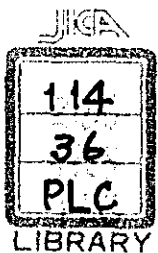


**JICA'S TECHNICAL COOPERATION
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES**

1981



Japan International Cooperation Agency



国際協力事業団	
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Introduction

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is a governmental organization established in 1974. JICA performs activities related to international cooperation with developing countries.

In order to implement the work smoothly and effectively, JICA obtains extensive cooperation from governmental organs, local autonomous bodies and private enterprises in Japan, keeping in close contact with governments of developing countries and international organizations.

The following is an outline of the operations carried out by JICA:

- (1) to extend technical cooperation to developing areas on a government-to-government basis;
- (2) to carry out the work necessary for the promotion of the activities of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers;
- (3) to supply funds necessary for the improvement of the facilities related to social development, development of agriculture, forestry, mining and manufacturing, or funds necessary for pilot projects;
- (4) to provide services necessary for smooth emigration of Japanese to South America or other parts of the world;
- (5) to recruit and provide training to qualified personnel for technical cooperation; and
- (6) to provide new services for the implementation of Capital Grant Assistance to developing areas.

Outline of JICA's Technical Cooperation

1. Training Program for Overseas Participants

This program provides overseas participants with technical training in various fields. There are two types of training designed at the request of developing countries; a group training program and an individual training program.

Participants study at JICA training centers, government research organizations, universities and/or training centers of private enterprises.

2. Expert Assignment Program

JICA sends Japanese experts to developing countries or international organizations. The experts participate in planning, execution, evaluation and make recommendations for development programs in these government organizations, research institutes, or training centers.

3. Equipment Supply Program

In order to make technical cooperation more effective, JICA supplies equipment necessary for the activities of JICA's ex-trainees, Japanese experts, and Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers.

The equipment includes machinery, machine tools, etc.

4. Project-Type Technical Cooperation Programs

"Project-type" technical cooperation programs combine the above-mentioned three forms of programs and are carried out systematically and comprehensively in the countries concerned.

Under these types of programs, JICA provides technical assistance by dispatching survey teams, assigning experts, supplying equipment, accepting counterparts related to projects, and performing follow-up evaluation after the completion of the projects.

These types of programs include the Overseas Technical Cooperation Center Program, the Health and Medical Cooperation Program, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Cooperation Program, as well as the Industrial Development Cooperation Program.

4.1 Overseas Technical Cooperation Center Program

Overseas technical cooperation centers are designed to provide training for engineers and for skilled workers whose services are essential to the socio-economic progress of developing countries.

This program aims at development of manpower resources, development and improvement of production methods, and the development of vocational training.

4.2 Health and Medical Cooperation Program

This program is designed to offer medical assistance to developing countries whose people suffer from epidemic or endemic diseases, and emphasizes cooperation in the bettering of the citizens through the improvement of public hygiene and environment.

4.3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development Cooperation Program

This program intends to improve living standards through production increases in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

The forms of assistance are technical guidance in agricultural extension centers or model extension farms; comprehensive guidance in regional infrastructure of designated project areas; and assistance in enhancing the agricultural research and development capacity of recipient countries.

4.4 Industrial Development Cooperation Program

This program aims at effective utilization of locally available natural or human resources for the development of various mining and manufacturing industries which will expand employment opportunities.

5. Development Survey Program

The "Development survey program" is an advisory service which dispatches survey teams to development projects in the public sector.

6. Development Cooperation Program

JICA offers long-term and low-interest loans to Japanese corporations (including foreign corporations financed by Japanese firms) which require funds for improvement and expansion of facilities, or funds for experimental projects to promote development in various sectors.

Table 1. Total Expenditures by Type

Upper figure: 1,000 Yen
Lower figure: U.S.\$1,000

Type	Total F.Y.1954-F.Y.1976	F.Y.1977	F.Y.1978	F.Y.1979	F.Y.1980	Cumulative Total
Training Program	21,823	1,014	3,097	22,288	28,995	77,217
(Number of Maldivian Participants)	72 (9)	4 (2)	15 (3)	102 (3)	128 (5)	321 (22)
Expert Assignment Programs	4,608	3,734	21,722	9,658	7,839	47,561
(Number of Japanese Experts)	16 (3)	14 (4)	104 (1)	41 (1)	35 (1)	210 (10)
Survey Mission	-	-	-	17,180	-	17,180
(Number of Survey Mission Members)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	79 (4)	- (-)	79 (4)
Equipment Supply ¹⁾	8,634	2,121	2,777	4,517	3,749	21,798
	29	8	14	21	17	89
Others	472	498	124	757	600	2,451
	2	2	1	4	3	12
Grand Total	35,537 119	7,367 28	27,720 134	54,400 247	41,183 183	166,207 711

Note: The following exchange rates were used: 1954-1976 ¥304.31/US\$ 1978 ¥210.47/US\$ 1980 ¥226.74/US\$
1977 ¥268.51/US\$ 1979 ¥219.17/US\$

1) Includes expenditures of Expert Assignment programs.

Japanese Fiscal Year (F.Y.) starts on April 1st of the calendar year and ends on March 31st of the next calendar Year.

Table 2. Training Program for Overseas Participants
(Number of Maldivian Participants)

Number of persons

Sector	Total F.Y.1966-F.Y.1976	F.Y.1977	F.Y.1978	F.Y.1979	F.Y.1980	Cumulative Total
1. Fisheries	2	-	-	-	-	2
2. Transport	1	-	2	-	-	3
3. Postal Services & Telecommunications	-	2	1	2	2	7
4. Management Technology	1	-	-	-	-	1
5. Administration	-	-	-	1	-	1
6. Others	5	-	-	-	3	8
Grand Total	9	2	3	3	5	22

Table 3. Expert Assignment Program
(Number of Japanese Experts)

Number of persons

Sector	Total F.Y.1966-F.Y.1976	F.Y.1977	F.Y.1978	F.Y.1979	F.Y.1980	Cumulative Total
1. Agriculture	1	-	-	-	-	1
2. Fisheries	2	-	-	-	-	2
3. Postal Services & Telecommunications	-	3	1	-	1	5
4. Education	-	-	-	1	-	1
5. Others	-	1	-	-	-	1
Grand Total	3	4	1	1	1	10

Note: Includes number of experts of Project-type technical cooperation programs.

Table 4. Equipment Supply Program (Expenditures)

Upper figure: 1,000 Yen
Lower figure: U.S.\$1,000

Equipment	Total F.Y.1954-F.Y.1964	F.Y.1965	F.Y.1969	F.Y.1971	F.Y.1980	Cumulative Total
1. Hooks for Bonito Fishing	-	1,390 5				1,390 5
2. Same as above	-		3,027 10			3,027 10
3. Same as above	-			3,857 13		3,857 13
4. TV Broadcasting Study	-				2,833 10	2,833 10
Total	- -	1,390 5	3,027 10	3,857 13	2,833 10	11,107 38

Table 5. Development Survey Program (Expenditures)

Upper figure: 1,000 Yen
Lower figure: U.S.\$1,000

Project	Total F.Y.1965-F.Y.1976	F.Y.1977	F.Y.1978	F.Y.1979	F.Y.1980	Cumulative Total
1. Basic Design for School Construction	-	-	-	17,180 79		17,180 79
Total	-	-	-	17,180 79		17,180 79

