufficient sources of financing, shortage of qualified personnel and lack of experience in management of developing countries on one side and hesitant climate of enterprises of developed countries on the other. These are now, however, increasing number of joint-venture industries in smaller-scale in parallel with progress made in social and political stabilization and in favourable environment for foreign investments. It should be noticed that modern technology in various lines of industry can very effectively be transferred by means of joint-venture in developing economies.

3. In the two paragraphs above, transference of technology in international economic and industrial activities is discussed. It is of great significance for developing countries to enlarge international channels of those types importing modern industrial technology in various fields. Particular attention should be invited to transfer of managerial skill which might often be excluded from the narrow definition of "technology." The basic feature of modern technology is its varying structure or combination of technological ingredients, i.e. developing complex of technology and this can be carried out by management technique of enterprise apart from the national policy. Importance being as such, the managerial skill should be fully absorbed on-the-spot by the developing economy through working arrangements with big world-enterprises and joint-venture firms of any scale operating in a recipient country. As for a strategy of absorbing it, management staff of such enterprises or firms might be requested to afford cooperation to authorities in the developing countries as lecturer or in other capacity for people outside the enterprise.

4. OTCA organizes vocational training centres for middle-level technicians and skilled workers in a number of countries jointly with the respective Government. Some of them have been taken over by the recipient Governments but, in many cases, continued dispatch of experts are requested under the Colombo Plan Scheme. Most centres train people, either on a full-time basis or on-the-job training, in the field of prototype industries such as foundry, machining, finishing, welding and steel-metals. Along with training, some centres design and manufacture machinery and equipment adapted for local demands and service the customers. Some centres undertake engineering and management consultant services for local industries. Close cooperation between the experts dispatched and the local counterparts is the indispensable prerequisite for successful operation of the centre. In principle, Japan requests necessary running expense be provided by recipient authorities.

5. Two seminars on small-scale industries are regularly organized in Japan by OTCA; smaller enterprise management and smaller enterprise development. Japan Productivity Centre also organizes similar seminars sponsored by Ministry of International Trade and Industry. It is significant that growing importance is put on fellowship for this field by various international institutions such as UNIDO and APO which emphasize management problems in small-scale enterprise. OTCA will hold seminar on industrial and management consultants jointly with UNIDO in the near future, probably in this year.

6. More technical cooperation might be extended to the public institutes concerning small-scale industries which are

becoming popular in the countries of the region. Problems of small-scale entrepreneurs in the developing countries are wide and profound including not only those of technology but of financing, marketing, cost-accounting and personnel training. It should be urged that strategic devices of technical cooperation might be explored for small-scale enterprise, apart from technical training of workers there.

7. In the developed countries where increasing number of big industries with capital of more than a million dollar and employees of several thousands are established, smaller-scale industries in great number are well competing with them, composing a significant entity of modern national economy. Small industries' contribution to the Japanese economy and their *raison-d'etre* in national economy are evidenced in manufacturing of (a) exports goods, (b) daily necessities of the people, and (c) some parts and components produced for other bigger industries by affiliated or sub-contract firms. It is interesting that a number of small-scale industries is established in group in certain limited areas, enjoying benefits of interdependence as well as that of scale. According to a survey there are some two hundred local centres of small industries here, the major items being textile, ceramic, wooden and iron products which are classified under item (b) above. Prevailing "industrial estate" is a modern version of spontaneously organized traditional centres of small industries. These should be of great advantage for both entrepreneurs and workers to provide training and consulting facilities at the major industrial estates. Project of industrial estate might have reasonable priority in technical cooperation for industry.

8. Labor-intensive light industries are the major field of activities undertaken by small-scale enterprises with less capital investment and sophisticated technology. Technological difficulties involved are less in light industries except for specific items, when they are compared with the heavy-chemical industries. Duration of six months to a year is fairly sufficient for technical training of workers in those types of industries in the developing countries according to a Japanese survey. OTCA has sent a survey mission for small-scale industries in Southeast Asia. From the point of view it might be said that there are less problems on transfer of individual advanced technology in the field. Referring to technical cooperation, attention should be made to the inherent sensitive aspects of social problems that encounter with labor-intensive communities. Crucial here is the labor management which requires full knowledge and understanding by foreign experts of traditional customs and local way of life in proceeding with technical cooperation. We should be fully aware of absolute necessity of intensive cooperation between the expert and the recipient organization of his services regarding labor-intensive industry development. A Japanese expert reported after his survey trip that the labor-productivity at a cotton spinning mill of Cambodia is as high as 70 percent of Japanese female worker's doing the same work in efficient mill. Labor-productivity could be raised as high as such when man-power is rightly organized in developing countries.

9. Conclusion

(a) Technical cooperation for agriculture and other primary industries could be extended by means of Governmental projects in developing countries. However, more care should be

taken of utilizing techniques involved in the work of joint-venture or international firm as its entity of modern manufacturing.

(b) More emphasis should be put on improvement of entrepreneurship and management which are sometimes, by misunderstanding, excluded from the area where technical cooperation should cover. Activities undertaken by existing public institutes specializing in small-scale industry development might be given fresh impetus and assistance through technical cooperation from advanced countries.

(c) It might not be mistaken to say that there is promising prospect for cooperation in the "industrial estate" project which proves useful for fostering small-scale industries in many countries both developed and developing.

(d) Concerning cooperation for the development of labor-intensive industry, attention should be paid for peculiar difficulties related to local tradition. Special attention should be paid to make concerted efforts between foreign experts and local staff in the institution where a project is being carried out.

XIII MEDICAL COOPERATION OF JAPAN

Mr. KOHEI YOSHIDA

Chief, External Operations Division

OTCA

Study of the health situation from figures available on death rate, particularly the death rates of infants mortality rates of the Philippines, Ceylon and Thailand, for example, are two to three times higher than that of Japan. Thus the death rates in Asian countries are very high.

At the same time, the general situation in these developing countries is that the industrial development lags far behind the rate of increase of population, with the resulting poverty in common.

Under these circumstances, Japanese Government are looking forward eagerly to offer them medical cooperation aimed at increasing and improving medical facilities, providing medical supplies and equipment, and specialist in clinical medicine, preventive medicine, public health administration, medical research and education.

The medical cooperation which Japan offers to these developing nations aims at cultivating as many doctors in as many medical fields as possible, but the extreme shortage of doctors in these countries tends to force these countries to make requests aimed simply to cover up the current absolute deficiency of doctors.

Japanese overseas medical cooperation on a governmental basis started when doctors were dispatched to Ethiopia in June 1958, under the Near-Middle East and Africa Plan.

It is true that Japanese medical science and treatment has achieved remarkable progress and Japan's cooperation in medical fields are increasingly appreciated by developing countries. But, on the other hand, there is the problem of deficiency of doctors even within Japan at public hospitals, health centres, particularly at remote places in the countryside.

Due to the shortage of doctors within Japan, it is necessary to do everything possible to recruit competent experts for overseas services. Increase in salary-scale, systematic support for brushing-up of techniques, home-leave for medical conferences and consultations, filling of temporary vacant posts of dispatched experts are some of the improvement required to facilitate the recruitment of competent doctors and other medical experts.

Since the securing of adequate number of experts for dispatch overseas is quite difficult, the program for receiving trainees from developing nations poses an alternative solution in offering effective medical cooperation to developing nations. The doctors of developing countries are increasingly requesting advanced countries to offer specialized, post-graduate training, particularly in such complicated subjects as cancer, cardiac surgery and virus research.

XIV COLOMBO PLAN INTRA-REGIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM

Mr. Irshad H. Khan,
Adviser on Intra-Regional Training, Colombo Plan Bureau

Background:

Through the technical assistance programs of the Colombo Plan, over 60,000 key persons of the region have been trained outside their own countries since 1951. Similarly thousands of others have benefited by receiving training through programs offered by international organizations and by developed countries who are not members of the Colombo Plan. The total expenditure on fellowships, experts and equipment under the Colombo Plan has already exceeded one billion U.S. dollars. This has been a magnificent effort and has contributed greatly to the development of human resources and transfer of modern skills and technology to the countries of our region. However, the technological and social gaps between the poor and rich nations appear to be widening.

Development of human resources is a vital factor in the economic and social well-being of our people and it has assumed great importance during the past few years. In fact, it is today the focus of attention of all developing and developed nations. The subject is often discussed at the international, regional and national forums.

The Colombo Plan Consultative Committee and Council for Technical Cooperation had also discussed this matter with particular regard to the training of middle level technicians and it was agreed that:

- (1) There is a serious shortage of trained technicians in almost all the developing countries of the region.
- (2) Technician training can be most efficiently and economically provided by institutions and other training facilities within the region.
- (3) Satisfactory facilities for technician training exist within the region, and are available on a basis of mutual co-operation to countries within the region.
- (4) The technician training facilities offered have not been fully utilized.

It was against this background that the Government of Australia in 1963 made the following proposals:

- (1) The acceptance by the Colombo Plan Bureau of an active role in the field of training within the region at the technician level.
- (2) The encouragement of third country training programmes for technicians.
- (3) The further encouragement of aid to technician training establishments.

The feasibility of these proposals was then examined by a Working Party set up by the Colombo Plan Council and it came up with the recommendations, inter alia -

- (a) The appointment to the Bureau of an Adviser on Intra-Regional Training and the designation by each member government in the region of Intra-Regional Training Liaison Officers - all with specific duties.
- (b) The holding of periodic meetings of Liaison Officers for an exchange of views on the effectiveness of the use of technician training facilities within the region and other matters of mutual interest. Such meetings to be convened by the Adviser on Intra-

Regional Training in different countries of the region so that Liaison Officers could acquire first-hand knowledge of the various types of training available within the region.

The Colombo Plan Bureau has during the past 5 years organized seven national seminars in Ceylon, Iran, Thailand, Philippines, Singapore, and Pakistan. Three Regional Colloquia were likewise held at New Delhi, Bangkok, and Singapore. Specially selected topics relating to the promotion and development of intra-regional training programs were discussed at these meetings and reports published.

Why Intra-Regional Training at the Middle Level:

The education and training needs of high calibre manpower at the professional level are largely being met through the institution of suitable programmes at universities and colleges within the countries of the region and by sending nationals to the developed countries. Similarly the training of skilled workers is being done through the establishment of national technical schools, technical training centres and apprenticeship schemes.

The training and development of the middle level manpower, which serves as the most important link between management and workers in making management policies practical and productive has, however, failed to receive sufficient attention of the planners and as such the shortages of trained manpower at the middle level are far more critical than those of the other categories.

Since qualified and trained manpower requirements of each developing country are rapidly growing to meet the needs of their social and economic development plans, it should be

recognized that the bulk of such needs will have to be met through training schemes at the national level in each country. The training of a few selected individuals in the developed countries is desirable and useful for many reasons, but this source can hardly be expected to meet more than a fraction of the total need. The reasons are not difficult to understand.

On the other hand, there are many good reasons why greater reliance must be placed on training within the region. Some of the reasons are stated as follows:

- (a) Reduced cost of training--it has been estimated that for the cost of training one person in a developed country at least three persons can be trained within the region.
- (b) Countries of the region that provide such training will develop necessary confidence and reliance in their own ability and thus pave the way for developing facilities for higher forms of training in course of time.
- (c) Training when conducted in an environment which is vastly different from that of the trainee's own environment, especially in regard to economic and social conditions creates peculiar problems on trainee's return to his home country and thus re-adjustment becomes a real problem for him and even for his employer. If high quality training is available in a neighbouring country, where social and economic conditions are not so vastly different, intra-regional training should be given preference as this would prevent trainees from acquiring attitudes that are likely to impair their effectiveness on jobs in their own countries.

- (d) Intra-regional training may also help minimize the problem of "brain-drain" that some countries are facing.

The subject of intra-regional training was discussed at length by the representatives of the twenty-two Colombo Plan donor and recipient countries during the Third Colombo Plan Regional Colloquium, which concluded at Singapore on 9 May 1969. The recommendations emerging from this Colloquium are reproduced in the following:

(1) Regional Centre

The proposal for the establishment of a Regional Centre was discussed at length, and it was the opinion of the delegates and observers that this proposal was worthy of serious consideration as a means of improving the quality of technician education and training in the region. The proposed Centre should be designed to serve the following functions:

- a. Development and training of those concerned with technician education and training, such as teacher trainers, training officers and administrators.
- b. Up-grading of serving teachers.
- c. Co-ordination of ideas and information for curriculum development and programme building.
- d. Research in methodology, evaluation and testing procedures.
- e. A resource centre for dissemination of information, such as on advances in educational technology.
- f. Library and documentation service.

It was the consensus that a feasibility study of this proposal is necessary.

(2) Establishing Standards

Internationally acceptable standards of technician training are considered essential for the effective development of technician training programmes in the region.

It is recommended that in order to achieve high national standards the following measures may be adopted by member countries as considered appropriate:

- a. By involving industry at all stages in the setting of standards.
- b. By training teachers to a high level.
- c. By encouraging exchange of teachers between institutions in different countries.
- d. By bringing the equipment and supporting services required for instruction and training up-to-date.
- e. By training all those concerned in the procedures of testing and evaluation.
- f. By exchange of information on methods of testing and evaluation between countries within the region.

(3) Third Country Training

Considering the important contribution that Third Country Training programmes can make in the development of Intra-Regional Training, it is recommended that greater use should be made of this funding system by member countries. The difficulties and delays encountered at present may be minimized by a better exchange of information between donor, host and recipient countries, by stream-lining existing procedures and above all by bringing to bear a more positive approach. The role of industry in Third Country Training programme was considered to be very important, and it was felt that considerable

advantage could be derived by enlisting greater co-operation and participation of industry in this regard.

(4) Promoting Intra-Regional Training

The consensus was that the existing information on Intra-Regional Training Facilities needs to be brought up-to-date and more adequately disseminated. Thus while considerable training facilities exist within the region sufficient use of them was not being made because of lack of full information of the courses and because of insufficient lead time given for the making of nominations. The recipient countries should likewise route such information to all likely to benefit from those offers. Greater publicity should be given to the existence of available facilities through:

- a. Appropriate mass media, e.g. film and film strips, television and radio.
- b. Organizing seminars, conferences and colloquia on national and regional bases.

XV Record of Discussions made in Technical
Cooperation Seminar for 1969

Tuesday 20th May

Morning Subject: (1) Problems and Evaluation of Japanese
Technical Cooperation

Mr. Seifu Aburatani

(2) Evaluation of OTCA's Training

Mr. Hisayasu Hori

After the statements made by Mr. Aburatani and Mr. Hori,
Mr. Iguchi invited comments from the delegates.

Mr. Sodhia (India)

We have been given to understand that there are a variety
of problems in technical cooperation projects sponsored by
OTCA. Something should be done, and would be done, I think,
in the future. Would you tell us OTCA's view on improving
training programmes in future?

Mr. Aburatani

I might give you some specific examples which are
indicative of improvement:

In the framework of the budget for last year, Tokyo
International Center of OTCA has been enlarged to accommodate
for 100 persons in addition to 200. Three hundred can be
housed at a time now. The amount of allowance for trainers has
also been increased. Obviously, we are making certain progress
in this aspect.

However, we still have to go a long way to fully upgrade
the substance of our training courses. One of the emphases
should be laid on the training of trainers.

In this point, there are some social limitations peculiar
to Japan. In the bounds of the prevailing industrial relations
and employment system, we have a difficulty in working for a

special project because of the life-long employment climate. We have to push the government and legislative to take a positive step toward facilitating the release of capable personnel from the governmental organizations and private firms. Recently, two ministers of Japan, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Finance, have renewed their pledge for greater effort in economic cooperation. It is our duty to better cater to the needs of developing countries.

Mr. Hori

I might supplement Mr. Aburatani's statement by way of specially referring to the problems of training.

There is a demand on the part of trainers that more emphasis be laid on the programme tailored to individuals. At present, there are slightly more emphasis on group training courses than individual courses in respect of number. Taking advantage of this opportunity, I promise you to increase the number of individual training in coming years.

Secondly, we have to make more effort in bringing up excellent interpreters whom we call "coordinator" in OTCA. In this aspect, we see a change for better in the budget. We may look forward to availing ourselves of the service of better qualified interpreters and instructors.

As to extending training period, we will endeavour to do so when it is found necessary.

Well, we frankly admit that we don't have sufficient number of highly qualified teaching staff. Few can speak fluent English, and they are not always informed of the background and need of the recipients.

The pace of progress may be slow, but we are making progress -- for example, the amount of "book allowance" has been doubled this year.

Mr. Iguchi

In a way to reply to Mr. Sedhia's question, I should like to make the following remarks on our idea for improving our technical cooperation.

As we explained yesterday, OTCA is a special agency under the supervision of the Foreign Office; in the sense that we get 96% of our fund from this Ministry. To explain more about this fact will inform you better of the mechanism and limitation of our activities.

OTCA is the only agency specialized in government technical cooperation in Japan. The size of budget allocated to our organization may indicate, at least to a certain degree, Japan's commitment to technical cooperation.

Last year, we obtained money to increase the number of staff by slightly more than 10%. This increment is very meaningful in view of the general effort of the government to decrease the number of its employees. Five percent of workforce in the government service should be cut in three years. In this context, I may say that OTCA is an exception, and stands out as the symbol of the government's commitment.

The other characteristics of the Japanese budget system is that it is based on a single-year principle, in which, as you may understand, long-term projects cannot be well attended to. We are trying to ask the relaxation of interpretation of single-year budget, and if possible we wish to revise the budgetary arrangement for technical cooperation. But this needs a very strong public and political support.

I might also mention that no 'consultant fee' can be appropriated in the Japanese budget. There are many international organizations which are taking advantage of this remuneration. Also there are some problems in obtaining full

collaboration from all governmental ministries and agencies to carry out technical assistance. A closer coordination should be established with these ministries and agencies.

In general, technical cooperation is not effective without financial support. We have to try to synchronize technical assistance with financial follow-up. I may refer to an agricultural project in Laos which we will promote in cooperation with Asian Development Bank.

I may add that the donor country should pay attention to the export promotion effect of projects -- not of its own, but of the recipient countries. In this context, our efforts in the past two years in developing agricultural products in developing countries are of some significance. Our effort in donating vessels to the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre may also merit mentioning.

As to the expert recruitment, we have established 'pooled expert system' and 'unemployment insurance system'. And to upgrade the quality of experts, we should recruit personnel from a broader circle of the country. Government offices should not be the only source of supply. The effort of technical cooperation will be more and more understood and sympathized both by the government and the private sector.

Wednesday 21st May

Following the country report by Mr. U. Chein Hai from Burma, the following discussions were made.

Mr. Ohto (OTCA)

Mr. Hai mentioned that most Japanese experts had been satisfactory in their performance. Of course we have to try our best to reduce unsatisfactory cases to nill. Some may lack

technical ability, others may have a problem in personality. I would like to know one or two special cases in which they were found to be failure. Of course, you do not have to mention their names.

Mr. Hai (Burma)

There is only one case of that sort. The counterpart of the expert merely said, "He did not work."

Mr. Wanchai (Thailand)

What do you think of the priority between the expert service and training fellowship?

Mr. Hai

There is no central machinery which handles technical assistance in Burma. I cannot clearly answer the question.

Mr. Ohto

Mr. Wanchai has raised an essential problem in the field of technical cooperation. I think the choice rests with each country. It is better to offer more fellowships. But, we have to also think of the limitations of facilities in Japan. There are merits and demerits for either of the two.

Mr. Khan (Colombo Plan Bureau)

I understand that experts fill more readily a technical gap between the donor and the recipient than fellowship does. In fellowship, the selection of trainees is a key issue.

Mr. Iguchi

I might add an observation. In fellowship program, we primarily deal with basic study applicable to various situations. The aspect of practical application to each country or region has to be devised by further efforts of trainees after their return to their post. For example, Japan is not a suitable ground for the training in tropical agriculture. This gap may be remedied by agricultural experts

who are dispatched to the countries concerned and undertake training according to particular conditions prevailing in that country.

Mr. Khaqan (Pakistan)

Let us look at the problem in terms of cost. In our understanding, the cost of dispatching an expert is seven times as much as that of taking care of a trainee. Experts are by no means cheap. At the same time, the recipient has a problem, too. She has to offer housing facility, daily allowance, tax exemption, and so forth, to the visiting expert.

Our policy is that we are most careful in receiving the service of foreign experts.

Mr. Kawase (Foreign Office)

Generally speaking, I think that different circumstances require different formula. We cannot apply a cure-all solution to this problem.

Mr. Iguchi

I understand that the central guiding policy of Burma is that of preserving strict neutralism and of getting minimum assistance from foreign countries. I wonder which country has the strongest voice in influencing the choice of the donor of assistance?

Mr. Hai

It is considered on equal basis.

Mr. Iguchi

To adapt to local condition is the most important angle of the problem in technical cooperation. Japanese experts, I believe, are diligent at work, although they get less amount of salary than, say, US-AID people do. What do you suggest to help develop the adaptability of Japanese experts?

Mr. Hai

It is very difficult to answer.

Mr. Somsakdi (Thailand)

Is there any tendency on your part to prefer training in Europe?

Mr. Hai

Well, we receive most assistance from such countries as Japan and Australia -- no particular preference of European countries. The choice, after all, depends on what the country can offer.

Mr. Iguchi

We send evaluation missions to Asian countries from time to time. At the beginning of this year a team of two visited India, Ceylon, Burma and Pakistan and studied the problem of donation of equipments. What do you think of our evaluation mission?

Mr. Hai

I can not answer the question -- I am not a technician.

Mr. Kawase

Equipments are an important support of the transfer of the technical knowledge. But, they sometimes fall short of expectation.

Mr. Ohto

You mentioned one case of the failure of equipment supplied to you. What is the procedure to remedy such a case in Burma?

Mr. Hai

In that particular case, an expert was there to remedy the defect.

Wednesday 21st May

After the country report by the delegate from Cambodia, the following discussions were made.

Mr. Ohto

Mr. Ngin has mentioned that French is desirable in the activities for technical cooperation in his country. In the present situation, however, I am afraid to say that we can hardly expect the recruitment of French-speaking people. I can understand that French is needed particularly in the field work not only in Cambodia but in Laos and Vietnam. It leads me to refer to the Mekong Project in which those countries are directly involved. Japan, for one, participates in the Project under the auspices of ECAFE.

Japan is also engaged in civil engineering projects at Sambor and Prek Thnot where we gear technical assistance to capital contribution. Australia, to give another example, is rendering the same type of service.

Capital is needed everywhere, but it is not omnipotent. Even if we put money in constructing a dam, farmers in the neighbourhood can not derive benefit from it, if they do not know how to use water.

In Cambodia, they are registering a remarkable success in growing maize to be exported to Japan and other countries. Thailand is its precedent -- She has increased the production of maize by twenty times since early 1950's. Rapid progress is seen in the expansion of acreage and the growth of yield.

There is the Tropical Agricultural Products Association (SOCHTROPIC) in Cambodia which offers technical assistance to farmers through model farms.

Mr. Khagan (Pakistan)

Would you tell us the planning procedure of your development projects in relation to technical cooperation?

Mr. Ngin (Cambodia)

There is not notable unification seen in the method of coordination between the two. As far as foreign aid is concerned, it all comes through the channel of the Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Iguchi

What is the position of foreign experts in your country?

Mr. Ngin

We have experts coming from Japan and other countries and international organizations such as UN. Japanese experts are friendly with us and sincere at work. The only handicap is that of language.

Mr. Iguchi

Is there any foreign adviser who plays a predominant role in, for example, deciding from what source Cambodia should receive aid?

Mr. Ngin

No, there is no one like that who tells us where and how to get it. To be strict, French and UN experts give us an idea of the types of aid available to us.

Wednesday 21st May (morning)

Ceylon

Mr. Ohto

Mr. Mohamed has referred to some important points in technical cooperation. He has mentioned that dialogue is needed between the donor and recipient. Japan has maintained a fairly long history of contact with Ceylon since Japan joined the Colombo Plan in 1954.

Mention has also been made of an "integrated approach" to our activities. We have to take advantage of every

potential in effectively directing our efforts.

Mr. Wanchai (Thailand)

In reference to the selection of candidates for training, there are a few problems such as the timing of notification and the clarification of qualifications.

Mr. Ohto

We have to inform you well in advance.

Mr. Kawase

Sometimes, the job description of the needed expert is not clear.

Mr. Ohto

Which do you think is better, to prepare an inventory list of experts or to wait until the request comes?

Mr. Wanchai

You respond to our request by giving the name of only one expert. You have to give three or four names for specific need.

Mr. Sugiyama (OTCA)

Is the lead time of two-three months enough for training projects?

Mr. Wanchai

It is not enough. The candidate might have previous engagement which he cannot hand-over to other people in such a short time.

Mr. Sodhia (India)

Mention is made of the system of evaluating the performance of repatriated trainees. Is there any effective means for that purpose?

Mr. Khagan (Pakistan)

We have an evaluation proforma which is to be filled by the trainees themselves.

US-AID has another system which merits our attention -- one whole day is set aside for report-writing at the end of the course, and no air ticket is given without the evaluation report.

Wednesday 21st May (afternoon)

China

Mr. Ohto

We face less language barrier in China, as many Chinese in Formosa speak Japanese. There are a few projects being conducted in China in which technical and capital aids are combined together. China has requested for our assistance in the form of pre-investment survey to assess the feasibility of dam construction in strategic places in Taiwan.

Mr. Kaido (OTCA)

We have sent survey teams to Kaohshung and Tainan.

Mr. Ohto

China renders assistance to other countries in her own right, doesn't she?

Mr. Hsiao (China)

Yes, China renders services to some countries in Africa, South-East Asia and Latin America. China has also what we call "Exchange of Resource" projects in cooperation with the United States.

Mr. Sodhia

The need of trainees is relative to the stage of economic development of their country. Probaly, this justifies subdividing the training group.

The effect of expert service very much depends upon the support of the recipient government. More technical training centres should preferably be established.

Wednesday 21st May (afternoon)

India

Mr. Ohto

You referred to "integrated project" which Mr. Mohamed has also mentioned. To clarify the substance of it, would you give us a specific example?

Mr. Sodhia (India)

We mean the type of the project in which all the conceivable aspect of the problem are taken up. Take, for example, agricultural project. It should cover not only cultivation but all other aspects of the concerned area such as medicine, animal husbandry and irrigation. It will receive the attention of farmers.

Mr. Iguchi

It seems that agriculture and family planning are two priority fields of India. In agricultural field, we have a variety of cooperation programmes, but we do little in family planning except holding a seminar on family planning. Which countries offer assistance in the latter field?

Mr. Sodhia

A number of countries -- US. Sweden, Germany and Denmark. The assistance centres around the application of means of the birth control. We do not produce enough contraceptives, and we have to import them. Since our land is very vast, we have a problem in transportation, too.

Mr. Khan (Colombo Plan)

Unless the exact nature of the training course is notified, the offer may not be so helpful.

Mr. Sodhia

Most courses are repeated year after year, and we know the content of them fairly well. But changes should be intimated

to us.

Mr. Iguchi

The donation of equipments is closely tied with expert services, or ex-trainees. The budget for equipments to be given to returned trainees has been increased this year. As Mr. Sodhia has pointed out in his report, in such a country like India where there are many qualified experts, all they need may be equipments alone. In the past we did not pay due regard to this aspect.

Mr. Khagan (Pakistan)

India is donor as well as recipient of aid. Now, would you tell the relation between the two positions in, say, training? How do you distribute trainers and trainees?

Mr. Sodhia

It is a question of level. Whatever we have, we offer. We get assistance in the same area to keep abreast with the advanced knowledge.

Mr. Khan

Mr. Sodhia and Mr. Mohamed suggested a need to upgrade the level of existing institutions. Do they mean a regional centre or national?

Mr. Sodhia

There is little difference between the two, as long as we receive foreigners in our national centres.

Mr. Wanchai

What criteria does the government apply in selecting the participants for training courses abroad? How do you distribute them between the domestic and overseas courses?

Mr. Sodhia

In our case, applications is not intitiated by the candidates themselves, but their boss decides. He will put the

candidates in an overseas courses if he knows that the training is not available in the country.

Mr. Ohto

In relation to the point, how do you divide the work between the central and state government?

Mr. Sodhia

From the states the requirements come to the ministries concerned, and then to me.

Mr. Iguchi

How do you determine the donor to get the assistance to meet your need. Do you have direct contact with aid-giving agencies to assess how capable they are?

Mr. Sodhia

We have cumulative experience in the last twenty years. Besides, high-level technical men go around the world to be informed.

Mr. Iguchi

I was surprised to know that UK takes a rather modest share among the donors. She is roughly on a par with France. On the other hand, US seems to play a predominant role. How do you explain this?

Mr. Sodhia

First, US has money. Second, the stage of development. Along with this, mention may be made that UK leads other donors in terms of equipments, because some of us still prefer the British equipments.

Mr. Iguchi

To study our industrial facilities will help you know how capable we will be to assist India.

Indonesia

Mr. Ohto

The Indonesian Government places priority on pre-investment survey. It is quite reasonable, since there is a variety of resources waiting for development and the order of development should be established. World Bank, ADB and others are proposing many development programs. Private enterprises are also active.

In the field of training, you state that training courses conducted under foreign assistance in Indonesia will be essential. However, we do not accommodate for such training except in the case of establishing training centres. This approach is taken by the UN Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning in Bangkok.

In connection with maize, I might mention that the first experimental cargo arrived here just one week ago. The problem is in marketing, and to be more exact, how to reduce the additional costs such as transportation and commission fee.

You referred to the significance of an observation tour of a group of Indonesian farmers. An English-speaking leader should accompany it.

Mr. Soejono (Indonesia)

Farmers are a key to modernization. Such a project will have a great effect of demonstration.

Mr. Ohto

We have to assess how far their behaviour changes.

Mr. Iguchi

In his report, Mr. Soejono put emphasis on group training programs in specific fields. He might have in his mind such a project as given in connection with reparation in which OTCA conducted training by the fund made available by the reparation

mission. He would like a special training course exclusively for Indonesians.

Mr. Soejono

An example is data processing course.

Mr. Iguchi

I understand that he mentioned that the result of training in Japan is not effectively put into practice. Does he mean that the standard of the courses should be levelled down?

Mr. Soejono

In some cases, it is because that we cannot find the right person to be sent for training.

Mr. Ohto

There might be a problem of lack of communication among so many islands. We observe that most of trainees come from Djakarta only.

Mr. Sodhia

Whether farmers should come to Japan for observation, or experts should go to Indonesia depends upon the conditions of different countries and the fields of training. Senior technical officers always like to be orientated in new things.

The idea of special course on a specific subject for specific country is nice.

Mr. Iguchi

Some of the group training courses are divided into subgroups according to the ability and need of trainees. There are cases where Japanese-speaking trainees are grouped together in, for example, telecommunications course. This is meant for bridging the gap between the individual course and group training. We have to take more systematic approach in this matter.

Korea

Mr. Ohto

There are many Koreans who speak Japanese. And, as Mr. Han said, the situation of our two countries are similar in many respects.

World Bank has financed an agricultural development project in Korea. Live-stock industry also receives assistance. Japanese experience, I hope, will contribute to these and other projects.

Is there a significant difference between bilateral and multilateral?

Mr. Han (Korea)

Almost the same. To be strict, UN gives a notice of training programs one year ahead.

Mr. Ohto

Our lead time is too short, isn't it?

Mr. Khagan

UNDP operates in two sectors -- technical assistance and special fund.

Mr. Kaido

What does 'contract survey' means?

Mr. Han

It means a contract between the government and private consulting firms in foreign countries. In this case, the fee is paid by the government.

Mr. Somsakdi (Thailand)

Does Korea give training opportunities to other countries?

Mr. Han

Yes, we do, in eight fields such as mining, natural resources, and so on. We have received 152 trainees from Thailand until 1968.

Mr. Iguchi

There is one important training centre for the improvement of industrial technique in the campus of Kyun-Pak University, Taegu. This has turned out to be an ideal case -- buildings and facilities have been built as scheduled, and the quality of counterpart personnel is very high. One complaint on the Korean side is that equipments are not enough.

Educational scholarship is given by the Ministry of Education. OTCA has a project to dispatch school teachers abroad to work in secondary schools in physics and chemistry. They are given larger amount of equipments than is given to the ordinary experts. They are equipped with audio-visual aids and other teaching materials. We have so far sent four or five persons under this scheme.

Thursday 22nd May (morning)

Laos

Mr. Ohto

You mentioned the training of instructors by Frenchmen. Are they sent to France, or do Frenchmen come to your country and give instructions in Laos?

Mr. Phraxayavong (Laos)

There are three technical colleges in Laos, two of which are situated in Vientiane. We have not enough instructors, and we produce about 40 middle-level technicians every year. We send some of them to Germany and other European countries. But the training opportunity in Europe is not sufficient, so we expect of Japan very much.

Mr. Ohto

I may refer to two characteristics observed in our cooperation with Laos. First, capital and technical aspects

are combined together in Nam Ngum Dam project. Second, Laos received Japanese cooperation volunteers from the very beginning.

One of the features of Nam Ngum Project is that agreement has been reached between Laos and Thailand to the effect that the electricity for construction purposes is applied by the latter and after completion of construction, power is fed to the latter, using the same power cable.

Mr. Phraxayavong mentioned Tha Ngon Project for agricultural development. It was initiated by a Japanese private association. And, after it faced a financial difficulty, the Japanese Government came into the picture. When this project is completed, farmers will settle in the area.

This project has extension purposes, since farmers are taught how to use water made available by Nam Ngum Dam. This is one of ADB's priority projects.

We will pay attention to the project of malaria eradication which he mentioned.

Mr. Wanchai

He mentioned the difficulty of recruiting counterpart personnel. In line with this question, I may know what kind of job is assigned to Japanese volunteers in Laos.

Mr. Phraxayavong

They train our young technicians. The training is primarily directed to develop middle-level technicians whom we lack.

Mr. Wanchai

To work in remote places, we have to speak dialects. If the Japanese Government train the volunteers in local dialects, many South-East Asian countries will demand them.

Mr. Ohto

There are many who speak Lao among those working in, for example, Tha Ngon Project.

Mr. Tanaka (OTCA)

Young volunteers are quicker in learning local languages than old experts.

Mr. Ohto

Lao and Thai are similar to each other. This point may be taken up again when we discuss intra-regional training later.

Mr. Phraxayavong

In that point, I may refer to third country training. There are more than 100 students and 200 officials being trained in Thailand.

Mr. Iguchi

There is a problem pertaining to volunteers in many countries. Sometimes, they are not provided with their counterpart. One of the reasons is that they are not taken as advisor but as operative personnel who fills the gap of manpower. Mr. Phraxayavong was frank enough to admit that his government lacks counterpart personnel and fund. But it is not the case of Laos alone. I hope that more intensive efforts be made in this respect.

Mr. Sodhia

It is not good for the recipient to continue to have experts' services for an indefinite period. There should be counterpart whether the experts work as advisor or as operative.

Mr. Iida (Foreign Ministry)

There are about 600 foreign students in Japan under the scholarship of Ministry of Education. Ninety percent of them come from developing countries. There should be more coordination between the scholarship and training fellowship

projects of Foreign Ministry and OTCA.

Pakistan

Mr. Ohto

The success of telecommunications centre in East Pakistan is due to very good management on the Pakistan side.

There was one interesting point in Mr. Khaqan's presentation. You seemed to have been told that non-response to the offer of group training may result in curtailment of the seat allotment.

Mr. Iguchi

If the offer is turned down continuously, we may take that there is no need in that country. So, we may think of giving the seats to other countries where there is need.

Mr. Ohto

More dialogue is necessary, anyway. Mr. Khaqan pointed out that the Japanese Embassy is not so well informed of technical cooperation projects.

Mr. Khaqan

Our priority sectors of training are on educational manpower development, heavy engineering, and agriculture. We will have agricultural surplus in 1971, so that we have to shift from agricultural productivity to export marketing.

Mr. Tanaka

Are training courses really self-sufficient in your country?

Mr. Khaqan

In regard to public administration, we are self-sufficient. There are three well-established institutions. A few years ago, the policy was complete ban on foreign training. It is now lifted, but the opportunity is limited to

instructors and teachers.

Mr. Iguchi

I would like to take up the report writing to Pakistan Government. We have no objection to reporting to the recipient government, but the experts should not be overburdened. They are not so proficient in writing lengthy report, and report-writing is in a way subsidiary to their main work. This point was also raised in Colombo Plan Consultative Committee held in Seoul last year.

Mr. Khagan

We never require report of short-term experts. But we get report from those staying more than one year.

Philippines

Mr. Iguchi

There are some salient points in Mrs. Angelita's report. She pointed out that there is the language problem in group training courses. One conceivable solution is to increase the number of reading materials or textbooks in English. The budget for this need has been increased. The other is to intensify Japanese language training on optional basis. Unless sufficient time is allocated, it could be waste of time.

She also referred to equipments, and said that they should be durable and stand with learners' use. She stated that equipments should be accompanied by manuals. We have to prepare well-written manuals.

Mr. Ohto

You said that more intensive orientation should be given to outgoing experts. On what subjects should emphasis be placed?

Mrs. Angelita

On the prevailing conditions of the country and the language. The language ability of Japanese experts is generally poor.

Mr. Wanchai

Before experts are sent to a foreign country, they should read the report written by their predecessors.

Mr. Khaqan

In Pakistan, we have started two-week course for those coming from other countries and going to stay more than a year. It has been shortened to one week and recognized as useful. We teach historical background, geographical and climatic conditions, and economic and social situations.

Mr. Khan

Senior people are invited to give lectures in the course which Mr. Khaqan has mentioned.

Mr. Tanaka

We have voluminous stock of reports given by returned experts. We will start analyzing them.

Mr. Ohto

Nominated experts are often pre-occupied with the work which they should finish before they leave here. They should be released from their job so that they can get proper orientation. Documentation services should be strengthened.

Mr. Sodhia

People in the Embassy in Tokyo will be helpful. They will give talk about their own country.

Mr. Khaqan

We have a system of not sending experts until they are released from their job and take a nominal position in our

Division of Economic Affairs.

Mr. Iguchi

We get a number of requests for training in Japan. However, requests for experts are rather few in the Philippines. How does Mrs. Angelita assess this point.

Mrs. Angelita

In some cases, we requested the Japanese Governments to extend the duration of stay of the experts. But it could not oblige them to stay longer in our country and their replacement was sent instead.

Thursday 22nd May

Singapore

Mr. Ohto

The number of scholarships of the Ministry of Education is definitely smaller than that of training fellowships of OTCA.

Mrs. Foo supported the linking of expert services and equipments, in contrast to the observation by the delegates from India and other countries.

Mr. Iguchi

We do not have a fixed rule for establishing the Centres. Every year, we have enough budget for building two centres. Singapore requested for a proto-type centre. Singapore was very quick to respond in construction and providing counterparts. Japanese experts did not have any housing problem when they were sent there.

Mr. Kawase

One of the important criteria is that there should be an existing industry which demands the service.

Mr. Ohto

We are engaged in the centre project within the limitation of budget and our administrative capacity. Since it costs a lot of money, we may think of supplementing the facilities and equipments of local existing institutes to best utilize limited fund.

Mr. Iguchi

Singapore is an island country. Fishery and small-scale industry are important. Radio television services are also important. We have sent NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation) people to assist the technical set up of a broadcasting network. They faced a problem there. Singapore network is patterned after the BBC system. So, they had to adjust and adapt their own system. We have to improve logistic support of the experts.

Mr. Wanchai

I think that a majority of us want to get assistance in institutional building. In this aspect, clear criteria should be shown -- you have to tell kind of projects in which you are interested. If you do, we can prepare fund, counterpart, etc. well in advance.

Mr. Iguchi

Our capacity has been rather small, but we always try to be flexible. We try to devise some means by which we may meet the need even half way. This is the sort of psychological background of our efforts which sometimes seem to you rather ambiguous.

We try to diversify and upgrade our activities, which are to be taken as a process of evolution. We would like to keep our hands free so that we may add new projects and leave room for flexible adaptation.

One last word about our budget system -- we do not allocate the budget country-wise, but item-wise. On the part of OTCA, we want to live in the world of possibility and to best meet the need of the developing countries.

Thailand

Mr. Ohto

Thailand is the largest recipient of the Japanese aid. It has been pointed out that the duration of stay of our experts is too short. It is partly due to the system of life - long employment prevailing here. I was surprised to know that there are more than 1,000 foreign experts working in Thailand. I think that Thailand is wisely using them.

Mention was about equipments. There are some conditions of equipment donation. First, equipments should be Japanese-made. Second, they should be combined with the activities of experts, volunteers or returned trainees. The selection of machines is made genuinely in technical terms. There would be no intention of trade promotion involved in the procedure.

What do you mean specifically by 'trade promotion' in connection with equipment provision?

Mr. Somsakdi

In this connection, I mean spare-parts. A small quantity of spare-parts are provided, and we have to buy a lot of them later, which cost much.

Mr. Ohto

Technical cooperation is primarily directed to research, education, etc. It is different from commercial supply of parts.

Mr. Iguchi

Commodity aid is not considered as part of technical

cooperation. Equipment supply is connected with expert services and the activities of returned trainees. Equipments, in general, are considered as an agent for transferring technical skill.

On the part of the manufacturer, he might desire that his name be known in the market. But, we are not concerned with it.

The Thai participants pointed out that the quantity is too small. But, the fact may be the other way round. For example, in medical aid, we supply medical experts with the equipments they want to use. In this case, their personal reference may eventually have a propagating effect, if others think that the equipments are good.

Mr. Khan

On this point, do Thai people encounter the same problem in getting equipments from other countries? How the Japanese assistance is different from that of others?

Mr. Wanchai

In case of other countries, we demand sort of continuity and we can buy spare parts from anywhere. But we cannot, in Japanese assistance.

In case of UN special fund, we can earmark 50% of the budget for spare parts. A project manager can decide from where to buy in consultation with experts.

Mr. Sodhia

As far as bilateral arrangements are concerned, the policy is more or less the same all over the world. In case of multilateral projects, we can buy from anywhere we want.

In bilateral programs, the donor takes care of spare parts, etc. until the completion of the project. Technical assistance should not be used as a tool of trade promotion,

although it indirectly has a promotional effect.

Mr. Kawase

The real aim of equipment donation is to facilitate the transfer of technical knowledge.

Mr. Ohto

In your report, you stated that the responsibility of policy decision must remain with the Thai Government. What do you mean by it?

Mr. Somsakdi

It is not a serious problem. What we mean is that final decision should be made by our Government.

Mr. Wanchai

Sometimes, the recommendation of the experts and the decision of the government may differ. In such a case, the experts will be discontented. The decision, however, right or wrong, is to be made by the Government.

Mr. Ohto

It is not concerned with management of the centre, but with the recommendation of feasibility survey teams.

Mr. Kawase

It is a truism that the decision rest with the recipient. We have to take into our consideration the circumstances which necessitated this particular reference.

Mr. Iguchi

Thailand has received about 170 Japanese experts out of a total of 1,000. Most of them are not on a policy-making level. I would like to ask if there is any country which receives experts for policy matters.

Mr. Wanchai

I do not think the our Government has any bias to experts from one particular country. The decision is left to each of

the departments.

Mr. Iguchi

We are not in a position to enforce the recipient to accept recommendation. On the contrary, we might be criticized that we do not take a positive step of follow-up so that the recipient may accept the recommendation.

Friday 23rd May (morning)

Subject: Training Programme

After the statement by Mr. Hori, the following discussions were made.

Mr. Ohto

In the scope of training, there are some problems to be considered. In general, I think that the direction of regional training has been suggested in the former sessions.

As to the training in Japan, improvement may be envisaged in more fully meeting the need of the recipient countries, particularly in the process of programming.

The information on forthcoming courses should be given well in advance to enable the proper selection of candidates on the part of recipient countries.

It has also been felt that there should be more systematic approach to the follow-up program for returned trainees.

Mr. Hori

On the point of programming, we are mainly based on the study made by the diplomatic missions in the concerned countries. We try to ask and find out 'What they want?'

As a result, we have found that the requests given is more or less identical from one country to another. On our part, however, we have to try to modify the program all the

time to better meet your need. This may lead to the idea of accommodating for a special course tailored to one particular country.

Anyway, more study and investigation are necessary.

Mr. Sodhia

When mention was made about the modification of the course, we meant the course content and not the subject heading such as, say, telecommunications. Subject-wise there is no problem.

To begin with, more emphasis should be laid on the practical side rather than on the theoretical aspect. In my opinion, the theoretical class should be confined to one-third of the entire run of the course.

As to the country-wise program, I have in my mind a team of fifteen persons with the same level of qualifications which is led by one Japanese speaking person, to be sent to Japan once a year.

I do not think that special research is needed to locate the need, because it is there, and we all know it.

Mr. Khagan

I am afraid that all the countries cannot send the fifteen-member team, which Mr. Sodhia has suggested.

We cannot spare such a number of people from the same walk of life. On the other hand, the individual training program should ultimately be introduced. It is necessary that the program be reviewed periodically. This is the only way to improve group training courses. As to the training need, we are always ready to present our programs that we have in our country.

Mr. Soejono

I would suggest, in selecting candidates, that a Japanese

expert be dispatched for about a week to Indonesia to interview them. We would get the right persons in that way.

Mr. Ohto

It is our rule that we entrust the recipient countries to screen the candidates. Japanese experts may step in the matter, but still they cannot cover all the fields. Perhaps, resident representative will do to a certain degree.

Mr. Khan

Getting back to the topic of the nature of the course, I may say that training is primarily concerned with the transfer of basic knowledge. And the special type of training which we have been discussing is by no means a new idea.

We have to cater to middle-level people numbering two or three at a time -- not fifteen.

Mr. Hori

We set forth the standard of qualifications required of the participants, on which you select them. Please do not hesitate to clarify the ambiguous points, if any, in the standard, so that we may get the right persons in our courses.

Mr. Ohto

Request was made that the lead time between the notification and implementation of the course be longer. May I ask how long should it be?

Mr. Hori

In relation to Mr. Ohto's question, I may add, for your information, that a comprehensive plan for the next fiscal year can be notified in December. Is this all right? At present, we inform you at minimum two or three months ahead.

Mr. Khagan

In case of our country consisting of East and West Pakistans, three months are required at a minimum.

Mr. Mohamed (Ceylon)

Mr. Hori mentioned that there are two or three months before the course inauguration, but actually are not. It seems that the Foreign Ministry takes one week to relay the information to the Japanese Embassy in Colombo, which in turn takes four or five days to give it to our Foreign Ministry. The same amount of time is then required to feed back the response from Ceylon to Japan. In short, the two-month lead time is in effect one month on our part.

Sometimes, candidates are turned down and the reason is not given. We want to know why they are rejected. If it is because of age -- they are too old -- we accept it. But there has been some cases in which the reason is not clear at all.

Moreover, when the notice is given, it is too late for us to again find the substitute.

Mr. Sodhia

I have an idea that we may start selecting candidates before the formal notification comes. In that case, the number of seats available for us should at least be informed. If we give up one seat in this year, we get one more in addition to the regular allotment in the next year. How about this system?

Mr. Hori

It is feasible. The problem is not that of principle but of adjustment.

Mr. Sodhia

You might even think of eliminating a whole course, if you get few applications.

Mr. Phraxayavong (Laos)

The problem of advance notification is concerned with the teaching of language, that is English, in our case. We have

to give an English lesson to those coming from remote places of the country. In this sense, six months are required before they participate in the course in Japan.

Mr. Ohto

I presume such countries as Cambodia and Viet Nam find themselves in the same situation.

Mr. Somsakdi

In our case, too, we need the six month lead time, partly because some trainees come from the 'upcountry' which is far from Bangkok, and partly because DTEC gives a language course after their selection.

Mr. Iida

We might be able to give a tentative list of training courses of coming year in January and the final one in February.

Mr. Iguchi

I might supplement Mr. Iida's point by way of explaining the mechanism of budget appropriation of the Japanese Government.

When we get a certain amount of budget, we may safely assume that it will not decrease next year. And we can know the size of the budget in December or January when the draft budget is made before submitting to the Diet. The repeating courses will not go out, if we do not so want. We can tell then what new courses will be added.

In November, we already have a picture of fairly consolidated plan of the training courses. It may be shown as a 'tentative list'. But legally we cannot commit ourselves before the official endorsement.

Mr. Khan

May I suggest that you prepare three months programme for

the first three months of the year and notify to all the countries concerned, and notify of the remaining courses in March.

Mr. Ohto

I might raise the next point concerning the training venue or facilities. We may use private industries as training venue in, for example, automobile industry. There are some limitations to be taken in account.

First, there is the problem of facility -- whether firms can spare enough facility for training or not. Second, we cannot involve ourselves in matters related to patent and other industrial property rights.

Third, we have to be careful so that the training opportunity may not be connected with sales promotion on the part of the private industry. We used Toyota for a few years as a training venue, which was very good. But we have asked for Nissan's service later to 'balance' the choice.

Mr. Wanchai

I would like to ask the idea of the Japanese Government on extending training period?

Mr. Hori

The fact is that so many applications to that effect have been submitted to us. Our position is that we will consider the request only when it is officially made by the recipient government, not directly by a trainee himself. I should like to know whether recipient government would support such request.

Mr. Wanchai

Request of extension is frequently initiated by the instructors of the trainee. In the case of UN training program, they strongly object for making an extension. I should like to know whether you will object or not to the

extension.

Mr. Hori

That depends on cases. But our problem is that there are so many requests. So, point is whether their government allows them to stay longer in Japan.

Mr. Iguchi

On this point, we have to consider the problem of 'brain drain', though we have not yet encountered serious cases of 'brain drain' into Japan. In principle, we believe that the group course should be terminated in accordance with the original schedule. Individual courses depend upon the individual condition. We do not usually allow extension.

Mr. Ohto

Some participants of this Seminar have suggested combination of training with various other types of technical cooperation. Acceptance of training staff from various training institutes, where we are extending cooperation by donating equipments or dispatching experts, is one of the combination.

Mr. Iguchi

Adding a few words to Mr. Ohto's comment, a budgetary allocation has been made in 1969 for training counterparts of various technical cooperation projects. We have a schedule of receiving substantial number of counterparts who are related to our technical cooperation projects, such as agricultural development, primary product cooperation, training centres established abroad and also counterparts associated with pre-investment and feasibility surveys, and those who work with volunteers.

Mr. Ohto

Next topic is aftercare services. One of our recent

emphases is on follow-up activities for ex-trainees. More money is being spent for that purpose. We have a variety of projects. The publication of the periodical "Kenshu-In" is one of them. We have a plan to send technical books related to specific training subject of trainees.

Mr. Iida

I might refer to the formation of an association of ex-trainees in Malaysia and the Philippines. I hear that they are organizing a forum of returned trainees in Pakistan. I would like to know the present situation of the forum.

Mr. Khagan

It is merely in the stage of discussion, no formality being attached to it.

Mr. Jingu

We have once made a study on what other similar organizations are doing in this aspect -- two Japanese organizations, two multilateral organizations with their office in Japan, and one organization for bilateral project. We will further study this aspect of the problem for improving documentation and other services.

Mr. Wanchai

I think that it is important for you to keep track of the returned trainees for your reference. Probably, you have to check the record periodically, I should like to suggest you to send a questionnaire to the recipient governments.

Mr. Sodhia

In this connection, US-AID may be cited as having a good follow-up system. They have fairly up-to-date information on what ex-trainees do, and so forth.

They also publish a journal to which ex-trainees contribute, and organize seminar for ex-trainees. As to

equipment supply, I should like to know whether a trainee can directly write to OTCA or not.

Mr. Iguchi

One of the wings of follow-up activities is to offer equipments to ex-trainees. It has been complained that the volume of equipment supply is rather small.

I do not think that the equipment supply will substantially increase, we hope to increase the follow-up of publication and information, which is another service we lack. It seems that ex-trainees are more interested in follow-up documents. Request for equipment supply should be placed with the Japanese Government in a formal way, but informally there could be some contact between ex-trainees' organization and OTCA.

Mr. Hori

The follow-up seminar which Mr. Sodhia mentioned a moment ago is in effect a form of advanced training. I also feel it necessary to invite ex-trainees to the advanced training in Japan again.

Mr. Khagan

As far as Pakistan is concerned, there is a regulation to restrict the deputation of the same person to foreign country within three years.

Right after the beginning of training, AID takes care of the trainee and he is paid at least one day allowance before he leaves Pakistan.

The merit of the publication of US-AID distributed to ex-trainees, which I think is called "Action" is that contributors are paid for their article -- a meaningful incentive to returned trainees.

Mr. Sodhia

How about gathering a few excellent trainees only, after five years for a refresher course, and period of the course should be short. France, as I understand, has this sort of program.

Mr. Phraxayavong

I support Mr. Sodhia's suggestion.

Mr. Ohto

Even at present, we cater to the individual need by way of dividing the entire group of course participants into a few sub-groups consisting of two or three members in the last one month of the regular course.

Mr. Sugiyama

I might say that thirty per cent of eighty courses, to be held this year, have more or less individually tailored segment.

Mr. Sodhia

In any case, personalized attention is necessary to a considerable degree to meet individual training need.

Mr. Khagan

Can you transfer a part of the budget for expert service to training schemes?

Mr. Ohto

We allocate money to types of projects and not to countries. But I think it is not impossible.

Mr. Khagan

I should like to clarify the fact that if we do not respond to certain group training courses, the Japanese Government may curtail the training seats from the seats allocated to Pakistan.

Mr. Iguchi

There is not such strict policy of the Government about

what to do with the country which does not accept the offer of group training in one particular year. In case of Pakistan, the rate of acceptance is fairly low, compared with other countries. We study past performance of accepting our offer of group courses. If it continues to decline for a number of years, we might shift the offer to another country .

But if there is a basic need for that course and due to some reasons they do not accept the offer in a particular year, we still continue to offer in next year.

Mr. Sodhia

Is the list of country-wise allotment of participants for fiscal 1969 available?

Mr. Iida

It has been sent to our Embassies abroad. And I should like to say that the allocation of training seats depends on the result of past performance.

Friday 23rd May (afternoon)

Expert Dispatch Programme

Mr. Miyamoto

We have sent the total of 1,500 experts as of fiscal 1968 to our friendly countries.

On this occasion, I would like to tell you some difficulties we face in this particular facet of our activities.

First, the experts are not OTCA staff -- they are assigned to this and that project on ad hoc basis at the request of OTCA. Seventy-five per cent of them come from various governmental offices, and the rest from other organizations such as private firms.

In order to join the expert services, they have to resign

from their position temporarily or permanently. In Japan, the employment system is primarily based on life-long service to one organization, from which they quit, if ever, to a considerable disadvantage to their career. Accordingly, they are reluctant to take up other job in the midst of their career.

This problem is more serious in the case of public organizations or autonomous bodies rather than in the case of government organizations.

To solve this problem, we are trying to institutionalize the remedy system and asking cooperation of the concerned organizations. The system of entitling repatriated experts to unemployment insurance as just been started.

The Japanese experts find themselves working in less favourable conditions than, say, US-AID personnel. In a sense, they are closer to the local inhabitants in terms of living standard.

At the same time, we have to improve their treatment so that we may avail ourselves of better qualified people. Against this background, we have to give a benefit of home-leave for those who work more than three years in the foreign soil.

Next, I may touch on a technical matter. We get your request in the form of A-1 Form, the substance of which is not enough to grasp the whole situation. We are liable to lack the pertinent information on precise qualifications required of the experts, job description, and so forth. Sometimes, we do not know what type of expert is to be dispatched -- skilled worker, technician, or engineer.

Mr. Ohto

As to the language problem, the present system of teaching

language to outgoing expert may be too short.

But it is also true that they are sometimes excessively burdened with writing report in English to the responsible authority of the recipient. They spend too much time in writing, while they could do something else directly bearing on the purpose of their assignment.

There also is the problem of counterpart, as pointed out in the previous sessions.

To better meet the need of the recipient, probably we may show a sort of 'shopping list' by which we tell what types of experts are available.

Mr. Phraxayavong

In the point of language, the workable knowledge of either English or French will do in our country. And a little amount of Lao words and phrases will go a long way, particularly in remote places.

I should like to request to your government to send an expert on economic development.

Mr. Tanaka

How is the problem of language in Cambodia?

Mr. Ngın

In Cambodia, French is the priority language. English is also acceptable.

Mr. Yoshida

We have a plan to make our experts be equipped with audio-visual aids so that they can disseminate their expertise in a more effective way.

Mr. Sodhia

May I ask you what kind of orientation do you offer for the experts here?

Mr. Miyamoto

After interviewing, they are put to a language laboratory program and receive briefing on general situations prevailing in the country to be assigned. This program is not sufficient and subject to improvement, since the time is not sufficient and the approach is not systematic, and since some of them cannot attend part of the program due to previous engagement.

Mr. Khan

I may propose a radical plan which will not be liked by the distinguished participants here.

Generally, anything free is not well appreciated -- it is human nature. So, how about giving the recipient more burden? The effect is : first, the number of requests will be reduced, and second, better counterparts will be attached.

Mr. Wanchai

Mr. Khan spoke of a utopia. It does not solve the problem we are facing now.

Mr. Iguchi

We would prefer that recipient governments pay more to the counterpart personnel so that better qualified counterpart can be secured. In this connection, I wonder if some developing countries receive from a donor certain allowance for counterparts.

Mr. Khan

The repurcusion is negative, since it involves a delicate problem of unproportionately favouring the counterpart among his colleagues in the same or other department.

Mr. Khaqan

As I said before, the visiting expert himself gets various benefits which tends to be above the means of our Government -- free housing, free medical care, free travel on

duty, tax exemption, free secretary, stationery, etc. Anything additional on the part of recipient will decrease the utility of expert.

Mr. Ohto

Is there any country which offers 'shopping list'? In our case, the number of registered experts is not so large as that of the UN services.

Mr. Wanchai

Is there any volunteer turned into expert?

Mr. Miyamoto

So far no, though some countries in East Africa has requested us that our volunteers come back as expert.

Mr. Iida

I should like to know the scope of privileges and facilities offered to foreign experts in your countries.

Mr. Tanaka

We have five OTCA representatives in your countries, and will station three more this year. I take this opportunity to ask you to give them the equal status as that of the Colombo Plan experts. Our representatives have official passport, but not diplomatic status. They do not belong to the Embassy.

Mr. Sodhia

It may not be possible. Our Government treat them as expert only when they are engaged in expert service.

Mr. Iguchi

In connection with our difficulty of recruiting sufficient number of qualified experts, I would like to propose an idea of 'associate expert' for your consideration. This may be viewed in line with a long-term contract. An associate expert stays long, while a senior expert pays short and recurrent visit at a certain interval to instruct associate experts.

Mr. Mohamed

It is what UNDP applies. I think that the combination of continuous and recurrent service of experts is all right.

Mr. Miyamoto

We also have the same idea. For a fresh-water fishery project in East Pakistan, together with sending a short-term expert of high technical level, we wish to dispatch a long-term associate expert.

Mr. Iguchi

Combination of experts and volunteers is also feasible. Actually, they work together in Laos and Kenya and has proved successful.

Mrs. Angelita

As to the combination of volunteers and experts working in the Philippines, I do not think that it is covered by agreement between our two governments.

Mr. Iguchi

There is no particular provision against such combination in the agreement. Besides, there is a possibility that some returned volunteers could be retrained to qualify for Colombo Plan experts.

Mr. Ohto

A former volunteer may come back to his assignment as expert. His credit is due to his long experience and knowledge of the particular locale.

Mr. Khagan

If the matter comes to that, may I ask what is the difference between expert and volunteer?

Mr. Iguchi

The volunteer project is part of technical cooperation activities as the expert service is. Volunteers are inspired

with idealism, although in technical sense they are less qualified than experts.

In some countries, they are treated as operative to supplement the lack of indigenous middle-level personnel.

Mr. Tanaka

In terms of technology, experts generally rank higher than volunteers.

Mr. Sodhia

There is a clear difference between expert and volunteer. In my understanding, volunteers get low salary and belong to a rather younger age bracket. They bridge manpower gap in some countries, as Mr. Iguchi said. They share the same food with local people. They, in a word, have a tinge of missionary service.

Mr. Phraxayavong

In Laos, we do not consider that Japanese volunteers are meant to fill the gap of manpower, but we consider them as junior technician to train middle-level technician in Laos.

Mr. Tanaka

There is a difference of procedure of recruiting volunteers and experts in Japan. We open the application of volunteers and after examination we give them training for some months. In the case of expert, we first consult with the ministries concerned.

Mr. Iguchi

The merit of volunteers is to live with local people -- close to the mass. They go deeper into the local community. In this connection, I wish to raise the problem of the salary of experts. That he gets higher salary than his counterpart might be a cause of psychological friction between the two. One practical solution is to save part of his earning at home.

In the volunteers programme, we have such an arrangement. I wonder whether the topping-up arrangement should be extended to experts.

As to the change of status of volunteer to expert, there should be a time interval between the two kinds of status and a volunteer should undergo training to qualify for expert.

Mr. Sodhia

As to the topping-up arrangement, I do not think there is much to gain from such arrangement. Present system to pay higher salary to experts can be continued.

Saturday 24th May (morning)

Meeting with officials from Japanese Ministries

Mr. Yanagiya

The responsibility of technical cooperation is shared by many ministries and agencies in the Japanese Government. Almost all ministries are involved in the technical cooperation. Therefore, we try to maintain a close coordination by having regular meetings or consultation on relevant issues.

National Police Agency

In the individual training course, there are many who want to get instruction in English. On our part, we have found that Japanese is more efficient than English as a means of communication.

The substance of application or nomination form is inclined to be ambiguous. We often find it difficult to determine what the applicant needs. The information should be given in a format which is as precise as possible.

We are of the opinion that a preliminary study on the part of the applicant trainee will facilitate his participation greatly. He should learn something about prevailing situations of police administration in Japan before he leaves his country.

We try our best to receive as many participants as possible. But, as to the dispatch of experts our capacity depends upon the subject they choose. For example, traffic police is a nice field we can cover, while investigation is not, since it is relative to a great extent to sociological factors, legislative setup, and so forth, which are different from one country to another.

Mr. Yanagiya

As to two points raised by the representative of National Police Agency, I should like to invite your comments.

Mr. Tanaka

OTCA is now providing trainees with Japanese language courses. But I understand that some countries are giving Japanese lessons for trainees coming to Japan, for instance, in Thailand.

Mr. Wanchai

In our country, we give a Japanese lesson to the proposed trainees. We agree that they will learn better in the language of the host country. In that case, however, the notice of acceptance should come early enough.

Mr. Khan

Is it worthwhile to learn the language for the purpose of training? You learn it for six months, and it is not still workable.

Instead, we have to think of this aspect of the problem on the basis of a plan of a team of many accompanied by one leader specialized in language.

Mr. Yanagiya

For a short course, a six-month language drill may be waste of time, as Mr. Khan said. But knowledge of language means a lot more than for practical purpose.

Mr. Khan

For that purpose, an intensive course by the language laboratory technique in Japan serves better.

Mr. Wanchai

You get general ideas from books written in English, and

you can read them anywhere in the world. But the point is that you learn more from conversation with rank-and-file and men-on-the-street. Moreover, you can learn things in that way which you cannot learn elsewhere.

Mr. Khagan

No doubt, the ability to speak the local language enhances efficiency of learning. In the practical terms, however, there is no room for the six-month language drill in the framework of a ten-week training course.

Mr. Yanagiya

Training course to which we can apply a Japanese language lesson is of a long term, say one year or so.

Mr. Hori

Of course language is not omnipotent -- there is the implicit side of communication, in which the Japanese are again different from other people. Nonetheless, your daily life would be easier and more enjoyable if you learn the language.

In OTCA, we have language programs available to trainees on optional basis. On-the-job type training is better carried out when Japanese is spoken between the trainees and the instructors. The chances are that he does not speak English, but do understand technical terms in English. He gives instruction in Japanese, which suits better for the situation.

Mr. Yanagiya

I take it that the request for more precise description of pertinent data of training is concerned with individual and not group training.

Ministry of Education

There are about 650 students studying in Japan under the scholarship project which our Ministry sponsors. Eighty per

cent of them come from Asia.

We have two programs of scholarship; one is 5 year programme for undergraduates and the other is 2 year programme for research students in post graduate course. Annually, we receive 50 in the undergraduate course and 200 in the research course. Undergraduate students start studying their specialized field after one-year language course in two language universities. Research students learn Japanese for six months. They will learn daily conversation within six months on average.

Mr. Phraxayavong

We put two applicants for your consideration last year, but they were not received. We hope that you will take from five to ten a year mostly in the technical field.

Mrs. Foo

Our quota is six a year. We request four more seats, since our potentials are nearly eighty candidates every year.

Ministry of Education

I cannot assure you the increase at this moment. We are in the process of reorganizing the system for better accommodation for foreign students -- the curriculum of language-cum-basic study for three years is changed into that of exclusive study of language for one year.

The other difficulty is the conflict in the campus. There is no telling how the university problem develops.

As to the advanced study, there is a room for ten master-degree students and another ten doctor-to-be.

Mr. Tanaka

With us remains the problem of how to coordinate the activities for technical cooperation with the scholarship program of the Ministry of Education in the future.

Mrs. Angelita

We request you to give a periodical report on the performance of our students to the Government of the Philippines.

Ministry of Education

We have to improve the reporting system.

Agency for Cultural Affairs

Our activities related to technical cooperation are three-fold : to dispatch experts in science and agricultural education to four countries in Asia, to help select experts at the request of Asian countries and to help place trainees in Japanese universities and colleges.

Administrative Management Agency

I may make a particular reference to the United Nations Asian Statistical Institute to be established here.

On the occasion of the 1967 General Meeting of ECAFE, it was resolved that the Statistical Institute be set up in view of the lack of statisticians and statistical data in Asia. The first ten-month course will get started in September, to which 12 scholarships are given by the Japanese Government and 18 by UN.

Monday 26th May (morning)

Overseas Technical Cooperation Center

Mr. Yoshida

Overseas Technical Cooperation Centers are established with the aim of training people in the recipient countries. They are primarily directed to middle-level personnel. The project takes the largest share in the spectrum of OTCA activities.

There are 26 Centres already in operation, and 8 more are being planned.

These Centres in Asia, Middle and Near East, and Latin America are established by the government-to-government agreement, in which the Japanese side offers tools, machines, teaching materials, and the training opportunity for the

counterpart staff, while the recipient takes care of land, building, ancillary facilities, running and personnel expenses.

The first Center was started in Dacca, East Pakistan, in 1960. Since that time, we have faced many problems. First, the period of agreement is too short. The facilities are transferred to the recipient side before the counterpart is fully prepared for take-over. The counterpart members should be qualified. They can be sent to Japan for training, but from time to time they take the other job after return when they are not satisfied with the working condition of the centre.

The other problem is the construction of building, which often delays. Running expenses tend to be short. The necessary budget for centres should be secured at the stage of planning, otherwise we face a difficulty soon.

We have started a new project which might be called small-scale training center, to each of which will be given a maximum of ¥30 million.

Mr. Uehara

Last October OTCA conducted an evaluation on the operation of centers established so far.

We have to periodically evaluate the operation of Centers.

Mr. Sodhia

What is "small-scale training centers" which you call a new project?

Mr. Iguchi

The term is not officially defined. To explain this project, we have to explain the background of the existing Center scheme.

The Centers are established in practically all the

countries in Asia by agreement. In each of these Centers, five to ten experts work. In this form of cooperation is seen a combination of equipment donation and expert services. But at the same time, it might be said that we are not always meeting the needs of recipients in the present center project. For example, we demand them to allocate a land to construct a new building for the centre and we negotiate for joint management of the centre. We are exploring more flexible scheme.

In some cases, the Center has taken developed status after being transferred to the recipient, and such developed ex-centre requires more sophisticated type of experts as well as equipments which we try to meet under this new scheme. Also, in view of increasing demand from developed countries to strengthen its national training facilities, we have come up with an idea that we give equipments to such an existing institute combined with a group of Japanese experts. This is what "small scale centers" mean. But we try to make this system as adaptable as possible for the needs of recipient countries.

Mr. Ohto

In short, the "center" means new institutes with land and building to be provided by recipients, and "small scale centres" means existing institute to which equipments are offered in combination with a small group of experts. This is a sort of intermediary form of Center project and equipment supply project.

Mr. Khagan

The scheme of Overseas Technical Cooperation Center is very useful to our country. We are thinking of placing more requests with Japan.

Now, when we wish to ask for your assistance for the new

type of the project which you have mentioned now, how should we make the request in the year.

Mr. Yoshida

By the end of June, we formulate the draft budgetary plan for the following year. So your request should be placed with the Japanese Embassy by May.

Mr. Higaki (Foreign Ministry)

Your request is conveyed through the Japanese Embassy to the Foreign Ministry, and finally reaches OTCA. Then, the Japanese Government sends a survey team for two or three weeks before the budgetary consideration is given. And after the budgetary endorsement, another team is dispatched for the implementation of the plan to conclude an agreement. All these procedure usually takes one full year.

Sometimes, we may recommend other projects after study.

Mr. Yoshida

What is more important is the substance of request. Unless we do not know the actual objective of establishing a proposed Centre, we will not be able to start in the right direction. Also we have to check the financial and administration circumstances of the Center, particularly the availability of land and building, in considering the feasibility of the project.

Mr. Kawase (Foreign Ministry)

To be simple about the timing, I might say that request should preferably be made before May. But it does not necessarily assure that the plan is taken up in that fiscal year.

Mr. Somsakdi

What is the priority field? Is it, for example, agriculture or telecommunication?

Mr. Higaki

It is up to the recipient. But if the report of the study team is not so favorable about the proposed plan, we might suggest the alternative or modification of the plan.

Mr. Somsakdi

You establish about two centers a year. What is the yardstick of priority in that limitation.?

Mr. Higaki

We try to set up centers in as many countries as possible. In this sense, a country without any existing center is given priority.

Sometimes, it hinges on the availability of experts attached to the Center. If the experts are lacking in the planned field, probably we have to wait.

Anyway, we try to be as impartial as possible in taking up the plan.

Mr. Iguchi

I do not think that we have definite criteria of priority. Basically, it depends upon the request of the recipient country.

For your information, I may say that we have a largest number of centers in the field of agriculture. In Cambodia, there are agricultural centers specialized in paddy rice and cattle breeding. In India, we have demonstration and extension centers. In Pakistan, there is an experimentation center for more use of agricultural machines and implements. Fishery center is located in Ceylon and marine product development center in India.

The second largest number of centers is found in the field of small-scale industry. In India, there is a prototype center. The Philippines, Singapore, Iran and Afghanistan have

the same type of the center.

There are textile centers in Brazil and Ghana.

Telecommunication center is assuming more and more importance in the developing countries. Thailand, Pakistan, Mexico have the center of this type. Iran is planning to do so.

The activity in medical field is also growing rapidly. In Thailand, there is a virus center and a cancer center and in Cambodia a medical center.

There also are vocational training centers established in Korea and to be established in China (Formosa).

Some of the requests are kept on waiting list for some time because we have to be sure of the responsible set up of the plan on the part of the recipient.

Mr. Yoshida

In number of the centers, agriculture takes 30%, telecommunications 20%, and small-scale industry 20%. These days, infrastructure is getting more attention by various donors such as ADB and others. We are interested in establishing centres in infrastructure, such as port, railway and road construction. There is a road construction center in Thailand.

Mr. Sodhia

In the new kind of small project cooperation, is there any relation between the number of experts and the amount of equipments? For example, what about a case where many equipments are needed but experts are not. India has enough technicians who can operate equipments.

Mr. Iguchi

The policy is not yet clearly set forth. We are in the process of assisting two projects where we may give the

equipment worth ¥20 to ¥30 million which is about one-third of the amount of equipments we donate to the centres of ordinary type.

Two or three experts will be sent in accordance with the Colombo Plan form. In the existing one, about five experts are sent under a special agreement between donor and recipient.

Mr. Khaqan

Sweden is not interested in the project concerning architecture and dairy product. What are the fields where Japan can not provide any assistance?

Mr. Higaki

Let us know what you want first.

Mr. Ohto

Personally I cannot think of any field where recruitment of our experts are impossible in Japan except of very peculiar nature. We are not prepared for some tropical products. For example, we have not sent any expert to the rubber research institute in Thailand.

Mr. Kawase

There is no predetermined policy in this matter. Our concern is whether the request fits well with your national development plan.

Mr. Ohto

Would you tell us your comparative observation between the Japanese project and UN or US project?

Mr. Sodhia

There are many centers established by UNDP. One difference is size. A UN project may amount to \$2 million, 50% of which is for equipments.

Our technology is more or less based on the British pattern. One advantage of UN project, then, is that we can use

the best equipments available to us. We can buy equipment wherever we want.

The second advantage is that we can recruit experts from whatever country we want. The same thing can be said about fellowship.

But, Japan is better in such a special field as agriculture than multinational arrangement.

Mr. Khan

In my project-level experience, I may say that UNDP is bound to buy from particular countries. And experts from many countries make funny concoction.

By this reason, I think that bilateral arrangement is sometimes better than multilateral one.

Mr. Sodhia

The purchase is made by tender.

Mr. Wanchai

We would like to know the difference between multilateral and bilateral allocation of money.

Mr. Yoshida

Local contribution is different from country to country. Thailand is generally better than any other countries.

Mr. Sodhia

I presume that Mr. Wanchai's question should be taken to purport why it is difficult to indicate the money amount of assistance.

Mr. Ohto

When we establish Centers, the substance of assistance is shown in terms of number of experts, equipments, etc. but not in terms of dollar or bhat. I think that the recipient can figure out the money involved.

Mr. Iguchi

I will explain the background of the difficulty of committing ourselves in terms of the precise amount of money.

Our budget is made on a single-year basis. We cannot earmark the spending for the next year. We can only indicate the initial appropriation for equipments earmarked for the centre. We cannot indicate how much will be spent for experts during the operation of the centre since there is no clear figure of allocation for subsequent years. The budgetary allocation for equipments, spare parts, etc. may be given at the later stage to meet the need but it cannot be committed in the first year. In other words, it can be increased as the Center operates, while it cannot be increased in case of UNDP after the original adoption of the plan covering the whole period of operation.

Now, I would like to give three points for your consideration. The first one is concerned with prior survey. I would like to have your comments on the preliminary survey and implementation survey which we have conducted for establishing a new centre.

Mr. Ohto

Do other countries send survey teams like ours? What is the procedure?

Mr. Sodhia

Survey teams are entirely up to the donor. On the recipient side, we have no objection to receiving teams, if the donor can satisfy itself in that way. Composition of a survey team also depends on donor Agency.

Mr. Iguchi

Is the length of stay of the survey team too short?

Mr. Sodhia

It depends upon the teams. It is for them to take information, and we do not know exactly what they do.

Mr. Higaki

It depends to a great extent upon the way they work. The feasibility survey team plays an important role, because it studies whether the plan is worth taking up or not.

The difficulty on our part is that most of the team members come from the government who cannot stay so long in foreign countries.

Mr. Wanchai

There was a case in which the substance of the government's request and the finding of the mission contradicted with each other in a UNDP project. And a consultant was brought in to ascertain which view was right. Now, in your case, which do you put emphasis on, the recipient's request or the mission's finding?

Mr. Iguchi

We do not have any precedent in that context. It depends upon the agreement between the authorities concerned. It is up to the recipient to establish consistency and priority of the plan. I do not think that it is our responsibility.

Mr. Khaqan

I agree with Mr. Iguchi that it is the recipient's responsibility to decide what project to take up. But, since the cost of survey team is debited to technical assistance fund of the donor, we would like to see whether some other methods may be adopted to satisfy the donor.

Mr. Iguchi

The second point I would like to raise is concerned with management and administration of the Centers after they are

opened. Mostly they are run in a harmonious way.

Sometimes the counterpart members move more frequently than the Japanese experts. The running expenses to be borne by the recipient by agreement are delayed in payment.

How should we improve the situation of management of Centers?

Mr. Higaki

As you know the Centers are transferred to the recipient in some years. Is there any policy which helps the counterpart personnel stay longer?

Mr. Ohto

In Pakistan, private industries pick up the counterpart personnel, don't they?

Mr. Khagan

Salary is not the problem in Pakistan.

Mr. Khan

Since the national government of Pakistan takes full responsibility from the very beginning by assigning the director, from managerial viewpoint, I do not think that this is a serious problem.

Mr. Higaki

That is right. Management is all right, but the technical level is not so, and it is a serious problem.

Mr. Iguchi

By nature, the Center scheme is based on a give-and-take principle. There are some established organizations or institutes which are well managed but lacking in equipments. Which is more convenient for the recipient to get assistance to the existing institute or to a new venture in which land and building are to be provided on its own? Which type of assistance is more welcomed by the recipient?

Mr. Sodhia

It depends upon the condition of the country concerned and the field to be covered. Both approaches will do.

Mr. Iguchi

The third point is about the equipment. The Centers have received the largest amount of equipment among the various projects.

Last year, we conducted a survey concerning the equipment supply and use in your countries. One of the problems we have found common is that maintenance and repair services are not well organized by the recipient. The other problem is concerned with supply of spare parts. After the original supply of spare parts run out, the recipient want to get them from Japan.

We should do something about these two problems, e.g. by sending repair teams but they are left to the recipient as far as the agreement goes. What do you think is to be done?

Mr. Sodhia

It is better that during the implementation of a project the donor takes care of spare parts, equipments, etc. I do not know how much they cost, but it must be fraction of the total cost.

Mr. Khaqan

I agree with Mr. Sodhia.

Mr. Ohto

I wonder if the shortage of spare parts is due to budgetary limitation or lack of foreign currency difficulty.

Mr. Sodhia

It is rather due to administrative difficulty. It takes time to bother about import license and others. Technical people are not conversant with the procedure.

The Technical Development Department issue clearance to the effect that the parts in question are not manufactured domestically. Obviously, something should be done in this matter.

Mr. Iguchi

Is there any country which has reserve fund for purchasing spare parts?

Mr. Wanchai

It is met by the general fund, and not by a categorical source.

Mr. Khan

I do not know how budgeting is done about it on the part of the donor. But, if repair cannot be carried out in the recipient country, the donor may take care of it.

Mr. Iguchi

Some of our people say in their report that there should be sort of systematic or periodical checkup and report of the conditions of equipments and spare parts. Have you been obliged to do so by any other country?

If this suggestion is made through the official channel, is it welcomed?

Mr. Khagan

I do not think that it is necessary to report to the Japanese Government. It is a bit too much for us to make the periodical report. In fact, no other donors require it.

Monday 26 May (afternoon)

Equipment Supply

Mr. Yoshida

Before getting into the subject for this session, I might briefly touch upon the problem of supplying equipments to the

returned trainees and Japanese experts abroad. Since 1964, we have met the requests in this category of a total of 57 in the amount of ¥1,299 million. We are allocated a budget to supply equipments & materials amounting to ¥200 million in this year.

We are of the opinion that the combination of men and materials will be most effective in propagating the technological knowledge and skills.

There is a limitation of budget allocation that the amount of equipment for each case is about 2 to 3 million yen in average and the maximum is ¥10 million. It is indispensable to have a close consultation between recipient authorities and the donor authority.

Mr. Sodhia

Do you not consider the supply of equipments alone?

Mr. Iida

At present, we are not prepared to launch the activity which you mentioned. We take the way of instilling knowledge through men. But, we will keep your suggestion in our mind.

Development Survey

Mr. Kaido (After having explained the significance and scope of development survey conducted by OTCA)

We place our emphasis on the survey of projects pertaining to infrastructure and construction programs in the public sector.

We are engaged in the Mekong Basin Development Project with the investment of about \$2 million, in which the Sambor Dam Project alone accounts for \$1 million. We have spent some \$200,000 for Asian Highway Scheme.

In these and other projects, we consider that feasibility study is most important.

To explain the background, I might try to give you some ideas of our activity which can be divided into three ingredients -- reconnaissance or preliminary survey, feasibility study, and definite plan study (survey on detail design).

In the first category of work, we collect technical data on, for example, the weather conditions of the concerned district, take serial photos, and conduct economic study in general terms, to mention a few of the facets of the study. We may take example of the project in Orissa, India.

Feasibility survey gets started with preliminary design of the project and try to be as broad and extensive as possible in the approach. A hydro-electric project in Taiwan is one of the examples.

The third stage of the activity includes the arrangement for construction fund based upon an operating plan. This can be considered as part of construction, and, actually, the cost is accounted for in the framework of construction cost in general.

From time to time, private consulting firms join our survey teams on a contract basis.

A total of 92 teams have been sent out since the establishment of OTCA.

The country-wise breakdown is : Thailand 17, Pakistan 14, which is followed by Malaysia, Indonesia and so on.

Project-wise, telecommunication leads the list with a number of 14, and port and harbour and bridge construction comes next numbering 11. Survey project is taken up at your request which is to be given in a formal letter through the Japanese Embassies abroad. Though there is no set form, and even oral request may be accepted, the request in the form of letter is most desirable.

When the request is received, we set forth a plan of operation to show the general picture of the survey. This year, we have 30 requests outstanding, among which I presume one-half will be actually surveyed.

The cost of reconnaissance survey is borne by OTCA, with consulting fee, too, if it is needed in the process. In the expert dispatch under the Colombo Plan, the expense of equipments and measuring devices are to be covered by the recipient, except for a limited quantity of equipments which experts will carry with them.

Mr. Khagan

Would you tell me the criteria for accepting the request of pre-investment survey?

Mr. Kaido

First, we evaluate the priority of the project primarily on the basis of its possible contribution to the economic development plan of the concerned country. We have to clearly determine whether the need is there or not.

Second, we take into our consideration the prospect of construction, as we see it. At the same time, we study the possibility of getting the fund for the project.

Mr. Ohto

On our part, it is easier to determine the way to take, if the project is accompanied by a clear-cut plan. Recently, the prospect of getting fund is considered most important among all factors.

Mr. Iida

As to the criteria of accepting the request of pre-investment survey, the importance of the project in the national economic development plan is considered first. Also, since the budget for this type of cooperation is limited,

regional distribution is also taken into account. In this case, priority is given to Asian countries first.

Mr. Ohto

Some say that assistance should be rendered on the basis of efficiency and welfare principle. But I see a contradiction in this proposition. The chances are that we have to take care of the very country which is not so efficient.

Mr. Sodhia

Can I take that your teams consist of both government and private people? Do you appoint some particular consulting firms to the job?

Mr. Iida

In principle a survey team consists of government officials and OTCA staff. But sometimes we ask private consultants to cooperate with us.

Mr. Ohto

Sometimes, outside consultants are invited.

Mr. Sodhia

Can a recipient government show a particular preference to certain consulting firm?

Mr. Ohto

No, however, you may express your desire of preferring if possible a particular firm as long as the firm has a thorough experience.

Mr. Kaido

I would raise one point which I ask you to solve. First, we wish to have a full information on the request of a project so that we can organize a suitable survey team. Second, the equipments we send to your countries for the purpose of development survey often take a long time for customs clearance. It leads to a delay in survey activities. I hope that you

take action for easier customs clearance in your respective authorities.

Mrs. Angelita

Is it that the government takes care of financial assistance and OTCA technical assistance?

Mr. Ohto

There is no strict rule to connect technical cooperation with financial assistance. As to extension of credit and other financial benefits, Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund and Export-Import Bank of Japan are the main channel. OTCA's surveys are not always followed by overseas economic cooperation fund.

On the part of OTCA, we always exchange information with these financial institutions.

Mr. Somsakdi

Financial assistance takes priority over technical cooperation in terms of budget. Is my understanding correct?

Mr. Iida

In extending our financial assistance, we would like to give a favourable priority to the technical cooperation project of Japanese Government.

Mrs. Foo

In the morning session, an OTCA official referred to a trouble of housing shortage for Japanese experts in Singapore. This is a temporary problem, and we will solve it soon. I have mentioned this for record.

Tuesday 27th May (morning)

Agricultural Technical Cooperation

After Mr. Ohto's introduction on Japan's technical cooperation in the field of agricultural cooperation, the

following discussions took place.

Mr. Sakamoto (OTCA)

Agricultural development proceeds from the initial stage of utilization of land, sun-light and water. The second stage is effective utilization of land such as land consolidation as well as water-control. In the further stage of development, using of irrigation water, improvement of seed and using of fertilizer and new equipments come in. At the same time, it is important to connect with such arrangements as education, marketing and land system. The agriculture in the developing countries in South-East Asia call for the solution of three problems. Namely, 1) land consolidation, 2) improvement of agricultural technique, 3) social system.

However, these problems are not easily solved. For the agricultural development, Japan has started to offer integrated project cooperation which includes 1) land consolidation, 2) extension of modern agricultural techniques.

The agricultural development cooperation projects undertaken by Japan have been to establish agricultural centres whose purpose is to offer technical guidance in experiment and research works. I think these centres may have been the most effective system in the initial stage of agricultural development. But as these developing countries gradually come up to higher level of technique, it is required to carry out our cooperation in a integrated project basis.

The following are our achievement in 1968.

1. Project of Increase of Rice Production (Indonesia)
2. Rice Production Centre (Philippines)
3. Agricultural Technique Centre and live stock (Cambodia)
4. Development Cultivation of Maize (Cambodia)
5. Thagon Agricultural Development Project (Laos)

6. Expansion of Agricultural Demonstration Farms. (India)
7. Sericulture Technical Centre (Thailand)
8. Modern Agricultural Development Projects (Ceylon)

Procurement of fund is always big problem. It is necessary to keep close contact with ADB and other loaning institutes.

Mr. Khagan (Pakistan)

Mr. Sakamoto mentioned that the main problem hindering the agricultural development is the social condition. I want to know whether there has been any instance where Japanese experts changed any social condition of recipients.

Mr. Ohto

So far, our agricultural cooperation has been confined to technical aspect only. But we have to make approach from the social aspect too e.g. tenant system of farmers working in the project area.

Though, we have been always hesitant to go too deep in the social problem, we started to handle social problem pertaining to a project.

For instance, as to a project in Ceylon, our survey team studies on the cooperatives and other social problems for about two months by meeting more than 300 farmers working in the project area.

In our primary product cooperation in Indonesia, we think it necessary to conduct the similar survey.

In the maize production project in East Java, we found that by fertilizer application, the output of maize can be increased three fold, and we thought the surplus would be exported. But, we found that due to various marketing charge, the export price of maize thus developed is not competitive in the international (Japanese) market.

Mr. Sodhia (India)

In our food problem, the area where we need assistance from Japan is the storage of food. I should like to ask whether Japan would extend any assistance in the improvement of storage in India, such as designing and constructing large storage facilities in cities and small storage facilities in rural areas. U.N. is extending assistance in this area.

Mr. Ohto

So far we have not dealt with the storage problem in agricultural cooperation. Only exception is that the Philippines asked to include the processing storage in its project.

Mr. Yanagiya (Foreign Office)

We feel agriculture is the most important field of technical cooperation.

And we realize that the present set-up of OTCA in this section should be strengthened.

In connection with agricultural cooperation, I wish to raise two points.

1. Area (community) development

In the past, our fund for this type of cooperation has been so limited that we had to limit our activities to relatively small projects. However, as we have been advised by many authorities, community development is the area which need urgent assistance and we need more fund and people for the aid in this field.

2. Financial follow-up

We need to pay more attention to the combination of technical aid and financial aid. Fortunately, ADB and other leaning institutions take interest in this problem.

Mr. Yanagiya

It is our pleasure to participate in the Kennedy Round Food Aid project which is a three years project and we are about to enter 2nd year.

Our purposes of extending food aid under Kennedy Round aid is,

1. contribution to food shortage,
2. combining the food assistance with our agricultural cooperation.

Our sending of fertilizer and machinery are to be combined with agricultural cooperation schemes of our Government, though we fully realize that this is not so easily done. We are now negotiating with respective countries on bilateral basis.

Mr. Somsakdi (Thailand)

May I know whether any Japanese expert has been sent in the field of agricultural marketing?

Mr. Ohto

We have sent very few experts in the field of agricultural marketing. This should be expanded and combined with agricultural cooperation projects in the future.

Mr. Iguchi

When we sent young volunteers on the subject of agricultural cooperatives, they faced social conditions and organizational arrangement which are so difficult to improve.

On the other hand, we have potential ability to assist in this field. In the future, we would help Asian countries more.

As to synchronizing technical aid with financial aid, I wish to inform you that ADB has set up a special fund for agricultural development in Asia. The term of loan is much more lenient. Japan is the biggest donor of the fund

contributing 20 million dollars last year and another 20 million dollars this year.

However, the condition which Japan attached to this special fund is not generally regarded soft enough. Main conditions are:

1. repayment period of 25 years,
2. local costs not to be covered by the fund,
3. should be utilized for the development of family farming.

A number of countries welcome our contribution, but some countries insist that our conditions should be more relaxed.

Primary Product Cooperation

After Mr. Ohto's statement, the following discussion took place.

Mr. Matsubara (OTCA)

As Mr. Ohto introduced, the prime objective of primary product cooperation is to remedy Japan's trade imbalance with developing countries.

But we face the following problems.

1. Price of primary product is rather expensive considering quality.
2. Strengthening the trade relation by increasing the import of the primary products which are not competitive with our home made.

Mr. Somsakdi (Thailand)

Is there any coordination between OTCA and private importers of primary products?

Mr. Ohto

The countries from where they import are at their choice. Therefore, our guidance policy is to make the products competitive enough in the market, since we cannot enforce our

importers to buy particular products from particular countries.

Mr. Iguchi

Japan's trade imbalance with developing countries is in increasing trend. Due to the unsatisfactory quality, developing countries fail to compete with U.S. products in Japanese market. Therefore, the first problem in the primary product cooperation is the improvement of quality and reduction of cost. All these problems can be covered by technical cooperation. However, this is not the whole solution. It must be combined with some measures of facilitating imports.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry has an idea to assist importers to undertake increasing purchase of primary products from developing countries.

Mr. Sodhia

I should like to ask more in import subsidy.

Mr. Iguchi

Definition of import subsidy is not clearly made yet. In some circles, there is a movement to set up a system whereby unexpected loss on the part of importers can be covered.

Mr. Ohto

There is a system which is now partly practiced. This system can be called "compensation system".

For instance, Iran produces a crop called "dates", but the price is not so competitive in our market. A group composed of exporters and importers has been organized and they compensate each other. In similar way, some "insurance system" could be invented in the future.

Mr. Khagan

There should be some liaison between OTCA and importers.

Importers should be kept informed of development of the project.

Mr. Ohto

In Ministry of Trade, the Council of Primary Product has been organized by private and public circles.

On the part of recipient, some efforts should be made for further sales promotion, marketing research and new use of crops.

Mr. Khan

Pakistan and some other countries are giving some export incentive.

Mr. Ohto

Export-Import Bank gives loan to exporters.

Tuesday 27th May (afternoon)

Small-scale Industries

After Mr. Abratani read his paper, the following discussions took place.

Mr. Aburatani

OTCA holds two seminar courses in the field of small-scale industries every year. Asian Productivity Organization also sponsors a variety of seminars and training programmes for small business enterprisers, consultants, and government specialists in cooperation with Japan Productivity Center.

For those who are interested in the development of Japanese economy, I would mention a few books written in English;

- 1) Postwar Economic Growth in Japan, ed. Komiya (1966)
- 2) Economic Growth in Japan since Meiji Era, Clyne & Okawa (1968)
- 3) Capital Formation in Japan, 1869-1940, Rosovsky (1961)

The factor for development which is commonly mentioned in these books is the increased rate of savings of the Japanese people.

Mr. Khan

What do you think are the qualifications of small business operators who should be given preference in getting assistance from the government? Generally, they lack experience, and may simply be craftsmen who do not know anything about marketing, financial and personnel management.

Of course, formal training will help. But again, they do not have time to attend a formal training course.

Mr. Aburatani

The basis of qualifying them as a good businessman is to improve their personal ability - qualification as man, so to say.

To be more practical, I may suggest that they start with arranging and consolidating accounting vouchers and books. Simplified forms should be introduced for this purpose.

In Small Business Financing Corporation for which I worked, they prepared a very simple slip to be filled in by small business operators. The staff of the financial institution knows how to evaluate the financial conditions from this simplified form.

Mr. Khagan

In terms of technical cooperation, we are speaking of social problems of the recipient rather than a mere technical aspect. How do you think foreign experts can help to raise productivity of various activities of the 10 people? How can they adapt themselves to the prevailing conditions of the visited country.

What do you suggest to your experts on your part? In our

case, as I mentioned the other day, we have the programs to cater to this aspect organized by the National Administration Authority with effect of one week. The participants are briefed on customs, social background, traditions, etc.

Mr. Aburatani

One of the best ways to improve the knowledge of local conditions is to take advantage of the repatriated experts - they can give information on local conditions to the outgoing personnel.

Mr. Khan

I may take up the problem of industrial estate. We have West Pakistan Industrial Estate Development Corporation which is in charge of organizing industrial groupings.

Now, my question is what yardstick do you apply for selecting the location of industrial estate. Some are built close to big cities and market, while the others are situated in remote places.

What do you think should be the element for deciding the site.

Mr. Aburatani

From the viewpoint of manpower, the location should be remote from the big cities where the demand-supply relations of labor are rather tight. In view of marketing, on the other hand, it should preferably be close to big cities. It also depends on the items of production.

In Japan, most industrial estates have so far been established in the neighborhood of cities. There is no major problem in acquiring water and electricity, while the serious one is the shortage of land whose price, as you might imagine, is very dear.

Mr. Sodhia

Small-scale industry is defined as one having less than \$100,000 (of capital). With small capital such as this, they cannot afford to take up a turn-key project, as Mr. Aburatani mentioned. Their day-to-day problem is how to repair the machine which goes out of order. They have to set it right.

So, industrial estate should be built where the local facility is available to repair the machine, or a certain type of joint facility such as "tool room" should be established in the precinct of industrial estate.

To this need, what kind of assistance do you think can be offered? Certainly, all of the small business people cannot afford to go abroad for training.

Mr. Hori

You have SISI (Small Industry Service Institute) in India. Don't you have mobile service?

Mr. Sodhia

No, we do not. And, the tool-room facility is expensive.

Mr. Khan

Is your industrial estate without common facility?

Mr. Sodhia

Yes, it is.

Mr. Aburatani

I have in my mind consulting service including repair service. There is a case in Taiwan that a prefectural government in Japan offered tool and repair service.

Mr. Sato

In the discussion of industrial estate, the important question is who is the sponsor of the project. For example, if 51% of cost is borne by the government, many will join and common facility can be built.

Wednesday 28th May (morning)

Medical Services

Mr. Yoshida

The mortality of newly-born babies is two or three times higher than that of Japan in the Philippines, Ceylon and Thailand. In these countries, birth rate is definitely higher than industrial growth rate. Obviously, we have to intensify our efforts in clinical and preventive medicine and all other fields of medical science.

At present, technical cooperation in this field tends to cover up the absolute shortage of doctors in recipient countries, rather than to cultivate the means to most diversified needs.

Our first medical project took place in June, 1958 in Ethiopia. In trying what we can, we are always faced with shortage of doctors in Japan. We have to increase remuneration for them to take more systematic approach, and to more readily fill their vacancy by the relief.

Mr. Saito (Ministry of Health and Welfare)

Our Ministry is called Ministry of Health and Welfare and covers three fields of health, welfare and social insurance. Our activities are diversified over public health, environmental sanitation, maternity care, social insurance, and so forth.

For your reference, I may tell you part of the background of our activities in the historical prospective.

During the last war, Japan lost 45% of her territory, and eight million suffered from various damages and casualties. Through this havoc, the Japanese people had to start from a scratch.

Japan was laid under the power of SCAP (Supreme Commander

of Allied Powers) headed by General MacArthur. His policy was shown in the form of SCAPIN (SCAP instruction). One of the instructions bearing upon public health and welfare consisted of three points as follows:

- 1) Study the needs of people,
- 2) Develop means to meet the needs, and
- 3) There should not be limit of the budget.

Accordingly, we came up with astronomical figures to rehabilitate the public health and welfare systems and facilities. At that time, for example, tuberculosis claimed the greatest toll in spinning factories and other places. It now ranks seventh in the list of causes of death.

One day, SCAP started thinking of amalgamating health and welfare department. We argued whether health is part of welfare or the other way around. It says health is a complete state of well-being.

It is in this spirit that we try to show what we can do with you.

Mr. Wada (Foreign Ministry)

Our aid projects shows a picture of more or less uneven distribution among the different countries. But it is not the result of our intentional design.

Mr. Khagan

Mr. Saito mentioned that Japan has started from a "scratch". Pakistan got started in 1947. But there seems to be a great gap between our two countries. What do you think is the factor contributing to the advancement of medical science in Japan?

Mr. Saito

We did not literally start from a scratch - there had been a prerequisite before 1945. For example, the level of general

education was very high. The rate of literacy and enrollment in compulsory education schools surpassed 99%. This factor is behind the easy practice of family planning. In Japan, each couple gives birth to less than two babies. There are even some who are anxious about the possibility of dwindling population.

Everybody knows contraceptive techniques since home journals and similar publication give them proper instruction and can be read.

I might refer to "Eugenic Protection Law" by which artificial interruption of conception, that is abortion, is legally permitted. The implication of this law is two fold: economic and medical. Doctors can tell whether the operation is justified from the medical viewpoint. On the other hand, what we call "welfare commissioners" can step in the cases since they are looking after the living conditions of the people in their franchise. There are some 130,000 "commissioners" of this kind who volunteer to visit homes.

On the national level, there is no explicit population policy on the part of the government. It was rather popular pressure which has called for the solution of the family planning problem in this way. Of course, the law is also meant for control of the birth of mentally defective babies.

In Japan, oral pills and intra-uterine coils are not authorized by the Ministry. In this sense, Japan is more conservative than, for example, China and some other Asian countries. The oral pills cannot be used as contraceptive, although they are sold in the market for modulation of menstruation.

"Mother classes" are the other type of activity which is instrumental in effectuating family planning among populace.

Mr. Iguchi

We annually sponsor a group training course for family planning with effect of one month. It is rather a small group. Last year, six countries participated in it - Ceylon, India, Pakistan, the Philippines, Korea and Thailand.

Incidentally, Mr. Martin of DAC (Development Assistance Committee) was very much interested in the textbook of the course, when he paid a visit to OTCA.

Mr. Sodhia

Family planning is most important in Asia. How can you help us in the form other than seminars?

Mr. Saito

I am rather surprised that excellent plans have been worked out by so few experts in Asian countries.

Mr. Iguchi

The essence of this problem is not exactly medical but social. The donor country cannot suggest this and that program, since conditions are so much different from country to country. Probably, we can offer equipments to research institutes in your countries.

Mr. Yoshida

In my understanding, such countries as Thailand, South Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos are not interested in this topic. We have contributed \$200,000 to IPPF (International Planned Parenthood Federation).

Mrs. Foo

For information, would you give me the ratio of those who are covered by health insurance schemes and that of doctors against people.

Mr. Saito

There are 46 universities and colleges specialized in

medical science from which 3,000 to 3,500 graduate every year. To this may be added the figure for nurses and midwives.

The ratio of doctor to beneficiaries is 1:600 - 700 in Tokyo, and 1:900 in Japan as a whole.

Health insurance covers practically every one. Firms and organizations employing more than five are obliged by law to enter the insurance arrangement in which the employer should bear a half of insurance premium and the employee pay the other half, which is roughly equal to 3% of his salary.

Along with it, there is national health insurance scheme. A half of the contribution is made in the rate of income tax of the insured person, while the other half is covered by the public fund.

It is up to doctors whether to work in the framework of health insurance system. They charge fees in accordance with the fee-scale prepared by the government. Although they do not like it, but they cannot afford to take non-insured patients alone, as almost everybody is covered.

Mr. Ohto

According to statistics at my hand, the ratio of doctors is as follows in some of the selected countries of Asia:

Japan	a doctor for	900	persons
Thailand	"	2,500	"
Korea	"	3,000	"
Nepal	"	50,000	"

Mr. Wanchai

Mr. Yoshida said we are not interested in family planning. The population increase rate of our country is 3.2%. This problem is left to the departments concerned, and has not been taken up on the level of the national government.

Mr. Iguchi

Technical assistance in the field of medical services may be divided into two categories. One is the offer of expert services and donation of equipments in cities. The other is to dispatch mobile teams in the countryside. We have conducted the latter type of activities in North East Thailand.

In view of multiplying effect and experimental purposes, the facility of central institutes may serve better. On the other hand, mobile service in rural areas is idealistic in the sense that it directly caters to people in need of medical care. But we would rather leave it to recipient countries send doctors to rural areas.

Against this background, would you suggest a direction for us to pursue?

Mr. Khaqan

In the countryside, if you do not speak the local language there is only a slim chance of success in the teeth of suspicion. Is there any Japanese JOCV (Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers) member working for medical service.?

Mr. Ohto

There are some among volunteers.

Mr. Iguchi

To be specific, there are two nurses of JOCV working in Sabah of Borneo, and a few others in the Philippines.

We have 4,000 applications for the volunteer service, among whom 582 apply to work for health and sanitation.

In any case, they should speak local dialects. I see sort of brain-drain from countryside to city within your countries.

Mr. Ohto

In the research center project, I might mention virus and cancer centers in Thailand to which we have given a helping hand.

Mr. Yoshida

We have to give up the mobile type medical service primarily because of the shortage of doctors here. They do not want to take up such an assignment, as it means a hard work - they have to take care of more than 200 patients a day!

Mr. Wanchai

There is a drain of doctors to the United States. On our part, we consider introducing some legislative measures against the outflow.

Mr. Iguchi

I hear that there are 1,000 Pakistani doctors in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Khaqan

We take bond from trainees and students going abroad under the government's sponsorship. But there are many who somehow get foreign exchanges to go out and make living in foreign countries on "commercial basis".

Mr. Khan

UNITAR (United Nations Institute for Training and Research) is making an international study in six countries on the migrating brains to US, Canada, UK, France, and possibly Germany - Australia is not included in the list.

They are trying to locate these who do not return home after two years and to find the motive of the decision.

Mr. Iguchi

It is our general policy not to extend the period of training at the request of participants. But we are not held

responsible beyond the Tokyo International Airport. There is no clear case of brain drain to Japan so far.

Incidentally, I observed in France that eighty per cent of manual workers are foreigners.

Mr. Sodhia

The Indian Government also takes bond from outgoing people. But some do not mind it.

Why do they choose living in foreign countries? Well, disparity of income, way of life, incentive of promotion, etc. may be given as the reasons.

There are about 10,000 Indian students in the United States, and 98% of them are on their own.

We cannot sit and blame the migrants alone. There are highly qualified specialists whose potential talent could not have otherwise earned an international fame.

There is a case in which the whole group of participants in a civil engineering course went out of the country, simply because there was no job opening of civil engineering. This certainly is an eye-opener to the government.

Mr. Iguchi

I might supplement the comment on volunteers. Among some 500 applicants, fifteen will be recruited and sent to your countries. It is planned that five go to India for family planning, and two to Laos for clinical services in this year.

Mr. Khaqan

UK is a nice reference of the problem. She has both inflow and outflow of brains.

Thursday 29th May (morning)

Intra-Regional Training

After Mr. Khan of the Colombo Plan Bureau read his paper, the

following discussions took place.

Mr. Khaqan

Mr. Khan mentioned the lack of middle-level manpower. Is there any scientific study to that effect? I generally take that we need more technicians and middle-level people, But is there any precise ground for the statement?

Mr. Khan

My statement is based on the consensus of the observations expressed in international conferences and meetings in this field. It is not a result of study in one particular country, but generalization.

Mr. Khaqan

To attend a regional training, they have to join a long waiting line. What do you comment on this fact.

Mr. Khan

Well, as you suggest, the situation is rather disappointing and much to be desired. Part of the record of bilateral training in 1967 is as follows:

Pakistan offered only 72 seats, India 300, and Singapore made 300 available, of which only 13 were taken.

It is said that a total of 17,000 trainers of teachers we are required in the period of the Fourth Economic Plan ending in 1975. The actual capacity, however, is as small as 130 a year.

Mr. Phraxayavong

What happens to French-speaking trainees in the regional center which you are speaking of?

Mr. Khan

In the intra-regional training center, some faculty members should speak French. I call your attention to the fact that it is primarily directed to the study of pedagogy,

or training methodology, as it is meant for existing teachers. So, the weight is not so much laid on language itself.

Mrs. Foo

We have received some 200 trainees from Burma, Laos and Cambodia on the bilateral basis. Those who do not have high school certificate is not regularly taken.

The figure which Mr. Khan cited is concerned with third-country training conducted in Singapore.

Mr. Ohto

Generally, there are three kinds of project in the terms of donor-recipient relations. One is multilateral-regional type, another third-country project, and the other bilateral program.

Is there any intra-regional training on the multinational basis conducted in your countries?

Mr. Khan

There is one in Pakistan which deals with railway signal under the sponsorship of, if I remember correctly, CENTO.

Mr. Sodhia

There are two in India.

Mr. Iguchi

Japan has not been a donor in the third-country training project. She was a host country for the third-country training project where US-AID was the donor. This type of project involves some aspects for us to consider. For example, it is obvious that the main function of the donor is to give money. But what about curriculum?

I may invite your suggestion on these points.

Mr. Khagan

How can Japan help Pakistan to cover rupee expenses of the trainees?

Mr. Ohto

In the case of American project, the donor takes care of international travelling expenses and subsistence allowance, while Japan as host covers training facilities, instructors, interpreters, etc.

Mr. Iguchi

In this matter, there is no common agreement, nor is official position taken by the Japanese authorities. More often than not, the host pays for incidental costs of training. Is it the way of other hosts?

Mr. Khan

There is no established rule. For your information, I may say that 11,600 have been trained in this region mostly in the framework of US third-country training.

Mr. Sodhia

The recipient usually have facilities, but not money. On the other hand, there are some countries which have money but not facilities, such as Australia or New Zealand.

Mr. Ohto

In Japan, it happened that American training allowance was higher than the Japanese one. How do you adjust this differential?

Mr. Sodhia

In our country, we make both equal.

Mr. Iguchi

What do you do about the training curriculum?

Mr. Sodhia

Curriculum compilation could be left to the donor, while it is up to the recipient to find a proper place to implement the curriculum content.

Mr. Iguchi

Do New Zealand and Australia sponsor the third-country project at present? How about their organizational set-up for such project?

Mr. Sodhia

Except for US-AID, other donors have just begun such project and are not get well organized.

Mr. Khan

Canada, excepting US, is most active in third-country projects. But, they do not so clearly know that to do.

The training project in this category gives boost to various national programs.

Mr. Khagan

In the point of curriculum, I am of the opinion that the donor should not interfere in the curriculum formation.

Thursday 29th May (morning)

Regional Cooperation

Mr. Yanagiya (Foreign Ministry)

Recently, the idea of regional cooperation has been re-emphasized. It is taking shape in Mekong and other projects.

There have been three important international conferences held in this year with the aim of strengthening regional cooperation - South-East Asian Ministerial Conference in Bangkok, Asian Development Bank's Annual Meeting in Sydney, and ECAFE Conference in Singapore.

In these meetings, the need to achieve progress through regional cooperation has been stressed. The fact is that Asia is rather behind other regions. Let us hope to materialize more in 1970's.

There are some positive indications in regional cooperation in Asia. South-East Asian Fisheries Development Center in Thailand and Singapore are one of them. These are not meant for one particular country but all the countries in the region. Nor are they intended for the limited number of exclusive members - they are to embrace as many countries as possible.

There are more ideas to be concretized - tropical medical center and others.

The emphasis on regional cooperation should not be taken in the context of decrease of bilateral cooperation. Regional cooperation and bilateral cooperation go together hand in hand. Whichever it may be, initiative should come from within the region.

Sometimes, Japan is not considered as a full-fledged member of Asia. She is taken as a sort of associate in some cases. We do not mind whether being a member or associate. Our primary concern is to grasp the real need of the region.

Mr. Khagan

The discussion of regional cooperation can be two-fold. The one side of coin is regional centers, ADB Mekong Project and so forth.

The other has a deeper implication - economic integration. EEC is a prominent precedent. We have our own version in RCD (Regional Cooperation and Development) among Iran, Pakistan and Turkey. This organization is young, but has something more than the economic element. In the framework of technical cooperation alone, 200 trainees have been exchanged among our three countries.

Mr. Ohto

Asia lags behind other regions in regional cooperation and

integration. If I understand correctly, RCD has its origin in Bagdad Pact in 1955. The three countries have a common factor in the Islamic tradition.

Mr. Khan

Would you comment on joint industrial projects?

Mr. Ohto

ECAFE is deliberating on the type of integration on a sectoral basis, for example, to achieve economy of scale in iron and steel production.

Mr. Iguchi

What do you think of the future direction of the Colombo Plan Bureau to take in coordinating and facilitating bilateral assistance projects. Should it take a more positive role similar to multinational organizations such as ILO and ECAFE?

Mr. Mohamed

There is a limiting factor of the institutional nature to the Bureau. Little can be expected of the present staff resource of the Bureau to play a greater role. It should stick to the doctrine of bilateralism.

Mr. Sodhia

There is no need to expand the scope of the Bureau's activities. We should watch out for duplication of work with other similar organizations. For example, ECAFE has taken up the problem of coordinating technical cooperation projects. In this way ECAFE is there, and let it be there.

Mr. Khan

After hearing observations from some participants, I am inclined to think that it is not wise to make the Bureau another secretariat. It should be specialized in intra-regional training after all.

Mr. Wanchai

My personal observation about the direction of regional cooperation is that it should cater not only to the technical side but to the social and economic aspects.

Mr. Yanagiya

In industrial development projects, research can be taken up on the government-to-government basis, but implementation is left to the commercial sector.

In intra-regional cooperation, technical and financial aspects can be combined together. The Japanese Government, for one, commit itself to help you both in technical and financial terms.

Mr. Khaqan

Along with RCD, I should mention IPAC, namely Indonesia Pakistan Agricultural Cooperation.

Mr. Iguchi

ADB is one of the most important instrument for regional cooperation. I understand that ADB is attaching increasing importance to technical assistance. Japan's technical assistance could play useful role in regional cooperation by closely associating with ADB.

Mr. Ohto

Promotion of trade should also be considered as a facet of regional cooperation. ECAFE has tackled this problem. EEC is most advance in this vein, and is trailed by LAFTA and the African Common Market.

In this aspect, homogeneity in socio-cultural conditions and diversity in economic backgrounds are imperative. Economic diversification, of course, facilitates flow of goods.

Colonial heritage often gives multifarious after-effects. Although Latin America has a common denominator of Catholicism,

Asia is divided into south-East Asia where the traffic keeps to the left in five countries and four to the right, because of Dutch, French, British and American influence, and South Asia where they keep to the left because of British vestige.

Saturday 31st May (morning)

Meeting with Officials from Japanese Ministries

Mr. Seki of Foreign Ministry opened the session and he invited comments from the representatives of the ministries.

Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry

We organized International Cooperation Department last year for the purpose of more intensively catering to technical cooperation with foreign countries.

I tell you some of our activities from country to country.

With Burma, we are concluding a research agreement on paddy cultivation. It will come into effect shortly.

In Cambodia, we set up an agricultural center and animal husbandry center.

In Ceylon, a model village will be established with our cooperation. For this purpose, an appraisal mission has already been sent.

In China, we will set up a vegetable center on ASPAC basis.

Our activities in India center around area development.

In Indonnesia, we have started a food project. A primary product development center is also established in East Java.

In the country, private firms are active in the agricultural field. We have to closely coordinate with ADB projects.

A team on drought has been sent to Korea. Our emphasis will also be placed on animal husbandry and seed multiplication.

In Laos, there is an agricultural center. We are engaged in the other project in cooperation with ADB.

In Malaysia, we are negotiating the establishment of an agricultural development center.

Pakistan has a project of vegetable center which we help establish.

In Leyte and Mindoro of the Philippines, we have agricultural projects particularly of paddy field.

To Singapore will be sent a research boat in July.

In Thailand, we try to develop projects of sericulture and paddy research.

Mr. Sodhia

Would you tell us difficulties pertaining to technical cooperation in this field, if any?

Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry

The first difficulty is to get experts. As you know, we largely depend upon the government staff for the specialist service. But it is rather difficult to secure their service, since, for example, the government is thinking of reducing the number of staff by 5% in three years.

On our part, we have to take an integrated approach in limited area like in Ceylon, India, Indonesia and the Philippines, so that we may best utilize the limited resource of available experts.

Mr. Sodhia

Sometimes, our request for experts is kept waiting for half a year. Is it possible for you to designate "technical

cooperation officer" to facilitate the work?

Foreign Ministry

We are more interested in quality than quantity of technical cooperation. It may take time to get the best person for the request.

Ministry of Posts & Telecommunications

Our services cover three facets of communication - post, telephone and telegraph, and broadcasting.

Long time ago, Japan was assisted by foreign countries in developing the services which are prerequisite for a modern state. This is the background against which we want to try to do something we can for the benefit of other countries.

We organize group training courses on microwave and a satellite communication. In addition, there is telecommunication management course which is directed to director-level personnel.

We have helped establish training center in Thailand and Pakistan, and the other one is under construction in Iran.

In the field of broadcasting, we offer three courses- television engineering, education TV and TV management.

On this occasion, we would like to ask you to send fully qualified persons to these courses.

Mr. Khagan

What is the situation of the physical availability of experts in your field?

Ministry of Posts & Telecommunications

It is the same with the Agricultural & Forestry Ministry. Particularly, we get many requests for experts of microwave.

Mr. Sodhia

How far can the Ministry get cooperation from the private sector?

Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications

We get cooperation from NTTPC - Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation - and KDD, namely Overseas Telegraph and Telephone Corporation - both being a semi-governmental organization.

As to the manufacturing aspects of electronic equipments for communication purposes, an individual training course will be given.

Mr. Sodhia

We would like to train, say, half a dozen people for Japanese equipments we purchase.

Foreign Ministry

There is the other wing of training courses in which Ministry of International Trade and Industry subsidizes private firms for taking foreign trainees.

Mr. Sodhia

I would like to clarify two points. First, I am speaking of your projects in the framework of Colombo Plan. Second, my concern is with our government people, and not with those working in Japanese-Indian joint ventures.

Mr. Ohto

We can also receive private people in, for example, the car-repair course. We take them as long as they are recommended by your government.

Foreign Ministry

We take the matter into our consideration.

Mr. Khaqan

My understanding is that such a case as Mr. Sodhia has mentioned will be covered by a general agreement of loan, etc. between the parties concerned - you can provide for training as part of the agreement.

At the same time, you can propose any training for the purpose of maintenance and repair under the normal technical cooperation program.

Mr. Sodhia

The provision for training means an increased spending on our part. We have to keep the spending of foreign exchanges to a minimum so that we cannot afford such a provision.

We find the maintenance of the purchased equipments more difficult after years, because men will move.

Mr. Wanchai

The telecommunication center in our country has been a success. Our concern is not to overlap the second phase of the project with UNDP scheme.

Ministry of Construction

The budget allocated to our Ministry is about \$2,000 million a year. But we spend no more than 1% of the sum for technical cooperation.

We have a few group training programs - on seismology and earthquake with the help of UNDP and UNESCO, bridge construction, and flood forecasting and warning.

When a UNESCO staff member came to see us, he said that there is a difference of ability between UNESCO - financed trainees and those received by the Japanese Government.

Our activities in pre-investment survey have so far been limited to the phase of feasibility study. The scope should be expanded to that of detailed design.

Mr. Khagan

Tell us the availability of experts in this fields, too.

Ministry of Construction

As far as the potential resource of experts is concerned, we have people. But we cannot say all right as when we

consider the linguistic side of the problem.

Mr. Khagan

The physical shortage of available experts is quite alarming, if you increase technical cooperation. What is the Japanese Government going to do about it?

Foreign Ministry

This matter is under serious consideration of the Japanese Government.

We have to adapt the budget for better meeting the need. But please bear with us for a short time to come. Experts are wanted by industries here as well as by you. But we will never give up our efforts. There are many experts who are eager to work in your countries.

Mr. Wanchai

You mentioned a "difference" between the trainees. Please specify it.

Mr. Sodhia

They all should be same, what do you think make them different?

Ministry of Construction

That is just what an UNESCO man said. We do not think that there is the difference.

National Personnel Authority

We sponsor a training course on national administration. The next course will be notified in June.

On this occasion, I would like to raise two questions and make one request.

First, I would like to ask what is the opinion of returned trainees about our course. Second, there are some countries which do not send participants to our course. I would like to know the reason why.

There are rather many requests for a individual trainir program. Our request to you is to try to put the applicants in the group training program as much as possible.

Mr. Sodhia

India is among the countries which have not sent the participants to your course. The reason is that the subject such as national administration is very much relative to the climatic condition of the concerned countries, and that national administration itself is difficult to transplant. It is our policy, then, that we do not sent trainees to other countries in this discipline, except business administration for which we may consider Harvard Business School and others.

India is the receiving side of the trainees in this subject.

Mr. Khagan

We do not participate in such courses as can be available in our own country. In the field of this category, we send teaching staff only.

Mr. Phraxayavong

In our case, it is mainly due to the language problem that we do not participate in the course.

Mr. Wanchai

We do not sent trainees to this program for the same reason as India and Pakistan have given.

Incidentally, Ford Foundation put money to build the institute for the training of administration in our country. We may send a few to the United States.

Ministry of Home Affairs

We offer a training course on local administration for 16 participants this year in cooperation with Autonomy College which is our subsidiary.

On our part, we require a detailed description of the background of the proposed participants. The application should be written in informative way as possible.

Ministry of International Trade and Industry

Our primary concern is with trade promotion, and one of our main activities in the scope of technical cooperation is to subsidize the survey of primary product development and importation. We try to help develop such crops as maize and date to be exported to Japan and other countries.

We give consulting services to the master economic plan including power and industrial development. Assistance is also given to overseas investment, which however, has so far been limited to small scale.

Mrs. Foo

Could I clarify what is JETRO?

MITI

It is an organization with the status of special juridical person specialized in promoting trade activities of this country. The basic policy of JETRO is lined by MITI.

Mr. Khaqan

Give us some examples of the successful primary product development other than maize.

MITI

We are studying the possibility of developing a variety of products, but the initiative should come from your side.

Mr. Ohto

Here is an example of exploiting sheep skin to be used as sausage casing.

Mr. Wanchai

I understand that it is the policy of the Japanese Government not to import such products as might have a

competitive edge over the Japanese products. May I ask whose policy is this?

Mr. Ohte

There are some borderline products on which the interest of the government and that of the private sector disagree with each other.

Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry

We dispatch some 200 experts to foreign countries a year. One-third of them are those who have retired from the government offices, another one-third belong to the central government, and the rest to local governments.

We assign 23 "technical cooperation officers" this year, and the number will be doubled next year.

The training wing of agricultural machinery will be strengthened, and facilities be increased - a fish pond for fresh water fish culture is one of them.

XVI SUMMARY OF SEMINAR ON JAPAN'S
TECHNICAL COOPERATION

General

1. The Seminar on Japan's Technical Cooperation was held, under the cosponsorship of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA) of Japan, at Tokyo International Centre of OTCA for two weeks from 19th to 31st May, 1969. The announcement for holding the Seminar was made by the Government of Japan at the Technical Cooperation Committee of the 19th Annual Meeting of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee held in Seoul in October, 1968. Guide-line for Country Report was sent to the Governments concerned in January, 1969. A total of 13 participants from 12 Asian countries and the Adviser on Intra-Regional Training from the Colombo Plan Bureau attended the Seminar. The countries which sent participants to the Seminar were; Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, India, Indonesia, Korea, Laos, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.
2. The Japanese side explained at the outset that the Japanese Government had begun to attach increasing importance to the evaluation of economic and technical assistance extended by Japan and that the first systematic survey on overall evaluation of Japan's technical assistance was made two years ago. Before that survey, OTCA conducted regular evaluation of training programmes and some follow-up surveys of ex-trainees. The Japanese side, while recognizing the necessity to increase the proportion of technical assistance within the total volume of government aid, explained some difficulties in expanding

its technical cooperation with accelerated pace. However, it was the policy of the Japanese Government to attach increasing importance to technical cooperation, in particular to Asia.

3. In evaluating the effectiveness, efficiency and significance of Japan's technical cooperation, the views, experiences, information of the recipient authorities of the aid must be absolutely sought since technical cooperation is carried out within the framework of development plans and programmes of developing countries and therefore the working set-up of recipient country is an integrated part of technical cooperation project. The Japanese side pointed out the importance of close dialogue between the donor and the recipients of aid to explore ways and means of improving the effectiveness and efficiency of technical assistance. Participants of recipient countries agreed that joint evaluation between the donor and the recipient was one of the most profitable and effective forms of evaluation and they found the Japanese Government's arrangement for inviting a group of recipients together to discuss the same subject was enlightening and that it contributed to deepening their knowledge of Japan's technical assistance implemented by OTCA.

4. The deliberations and discussions of the Seminar were conducted along two lines: namely, evaluation by operational methods--trainees, experts' services, technical cooperation centres and development surveys; and evaluation by sector-wise projects--agriculture, small-scale industry and medicine. All participants produced country reports of their own analyzing various types of technical assistance extended by Japan. Moreover, individual meeting was held between Japan and each

participant to take up some particular issues pertaining to the participant's own country.

5. The Japanese side and the recipient side felt that this kind of joint evaluation was indeed useful as a number of problems in common among recipients as well as between the donor and recipients could be clearly identified and interesting comparisons could be drawn. A number of constructive suggestions for solution of various problems were made in the course of discussions. Both the donor and the recipient sides understood the methods, systems and objectives of each other better and they all felt that they were now placed in a better position to appraise and improve, with the cooperative efforts on both sides, the implementation of Japan's technical cooperation to their countries. Asian and the Japanese participants concurred that this kind of seminar should be held periodically in the future. Some participants suggested that there should also be a regular meeting in the capital of a recipient country between the officials of the Japanese Embassy and representatives of OTCA on one hand, and the representatives of recipient authorities on the other hand to study the projects undertaken in that country. All participants agreed that those seminars and meetings would be most helpful in feeding back to the decision-makers the results of experience brought about by their decisions.

Training

6. Training programmes of OTCA was one of the major subjects for discussion. Some participants pointed out the limited value of group training programmes since divergent needs of

different developing countries were difficult to be reflected in group courses composing of participants from different countries and strong requests for further sub-division of group training based on similar ability, background and needs were made by these participants. A group course for each country or increase of individual training should be welcomed. The Japanese side stressed that a number of group courses were sub-divided afterwards and that the regular survey of training demands was made by Japanese Embassies in developing countries with a view to tailoring the training programme to better meet their needs. The position of the Japanese Government was to curtail the offer of such group courses as are frequently not utilized by recipients. The Japanese side appealed to participants for describing in detail the qualification and other relevant information concerning each candidate for training application. A participant suggested that a Japanese official should have interviews with candidates during the selection. Many participants expressed the view that the selection of right candidate for group training could be facilitated if the training offer was made more in advance even in tentative form. Some participants saw further merit in this suggestion because it would help the candidate to have better orientation, including language training. The Japanese side, while explaining that the budget for training programmes was based on annual appropriation, stated that the Japanese authorities would do its best to give as much advanced notice of group courses as possible so that the sending authorities of trainees could make more systematic selection and preparation. A number of participants felt the lengthening of period of training and the intensification of Japanese language training would improve the

effectiveness of training. In response to a question, the Japanese side explained that the cases of extension of training were rather few. With regard to follow-up services to ex-trainees, the Japanese side briefed that increasing allocation was made for equipment supply. A number of participants suggested that OTCA should expand its supply of publications and informative data to ex-trainees. Some participants thought it a good idea to organize a refresher course for selected ex-trainees, say, after a lapse of 5 years. A number of participants requested the Japanese Government to strengthen her assistance to intra-regional training programmes, for example, by way of offering third country training programmes because it is a less expensive form of giving training and there might be less language barrier.

Experts

7. (1) With regard to the problem of experts dispatched abroad, many participants reported that the Japanese experts were diligent and got along well with local people. However, a number of them suffered from language difficulty. A participant expressed the opinion that it was important for experts to speak not only English or French but also the indigenous language to teach and contact the local people. Since acceptance of experts involves substantial expenditure for the recipient countries, participants supported continued efforts of OTCA to seek for the right type of experts. There were some requests for improving orientation for experts before dispatch, including systematic study of reports made by their predecessors or other Japanese experts who served in similar type of work. In

response to a request by a participant, the Japanese side stated that the recipient government could request the Japanese experts to write regular reports to recipient authorities provided that the experts would not be overburdened by frequent report-writing. The Japanese side explained some difficulties in recruiting experts who could serve overseas for longer term but certain measures of improvement were taken in this direction, such as "pooled experts system." A participant suggested the offer of shopping list of experts be made by Japan so that a recipient could choose the right person. The Japanese side referred to the need for detailed job-description to be made by requesting countries. A number of participants admitted the difficulties of recruiting properly qualified counterpart personnel but felt that it was the responsibility of recipient governments to find capable counterparts and continue to pay their emoluments. Considering the intensifying domestic demands for highly-qualified experts in Japan, some participants felt it was a good idea to combine the dispatch of an associate expert for a long period during the continuance of a project together with the dispatch of a highly-qualified expert for short and recurrent visits to the project-spot in order to advise the associate experts. Some participants felt that Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers might be a potential supply source of associate experts but it would be necessary for such volunteers to receive further training in Japan before they were sent as experts.

(2) Several participants pointed out that the donation

of equipments could be usefully made without necessarily combining with Japanese experts or ex-trainees if qualified local personnel could effectively operate such equipments. The Japanese side stated that the present policy and practice of the Japanese Government was to combine the donation of equipments with Japanese experts or ex-trainees.

Technical Cooperation Centres

8. With regard to the establishment of technical cooperation centres in developing countries, the Japanese side explained the importance attached to Asian countries and that almost every country in Asia had at least one such centre established under Japanese technical cooperation programmes. Major sectors of cooperation were agriculture (including fishery), small-scale industries, telecommunications and medicine but there is a feeling that infra-structure should receive more attention. Japanese side clarified that the general practice up to this year was to establish possibly two centres per year and a request from a recipient should be made before May of each year. However, the Japanese Government is open-minded in receiving such request at any time and what is important is the programme and substance of the request. An introduction of a new type of project cooperation to an established organization combining a small group of experts with the supply of equipments and materials drew great attention and the Japanese side explained that the conceived scheme was less than half of the normal size of technical cooperation centres and the procedures for implementing this scheme are at present being worked out. A comparison was made between bilateral centres

and centres established under UNDP and a disadvantage of bilateral centre was its limitation on supply source of equipment and spare-parts to the donor, whereas, an advantage of bilateral centre was the better unity and coordination in team of experts. Some participants admitted the difficulties of covering the whole local expenses or finding qualified counterparts for the whole length of cooperation. In this connection, the Japanese side emphasized the importance attached to counterparts since they were to take the full responsibilities for the centre after the complete turn-over of the centre to the recipient. It was also made known that there was an arrangement for inviting counterpart personnel to receive training in Japan. A participant pointed out that if the Japanese Government could commit at the beginning of the project how much fund would be allocated by Japan to the centre during the period of cooperation, the recipient authorities could make corresponding request to their treasury to allocate necessary amount of local fund to be tied up with Japanese contribution. The Japanese side explained that since the budgetary allocation for the centre was made on single-year basis they could only indicate the amount of allocation for the initial supply of equipments but no commitment could be made for allocation for subsequent years. The Japanese side reported that three missions were sent to Asia at the beginning of this year for evaluating the effectiveness of equipments supplied. It was recognized that primary responsibility for repair of equipments laid with the recipients but appeals were made to Japanese authorities to understand the recipients' difficulties in obtaining foreign exchange allocation for importing spare-parts when they were not produced or available in the local market. A number of participants suggested that

Japan should supply spare-parts until the completion of the project or should reserve a certain percentage of allocation for spare-parts and after-care of equipments.

Development Survey

9. The Japanese side explained that "development survey" could be classified into, (a) reconnaissance or preliminary survey, (b) feasibility study, and (c) definite plan study or survey on detailed design. Project-wise, telecommunication leads the list of survey to be followed by harbor construction and bridge construction. In response to a query, the Japanese side clarified that criteria for accepting a request for survey were, first, possible contribution to the economic development plan and needs of the recipient country, and secondly, the prospect of materialization of the project including certain possibility for obtaining the fund for construction. Like other requests for technical assistance, clear-cut plan and information of the project would speed up its adoption. Although there is no country-wise allocation of the budget for development survey, requests from Asian countries receive the most careful consideration. With regard to the composition of survey team, the Japanese side explained that majority of the members were government officials and OTCA staff but there was an increasing utilization of outside consulting firms. A question of whether the recipient authorities could designate a particular consulting firm was raised, and the Japanese side explained that the selection for individual consulting firms would be made by the Japanese side. The Japanese side requested the cooperation of recipient government for custom clearance of survey equipments since a number of survey missions

encountered delay in custom clearance of accompanying equipments and consequently surveys were hindered. A participant asked for clarification on relationship between Japan's technical assistance and financial assistance. The Japanese side pointed out that OTCA exchanged various information with such financial institutions as Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund and Export-Import Bank which implement financial assistance for developing countries.

Agricultural Cooperation

10. The Japanese side emphasized the high priority given to agricultural cooperation under its technical assistance programme. After the First Ministerial Conference for Economic Development of Southeast Asia was held in 1966, new integrated project cooperation on paddy-rice production has been launched with the objective of area development. In such agricultural project cooperation, land consolidation for irrigation and drainag has to be undertaken in parallel with the establishment of pilot farms by the Japanese experts and equipments and consequently the infra-structure which generally involves financial investment becomes necessary. Asian Development Bank is a possible financial source with its special fund for agricultural development and Japan's Kennedy Round aid in the form of farm equipment and fertilizers could be useful combined with agricultural cooperation. A participant pointed out the importance of changing social conditions for agricultural development and the Japanese side explained that its assistance was usually confined to technical aspects of agricultural production. Another participant drew attention to the

prospects of "green revolution" in Asia and suggested that Japan extend assistance to design and construct storage facilities for future food surplus. The United Nations is already rendering assistance to storage. The Japanese side agreed with the view that agricultural cooperatives and marketing were important spheres of cooperation and a few experts and some volunteers were engaged in such challenging task. The Japanese side also stated that agricultural development projects would not be confined to rice production only but might be expanded to other fields such as sericulture or live-stock.

Primary Products Cooperation

11. The Japanese side explained that the objective of primary products cooperation was to improve the quality and to lower the cost of primary products of developing countries so that they could become more exportable. The products under consideration are maize, sorghum, cotton seeds, soya beans and lumber. The technical assistance will be rendered in respect to production, storage, transport and marketing but, in view of the need for large area of cultivation, financial assistance is desirable to be combined with this project. In response to a question whether any coordination measure is taken between OTCA and private importers of these primary products, the Japanese side explained that the Japanese Government could not enforce their importers to buy a particular product from a particular country. Although the Japanese Government cannot subsidize the importation of such primary products under technical cooperation, there is a move to establish a special organization for facilitating the importation of primary products from Asia and also a new system for compensating unexpected loss

suffered by importers is studied with sympathy. A participant felt that liaison between OTCA and private importers should be strengthened to keep importers informed of the development of the project. The Japanese side pointed out the necessity for recipient countries to intensify their efforts for further sales promotion, marketing research, more diversified use of existing crops and development fo new crops.

Small-scale Industries

12. The Japanese side explained the problems of technical cooperation for small-scale industries and pointed out that transfer of technology and managerial skill could be made through both government assistance and private joint-ventures or international firms. The Japanese Government assistance takes the forms of establishing vocational training and prototype procuction centres and of organizing seminars on small-scale industries. One of the Japanese participants was of the view that institutes for small industry development in developing countries should receive more attention for assistance and that project of industrial estate might have reasonable priority in technical cooperation for small industry. A participant requested information on the location of industrial estate and the Japanese side explained that such estate had so far been established near cities in Japan. Another participant pointed out that industrial estate should have repair service facilities for machinery such as tool-room facilities, and if this is not possible, industrial estate should be located near the site of big industries where repair services would be locally available. The Japanese side stressed the importance of labor management in

extending cooperation to labor intensive small industries. Foreign experts should pay more attention to local customs and one of the best ways to improve the understanding of local people is to receive orientation from the experts with successful experiences or to attend such orientation courses as are practiced in some countries. A participant drew attention to the difficulties of small industries for sending their personnel abroad for training and stated that increase of productivity through training must be carried out by utilizing existing organizations and facilities locally available.

Medical Cooperation

13. The Japanese side explained that the aim of medical cooperation was to enhance the level of medical education and research in developing countries and to increase the number of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel in as many medical fields as possible for developing countries. Despite the shortage of Japanese doctors, OTCA is doing everything possible to recruit competent medical experts and, for this purpose, increase in salary-scale, systematic support for brushing-up of technique and home-leave for medical conferences and consultations are some of the improvements required. An alternative solution is to expand training programme for various courses, particularly in highly specialized subjects. So far, Asian countries received predominant share in Japan's medical project cooperation and it is the intention of the Japanese Government to do whatever possible to help Asian countries in this respect. With regard to the family planning, a Japanese participant stated that one of the reasons for success of Japan's family planning was the high literacy rate

which helped the diffusion of necessary knowledge. Some participants felt that a short seminar giving general guideline on family planning was not sufficient since it was a social problem varying with each country which required each government to tackle the problem according to its own needs and plans. They suggested that Japan should take more positive step in combining the assistance of experts, equipment supply and education in this field. The Japanese side sought the opinions of participants whether medical cooperation should concentrate in large institutes in bigger cities or should also cover remote rural areas, for example, by mobile medical teams. The former choice would increase multiplier effects and rural areas could be covered by trainees who received instructions from Japanese doctors in central institutes. The latter choice is idealistic but qualified counterparts are not easily available or they are likely to drain towards cities where more lucrative posts are available. The Japanese side expressed the view that developing countries should exert efforts in restraining the brain-drain of their doctors to developed countries and more doctors should be assigned to rural areas.

Brain-drain

14. Several participants acknowledged that brain-drain was a serious problem and some of their governments were taking necessary measures to prevent it. However, some countries find difficulty in offering high-level job satisfaction. It was appreciated by the participants that Colombo Plan Bureau was presently collaborating with UNITAR in studying this problem. The Japanese side, while stressing that there is no case of brain-drain from Asia to Japan, noted with concern the

big outflow of highly qualified Asians to outside regions and wished that Asian brains could be more closely associated with Japan's technical cooperation schemes, such as counterparts to Japanese exports.

(31st May, 1969)

