

3rd JICA Alumni Associations Seminar

16-26 October, 1988

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

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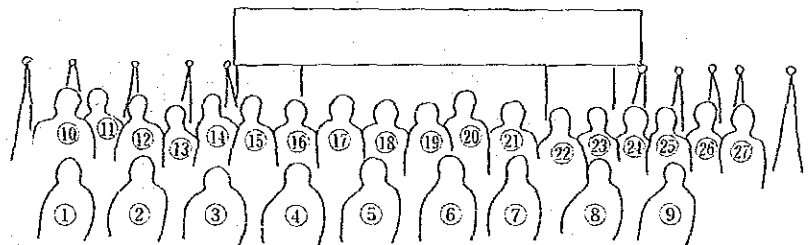
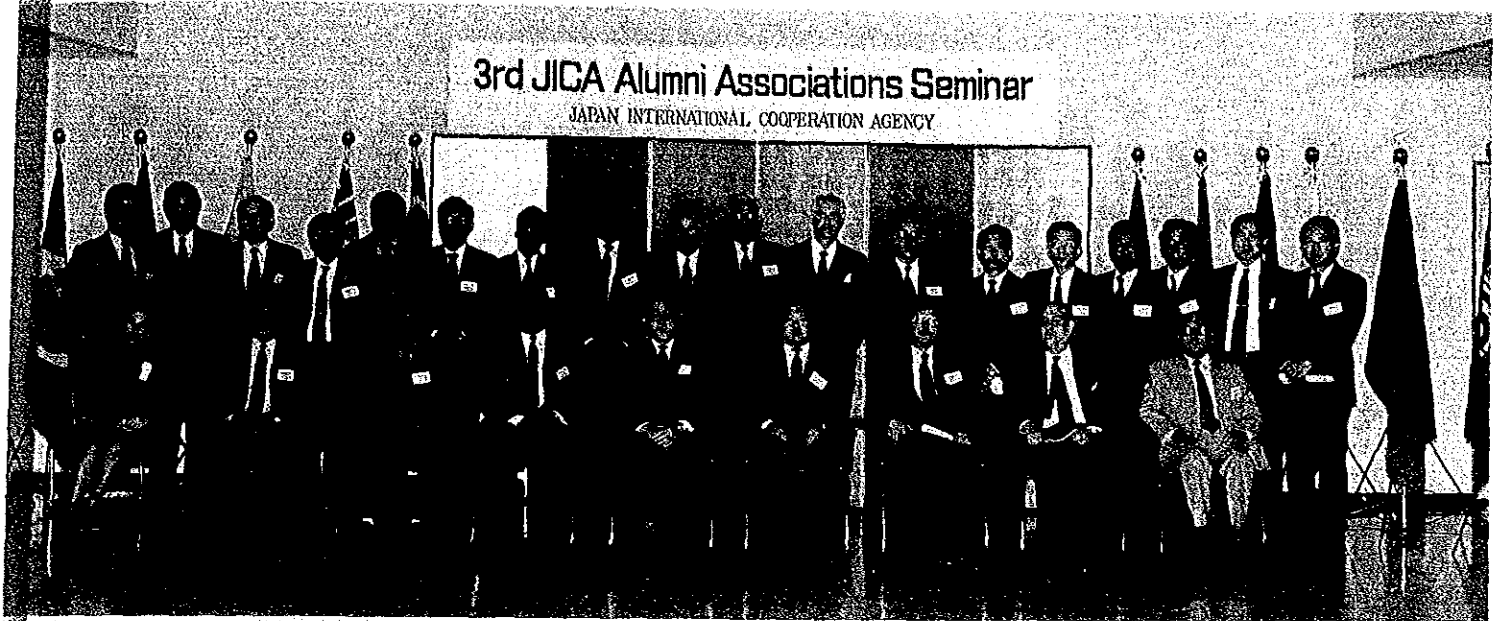
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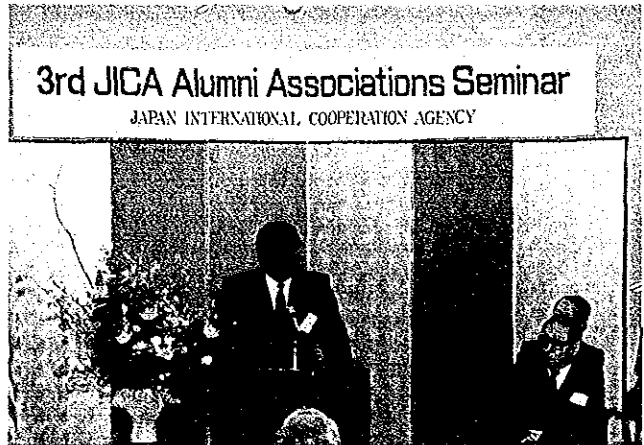


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|--|--|
| ① Mrs. Myriam Benitez de Hirai, Cultural Attache, Embassy of the Republic of Colombia | ⑮ Mr. Azmi bin Yahaya, Third Secretary, Embassy of Malaysia |
| ② Mr. Salman bin Ahmad, First Secretary, Embassy of Malaysia | ⑯ Mr. Houchati Bechir, Representative of Tunisia |
| ③ Mr. Mohammed H. Shakur, Charge d'affaires ad interim, Embassy of the Republic of Fiji | ⑰ Mr. Ezron Ernest Yosa, Representative of Zambia |
| ④ H. E. Mr. Boniface S. Zulu, Ambassador of the Republic of Zambia | ⑱ Mr. Shajili Moris, Second Secretary, Embassy of Malaysia |
| ⑤ Mr. Tadao Kishi, Vice President of JICA | ⑲ Mr. Satya Narain Rathi, Representative of Nepal |
| ⑥ Mr. Tetsuo Shiguchi, Deputy Director of Technical Cooperation Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs | ⑳ Mr. Rubens de Moura Rezende, Representative of Brazil (Curitiba) |
| ⑦ H. E. Mr. Umüt Arik, Ambassador of the Republic of Turkey | ㉑ Mr. Ruhi Esirgen, Representative of Turkey |
| ⑧ H. E. Mr. Alfred Giro P, Ambassador of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay | ㉒ Mr. Tomoya Kawamura, Executive Director of JICA |
| ⑨ Mr. Bhanu P. Thapliya, Counsellor, Royal Nepalese Embassy | ㉓ Mr. Toshihiko Koga, Executive Director of JICA |
| ⑩ Mr. Miguel Enrique Mendez G, Representative of Colombia | ㉔ Mr. Hideo Endo, Executive Director of JICA |
| ⑪ Mr. Fernando Raul Greene Quezada, Representative of Chile | ㉕ Mr. Shosuke Suenaga, Executive Director of JICA |
| ⑫ Mr. Mario Aragunde, Representative of Uruguay | ㉖ Mr. Eiji Yamagiwa, Executive Director of JICA |
| ⑬ Mr. Asnan bin P'i, Representative of Malaysia | ㉗ Mr. Akihiko Mitarai, Director, Training Affairs Dept. of JICA |
| ⑭ Mr. Emosi Waqairavoka Racule, Representative of Fiji | |

OPENING CEREMONY



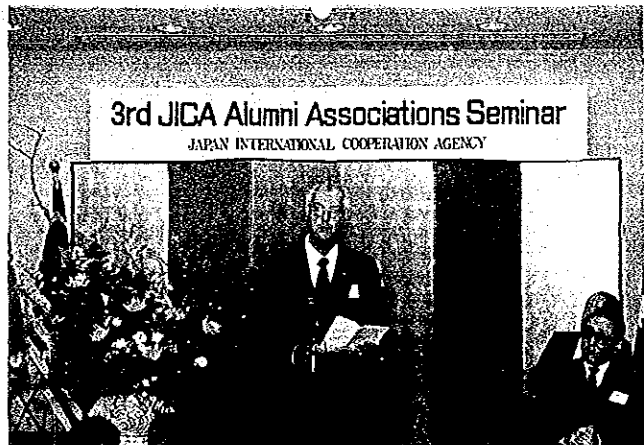
↑ Welcome Speech by Mr. Kishi, Vice President of JICA



↑ Congratulatory Address by H.E. Mr. Boniface S. Zulu, Ambassador of Zambia



↑ Congratulatory Address by Mr. Shioyuchi, Deputy Director of Technical Cooperation Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

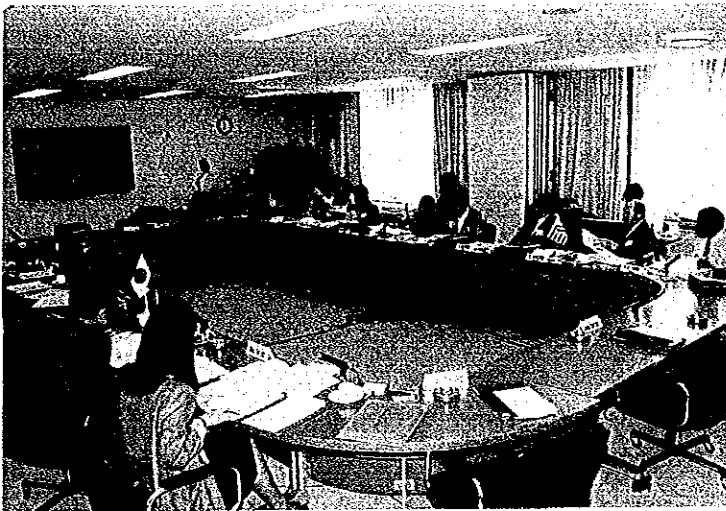


↑ Address in Response by Mr. Rubens de Moura Rezende, Representative of Brazil (Curitiba)



← At Buffet Luncheon

AT THE SEMINAR



OBSERVATION TRIP

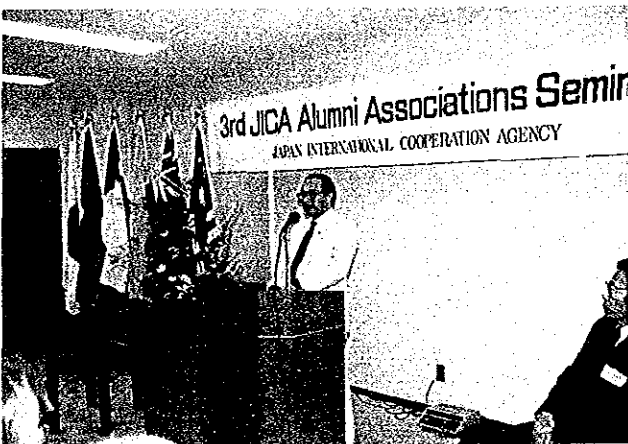


↑ At Yashima



↑ At Yoshima Island (Background is Seto Ohashi Bridge)

CLOSING CEREMONY



↑ Address by Mr. Asnan bin Pi'i, Representative of Alumni Association of Malaysia



↑ Proposing a Toast, Right: Mr. Endo, Executive Director of JICA
Left: Mr. Satya Narain Rathi, Representative of Alumni Association of Nepal

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I . FOREWORD

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF JICA ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS SEMINAR

The number of the participants in JICA training programs has been increasing in recent years. Of these, about 68,000 have returned to their countries and are endeavoring to contribute to the development of their countries by utilizing the skills they have acquired in Japan. The JICA Alumni Associations, active in 41 places in 37 countries, were organized to promote friendship among the members and to keep their members informed of up-to-date JICA's activities and technical information. The Alumni Associations are becoming more active every year.

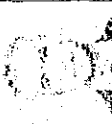






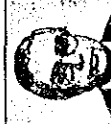
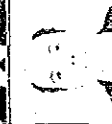
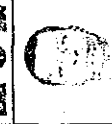
The purpose of this seminar is to promote the cooperative relations not only among these associations but also between the associations and JICA. JICA feels that the Alumni Associations could play an important role as catalyst in promoting Japan's technical cooperation programs in respective countries.

To this third seminar we have invited the representatives of 10 associations. We expect frank exchanges of views through the ten-day program, and proposals will be made to JICA and the Alumni Associations which do not take part in this seminar.

II . LISTS OF REPRESENTATIVES AND PARTICIPANTS

1. Representatives of Alumni Associations	3
2. Japanese Participants	4

PARTICIPANTS LIST OF THIRD JICA ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS SEMINAR

No.	Country	Representative	Name of Alumni Association	Present Position	Course Attended
1	Brazil (Curitiba)	 Mr. Rubens De Moura Rezende (President)	Associação Paranaense de Ex-Bolsistas Brasil-Japao	President of Technical Assistance & Rural Extension Corp.	Agricultural Extension Service (1975)
2	Chile	 Mr. Fernando Raul GreeneQuezada (President)	Asociación Chilena de Becarios del Japon	Chief Researcher, Dept. of Applied Geology and Mineralogy, Mining and Metallurgy Research Center	Electronic Microscope (1978)
3	Colombia	 Mr. Miguel Enrique Mendez G. (Budget Officer)	Asociación de Ex-Becarios del Japon	Director of Advice and Project Division	Tourism Promotion Seminar (1982)
4	Fiji	 Mr. Enosi Waqairavoka Racule (General Secretary)	JICA Alumni Association of Fiji	Cooperative Planning Officer, Ministry of Cooperatives	Agricultural Cooperatives in Japan (1983)
5	Malaysia	 Mr. Asnan Bin P'U (President)	JICA Alumni Society of Malaysia	Deputy Secretary General, Ministry of Labour	Employment Promotion Seminar (1984)
6	Nepal	 Mr. Satya Narain Rath (President)	Nepal Japan Students and Trainees Club	Director General, Dept. of Buildings, Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning	Seminar of Seismology and Earthquake Engineering (1987)
7	Tunisia	 Mr. Houchati Bechir (Vice President)	L'Association des Anciens Stagiaires Tunisiens de L'Agence Japonaise de Cooperation Internationale au Japon	Departmental Manager of Land Work in the Topography and Cartography Office	Topography and Cartography (1986)
8	Turkey	 Mr. Rumi Esingen (President)	JICA Alumni Association of Turkey	Director General of Obasan Corporation	Educational Television (1969)
9	Uruguay	 Mr. Mario Aragunde (Secretary, Former President)	Asociación Uruguayo-Japonesa de Cooperación Técnica	Veterinary Advisor, Granja Moro	Animal Reproduction (1980)
10	Zambia	 Mr. Ezron Ernest Yosa (Chairman)	Zambia JICA Fellowship Association (ZAJIFA)	Deputy Director, Dept. of Civil Aviation, Min. of Power Transport and Communications	Airport Planning (1985)

2. Japanese Participants

JICA

Mr. Akihiro Mitarai	Director, Training Affairs Dept.
Mr. Hisao Nakano	First Training Div. Training Affairs Dept.
Mr. Hiroyuki Arai	Third Training Div. Training Affairs Dept.
Mr. Kanehiro Kawakami	International Training Centers Div. Training Affairs Dept.
Mr. Ikufumi Tomimoto	Research & Development Div. Institute for International Cooperation
Mr. Yasuyuki Uehara	Deputy Head, Multilateral Cooperation Div. Experts Assignment Dept.
Mr. Kazuo Nagai	Deputy Head, Technical Cooperation Div. Agricultural Development Cooperation Dept.
Mr. Ryonosuke Goto	Head, Development Div. Forestry and Fisheries Development Cooperation Dept.
Mr. Masaharu Torii	Chief, Loan & Investment Office Emigration Dept.
Mr. Teizo Sugiyama	Director Tokyo International Centre(Hatagaya)

Secretariat (JICA Training Affairs Dept.)

Secretary General

Mr. Keiichi Takeda	Head, Administration Div.
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Staff

Mr. Akira Kumakura	Deputy Head, Administration Div.
Ms. Michiyo Hashiguchi	Administration Div.
Mr. Nobuhide Sawamura	Administration Div.

III. SCHEDULE OF THE SEMINAR

Date	Morning			Afternoon			Accommodation	
	Arrival in Japan, Check in at Tokyo International Center(TIC)							
10/16(Sun)	Arrival in Japan, Check in at Tokyo International Center(TIC)							T I C
10/17(Mon)	10:00 ~11:00 11:00 ~12:00	Working Arrangements Briefing	Seminar Room S		Free		T I C	
10/18(Tue)	11:30 ~12:30	Opening Ceremony (Hosted by Mr. Kishi, Vice President, JICA) - Welcome Address - Speeches by Guests - Introduction of the Representatives - Address in Response (Representative) - Commemorative Photograph	Orientation Room	12:30 ~13:30 14:00 ~14:30 14:30 ~15:30 15:30 ~16:00	Buffet Luncheon (Hosted by Mr. Kishi, Vice President, JICA) Film Show "JICA 24 HOURS" Lecture "Present Situation of JICA's Activities" (Mr. Hirai, Director, Planning Department) Tour in TIC	Assembly Room Orientation Room	T I C	
10/19(Wed)	9:30 ~12:00 9:30 ~10:30 10:40 ~12:00	Discussion I - The Outlines of the Follow-up Service to the Ex-participants (Director of Training Affairs Dept.) - Activities of Alumni Associations (Representatives)	Seminar Room 17	13:30 ~17:00	Discussion I (continued) Activities of Alumni Associations (Representatives)	Seminar Room 17	T I C	
10/20(Thu)	9:30 ~12:00	Discussion II Cooperating Areas between Alumni Associations & JICA	Seminar Room 17	13:30 ~17:00	Discussion III Future Perspectives of Alumni Associations	Seminar Room 17	T I C	
10/21(Fri)	9:00 ~	Observation Trip to Takamatsu & Seto-Ohashi & Kobe					Takamatsu	
10/22(Sat)		//					Kobe	
10/23(Sun)	~17:00	//					T I C	
10/24(Mon)	9:30 ~12:00	Drafting of Minutes(Drafting Group) Drafting of Recommendations (Representatives)	Seminar Room 17		Continue from the Morning	Seminar Room 17	T I C	
10/25(Tue)	9:30 ~11:00	Summarization Session - Explanation and Approval of the Draft Minutes - Explanation and Presentation of the Recommendations - Comments from JICA	Seminar Room 17	12:00 ~13:30	Buffet Luncheon (Hosted by Mr. Endo, Executive Director, JICA)	Assembly Room	T I C	
10/26(Wed)	11:30 ~12:00	Closing Ceremony(Hosted by Mr. Endo Executive Director, JICA)	Assembly Room					
	Departure							

IV. OPENING CEREMONY

The seminar was convened in Tokyo from 16 to 26 October 1988 and attended by the representatives of ten alumni associations of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Fiji, Malaysia, Nepal, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, and Zambia.

The seminar was declared open by Mr. Tadao Kishi, Vice President of JICA, at the opening ceremony on 18 October at Tokyo International Centre in the presence of the diplomatic corps and the guests from the concerned organizations. (The full texts of an opening address and guest speeches appear in Annex A).

In the afternoon, followed by a film, "JICA 24 Hours", a thought-provoking lecture was presented by Mr. Shinsuke Hirai, Director of Planning Department, on "Present Situation of JICA's Activities." (The text is shown in Annex B).

OPENING CEREMONY - LIST OF ATTENDANTS

Diplomatic Missions

Mr. Antonio Plaza	Third Secretary, Embassy of Chile
Mrs. Myriam Benitez de Hirai	Cultural Attache, Embassy of the Republic of Colombia
Mr. Mohammed H. Shakur	Charge d'affaires ad interim, Embassy of the Republic of Fiji
Mr. Salman bin Ahmad	First Secretary, Embassy of Malaysia
Mr. Shajili Moris	Second Secretary, Embassy of Malaysia
Mr. Azmi Yahaya	Third Secretary, Embassy of Malaysia
Mr. Bhanu P. Thapliya	Counsellor, Royal Nepalese Embassy
H. E. Mr. Umut Arik	Ambassador of the Republic of Turkey
H. E. Mr. Alfred Giro P.	Ambassador of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay
H. E. Mr. Boniface S. Zulu	Ambassador of the Republic of Zambia

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Tetsuo Shioyuchi	Deputy Director Technical Cooperation Division Economic Cooperation Bureau
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Other organizations

Mr. Masafumi Sato	Manager, Overseas Coordination Dept The Association for Overseas Technical Scholarship
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JICA

Mr. Tadao Kishi	Vice President
Mr. Hiroya Sano	„

Mr. Tomoya Kawamura	Executive Director
Mr. Eiji Yamagiwa	„
Mr. Shosuke Suenaga	„
Mr. Toshihiko Koga	„
Mr. Hideo Endo	„

(Former Resident Representatives)

Mr. Mikio Takeuchi	Curitiba Branch Office
Mr. Yoshio Saito	Colombia Office
Mr. Toru Kasai	Fiji Office
Mr. Tatsuo Hoshi	Nepal Office

(Former Deputy Resident Representative)

Mr. Mitsuo Iwasa	Malaysia Office
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(Tokyo International Centre Hatagaya)

Mr. Teizo Sugiyama	Director
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(Training Affairs Department)

Mr. Akihiro Mitarai	Director
Mr. Keiichi Takeda	Head, Administration Division
Ms. Kayoko Mizuta	Head, Third Training Division
Mr. Takeshi Matsuura	Deputy Head, Division for International Training Centres

V. MINUTES OF THE SEMINAR

I. Adoption of the Agenda

On 19th October 1988, the sessions commenced with Mr. K. Takeda, Head of Administration Division, Training Affairs Department of JICA, proposing Mr. Satya Narain Rathi of Nepal as Chairman of the seminar, and Mr. Fernando Raul Greene Quezada of Chile as Vice-chairman. The meeting unanimously agreed to this proposal.

In accepting the chairmanship, Mr. Rathi said that he was appreciative of the honor bestowed on him, and thanked JICA for this opportunity to meet and discuss about alumni associations in the participants' countries. He stressed that such discussion will allow the alumni associations to implement more activities and will foster better relations between their countries and Japan.

He called the sessions to order. The agenda prepared by the Secretariat was adopted unanimously :

- a. Present Situation of the Alumni Association's Activities
- b. Cooperating Areas between Alumni Associations and JICA
- c. Future Perspectives of Alumni Associations
- d. Approval of Draft Minutes of the Seminar
- e. Presentation of Recommendations

At this stage the Chairman invited Mr. A. Mitarai, Director of the Training Affairs Department to speak on "The Measures Taken by JICA Regarding the Recommendations of the 2nd Alumni Associations Seminar and the Outline of Follow-up Programs to Ex-participants." (The text appears in Annex C).

2. Presentation of the Alumni Association's Activities

Discussions commenced with the presentations of the country reports by each representative. (The summary of the presentations appears in Annex D).

- a. Organizational Set Up of the Alumni Association and
Size of Affiliate
- b. Association's Activities in 1988
 - Activities in Cooperation with JICA
 - General Activities
 - Special Activities
- c. Future Plans of Activities
- d. Management of the Association
 - Office
 - Collection of the Membership Fee
 - Increase of the Membership
- e. Suggestions/Proposals for Joint Activities with JICA
- f. Future plans for Cooperation among Alumni Associations

3. Discussion Topics

The discussions took place on the topics of (1) JICA's Activities and Alumni Associations; Cooperating Areas between Alumni Associations and JICA and (2) Future Perspectives of the Alumni Associations. (The summary of the discussions appears in Annex E).

Of these topics, the following items were discussed in depth.

1. As to Support for Alumni Associations

It was agreed upon by all the representatives that JICA should give support for acquiring office accommodation, secretariat support and office equipment as a lack of permanent secretariat, no office and little equipment were obstacles for the alumni associations' activities.

2. As to Revision of Directory

JICA informed the representatives the tremendous problem of return mail of publications and asked them all to provide the JICA overseas office with a corrected ex-participants' directory. In response to this, all representatives replied that they should endeavour to make a review in up-dating the directory.

3. As to Supply of Literature

All the representatives confirmed that publications are sent directly to an ex-participant and to the alumni associations. Some publications are sent based on the ex-participant's specialization.

4. As to Technical Follow-up Teams

It was agreed upon by all the representatives that the association shall be involved in the activities of follow-up teams as well as arrangement of seminars. In addition, it was accepted that the JICA overseas offices should provide advance lists of follow-up teams and that JICA should continue to strengthen the follow-up activities to ex-participants.

5. As to Orientation for Outbound Participants

It was confirmed by all the representatives that alumni associations should try to conduct orientation and Japanese language course for outbound participants before they leave for Japan. It is also suggested that A.A.s should encourage members to write on their experiences in Japan to be printed in the bulletin for the new participants. In addition, alumni associations should recruit future members at the same time.

6. As to programs for Japanese Experts and JOCVs

The representatives readily agreed to the proposal about the personal contact between alumni association members and inbound Japanese experts and JOCVs in order to facilitate their activities in the respective fields. Alumni associations can arrange homestays for them or invite them to participate in their activities. The JICA overseas offices are requested to provide an up-dated directory of Japanese experts and JOCVs so that a program can be arranged between them whenever possible.

7. As to JICA Alumni Associations Seminar

All the representatives realized and appreciated the significance of this seminar to promote the activities of the alumni associations, and therefore unanimously agreed that JICA should continue to host this kind of seminar annually. Furthermore, they accepted that each A.A. should try to exchange information on their activities, visit each other and participate in each other's activities if possible.

The proposal of holding national/regional A.A. seminars subsidized by JICA was also given.

VI . RECOMMENDATIONS

To improve the present activities and programmes of all JICA Alumni Associations (hereinafter referred to as "A.A.s"), we, representatives of the ten countries do hereby submit and strongly recommend the following to JICA and to the A.A.s.

Recommendations to JICA

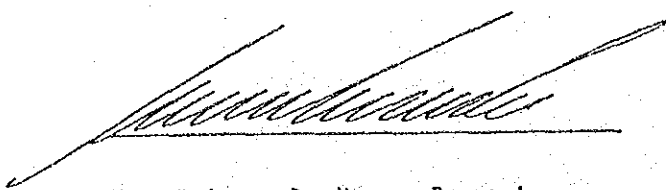
- (1) that JICA should give supports for acquiring office accommodation, secretariat support and office equipment to each A.A.
- (2) that JICA should continue its effort to increase the amount of subsidy to support the activities of A.A.s.
- (3) that JICA should continue to host similar types of global seminars annually, and subsidize national and regional seminars by A.A.s.
- (4) that JICA resident representative offices should maintain closer relations with A.A.s especially in providing advance lists of outbound participants and inbound follow-up survey missions.
- (5) that JICA resident representative offices should provide A.A.s with an updated directory of Japanese experts and JOCVs serving in the country.

- (6) that JICA should assist in funding technical visits by the members of A.A.s, where needed, in arranging seminars for follow-up missions.
- (7) that JICA should continue to increase the number of fellowships and to arrange advanced courses for ex-participants.
- (8) that JICA should continue to strengthen the follow-up activities for ex-participants such as provision of technical and scientific publications.
- (9) that the relevant JICA official responsible for A.A. should pay periodical visits to monitor the activities of A.A.s.

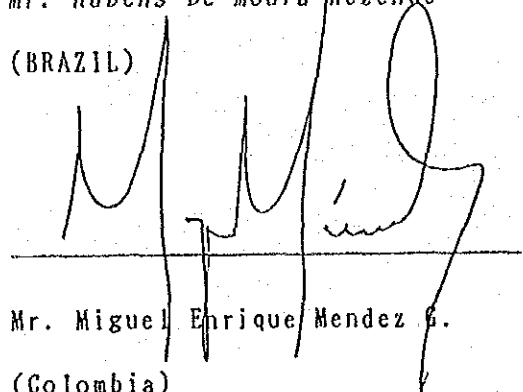
Recommendations to the Alumni Associations

- (1) that each A.A. should try its best to increase its affiliation.
- (2) that A.A.s should get in touch with outbound participants before their departure for Japan for future recruitment as members.
- (3) that A.A.s should open branches in their countries where it is justified.

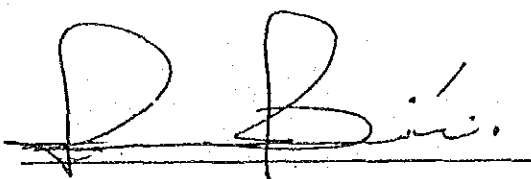
- (4) that A.A.s should endeavour to make a review in updating the directory of JICA ex-participants.
- (5) that A.A.s should try to conduct pre-departure orientation and Japanese language courses for outbound participants.
- (6) that A.A.s should conduct briefings and arrange homestays for inbound Japanese experts and JOCVs.
- (7) that A.A.s should strengthen their relationships with serving Japanese experts and JOCVs by inviting them to participate in all their activities.
- (8) that A.A.s encourage members to write on their experiences of life in Japan in their respective fields for the benefit of the outbound participants.
- (9) that A.A.s should endeavour to make contact with relevant persons in Japanese organizations placed in their countries to promote cultural activities.
- (10) that A.A.s should try to exchange information on their activities, visit each other where possible and participate in each other's activities wherever appropriate.



Mr. Rubens De Moura Rezende
(BRAZIL)



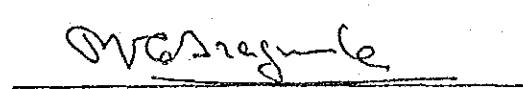
Mr. Miguel Enrique Mendez G.
(Colombia)



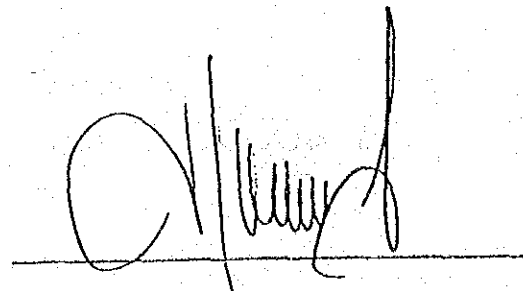
Mr. Asnan Bin Pi'l
(Malaysia)



Mr. Houchati Bechir
(Tunisia)



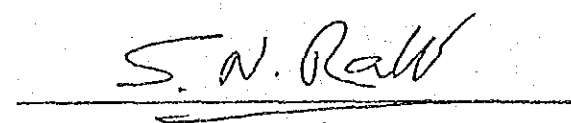
Mr. Mario Aragunde
(Uruguay)



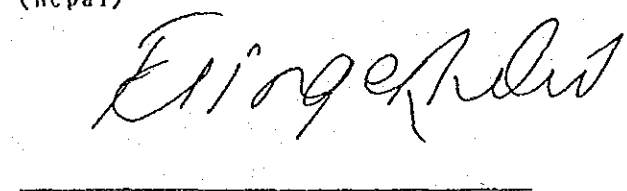
Mr. Fernando Raul Greene Quezada
(Chile)



Mr. Emosi Waqairavoka Racule
(Fiji)



Mr. Satya Narain Rathi
(Nepal)



Mr. Ruhi Esirgen
(Turkey)



Mr. Ezron Ernest Yosa
(Zambia)

VII. REFERENCES

1. The Analysis of the Country Reports
 - (1) Outline of the Alumni Associations 1 8
 - (2) Management of the Alumni Associations 1 9
 - (3) Activities of Alumni Associations '88 2 0
 - (4) Cooperating Areas Between Alumni Associations and JICA 2 2
 - (5) Alumni Associations - Future Plan 2 4
2. List of Alumni Associations 2 7

(1) Outline of the Alumni Associations

	BRAZIL (CURITIBA)	CHILE	COLOMBIA	FIJI	MALAYSIA	NEPAL	TUNISIA	TURKEY	URUGUAY	ZAMBIA
Year Established	1980	1981	1978	1985	1988	1972	1988	1988	1982	1988
Number of Members	380	160	200	215	150	300	60	350	91	52
Number of Ex-participants among Members (A)	138	150	200	163	150	250	60	350	78	50
Total Number of Ex-participants Cas of March 1988>(B)	2240	663	587	239	3435	1070	142	922	159	158
Affiliation Rate of Ex-participants (A÷B)	60 % *	22 %	34 %	68 %	4 %	23 %	42 %	38 %	49 %	32 %
Executive Committee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
President (Chairman)	3 **	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	-	1
Vice President	3 **	1	-	4	2	1	2	1	1	2
Secretary	3 **	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Treasurer	3	15	3 ***	5	10 (maximum)	5	3	1 (REPORTER)	-	3 ****
Other Members	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auditor	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PR Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Editor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14	19	7	15	16	9	10	5	3	8

* The Figure Shows the Total Affiliation Rate of Alumni Associations in Brazil. (Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Porto Alegre, and Curitiba).

** for Three Branches

*** 2 Board Members and 1 Executive Coordinator

**** 1 Committee Member and 2 Trustees

(2) Management of the Alumni Associations

Item	A.A.	BRAZIL (CURITIBA)	CHILE	COLOMBIA	FIJI	MALAYSIA	NEPAL	TUNISIA	TURKEY	URUGUAY	ZAMBIA
1. Meetings ⊕ General Meetings			Once a Year	Once a Year	Once a Year	Held Inaugural General Meeting in Jan. '88	Once a Year	Held Provisional Committee in '88	Once a Year	Once a Year	Once a Year
⊗ Executive Committee		Monthly	Monthly	○	○	4 Meetings in 1988	Monthly			5 Meetings in 1988	○
2. Office		c/o JICA Chile office	c/o JICA Chile office	c/o JICA Colombia Office	Nil	c/o Ministry of Labour	in a Rented House	c/o JICA Tunisia office	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Branches		3 Branches (Curitiba, Londrina, Maringa)	4 Branches		Planning to Establish This Year in Three Regions (Lautoka, Labasa, and Suva)						
4. Members List			Updating	Revising	Updating	Planning to Revise			Compiling (will be computerized)		
5. Bulletin/ Newsletter		Bulletin (Once in every three months)	Bulletin (once in every four months)	Planning to Issue the Second Bulletin. Planning to Issue Every Two Months After That.	Association's Annual Report	Planning to Issue the First Bulletin for the End of the Year	"MILAN" (annual magazine of activities)		Planning	Bulletin	
5. Membership Fee (per head)		Annual Membership Fee: 2000 C.S	Annual Membership Fee: \$1200	Registration Fee: \$2000 Col Annual Membership Fee: \$3000 Col	Registration Fee: \$2.00 Annual Membership Fee: \$5.00	○	Admission Fee: Rs 5 Annual Membership Fee: Rs 50	Going to Collect after getting the Visa	Subscription Fee: 5000 TL Annual Membership Fee: 1000 TL		○

(3) Activities of Alumni Associations' 88

No. 1

Item	A.A.	BRAZIL (CURITIBA)	CHILE	COLOMBIA	FIJI	MALAYSIA	NEPAL	TUNISIA	TURKEY	URUGUAY	ZAMBIA
1. In Cooperation with JICA ① Receiving of Publications & Information		Technical and Scientific Publications					Publications, Magazines, etc.				
② Holding of Seminars/ Lectures			Seminars and Round Tables (once in every four months)		Seminar on Technology						
③ Evaluation of Training Programs					Conducted						
④ Orientation / Japanese Language for Outbound Participants					Orientation	Orientation (4 times in 1988)				Orientation (by experience sharing with ex-participants)	
⑤ Assistance To JICA Experts and JOCVs					Country Orientation Programs for JOCVs					for JICA Experts	
⑥ Others					Promotion of JICA Activities				Compiling Members List		-Publicity Campaign of JICA Activities -Visits to JICA Funded Projects -Making of a Video Film of JICA Work and the Activities of Ex-participants

(3) Activities of Alumni Associations ' 88

No. 2

Item	A.A.	BRAZIL (CURITIBA)	CHILE	COLOMBIA	FIJI	MALAYSIA	NEPAL	TUNISIA	TURKEY	URUGUAY	ZAMBIA
2. Friendship Activities	Friendship Activities				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Softball and Barbecue to Welcome the New JOCVs -Social Evening -Barbecue Night -Fund-raising Dance -Softball and Barbecue to Celebrate Fiji Day -End of the Year Function 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Friendship Meeting between Alumni Members and Executive Committee -Members of JICA Alumni Society (2 times) -JICA Alumni Friendly Games Meet 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Get-together Parties (4 times) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Get-together of Ex-participants and Japanese Nationals in Cooperation with JICA (Christmas Time '88)
3. Cultural Activities	Cultural Activities		Cultural Activities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Fund-raising Film Night -Japanese Evening -Festival of Light -Visit to a Fijian Village 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Film Show of Japanese Feature -Japanese Language Speech Contest (every other year) -Nepal Language Speech Contest 				
4. Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Activities Concerning Registration of Association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Activities Concerning the 80th Anniversary of the Japanese Immigration to Brazil -Regional Visits for Supervising Two Other Branches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To Contact with Similar Associations in Other Countries -To Contact with Chilean-Japanese Institute -To Contact with Scholars who Go to Japan -Preparation of Future Seminars 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Special Events (weddings and birthdays) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Formal Registration of Society -Printing of Membership Forms -Compiling of the First Alumni News-Letter -Membership Recruitment Drive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To Maintain the Club Library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To Contact with Tunisian Authority, Ministry of Interior for the final Authorization of the Alumni Association -Meeting with All the Ex-Participants -Meeting with Ex-Participants of Tunis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Involvement in National Exhibitions held by Japanese Embassy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Administration of Association -Publicity Campaign of the Association on TV, Radio, and Newspapers -Visits to All Known Ex-participants by the Executive Committee Members 	

(4) Cooperating Areas Between Alumni Associations and JICA
(Suggestions & Requests)

I . Suggestions

1. As to training programmes, we suggest:

- that seminar be held to evaluate and discuss new fields of development.

(Colombia)

2. As to Alumni Associations Seminar, we suggest:

- that Alumni International be set up.

(Colombia , Fiji)

- that regional seminar/meeting of A.A.s be held.

(Nepal , Tunisia , Zambia , Uruguay)

3. Other suggestions, we suggest:

- that JICA should use skilled manpower in the club (A.A.) for JICA projects in Nepal.

(Nepal)

II . Requests

1. As to management of Alumni Associations, we request:

- that JICA should assist in acquiring office/office equipments.

(Fiji , Tunisia)

- more financial assistance.

(Colombia , Nepal , Tunisia)

- that JICA should send publications periodically.

(Brazil - technical publications)

(Nepal - English newspapers)

2. As to Alumni Associations Seminar, we request:

- that JICA should hold a similar seminar annually.

(Fiji , Nepal , Uruguay)

3. Other requests, We request:

- that JICA should sponsor and undertake lectures by Japanese speakers visiting Malaysia.

(Malaysia)

- that JICA should sponsor and undertake Japanese cultural events of Japanese arts and music.

(Malaysia)

- that JICA should open a vocational school.

(Nepal)

- that JICA should invite A.A.members to Japan for short period.

(Nepal)

- that JICA should organize an exhibition of its activities.

(Nepal)

- that JICA should provide services to A.A.members as discounts, incentives in buying computers, electric appliances, etc.

(Colombia)

- that JICA should suggest the Japanese Embassy to open a Japanese cultural institute.

(Uruguay)

(5) Alumni Association - Future Plan

No. 1

Item	A.A.	BRAZIL (CURITIBA)	CHILE	COLOMBIA	FIJI	MALAYSIA	NEPAL	TUNISIA	TURKEY	URUGUAY	ZAMBIA
1. in Cooperation with JICA ① Evaluation of Training Programs				Seminar to Evaluate Training Programs		Seminar to Evaluate Training Programs					
② Seminars/ Lectures				• Lectures • Seminar on Technology		Nat'l Seminar of the Alumni Society	Panel Discussion on Economic Cooperation	Seminars		• Lectures • Seminar on Technology	
③ Meetings		National Convention in Sep. 89	Meeting with Ex-participants				Celebration of Alumni 15th Anniversary	Meeting with Ex-participants			
④ Orientation/ Japanese Language for New Participants		Orientation to JICA New Participants		• Orientation • Japanese Course for New Participants		Japanese Classes for Those Proceeding to Japan without Benefit of Formal Preparation		Orientation for New Participants	• Orientation • Short Japanese Course for New Participants	Video-cassette Japanese Course for Outbound Participants	• Orientation • Japanese Classes for Ex-participants, New Participants and for the Public
⑤ Assistance to JICA Experts and JOCVs				Co-operation to JICA Experts and JOCVs		by Exchange of Knowledge and Experiences	Cooperation to JICA Experts and JOCVs				by Introducing Culture and Environment
⑥ Others		• Regular Meetings with JICA • More Participation in JICA Activities			To Establish Three Branches		Cooperation in Organizing Social/Cultural Activity				
2. Friendship/ Cultural Activities		Socio-cultural Programs	Cultural Activities for Members and JICA Staff	• Lectures • Cultural Week to Introduce Association's Activities		Nat'l Social Get-together of Ex-participants	Programs on Japanese Culture		Social Events such as Dances, Dinners, Outings		• Ex-participants / JICA Cultural Night (to show Zambian & Japanese cultural dances & foods) • Annual Social Get-together for Ex-participants & Japanese Nationals and families

(5) Alumni Association - Future Plan

No. 2

Item	A.A.	BRAZIL (CURITIBA)	CHILE	COLOMBIA	FIJI	MALAYSIA	NEPAL	TUNISIA	TURKEY	URUGUAY	ZAMBIA
3. Increase of Membership		Planning by inviting prospective members to meetings, sending news bulletins		Planning by holding a cultural week to introduce activities	Planning	Planning by personal contacts, distributing Alumni news-letter, advertising in printed media	Planning		Planning by publicity campaign	Planning by personal contacts whenever the Embassy tells of a new participant	
4. Cooperation Among Alumni Associations				Suggested	Suggested (Int'l JICA Alumni Alliance)						
① Setting up of Alumni Assc. International											
② Regional Seminar Meeting							Suggested	Suggested			Suggested
③ Information Exchange				Exchange of Experience and Documents (esp. among similar culture countries)	through Bulletins/ Newsletters	Information on Organization and Activities of Neighboring Alumni Countries	by Exchange of Publications	Suggested		with Other South American Countries Esp. in the Field of Science	by Exchange of Newsletters
④ Interchange of Personnel				Interchange Program of JICA. Ex-Participants with Each Other		Exchange Visits	Visits to Alumni Association of other countries (individual basis)			Suggested	
⑤ Others						Sponsorship of Lectures/ Cultural Performances from Neighboring Alumni Countries			To Establish Close Relations with Other Alumni Associations		

(5) Alumni Association - Future Plan

No. 3

A.A. Item	BRAZIL (CURITIBA)	CHILE	COLOMBIA	FIJI	MALAYSIA	NEPAL	TUNISIA	TURKEY	URUGUAY	ZAMBIA
5. Others		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Latin-American Meeting •Larger Contact with Provincial Branches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To Establish Committees for the Promotion of Friendship/Cultural Activities •To Build up a Specialized Library with a Collection of Publications on Japan 				<p>To Welcome Participants who finished training in Japan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To Build a Summer House for the Members •To Promote Tourism between Japan and Turkey •Establishment of Secretarial Service •To Make Some Premises Available to the Members for the Promotion of Friendship and Club Spirit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Alumni Trip to Japan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To Make and Sell T-shirts, Ties, and Caps for fund-raising

2 List of Alumni Associations

(As of September 1988)

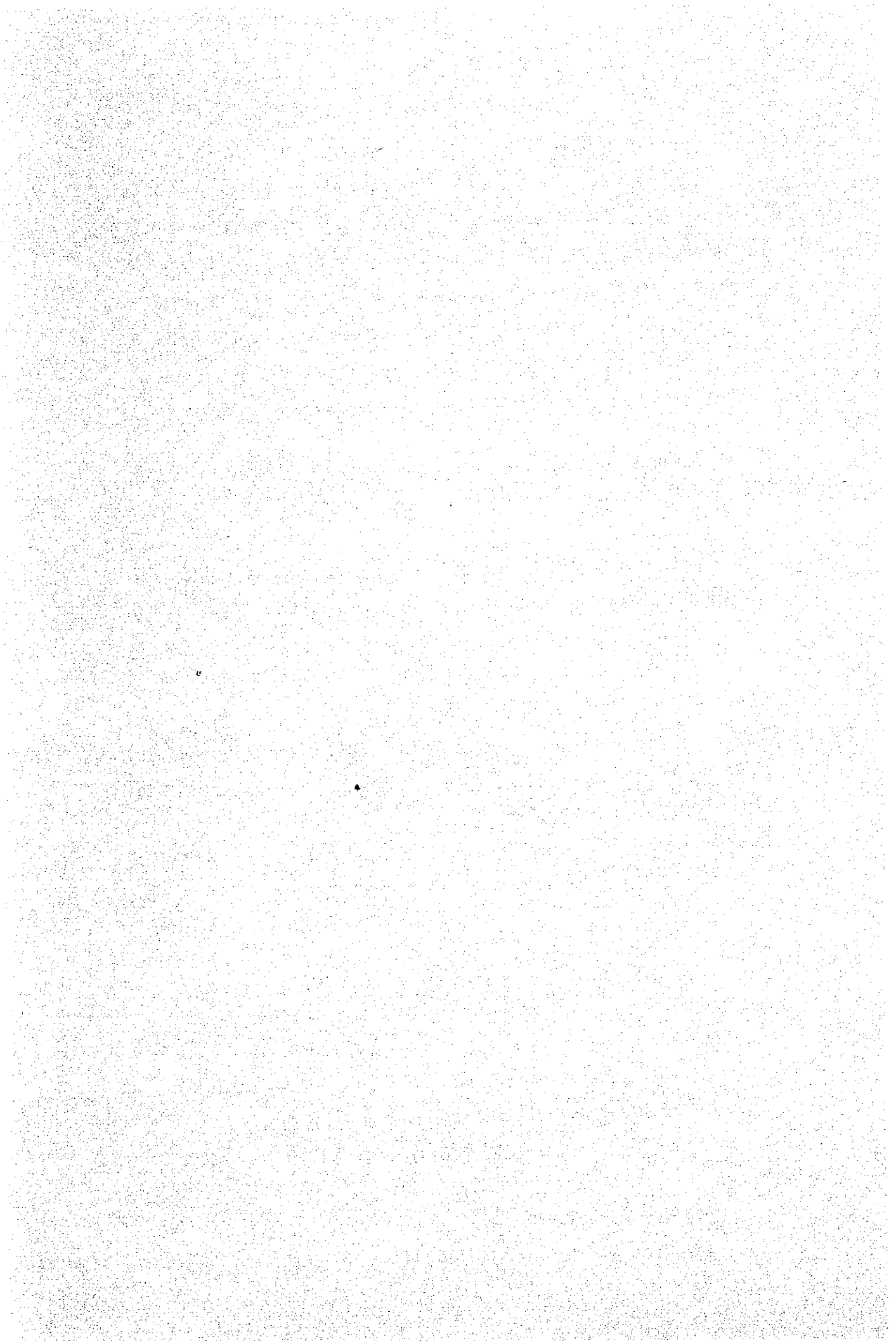
NO.	COUNTRY	ASSOCIATION/PRESIDENT	YEAR ESTABLISHED	MEMBERSHIP (No. of Ex-participant)	ADDRESS
1	PHILIPPINES	PHILIPPINE-JAPAN FELLOWS ASSOCIATION (PHILJAJA) MR. BAYANI I. GUTIERREZ	1967.6	4,702 (4,560)	Integrated Research & Training Center TUP, San Marcelino Manila, Philippines.
2	ARGENTINA	ASOCIACION DE BECARIOS DE LA ARGENTINA AL JAPON (ABEJA) ING. EDUARDO M. GELATI	1968.6	800 (700)	DR. Ricardo Rojas 401-8 * Piso- (1001)- Buenos Aires Argentina
3	INDIA	JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA) ALUMNI ASSOCIATION (Regd.) NEW DELHI (INDIA) MR. M. K. CHAWLA	1971.5	280 (280)	C/O Mr. M. K. Chawla 18, Ashoka Road, New Delhi - 110001 India
4	NEPAL	NEPAL JAPAN STUDENTS & TRAINEES CLUB MR. SATYA NARAYAN RATHI	1972.2	300 (250)	Tindherapatsala P.O. Box 4707 Kathmandu, Nepal
5	SRI LANKA	JICA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF SRI LANKA DR. P. R. ANTHONIS	1972.4	368 (367)	C/O JICA Sri Lanka Office 49 Flower Road, Colombo 7, Sri Lanka
6	SINGAPORE	JICA COURSE PARTICIPANTS' ASSOCIATION, SINGAPORE MR. HO KER YONG	1973.7	267 (261)	Maxwell Road P.O. Box 3436 , Singapore 9054
7	PERU	ASOCIACION PERUANA DE EX-BECARIOS DEL GOBIERNO DEL JAPON (APEBEJA) MR. ELMER EVANGELISTA	1974.8	350 (340)	C/O JICA Peru Office a/c Av. Salaverry 3150 San Isidro, Lima Peru
8	PARAGUAY	ASOCIACION DE EX-BECARIOS PARAGUAYOS EN EL JAPON MR. JALEI GARCIA RODRIGUEZ	1975.10	487 (487)	Medicos del Chaco N° 3239 Asuncion, Paraguay. Tel. 27734

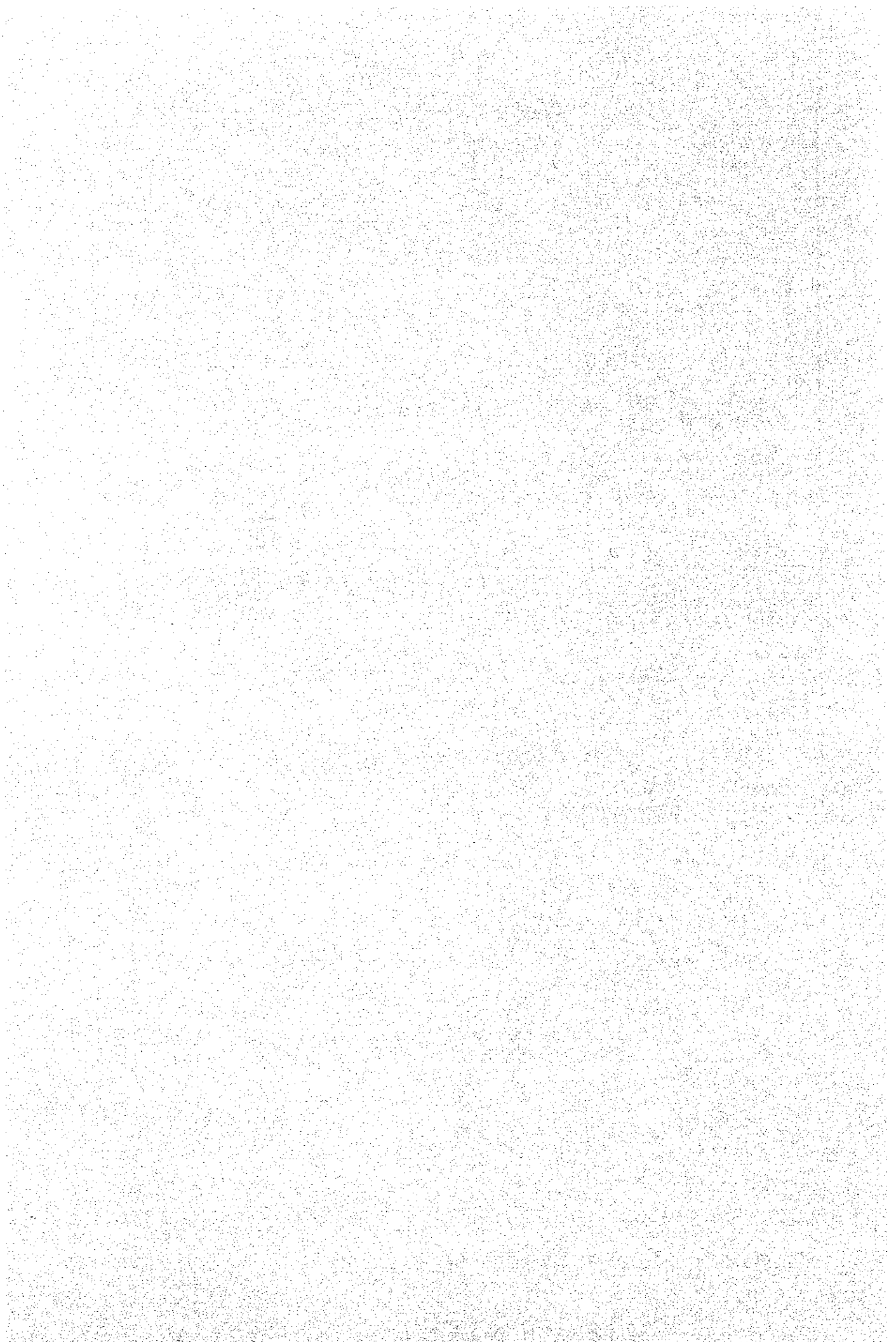
NO.	COUNTRY	ASSOCIATION/PRESIDENT	YEAR ESTABLISHED	MEMBERSHIP (No. of Ex-participant)	ADDRESS
9	BOLIVIA	ASOCIACION DE EX-BECARIOS BOLIVIANOS EN EL JAPON LIC.BLANCA LAGUNA DE VERA	1978.2	510 (530)	Casilla No.3119 Calle Rosendo Gutierrez No. 481, La Paz, Bolivia
10	COLOMBIA	ASOCIACION DE EX-BECARIOS DEL JAPON MR.JORGE REY	1978.11	200 (200)	C/O JICA Colombia Office Calle 72, No.12-65,Oficina 303, Edificio Skandia Bogota,Colombia JICA Apartado Aereo No.90861
11	MEXICO	ASOCIACION DE EX-BECARIOS DE MEXICO EN JAPON, A.C. ING.GUILLELMO MONROY OCHOA	1979.1	250 (250)	Rio Lerma # 4-402, Col. Cuauhtemoc, Mexico.D.F.,C.P. 06500 Mexico
12	BANGLADESH	JICA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF BANGLADESH DR.MATIUR RAJMAN	1980	230 (230)	8/17, Sir Syed Road, Mohammadpur Dhaka, Bangladesh
13	BRAZIL (RIO DE JANEIRO)	ASSOCIACAO DE COOPERACAO TECNICA BRASIL- JAPAO (ACTBJ) MR.ALBERTO HOMSI	1980.4	137 (96)	R.Lauro Muller, 166 sola 5805 Torre Rio-Sur, Botafogo, Rio De Janeiro, CEP 22290 Brazil
14	BRAZIL (CURITIBA)	ASSOCIACAO PARANAENSE DE EX-BOLSISTAS BRASIL-JAPAO MR.RUBENS DE MOURA REZENDE	1980.12	343 (138)	Rua Atilio Borio, 71 Curitiba-Parana CEP.80.000 Brazil
15	CHILE	ASOCIACION CHILENA DE BECARIOS JAPON (ABEJA) MR.FERNANDO RAUL GREENE QUEZADA	1981	160 (150)	C/O JICA Oficina en Chile Los Conquistadores 1700 Torre Santa Maria, Piso 22, Santiago, Chile
16	INDONESIA	IKATAN ALUMNI JICA INDONESIA (JICA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF INDONESIA) MR.COLONEL SAPTODARSONO	1981.2	800 (800)	C/O Mr.Panarto Prawoto, Se, P.O.Box 413/ KBY Jakarta Selatan Indonesia

NO.	COUNTRY	ASSOCIATION/PRESIDENT	YEAR ESTABLISHED	MEMBERSHIP (No. of Ex-participant)	ADDRESS
1 7	BRAZIL (PORTO ALEGRE)	ASSOCIACAO SUL BRASILEIRA DOS BOLSISTAS NO JAPAO MR. HARRY RAUL BOENING	1981.5	299 (238)	Av. Augusto Meyer No.125 Apt. 504 Porto Alegre-rs Brazil
1 8	ZAIRE	ASSOCIATION DES ANCIENS BOURSIERS DE JICA DU ZAIRE MR. MUKENGE BAYAMBA	1982.1	131 (131)	P.O.Box 14970 Kinshasa Rep. du Zaire
1 9	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	ASOCIACION DOMINICANA DE EX- BECARIOS DEL JAPON, INC. (ADEJA) MR. JOSE HERMINIO T. TAVERAS	1982.11	180 (174)	Apartado Postal No 1163, Av. Bolivar 818 Santo Domingo, Republica Dominicana
2 0	URUGUAY	ASOCIACION URUGUAYO-JAPONESA DE COOPERACION TECNICA MR. ALBERTO I. CARBO	1982.11	91 (78)	A/C Dr. Mario Aragunde Bulever Artigas 1631, Apto. 1201 Montevideo, Uruguay
2 1	KENYA	JICA EX-PARTICIPANTS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF KENYA (JEPAK) MR. DOMINIC N. KAHINDI	1983.5	169 (126)	C/O. JICA Kenya Office P.O.Box 50572, Nairobi, Kenya
2 2	BRAZIL (SAO PAULO)	ASSOCIACAO DOS BOLSISTAS JICA-SAO PAULO MR. ALBERTO TOMITA	1984.5	861 (861)	Rua Sso Joaquim 381, 6° Andar Liberdade, CEP:01508 Sao Paulo, Brazil
2 3	TANZANIA	JICA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF TANZANIA (JATA) MR. CHARLES KAZUKA	1984.8	250 (230)	C/O JICA Tanzania Office P.O.Box 9450, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
2 4	COSTA RICA	ASOCIACION COSTARRICENSE DE EXBECARIOS DEL JAPON (A.C.E.J.) MR. EDUARDO CHINCHILLA	1984.11	125 (120)	Apartado 7884 San Jose, Costa Rica

NO.	COUNTRY	ASSOCIATION/PRESIDENT	YEAR ESTABLISHED	MEMBERSHIP (No. of Ex-participant)	ADDRESS
25	FIJI	JICA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF FIJI MR. M. I. KHAN	1985.8	223 (136)	C/O JICA Fiji Office 3rd Floor, Dominion House, Suva, Fiji
26	ECUADOR	ASOCIACION ECUATORINA DE EX-BECARIOS Y AMIGOS DEL JAPON DR. GONZALO DAVILA TORRES	1986	85 (80)	Av. 10 de Agosto 582 Apartados Postales #269y596 Quito, Ecuador
27	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	THE EX-JICA PARTICIPANTS CLUB OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA MR. THEODORE VARPIAM	1986.4	60 (34)	C/O JICA Office P.O.Box 6638 Boroko N.C.D. Papua New Guinea
28	IRAN	ASSOCIATION OF JICA PARTICIPANT AND MONBUSHO GRADUATE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN MR. FEREDOUN SHANKAEE	1986.9	85 (75)	C/O Embassy of Japan Corner of 5th St. Buckarest Ave. Tehran, Iran
29	THAILAND	JICA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THAILAND DR. ROJRUNG SUVANASUTHI	1987.3	207 (207)	C/O JICA Thailand Office 1674/1, New Petchburi Road, Bangkok 10310, Thailand
30	MALAYSIA	JICA ALUMNI SOCIETY OF MALAYSIA MR. ASHAN BIN PI'I	1988.1	150 (131)	Ministry of Labour, Block B, Pusat Bandar Damansara, Damansara Heights, 50540 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
31	SEYCHELLES	JICA EX-PARTICIPANTS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION (JEPAS) MR. P. WOODCOCK	1988.2	11 (8)	C/O Seychelles Fishing Authority, New Port Victoria Mahe, Seychelles
32	ZAMBIA	ZAMBIA JICA FELLOWSHIP ASSOCIATION (ZAJIFA) MR. EZRON E. YOSA	1988.3	52 (50)	C/O JICA Zambia Office P.O.Box 30027, Lusaka, Zambia

NO.	COUNTRY	ASSOCIATION/PRESIDENT	YEAR ESTABLISHED	MEMBERSHIP (No. of Ex-participant)	ADDRESS
33	TUNISIA	L'ASSOCIATION DES ANCIENS STAGIAIRES TUNISIENS DE L'AGENCE JAPONAISE DE COOPERATION INTERNATIONALE AU JAPON MR. YOUSSEF HAMDJ	1988.3	60 (60)	A/C JOCV, 13 Rue Abou Hayane, El-Menzah IV, Tunis (B.P.1265, Tunis R.P.)
34	TURKEY	JICA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF TURKEY MR. RUHI ESIRGEN	1988.3	350 (350)	Selanik Caddesi 36/5 06650 Kizilay, Ankara, Turkey
35	HONDURAS	ASSOCIATION DE EX-BECARION DE JAPON (ANBEJA) MR. CARLOS ARGUIJO	1987.10	47	A/C Mision Technica del Japon, Colonia Palmira, Ave. Juan Lindo Apartado Postal No.1752 Tegucigalpa, Honduras
36	SOLOMON	SOLOMON-NIHON (JICA) ALUMNI ASSOCIATION MR. GEORGE A. KUPER	1987.10	50 (48)	C/O JOCV Solomon Office P.O. BOX 793 Honiara Solomon Islands
37	MALAWI	JICA EX-PARTICIPANTS ASSOCIATION OF MALAWI	1988		c/o JICA MALAWI OFFICE Plot No. NY 199, Nyambadiwe Blantyre, Malawi, P.O. Box No. 30093, Chichiri Blantyre 3, Malawi
38	MOROCCO	(JICA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF MOROCCO)	1988		c/o JICA MOROCCO OFFICE Bureau de la JICA au Maroc 14 Avenue de Marrakech Rabat, Maroc
39	SYRIA	(JICA Alumni Association of Syria)	1988		c/o JICA SYRIA OFFICE Al-Alqaad Building, Abdul Kader, Abouromaneh, Damascus, Syria
40	NIGERIA	JICA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF NIGERIA	1988.4	113 (113)	C/O Federal College of Education (Tech) Akoka P.O.Box 269 Yoba, Lagos
41	BRAZIL (RECIFE)	Associaco NORDESTINA DOS EX-BOLISTAE E ESTAGIARIOS NO JAPAO "ANBEJ" MR. ENOS MOURA	1985.12	120 (80)	AV. Pantas Barreto 191 s/218 Recife-Pe Brazil





ANNEX

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A. Opening Ceremony

1. Welcome Address by Mr. Tadao Kishi, Vice President of JICA

Excellencies, representatives of the alumni associations, ladies and gentlemen:

On behalf of JICA, I wish to welcome you all to the opening ceremony of the third JICA Alumni Associations Seminar and thank you for sparing your valuable time to attend it.

JICA is engaged in various technical cooperation activities, the oldest of which is its training program, one of the most important forms of human resources development. Japan began accepting participants in training courses in 1954, when she joined the Colombo Plan. Since then, the number of participants has been increasing every year. Last June the Government formalized its Fourth Medium-Term Target Plan, and officially decided to increase its Official Development Assistance (ODA) from \$25 billion of the last five-year plan to \$50 billion. In order to realize this ODA program, JICA will emphasize improvement of training programs while increasing the number of participants. This fiscal year we plan to accept about 5,000 participants, as comparison with 138 participants in 1954. The cumulative total surpassed 70,000 on the fourth of this month. Of these, almost 68,000 have returned to their countries.

Our training centers which play a vital role in training, have been improved year after year. Moreover, a new international training center will be opened in Kyushu next year. The programs for training in third countries has been growing and 46 programs are being implemented in 16 countries this year. JICA feels it is its responsibility to improve the quality of its training programs and increase its capacity to accept

participants. JICA also wants to help ex-participants put the knowledge and skills they have gained in Japan to good use in their countries. For this reason, we are searching for ways to improve and expand our follow-up programs for ex-participants. We hope that alumni associations will give their full support to this endeavor.

At present, alumni associations are active at 41 locations in 37 countries. Each year more countries are added to the list. Last year as many as 12 associations were established, and currently new associations are being formed in three countries. Through friendship gatherings and other meetings, the members of these associations have been developing many interesting programs. We hope to strengthen the linkage between the programs of the alumni associations and JICA's technical cooperation activities.

We feel that the alumni associations can play an important role in promoting Japan's technical cooperation programs; for example, by holding orientation and Japanese language programs for participants before they leave their countries for Japan, by serving as distribution centers of technical information to ex-participants in each country, and by encouraging exchanges between ex-participants and JICA survey missions, experts, and JOCV.

Such cooperation is not a one-way street. There is much that JICA can do for the alumni associations and the ex-participants.

As a result of frank exchanges of opinions at the first and the second Alumni Associations Seminars, many recommendations were submitted to JICA and respective alumni associations, which have led to greater results in cooperation with alumni associations. They include, for instance, revision of the lists of ex-participants and technical seminars conducted by JICA's follow-up teams. We hope that the 10 representatives here will engage in intensive discussions to make this seminar a fruitful one.

Though your stay in Japan this time is only 10 days, I hope it will be a good opportunity for you to reunite with your friends in Japan learn more together and enjoy new experiences.

In closing, let me wish all of you good health and a successful seminar.

Thank you very much.

2. Guest Address by Mr. Tetsuo Shioguchi, Deputy Director of
Technical Cooperation Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Good Morning.

Excellencies, distinguished representatives of the alumni associations,
ladies and gentlemen:

May I extend, first of all, my deepest appreciation for this seminar.

This is the 3rd of the kind, I understand, and I participated in the
first one, and the second one and this is the third year.

I feel very much impressed to see all of you. I saw in the brochure
a few minutes ago that there are already 41 alumni associations. I
remember last year I made a speech and I was very happy to announce that
there were 29 alumni associations. It's getting larger and larger and
now it is 41.

May I touch upon our economic cooperation scheme. Japanese
government is now putting great emphasis on the economic cooperation.
Let me cite one of the figures. It's about 700 billion yen total for
this fiscal year, among which about 180 billion yen is for technical
assistance on a government basis. This means about US\$ 5.2 billion is for
economic cooperation, and US\$ 1.4 billion for technical assistance. As
you may be aware, this figure is the second largest after the United
States. We feel very much responsibility for this amount.

We see criticisms, we see articles in Japanese newspapers almost
every day on economic cooperation. This shows growing concerns and
interests by Japanese people about our economic cooperation. We feel very
much responsible for this.

And we feel that we need to promote the quality of our economic
cooperation as well as the quantity of our economic cooperation. We feel
that your participation during ten days of your stay is much needed for

not only the quantity but also the quality of our technical assistance, because as we have been already explained there are more than 5000 trainees per year, 2000 experts per year about 145 project-type technical cooperation all around the world for more than 130 countries. This figure will go up, I hope, but not only the quantity but also the quality should be improved. I hope that your participation is much needed.

I read in the newspaper that the number of trainees has gone to more than 70000 just a few days ago. A lady from Seychelles was the 70000th participants. And I think this number will go up. I hope that this economic cooperation scheme will be improved by your important advices. We feel that not only your participation in the seminar but also after having gone back to your country your alumni associations will be one of the focal points of our technical assistance.

Last of all, may I conclude by wishing you a good health during the stay and the success of the seminar.

Thank you very much.

3. Guest Address by H.E.Mr. Boniface S. Zulu, Ambassador of Zambia

Honorable Vice-president of JICA, Mr. Kishi, members of the diplomatic corps distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

It is always a great pleasure to be invited to address a gathering organised by such an important agency as JICA and attended by participants from highly impressive wideranging fields.

Tribute should go to JICA not only for the enormous contribution it has made to many developing countries today in transfer of technical expertise and general development cooperation but also for succeeding for the third year running in maintaining that most needed contact of its alumni members. This is a unique gesture of Japan that we, the benefactors of Japan's assistance, appreciate indeed.

These seminars provide the missing link in the continuous process of transfer of technical know-how from north to south. We, therefore, regard the exchange of ideas and opinions at such meetings as forming the basis of our economic and social development aspirations. It is to this effect that I would support the recommendation made at the last seminar that regional and/or global seminars should be held to enhance the activities carried out following the Japan Alumni Association Seminar. Besides, it is also encouraging to note that technical publications are sent to the ex-participants through their respective Alumni Associations.

Japan today has emerged as a big economic power and because of this, it is assuming an international role commensurate with its economic might, particularly vis-a-vis developing countries. Most of our

countries' main drawback against development is the lack of qualified personnel. Research and development is as a result also hampered because industries do not have enough manpower to spare for research.

Even when technical cooperation is given in terms of construction and equipping of important economic projects, an absence to experts turns the whole project into a white elephant. It is therefore, pleasing to read about Japan's positive response to our ills. Under prime minister Noboru Takeshita's "new concept for international cooperation" technical cooperation through the Japan International Cooperation Agency will result in an increase in the number of participants from developing countries from 5,120 to 5,520 for fiscal year 1989.

Talking on behalf of my country Zambia, I am proud to announce that we have benefitted a great extent from JICA's technical cooperation. Each year quite a large number of Zambian participants come to Japan on both short and long term programmes ranging from veterinary medicine, animal husbandry to engineering, transportation, development planning and the list goes on.

Our participant Mr. Yosa was trained in the field of civil aviation (airport planning) and hopefully, he has been instrumental in the proposed plans for the restructuring of our international airport. However, as a representative of the Zambian JICA fellowship association, his contribution to the seminar should help map out future priorities of training for Zambians as determined and agreed by the Zambian association and JICA officials.

I would like in my concluding remarks to go one step further on the objectives of the Alumni Association Seminars. In addition to their purpose of promoting the cooperative relations among and between associations, they should also provide an opportunity for gauging the relevance and effectiveness of ex-participants in their post-training roles.

This would be used as a yardstick for determining future priority areas of each associate country's training needs. One would perhaps go further to suggest that each country's participant submit a brief report of ex-participants' contribution to the economic or social development of their respective countries.

I wish all the participants a fruitful discussion and a happy stay in Japan.

Thank you.

4. Address in Response by Mr. Rubens de Moura Rezende,
Representative of Alumni Association of Brazil (Curitiba)

Excellencies, Distinguished Representatives of the Alumni Associations, Ladies and Gentlemen:

First of all, I would like to express how very happy I am to be back in Japan. My appreciation and gratitude to JICA for inviting me to participate in this seminar, as a representative of the Alumni Association of Brazil.

I am certain that all participants of this seminar will benefit from it as an extremely valuable occasion to discuss activities to exchange ideas and to formulate future plans for the development and growth of their respective associations.

On behalf of the representatives of the 10 Alumni Associations present at this seminar, I wish to thank the Japan International Cooperation Agency for making it possible for us to have this opportunity for the next 10 days to exchange our ideas, discuss our activities and find ways for a more close and effective cooperation among our associations and between JICA and the 38 Alumni Associations of 35 different countries.

It is personally a privilege and an honour to be representing during this seminar the 4 different Alumni Associations existing in Brazil. I want to express how happy I am for being back to this lovely country and for having the opportunity of meeting old friends and to enjoy their hospitality.

We are certain that this 3rd seminar will be as the two previous ones a successful event, not only because of the interest involving the Alumni Associations but also for other facts that I will refer to. The associations will concentrate all efforts in every minute available to strengthen their friendship ties that unite them all around Japan, this

friendly country, and that is receiving us again with such a courtesness and hospitality.

Japan is today the second largest economic and technological power in the world.

The Japanese government through JICA is concerned of its commitment to developing countries. Japan with its modern technology in all fields of activity and by keeping a channel open for the developing nations, has been offering an opportunity of utmost importance. These nations have been sending thousands of participants over the years and they represent nowadays a real peace army scattered over 38 different Alumni Associations all over the world. Thus spreading out the knowledge acquired in Japan.

In closing, I would like to state that our mission is an easy one, as we are neither moved by political nor by economical interests. We are here moved by one of the most sincere dreams of humanity, which is basically our interest to develop a warm-hearted friendship and relationship among people.

B. Lecture

"Present Situation of JICA's Activities"
by Mr. Shinsuke Hirai, Director of Planning Dept.

Good afternoon, gentlemen:

I am indeed delighted to have the opportunity to brief you on our JICA's activity and some current topics. I understand many of you participated in our technical cooperation program, and have been dealing with our activities in many ways, directly or indirectly.

So I am almost sure that you are familiar with the fact that Japan is the second biggest aid donor country after the US and is still making its utmost efforts to extend as much economic and technical cooperation as possible under so called "the Fourth Medium-Term ODA Plan." Today I would like to start with the short history why JICA was created and why OTCA was reorganized.

It was almost 15 years ago in 1974 when the Government of Japan enacted a special agency called Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) on the basis of then existing agency such as Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA), Overseas Emigration Services and some other governmental organizations. The major purpose of this action was to establish a new technical cooperation system by creating a sole governmental agency which implements and coordinates all the government-sponsored programs of technical cooperation with developing countries in order to secure the smooth implementation of the programs. JICA took over all the responsibilities taken by OTCA, so in fact OTCA evolved into JICA.

Now you may wonder what is the technical cooperation program. It's a part of the efforts of our government to support the self-reliant efforts of the developing countries in attaining economic and social development. The governmental fund which is spent for this purpose is called ODA (Official Development Assistance) in OECD term. Japan's ODA comprises Capital Grant Aid, ODA Loans or Yen Loans, Technical Cooperation and Contribution to the international organizations. Recently the OECD announced the 1987 aid performance figure which is on the page 1 of the small pamphlet; outlook of Japan's ODA. According to this announcement, among the 18 OECD countries, we call them DAC member countries, the United States is the biggest with the total aid amount of 8.8 billion US\$ so far as the amount of ODA is concerned. Japan ranked the second and its total aid amount is 7.5 billion US\$. Then comes France, West Germany, Italy, Netherland, United Kingdom, and Canada. We are not satisfied with the present aid performance because Japan's ODA as percentage of GNP remains only 0.31%. This figure is on the 2nd page of this pamphlet. As to percentage of GNP, Japan was 0.29% in 1986 and a little bit improved to 0.31% in 1987. While the average of the DAC (Development Assistance Committee) member countries of OECD is 0.34%.

The share of technical assistance in relation to total Japan's ODA is 10.8% while the average of the DAC member countries of OECD is about 20.2%, in another words, the magnitude of Japan's technical cooperation is about the half of those of other DAC member countries. This figures implies or means Japan's ODA takes mainly the form of credits rather than grants. In this June the Japanese Government announced that Japan will aim at increasing the aggregate amount of ODA during the period of 1988-1992 for 5 years to more than 50 billion US\$. Thus, more than doubling the aggregate volume of ODA disburst in the past 5 years from

1983 to 1987. In order to achieve this target, we have to increase our technical cooperation activities by 4 times bringing up the level of the share of technical cooperation on the international standard. So, our JICA's responsibility is very heavy.

Now I'd like to touch upon the activities of JICA. JICA's main function is of course technical cooperation program as you well know, of which we have three elements. One is acceptance of trainees. Now we yearly receive nearly 7,000 trainees from developing countries on group training and individual training courses. We have 11 training centers all over Japan to accomodate those trainees and we've started to build 12th center in northern part of Kyushu. We have very unique program with pacific countries called "Youth Exchange Program," by which we invite about 150 youth from each of their countries to Japan. They are basically housed in a Japanese family to broaden the basis of contact between people. We have already enlarged the scope of this program to include Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Burma, Korea and China. The main purpose of acceptance of trainees is the transfer of technology. But in many cases we find the technology used in Japan may not be immediately applicable in their own countries, because of the different climatic, historical, cultural and sociological background. So it's essential to do the transfer of technology in their own countries in their own ways.

The second type of technical cooperation is dispatch of experts. We send experts to developing countries to help the partners to develop technologies which are more suitable to their own countries. Last year we dispatched about 3,000 experts. The area of cooperation covers in a variety of fields ranging from rice cultivation to nuclear energy or computer technology.

The third type of our technical cooperation is supply of equipments.

JICA provides equipments, tools and materials which are required in relation to the transfer of technology.

In many cases, according to our past experiences, more effective way of carrying out technical cooperation is such type of cooperation that these three elements, dispatching experts, accepting trainees, providing equipments, are well combined. Project-type Technical Cooperation is a package type cooperation combining those three elements, aiming at more efficient way of technical cooperation. Now we are conducting 145 projects of this kind. There we send experts, provide materials and we invite counterpart engineers and technicians to Japan for further training. We find that this kind of cooperation is highly appreciated by the recipient countries.

Also we have another type of cooperation called development survey which were filmed already to help the government of developing countries to draw up their development plans or strategy. One of the characteristics of our Development Surveys Program is that throughout the process of conducting the surveys we transfer the technology to local counterparts.

In addition to these activities on technical cooperation, we have an independent section in JICA which handles volunteer services called Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV). This system was initiated on the model of Peace Corps which was born in the United States at the time of Kennedy administration. We dispatch every year 900 young volunteers. They live in a similar condition to the local people and work together with them trying to contribute to their efforts of nation-building. This is our typical grass-roots type cooperation.

We also offer advice and assistance to those Japanese who want to emigrate to foreign countries. These services were inherited from Overseas Emigration Service, although now the number may not be very big.

Last year overseas relief was added as one of the major activities of JICA to cope with difficult situations of developing countries attacked by natural disasters such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, typhoons, floods and droughts. And a number of relief operations have been undertaken.

Now I'd like to touch upon the reason why we are trying to make efforts to promote the technical cooperation. In 1945, Japan was completely defeated in the War. The land was completely destroyed and people were on the verge of starvation. As we have no natural resources, we have to rely on international trade as a way to survive. But at that time, we were always constrained by the barrier of foreign exchange. We also had a problem of overpopulation which was considered as a burden, not reliability. But thanks to the assistance from the international community we have somehow managed to rebuild our economy and society, changing those drawbacks to advantage. We believe that we have done it not by ourselves but with the assistance of the members of the international community. So, we feel it is our duty and responsibility to reimburse what we have acquired through international cooperation. This is the basic philosophy of our technical cooperation activities. And in spite of the fact that on the facade it appears we have modernized, at the bottom of our heart we have maintained our traditional sense of value, our traditional way of thinking and our identity. And we realize that there are many countries in the world who want to develop the economic and social system preserving their own identity and tradition, not replacing them with Western ideas. So, perhaps in this sense, we can share our experience and can be of any help.

We are not imposing our way of thinking on other people. You may have different ideas but perhaps you may get some benefit out of our way of

thinking. For example, some factories in the United States have introduced Japanese management system, where workers and employers get together and discuss, rather than employers giving orders and employees just receiving instructions and doing whatever they are told. This is the way how they are taking suggestions from Japanese management system, that will improve the productivity and the morale of the workers. But we do not believe our way of thinking can be planted anywhere. But you, the leaders of the respective fields in carrying out our technical assistance program, could take some ideas or tips from our way.

My department is in charge of evaluations and we find not all the programs have been carried out in a satisfactory manner. It's a continuation of "try and error". And if there is any project which has proved unsuccessful, the basic reason is that we have failed to communicate with each other and to grasp the true needs of our partner, rather than the question of transferring technique in a technological sense. So, what we were trying to say was that you can be a bridge and you can give us advice if you think our experience could be of any help for you. So, I'd like to take this opportunity to ask you again to give us advice how we could improve our technical cooperation programs, how we could contribute to your efforts in social and economic development process in your country.

Thank you very much for listening to my talk today.

C. L e c t u r e

"The Measures Taken by JICA Regarding the Recommendations of the 2nd A.A. Seminar and the Outline of the Follow-up Services to the Ex-participants" by Mr. Akihiro Mitarai, Director of Training Affairs Department.

Representatives of the Alumni Associations.

Before your presentation on the activities of your alumni associations, let me briefly introduce the outline of JICA's follow-up activities for ex-participants and the measures taken by JICA regarding the recommendations of the 2nd Alumni Associations seminar.

1. Support for Alumni Associations

Japan has been accepting overseas participants for 35 years since 1954. The total number has just surpassed 70,000. The participants are working actively in respective fields after returning to their countries. In 1976 the first Alumni Association was seen in the Philippines. Now we count 41 associations in 37 countries and also some are now being formed. As you know, each year JICA surveys the activities and needs of alumni associations through its overseas offices and Japanese embassies and subsidizes operational funds taking account of association's activities and membership.

In this connection, JICA wishes each alumni association to assist in pre-departure orientation, Japanese language lessons, publicity of JICA activities, etc., to strengthen our partnership. And JICA determines to give its utmost support in this matter. In addition, JICA provides 30 copies of Kenshu-in twice a year and six periodicals such as Look Japan, and others to each alumni association every month.

2. Supply of Literature

One of the major activities of follow-up services for ex-participants is to provide periodicals. JICA publishes 40,000 copies of Kenshu-in twice a year and sends them to ex-participants for the first ten years after returning to their countries. Magazines such as Look Japan and Farming Japan are sent to ex-participants for three years according to their specialities.

Other periodical services include supply of technical literature based on the annual survey of needs for such literature by the institutions which conduct mainly group training courses every year. JICA sends this kind of literature to approximately 50 institutions to which ex-participants belong.

3. Supply of Equipment

Through the necessary procedure JICA supplies equipments to the institutions where such equipments are requisite for ex-participants to apply their acquired skills. There were 14 such cases in 1987.

4. Dispatch of technical Follow-Up Teams

Every year JICA sends technical follow-up teams to organizations and institutions to which ex-participants belong in order to provide technological guidance, to assess the effect of their training in Japan, and to improve the future training courses of JICA. This year, as it was indicated in Kenshu in(No.62), JICA plans to send 33 teams, each visiting an average of three countries.

Follow-up teams usually hold small seminars in each country to introduce Japan's latest technology to ex-participants. From 1986 JICA began to dispatch a new type of follow-up teams to conduct "open technical seminars."

Open technical seminars are open to ex-participants as well as members of related organizations and carried out for 3 to 5 days to discuss broad aspects of technology covering some group training courses. This type of seminars has been a great success owing to support from your alumni associations. We consider such seminars as one of the effective means to strengthen our relationship. The new budget was set this fiscal year to pay the transportation fee to the place of the Seminar for the ex-participant who lives far.

5. Measures Taken by JICA Regarding the Recommendations Presented by the 2nd Alumni Associations Seminar

Please refer to the reference material of item VI Recommendations of the 2nd Alumni Associations Seminar. As you can see, some recommendations are to JICA, and the others are to Alumni Associations. As for the recommendations among Alumni Associations, following presentation from each country will cover. So here let me explain about recommendations to JICA.

(1) As for Financial Support

Regarding Recommendation No. A (1)(2)(3) support for office accommodation, office equipment, publications, and subsidize the cost of hosting national and regional seminars, it is difficult for us to satisfy all these requests. We have requested financial authorities to provide their assistance to acquire office accommodation corresponding to the increasing number of Alumni Associations and the variety of their activities. However, the response from the authorities is not very good. At the same time we have requested JICA overseas offices to offer their place and office equipments to A.A. as far as possible so that A.A. can use them for secretariat.

(2) As for Cooperation with follow-up Teams

As mentioned before, 33 teams are sent this year and they are instructed to contact with Alumni Association if there is in the country they are despatched. Some of the teams which already came back reported that they could receive great cooperation from Alumni Association.

(3) As for Holding of A.A.Seminar

A.A.Seminars including this time were held three times and 29 A.A. representatives participated.

(4) As for Refresher Courses

Though we don't provide courses for ex-participants only, we are going to expand refresher courses especially in the fields where technological innovation is outstanding.

(5) As for the List of Experts and Volunteers

We have already requested JICA overseas offices to provide it for each A.A.

In closing, I would like to hope that through active discussions the seminar will bring good results from which other associations not presented here can learn.

D. Summary of Discussion I

"Present Activities of Alumni Associations"

On October 19, 1988, the morning session of the 3rd JICA Alumni Associations Seminar was brought to order by Mr. Keiichi Takeda who floored a proposal from the Secretariat for Mr. Satya Narain Rathi of Nepal to preside over the session as Chairman with Mr. Fernando Raul Greene Quezada of Chile acting as Co-Chairman, a proposal which was unanimously accepted. Session Chairman Mr. Rathi first thanked Mr. Takeda for the nomination and also thanked the participants for seconding the motion. As Chairman, Mr. Rathi assured that he would do his best and asked for the participants' guidance and support. Mr. Rathi thanked JICA for giving this opportunity to meet and discuss about alumni associations in the participants' countries. He stressed that such discussion will allow the alumni associations to implement more activities and will foster better relations between their countries and Japan.

Chairman Rathi called on Mr. A. Mitarai to give the first presentation on follow-up activities provided by JICA for ex-participants.

In his presentation, Mr. Mitarai first noted that JICA has received more than 70,000 participants with the number of ex-participants being almost 68,000. With such increases, JICA must improve its training program and at the same time, further strengthen its follow-up activities for former participants.

JICA hoped to increase contact with local alumni associations through providing follow-up services such as dispatching technical follow-up teams and publications such as "Kenshu-in" and "Look Japan". Mr. Mitarai concluded with the thought that the more we know about each other, the stronger the links between JICA and the alumni associations will become.

Mr. Takeda, Head of the Administration Division of JICA Training

Affairs Department outlined the JICA ex-participant follow-up services. He remarked that follow-up activities to ex-participants consist of four basic services: (1) support for alumni associations; (2) supply of literature to ex-participants; (3) supply of equipment to institutions and organizations to which ex-participants belong; (4) dispatch of technical follow-up teams.

I. Support for Alumni Associations

Giving a general background on the alumni associations, Mr. Takeda noted that Japan has accepted participants since 1954. Nearly 68,000 ex-participants are now working actively in their respective fields. The first alumni association was set up in the Philippines in 1967 and there are now 41 associations in 37 countries with more being formed.

JICA annually surveys the activities and needs of these alumni associations through its overseas JICA offices and the Japanese embassies and provides subsidies based on association activities and membership. JICA wishes each alumni association to assist in pre-departure orientation and Japanese language lessons. As JICA realizes its activities serve to strengthen partnership between JICA and the alumni associations, Mr. Takeda stressed that JICA will continue to give its full support to the alumni associations in this matter.

II. Supply of Literature to Ex-participants

JICA provides every alumni association with 30 copies of the biannual "Kenshu-in" and several copies of the monthly "Look Japan" and as well as other periodicals.

Literature is also supplied to individual ex-participants. JICA publishes 40,000 copies of "Kenshu-in" which it sends to all

ex-participants for the first ten years following program completion. "Look Japan" and "Farming Japan" are sent for three years depending on the ex-participant's specialization. Other periodical services include supply of technical literature based on the annual survey of needs for such literature by the institutions which conduct mainly group training courses every year. JICA sends this kind of literature to approximately 50 institutions to which ex-participants belong.

III. Supply of Equipment

JICA supplies equipment to institutions where it is required by ex-participants to apply their acquired skills. Fourteen such equipment supplies were made in 1987.

IV. Dispatch of Technical Follow-up Teams

JICA annually sends teams to organizations and institutions to which ex-participants belong to measure the effect of training, improve future JICA training courses, and provide technical assistance. This year, JICA plans to send 33 teams, each visiting an average of three countries. The follow-up teams usually hold small seminars to introduce the latest in Japanese technology. As an interesting highlight, Mr. Takeda mentioned that from 1986, JICA began to dispatch new teams to conduct "open technical seminars" accessible to ex-participants as well as persons affiliated with organizations to which ex-participants belong. These open technical seminars last from three to five days and are a great success, thanks to support from the alumni associations. JICA sees these dispatches as effective means to strengthen the relationship with the alumni associations. Mr. Takeda also remarked that a new budget has been set this

year to pay transportation costs to the seminar venue for ex-participants.

Mr. Takeda then discussed what measures JICA has taken regarding the recommendations of the 2nd Alumni Associations Seminar. The recommendations consisted of those for JICA and for the other alumni associations.

As to financial support to alumni associations, JICA is trying to mobilize financial support through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance, but feels it is difficult to satisfy all requests. JICA has requested the financial authorities to give support for office accommodations to handle the increasing number of alumni associations and the expanding variety of their activities. However, the response of authorities at this time is not very promising. Nonetheless, JICA will continue to seek this assistance. JICA has requested its overseas offices to offer facilities and equipment to alumni associations for use as secretariats whenever possible.

As to the holding of alumni associations seminars, seminars of this type is being held three times and representatives of 29 alumni associations have participated already. JICA has asked for budget allocations to hold another alumni associations seminar next year in Japan.

As to information, JICA has requested its overseas office to provide list of experts and volunteers to each alumni association.

Ms. Michiyo Hashiguchi who is in direct charge of the alumni associations in Administration Division then answered the participants' questions.

Mr. Mario Aragunde of Uruguay asked about the exact number of publications sent so that his alumni association can check to see if all have arrived.

Mr. Takeda responded that some publications are sent based on specialization. For example, "Farming Japan" is sent to ex-participants specializing in agriculture and "Techno Japan" is sent to ex-participants in industrial affairs.

Concerning the follow-up seminars, Mr. Asnan bin Pi'i of Malaysia asked how seminars and participants are selected.

Ms. Hashiguchi replied that JICA is holding about 250 courses annually, from which 33 have to be selected as follow-up seminars for this year. In selection, JICA first considers how many years the course has lasted. If it is only a one or two year course, a follow-up team cannot be sent as the number of ex-participants is too few. The course must have lasted for a minimum of five years. The date of dispatch of the last follow-up team is also considered. If a team has been dispatched only one year ago, a new team cannot be dispatched. JICA also considers the number of ex-participants.

Considering all these factors, JICA selected 33 for this year. Around January or February JICA makes selection and a decision is reached by March or April as to which teams will be sent for the next fiscal year. In 1988, JICA selected ten open-type seminars and 23 follow-up teams for ex-participants.

Mr. Takeda called the participant's attention to another criteria - regional consideration. Usually, a single follow-up team visits three countries. Even if there are more than 50 participants, for fiscal reasons JICA cannot dispatch the team to countries in different region. Rather, neighboring countries are to be visited.

While realizing some problems which may exist with maintaining a mailing list, Mr. Ezron Ernest Yosa of Zambia requested that the

literature supply period be extended to ten years after program completion. As a possible approach to the problem, Mr. Yosa suggested that a form be included within the publications by which participants can select to continue to receive publications. If no information is forthcoming, the magazines will not be sent. This will also give JICA information on who is making good use of publications as well as provide a list of current addresses. Mr. Yosa also asked whether publications are mailed directly or through local JICA offices.

Ms. Hashiguchi replied that all publications are sent directly to the alumni associations. Associations are asked to inform JICA of their latest address. If the address of the associations is "care of JICA", then publications are sent via JICA. Ms. Hashiguchi underscored the tremendous problem of return mail and asked all associations to provide cooperation to the JICA overseas offices/embassies with a corrected ex-participants' directory which was sent the year before.

In response to Mr. Asnan's question on how ex-participants can apply for equipment supply program, Mr. Takeda answered ex-participants should apply to the Japanese embassy or JICA office.

Mr. Yosa commented on the difficulties in distributing JICA literature in many countries as all ex-participants are scattered over a wide area and most associations have neither a permanent office nor a full-time secretary.

Mr. Takeda agreed that, as was mentioned in previous seminars, a lack of permanent secretary, no office and little equipment were obstacles for the alumni associations' activities and noted that JICA feels these facilities are important and reminded the participants that in the next fiscal budget, JICA has asked for an increase in subsidies to help with

secretariat costs.

Chairman Rathi then called upon the alumni associations present their country report in alphabetical order.

1. Brazil (Curitiba)

Mr. Rubens de Moura Rezende from Brazil presented his report on the activities of the Associação Paranaense de Ex-Bolsistas Brasil-Japão (APBBJ). Mr. Rezende noted that Brazil has four different alumni associations: São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Porto Alegre and his own association in Curitiba. A fifth organization is being formed in Paraná. The APBBJ publishes a quarterly bulletin for members and sister associations in other countries.

Activities include: seminar and lecture co-sponsoring with the Japanese consulate; receiving guests; introduction of Japanese culture; social events; photo exhibitions.

Mr. Rezende requested that JICA inform the associations about outbound participants before they leave for Japan (so that pre-departure language training can be conducted) and about inbound JICA experts and JICA personnel before they arrive. He also expressed his disappointment that the JICA office was closed. Mr. Rezende suggested that videos about Japanese life and culture would enhance training and information services.

In conclusion, Mr. Rezende proposed a Latin American Alumni Association Seminar be held every two or three years.

2. Chile

Mr. Fernando Raul Greene Quezada of Chile presented the report on the

Association of Chilean Alumni in Japan. He mentioned that about 600 Chilean professionals have obtained scholarships for Japan, centering in fields such as engineering (43.2%) and medicine (30.4%); Two-thirds of ACAJ memberships belonged to the metropolitan area of Santiago. Mr. Greene stressed that these and other figures show the great importance of Japanese government scholarships.

Mr. Greene mentioned that the ACAJ now has four branches but has no set office.

Activities include quarterly seminars and round table discussions, monthly meetings and issuance of a quarterly bulletin as well as co-sponsoring numerous courses in a wide variety of fields (such as cancer detection and seismology) taught by renowned Japanese scholars. Mr. Greene stressed how these seminars help the transfer of new technology to the Latin American countries.

Mr. Greene underscored the importance of holding a Latin American meeting in the future and discussed geographical difficulties in contacting provincial branches.

3. Colombia

Mr. Miguel Enrique Mendez G. of Colombia presented the report on behalf of the Asociacion de Ex-becarios del Japon. While Mr. Mendez's presentation touched on the activities of the association in 1987, present activities, future activities and proposals, he also shared some of the experiences of his association.

In 1986, the AEJ opened a Colombian-Japanese Cultural Center where expositions, Japanese classes, and film screenings were held. However, as Mr. Mendez pointed out, cultural activities in any country are rarely

profitable and always necessitate subsidies. JICA assistance is for ex-participants' activities and did not cover cultural center running costs. After six months, the AEJ was forced to close the center and declare bankruptcy, suffering an investment loss of U.S. \$50,000.

Mr. Mendez used this as a case study to underscore two points: the fact that, despite ambitions and good intentions, no association plan can be successful without a guarantee of economic and organizational feasibility; and the difficulty involved in promoting technological, scientific and cultural events in contrast to social events.

AEJ activities include a monthly lecture lunch, directory revision, annual meetings, and bulletin publication. Mr. Mendez referred the floor to his country report for specific details on activities.

4. Fiji

Mr. Emosi Waqairavoka Racule of Fiji presented the report of the JICA Alumni Association of Fiji.

Mr. Racule stated the current JAAF work centers on membership consolidation and identifying new potential members. The JAAF plans to establish three main branches in the three main center of Fiji to accelerate decentralization, increase membership and scope of activities, provide greater service availability and give the Fijian people a greater awareness of the significance of technical and economic co-operation between Fiji and Japan.

As JAAF activities include pre-departure training for outbound participants, Mr. Racule stressed the need for better communication with the JICA office concerning participant arrival/departure so that contact could be made and training implemented.

Other JAAF activities include a Japanese language course, updating of the ex-participants directory in conjunction with JICA staff, organizing seminars on technology with JICA, and organizing JOCV orientation (such as programming homestays).

Mr. Racule did note that while the associations are available for support, lack of prior informations often prevents these support services from being implemented.

Day to day activities include social and cultural functions bringing the Japanese and Fijian community together.

Mr. Racule remarked that recently the Fijian Prime Minister was in Japan to attend a meeting on "Peace in the Pacific Region" under the sponsorship of Mr. Sasakawa who agreed to provide up to U.S. \$30 million for the establishment of a Pacific Foundation for Peace in the Pacific and expressed his hope that JICA will be an element in this foundation.

In conclusion, in order for the JAAF to more fully perform its long-term activities with JICA, Mr. Racule recommended that a building be secured as property of the Japanese government and maintained by the JICA office, with adequate facilities and equipment for secretariat, sport and cultural activities.

5. Malaysia

Mr. Asnan bin Pi'i from Malaysia presented the report of the JICA Alumni Society of Malaysia. A new society, official registration for the JASM was obtained in June 1988 and the first social meeting was held on October 15, 1988.

As to increasing membership, the JASM plans to follow the Fijian model of appointing liaison officers in government agencies who can distribute

application forms. Mr. Asnan stressed that JICA cooperation is necessary so that all participants coming to Japan are given JASM registration forms so they can later become members.

As the Malaysian government offers intensive (three to six month) Japanese language training, the society has no intention of offering a special pre-participation language training program. Mr. Asnan did mention however that JASM may organize a conversational Japanese mini-course for short-term visitors.

Future plans include a revision of the ex-participants directory (back to 1976 thanks to the assistance of JICA in Kuala Lumpur) and the organization of an evaluation seminar.

The society has one main branch and no permanent office. Membership is increased through the liaison office, alumni newsletter, and possibly in the future by media advertisements.

Concerning joint program, Mr. Asnan noted that JASM would like to sponsor special lectures, but for this prior notice of the arrival of prominent individuals is absolutely necessary. Mr. Asnan also mentioned plans for assisting inbound JOCV and JICA personnel through programs like homestays for social and cultural exchange.

Concerning lateral cooperation, Mr. Asnan noted that his society was especially interested in contact with alumni associations in the neighboring ASEAN region, a contact which later might be expanded to other parts of the world.

In closing, Mr. Asnan remarked that while the JASM is new, it was preceded by the OTCA which was active some 30 years ago.

6. Nepal

Mr. Satya Narain Rathi of Nepal presented the report for the Nepal Japan Students and Trainees Club.

Current activities include: implementation of five or six general programs per year; publication of an annual magazine, "Milan", featuring articles by Japanese and Nepalese authors; talks from visiting Japanese scholars; participation in the Kite Flying and Kite Demonstration organized by the Embassy of Japan; screening of Japanese films received from the embassy and JICA.

Executive Committee Meetings are held at least once a month. Most members are former JICA participants. Cultural activities, such as the very popular Japanese language speech contest, are organized on behalf of the embassy, JICA and the Japan Foundation. A Nepal language speech contest for Japanese residents in Nepal was also held. The club had the honor to welcome TRH Crown Prince & Crown Princess of Japan in one reception organized by the club during their visit to Nepal in 1975. Club also organized an exhibition on Japan's cooperation to Nepal and similarly panel discussion was also held by the club.

As 1989 is the 15th anniversary of the club, Mr. Rathi noted that it will be celebrated in February or March by the publication of a special magazine "Milan", a panel discussion with JICA cooperation on "Economic Cooperation and its Impact", and organization of a cultural program with two or three artists sent by JICA if possible.

Mr. Rathi touched upon the problem getting a list of all JICA ex-participants which would be very valuable for increasing membership.

As far as joint activities with JICA, Mr. Rathi proposed advising the government on the establishment of a vocational school for, say,

electronics and automobile technicians which would train Nepalese locally. Mr. Rathi also hoped for increased participation in JICA projects by Nepalese experts. Especially among JICA ex-participants, a request was made for one or two weekly newspapers (such as the Japan Times, Mainichi, or the Asahi) as the club has a small reading and lending library open from 17:00 - 20:00 which is centrally located and has books in English and Japanese. He also suggested that JICA organize a regular annual exhibition on its activities in Nepal.

Mr. Rathi closed his presentation with future plans for lateral cooperation such as holding this type of seminar on a regular basis, exchanging publications between different clubs, and having members visit other associations when they travel.

7. Tunisia

Mr. Houchati Bechir of Tunisia presented the report for the L'Association des Anciens Stagiaires Tunisiens de L'Agence Japonaise de Cooperation Internationale au Japon.

There are about 100 JICA ex-participants in Tunisia where they play an important role on technical and economic progress.

Founded in March, 1988, association activities have been limited to preliminary meeting held in 1987 and the creation of the provisional committee in 1988. Contact is now under way with the Ministry of Interior for final authorization.

Other general activities include holding a meeting with all ex-participants and creating the organizational structure for the alumni association.

Future plans include: meetings between ex-participants; meetings with the authorities to publicize the association and to develop Tunisian-Japanese friendship; organizing seminars; helping participants prepare for going to Japan; helping Japanese arrivals to Tunisia.

Lateral cooperation focuses on corresponding with other alumni associations to exchange ideas and to coordinate visits within the region.

In closing, Mr. Bechir stated that financial support from JICA is necessary for office accommodation, equipment, and staff.

8. Turkey

Mr. Ruhi Esirgen of Turkey made the presentation on behalf of the JICA Alumni Association of Turkey.

The JICA Alumni Association of Turkey was legally made operational on October 9, 1988. Now, the secretariat and working group must be formed.

Activities planned by the association include: orientation programs for participants about to leave for Japan; Japanese language courses for future participants as well as the general public; computerization and constant up-dating of the ex-participants directory; holding of refresher courses with JICA's cooperation; providing support for JICA ex-participants upon return.

Mr. Esirgen commented that the Japanese ambassador as well as the media in Turkey are very interested in the work of the association and have extended help.

Cultural activities such as showing films and organizing conferences and displays will be supported in line with the association's goals.

Long-term goals include the establishment of a multi-purpose premises with facilities for meetings, events, and lodging.

9. Uruguay

Mr. Mario Aragunde of Uruguay presented the report of the Association Uruguayo-Japonesa de Cooperacion Tecnical Cooperation which was founded in 1983. 86 of the 162 JICA ex-participants are members of the association. The association's goals include representing all Uruguayan people who have been in Japan on scholarship or technical assignments and keeping in close contact with JICA as well as other Japanese and Uruguayan technical, cultural and scientific agencies.

Activities include bimonthly meetings of the executive committee and social functions. Mr. Aragunde mentioned that topics of current discussion are the possibility of receiving financial support from the embassy for an office, increased exchange among South American countries in fields of regional interest, and the organizing of an alumni trip to Japan.

Future plans include: promoting the possibility of a Uruguayan-Japanese cultural institute; scientific cooperation among other countries in the region; enhancing relationships with other alumni associations; seeking JICA's support for a group of representative alumni to come to Japan.

The association has no permanent office and renting is not possible. Mr. Aragunde underscored how beneficial it would be to have a regular meeting place. He also remarked that because membership increases only when information is obtained through the embassy about a participant, advance information is necessary. Mr. Aragunde also stressed the importance of early notice for upcoming seminars to allow for thorough preparation.

In closing, Mr. Aragunde commented that organizing this seminar on a

regular basis would be the best way to motivate and increase the cooperation among alumni associations throughout the world. Exchanging newsletters and information on meeting in other countries is also important for developing exchange.

10. Zambia

Mr. Ezron Ernest Yosa of Zambia presented the report for the Zambia JICA Fellowship Association.

As of March 1987, about 147 Zambians had received JICA technical training in fields including agriculture, medicine, mining, veterinary services, education, forestry, transport, and communication.

Legally registered in March 1988, ZAJIFA had trouble in the initial stages finding members who had attended JICA courses. With JICA's help, a list of ex-participants was established and contact was made with some of the ex-participants. As of August 30, 1988, 57 ex-participants have shown interest in joining ZAJIFA.

Activities consist of holding an annual general meeting, executive committee meetings, holding a media publicity campaign, and having executive committee members visit all known ex-participants.

Activities in cooperation with JICA include: publicity for JICA activities in Zambia, a ZAJIFA/JICA Christmas gathering, making a video film on JICA's work in Zambia and the work of Zambian ex-participants.

Future activities include holding a culture night and organizing Japanese language courses for ex-participants, pre-participants, and the public at large. For this, teachers, space, and supplies are needed and ZAJIFA requested JICA support.

As ZAJIFA has no special office, Mr. Yosa requested JICA support for

an office to store publications received from JICA and keep proper records.

Suggestions include closer work with JICA to receive information on both outbound and inbound participants; pre-departure orientation ; holding an annual social meeting for cultural exchange; fund raising. Mr. Yosa supported language study -- such as Nepal's speech contest -- and stressed it contributes greatly to cultural understanding.

Plans for lateral cooperation include greater communication with alumni in the region.

On behalf of the Secretariat, Mr. Takeda commented that the country reports were constructive, educational, and very well-deliberated. As the alumni associations attending this seminar are, as a whole, rather new, Mr. Takeda sympathized with the difficulties they face in carrying on volunteer activities. Mr. Takeda further noted that JICA supports voluntary organizations with official money because they act as "grass root embassies" and thus are most important.

Chairman adjourned the session for next day.

E. Summary of Discussion II & III

"Cooperating Areas Between Alumni Associations and JICA" & "Future Perspectives of Alumni Associations"

Chairman Rathi called the morning session of the second day to order. The agenda for the morning was "Cooperation Areas between JICA and the Alumni Associations" and the participants were joined by personnel from other departments of JICA connected with its overseas activities.

Regarding the basic relationship between JICA and the alumni associations, Co-chairman Greene commented that it was necessary to (1) establish a permanent relationship with JICA, (2) establish relationships with other countries' alumni associations, and (3) maintain exchange and technological support between Japan and the alumni associations.

Addressing these points in detail, he noted that the associations cannot develop without JICA's support and commented on how useful it is for the alumni members to meet every few month with resident Japanese to exchange knowledge and experience. Every Association has to promote technological development in respective areas. This does not only mean to obtain scholarship to go to Japan, but also to make an access to Japanese technicians for brushing up knowledge and technique gained in Japan.

Mr. Asnan offered that one possible area where the associations can assist JICA is helping to conduct follow-up studies on the ex-participants' careers. If JICA wants to study how the ex-participants have progressed after training or how effective they are, the alumni associations can help JICA by locating former participants and holding seminars to get them together. Or, if a survey is to be conducted, the Associations can help distribute forms. Mr. Asnan also remarked that voluntary associations might obtain more candid responses than government organs. He also remarked that the alumni associations could help in

training in areas such as local etiquette and culture. Associations can also help in fostering better relations between the experts and the local people.

Mr. Takeda thought that contact between Japanese experts and alumni association was a good proposal as it provides a good chance to get adjusted to local living.

Mr. Sugiyama, Director of the Tokyo International Center, agreed with Mr. Asnan's proposal and remarked that the relationship between the Japanese experts and the alumni associations should be as close as possible. While Japan conducts pre-departure training in language, culture, custom, and way of life, there are still many new and unfamiliar situations which the experts will have to face upon arrival. While the JICA office in the country does give briefings, this is sometimes insufficient. He concluded that alumni association providing detailed information about the customs and values which the experts must know about would be very valuable and should facilitate the experts' activities. Mr. Sugiyama proposed that experts and alumni association members get together for regular social functions, perhaps twice a year.

Finally, Mr. Sugiyama further suggested that participants try to form mini-association for new participants here in Japan so that, in addition to TIC briefings, they can get detailed information about Japan, information useful in promoting understanding.

Mr. Uehara of JICA's Experts Assignment Division asked about the office situation to which the Chairman replied that few associations had their own office. To facilitate communication, Chairman Rathi suggested that an international directory of alumni association presidents be published in "Kenshu-in". Mr. Uehara added to the Chairman's suggestion

by proposing that associations also register a single address with the local JICA office.

Ms. Hashiguchi offered explanation regarding mailing addresses. The addresses of all alumni associations are listed on the inside back cover of "Kenshu-in", but without telephone numbers. She mentioned that she has begun a project to create a pamphlet to be published early next year explaining about the alumni associations which will feature the address, president's name, photos of activities, and a general introduction. This pamphlet should help deepen relationships between the associations as well as give JICA and the embassies a closer idea of what the associations are involved in.

Mr. Yamamoto of the Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries Planning and Survey Department made two proposals. While a large number of JICA missions are dispatched annually, not all are successful. Mr. Yamamoto therefore asked the alumni associations to advise the missions, to meet them, give them suggestions, and offer consultation for solving problems.

His second proposal was for the associations to prepare a brochure about Japan, written by the association members based on their observations, which could be made available to the local JICA office and for the new participants.

Mr. Racule of Fiji referred to two prospective activities as suggested in his country report: (1) involvement in pre-departure orientation by the associations and (2) the organization of country programs for JOCVs by the associations.

A former Peace Corps trainer for the Pacific region, Mr. Racule pointed out gaps in training such as the fact that the local JICA office does not provide pre-departure orientation. Similarly, pre-departure

training for JOCV volunteers lacks training in language, cross cultural activities such as awareness of cultural cues, et cetera. He concluded that trainers from both sides are needed in both the inbound and outbound programs.

Mr. Mendez from Colombia noted the difficulties the alumni associations face in stimulating the ex-participants after they return as alumni associations are not disciplinary organizations. One idea to solve the problem could be the implementation of a special prize or award for the ex-participants those ex-participants who send works or essays about Japanese cooperation in each country. The winner would receive the prize or JICA could publish it in a special issue of "Kenshu-in".

The Chairman floored a request for JICA to provide a complete list of ex-participants. This would allow the associations to increase their membership, to be informed of future outbound participants to provide some pre-departure orientation, and be aware of inbound JICA teams so they may arrange for local coordinators which are very helpful in remote areas.

Mr. Ruhi Esirgen from Turkey also noted that the information on the seminars, missions, conferences as well as pre-participants' names which is to be submitted to Turkish government should also given to the alumni association. This information will help preparing pre-departure orientation of the participants and also other activities in cooperation with JICA.

Mr. Yosa seconded Mr. Uehara's comments on the difficulties faced when no adequate facilities are available. One of Mr. Yosa's organization's goals is to facilitate technological transfer. This

requires frequent meetings--formal informal--between experts and ex-participants. He proposed that JICA assist the associations in putting up premises like a social club with facilities which would allow the alumni associations and the Japanese community to meet together and share their ideas after working hours.

Mr. Takeda commented that JICA realizes a lack of facilities has handicapped the alumni associations. Mr. Takeda then introduced JICA's plan for secretariat assistance. In the next budget, JICA has asked the authorities to finance the office rental fees for ten associations for the first year, twenty for the second, and so on so that within five years, facilities can be provided. These facilities will be supervised by the JICA office. The secretariat should be shared with the JICA office. Some office equipment--are to be supervised by the JICA office. Whether the authorities accept the proposal should be clear around January.

Mr. Sugiyama commended Mr. Takeda for his work with the financial officials. As the result is uncertain, Mr. Sugiyama suggested the participants also consider alternatives--such as meeting rooms and offices--in case the plan be postponed.

Mr. Aragunde commented that JICA Alumni Associations are becoming more and more important not only for social get-together but for better relationship between respective countries and Japan. The associations can help JICA for outbound participants and inbound experts if their names are informed in advance.

Mr. Aragunde also mentioned that a small office, staff and renting a suitable conference room once a month for meetings are needed as in Uruguay there is no JICA office and the embassy staff is very busy and has little time to help the alumni associations.

Mr. Asnan then noted that as voluntary organizations, the associations cannot undertake project identification. Mr. Asnan suggested, however, that the associations could be involved in scholarship recipient selection provided the local Japanese organizations take the associations into their confidence.

Regarding the Friendship Program for the 21st Century, JICA stated that they also intend to form their own alumni associations.

Mr. Rathi noted that there are sometimes two types of associations in single country. The JICA associations are for those who have trained, studied, or at least visited Japan. Mr. Racule noted that the objectives of the alumni associations and the cultural friendship associations may differ.

Mr. Rezende stated that the alumni associations need more contact, information and attention. He, too, stressed that the alumni associations can be very useful for JICA as their members are all volunteers who like Japan and the Japanese people. Mr. Rezende hoped JICA would send each association a regular information report about its work in their respective countries. One area in which the associations can help Japan is with scholarship information. The embassy receives scholarship information but often does not know how to get in touch with the applicants. The alumni associations know and can distribute this information more effectively than the embassies and consulates.

Mr. Uehara noted that while pre-departure orientation for experts is conducted, the experts are not informed about alumni associations in the countries they will visit and many did not know of their existence at the time of departure. He stated that in the future it is important for JICA to inform the experts about the alumni associations. If the Japanese

experts have information about the associations, they will be able to contact them upon arrival.

Chairman Rathi said that was good, but at the same time the alumni associations must be informed that experts are coming so they can make arrangements.

Mr. Mendez stressed the need for up-to-date information and proposed the possibility of centralizing information received in a special library or information center, through which the associations can disseminate this useful information.

Mr. Goto of the Forestry Fisheries Development Cooperation Department proposed that participants directly create project proposals and send them directly to JICA.

While he did not oppose the idea, Mr. Takeda did note that the alumni associations are not governmental bodies. They are purely voluntary organizations and thus the scope of their work is limited. While some JICA members do have quite aggressive plans, such as involvement in vocational centers, this is a matter for the government of Japan and the local government. Other have suggested alumni association involvement in technical cooperation project assessment. This, however, is a task which has to be done by government officials. Of course, while the advice of the alumni association is always most welcome, the alumni associations are not governmental organs.

Recommending the discussion center on more practical ways of assistance, Mr. Takeda suggested pre-departure expert orientation which currently is not conducted.

Mr. Aragunde mentioned the need for information about on-going JICA projects in the country directly involved. He remarked to the Emigration

Department representative that the alumni association must know about Japan's emigration plans for South America, as there may exist areas of possible assistance.

Mr. Mendez mentioned plans for organizing a two to three day seminar on trade with the participation of Colombia-Japan Industry of Commerce, JICA and the National Planning Department.

Mr. Takeda replied that joint seminars between the alumni associations and the chambers of commerce are a good idea. When JICA sends teams for open seminars, these types of joint seminar are possible. Although JICA has criteria for subsidizing alumni associations activities, joint seminars are eligible for subsidies.

Ms. Hashiguchi added that alumni associations submit a report of the previous year's activities and plans for the next fiscal year. At this time, JICA gets several joint seminar plans from the alumni associations and subsidizes on the basis of this report. Ms. Hashiguchi noted that these types of open joint seminars have been highly prioritized.

Mr. Rezende asked what JICA is thinking about diffusion of Japanese culture in general by the alumni associations.

Mr. Takeda replied that the Japanese government has another organization, the Japan Foundation, which sends cultural missions such as flower arranging, kabuki, and traditional dancing teams. Thus, JICA is not in charge of diffusing Japanese culture in experiencing Japanese culture. Alumni association should get in touch with the Japan Foundation through the embassy. The Japan Foundation has very few local offices, but the cultural attache will be able to provide information.

Mr. Rezende said Brazil prepared two courses but the consulate claimed JICA would not be interested.

Mr. Takeda replied that JICA does not automatically exclude cultural projects. JICA may subsidize projects like a culture night or ones like the kite flying demonstration in Nepal.

Ms. Hashiguchi gave another example of JICA's involvement in culture diffusion--Japanese language classes. While language is a part of culture, JICA also emphasizes language as it is very important in improving the quality of training. If participants can start their language training early, their technical training in Japan will be much more effective. This is why JICA requests the alumni associations to hold language classes as a part of the pre-departure training program.

Mr. Aragunde asked whether the alumni association should apply directly to JICA headquarters when they wish to send a specific expert from Japan to Uruguay.

Mr. Takeda replied that Uruguay has difficulties as there is no resident JICA office. As to selection and application, these procedures are done entirely through diplomatic channels, so one should contact the embassy.

Mr. Racule asked JICA to advise the participants how to best promote JICA activities in their country. He noted that most Japanese volunteers were not prepared adequately to be cross-culturally competent upon arrival. He asked how JICA suggests the alumni associations assist JICA activities in these areas because the associations are committed to the comfort and happiness of volunteers in their countries and because the alumni associations would like to be part and parcel of promoting the JICA component of JOCV.

Mr. Takeda responded that alumni associations can help JOCV and JICA experts by arranging homestays and lodging.

From her experience in JOCV, Ms. Hashiguchi commented that JOCVs appreciate homestays very much. In Nepal, JOCVs were also given lectures, language classes, and independent field trip but most said they appreciated the homestays the most. As JOCVs stay for at least two years, most maintain a warm relationship with their host family for the entire period of residency. She concluded that alumni associations could either accept volunteers or introduce those who could.

The afternoon session of the second day was called to order by Chairman and deliberation was begun on the final agenda item, "Future Prospects for the Alumni Associations".

Mr. Asnan suggested the discussion center on two perspectives: what the alumni associations want to do and what JICA can do for the alumni associations. Mr. Asnan said that the alumni association can strengthen their respective organizations by increasing membership, forming branches to solve problems of distance, and holding periodical seminars for regional alumni associations.

Co-chairman Greene suggested that a worldwide organization be created at JICA or that a small location of the JICA compound be made available as a permanent address for the alumni associations.

Mr. Rathi asked for Mr. Takeda's views on whether future alumni associations seminars should be global or regional.

Mr. Takeda replied that, in his opinion, regional seminars of alumni associations could be held after this series of seminars is concluded with perhaps two regional seminars per year as being fiscally possible. As to the international blanket organization, Mr. Takeda replied that the idea was interesting. As to permanent premises within JICA offices, Mr. Takeda noted that while JICA has about 45 regional offices, only one has

permanent premises. If this number increases, perhaps JICA can provide permanent offices for the alumni associations.

Mr. Rezende asked if JICA could produce a series of 40 or 50 slides on JICA. Mr. Takeda said that would not be a major problem. He also noted that currently JICA sends every alumni associations about 20 sets of simple Japanese conversation tapes. JICA will also try to provide slides or videos.

Participants in general remarked that they had not received the tapes, or had received them from JICA only as a part of their pre-departure training.

Mr. Asnan stressed that the alumni associations should be involved in helping to locate ex-participants, distribute forms and even in helping to design forms for survey missions. Although the associations cannot interfere with or take the place of the government, Mr. Asnan said there are still ways to be involved.

Mr. Takeda hoped that the alumni associations will be highly involved with the follow-up teams arriving to evaluate the effects of training. He noted that active participation by the associations is vital to ensure that the knowledge obtained by the ex-participants in Japan is actually being applied to the local situation. He pledged to contact the JICA offices to instruct the missions to invite executives of the alumni associations.

Mr. Takeda proposed a refresher course in fields where technological innovation is high or where changes are rapid. These refresher courses could be held not only for ex-participants but also for highly qualified local technicians. JICA has requested the financial authorities to hold more of these types of courses. He recommended those associations

wishing to have this type of course to first contact the government, which then in turn will contact the Japanese embassy or JICA.

Mr. Asnan asked whether the alumni associations could be informed about what courses JICA is offering the government. He stressed that it would be one way for JICA to help the associations strengthen their own organizations.

Mr. Takeda noted that JICA alumni associations to conduct pre-departure orientation is impossible, of course, without prior notice. He promised that JICA will advise the local JICA offices to contact the alumni associations via-a-vis prior information of participants and survey mission. Chairman Rathi said that alumni associations could help the survey teams in two respects: by assigning local coordinators and by organizing talks and other activities.

Mr. Tomimoto of the Institute for International Cooperation presented two suggestions: (1) IIC can supply experience, know-how, and information on basic data and project information as well as texts, audio-visual materials, etc.; (2) JICA needs alumni association assistance in training Japanese experts. The associations can provide information on living conditions before experts leave for Japan, thus helping them prepare for a smooth transition.

Mr. Rathi asked if there is any minimum number of members required to form a new branch. Ms. Hashiguchi said there is not, however, there usually must be 25 ex-participants to set up a new association.

Mr. Yosa asked whether JICA can assist with in-country transportation costs for association activities to which Mr. Takeda replied that JICA at the present could not.

Regarding the ex-participants directory, Mr. Yosa suggested JICA first

compile a complete list, with which the alumni associations will try to contact ex-participants and correct, and then together draw up a revised list of active ex-participants.

In response to Mr. Asnan's question as to whether JICA would give assistance in the future such as audio-visual equipment, projector, computer, visual materials to help the alumni association, Mr. Takeda replied that as the alumni associations are not governmental organizations, it is difficult. He did promise to ask the authorities to increase amount of subsidies by necessary equipment.

Ms. Hashiguchi presented the criteria for subsidies explaining that it differs slightly every year. The criteria for 1988 were explained into three categories: activities in cooperation with JICA; general activities; management expenses. There also is an additional special activities category.

The first category is for activities undertaken by the alumni associations in cooperation with JICA, such as pre-departure orientation, Japanese language courses for participants, cooperation in revising the ex-participants directory, organizing open type seminars, organizing seminars by follow-up teams, etc. It also includes cooperation with JICA experts and JOCV (orientation, training) as well as introducing JICA activities to the general public in the local countries. JICA places a priority on these activities which is higher than on friendship activities or management expenses.

The second category, general activities, includes annual and general meetings, publishing bulletins, and friendship and cultural activities.

The third category of management expenses includes communication costs (postage, telephone charges) office supplies (pencils, paper), office rent,

maintenance expenses if you rent your premises, and personnel expenses.

Unfortunately, the percentage of subsidy is lower than in the first category. This means that while JICA subsidizes to some extent, the remaining expenses have to be paid through membership fees, advertising income, sponsors, or fund raising drives.

The category of special activities is for very special events such as when Kenya's alumni associations edited a video film introducing the activities of the alumni associations and JICA in Kenya and broadcasted it on Kenyan TV. These types of projects cannot be covered by the usual budget. Ms. Hashiguchi encouraged the members to send in requests, although she warned that they may not always be accepted. The deadline for application is around April. By the end of May or beginning of June, the decision is made and, if approved, the funds are sent.

For further reference, Ms. Hashiguchi announced the number of publications JICA sends. JICA sends six publications (in 1988): 50 copies of "Look Japan"(monthly), 10 copies of "Farming Japan"(bimonthly), 10 copies of the "Japan Economic Review"(monthly), 10 copies of "Japan Echo" (five times a year), 10 copies of "Intersect"(monthly), 1 copy of "Techno Japan"(monthly), and 30 copies of "Kenshu-in"(biannually).

Chairman Rathi noted how fruitful the discussion was and how the helpful and clear JICA's explanation was.

The participants then elected Mr. Asnan and Mr. Racule as members of the drafting committee for the recommendations of the Seminars and Chairman Rathi declared the 3rd JICA Alumni Association Seminar adjourned.

G. Closing Ceremony

1. Closing Address by Mr. Hideo Endo, Executive Director of JICA

Representatives of the alumni associations, ladies and gentlemen:

During the third Alumni Associations Seminar we held lively discussions on how to build a better cooperative relationship between alumni associations and JICA, and we have gained valuable discussions and proposals full of suggestions.

More newly established associations have participated in this latest seminar than in the two previous seminars. Therefore, what we hope now is that every one of you will bring back the fruits of these deliberations to your country to share them with other members and put them to work. We shall send the conference record and other materials to the other alumni associations not represented here. We trust that they, too, will find them of use in developing their programs.

JICA has been endeavoring to implement the recommendations of the past Seminars. And we believe that the discussions and recommendations made at this seminar are also valuable for improving our programs and expanding follow-up services for ex-participants.

We owe the success of this seminar for your patient and ardent efforts. For this, you have our heartfelt thanks. Let me close my address by wishing you a safe and pleasant trip and expressing hope for the prosperity of your associations.

Thank you very much.

2. Address in Response by Mr. Asnan bin Pi'l,
Representative of Alumni Association of Malaysia

Mr. Endo, Executive Director of JICA, Mr. Mitarai, Mr. Takeda, Mr. Sugiyama, Ms. Hashiguchi, Officials of JICA, Fellow participants of 3rd JICA Alumni Associations Seminar and Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is now my very pleasant task to say a few words on behalf of my fellow participants on this occasion. We as participants of the 3rd JICA Alumni Associations Seminar representing 10 countries from 3 continents, namely, Asia and Oceania, Latin America and Africa have just finished our deliberations on the subject of cooperation between JICA and our respective alumni associations.

Our deliberations have been fruitful and conducted in good spirit. It has been a short 10 days but it has been significant.

Ladies and Gentlemen, our national alumni associations though small in size in terms of membership and most often not at all wealthy in financial assets are good example of what voluntary associations can aspire and achieve in promoting international good will and understanding. They are also manifestation of what we as past beneficiaries of Japanese training programs can do to show our gratitude. As vehicles for garnering our respective efforts to do something for Japanese experts and volunteers to adjust to our respective cultures during their stay of duty, our alumni associations can be meaningful in this way. We can act as small bridges of international good will and understanding.

As for the seminar itself we are very grateful to JICA and its officials for organizing it. The organization for the seminar with all its facilities and support services have been perfect. We enjoyed the field trip to Takamatsu and Kobe especially the ride across the new Seto Ohashi Bridge which is an engineering marvel by itself.

We thoroughly enjoyed ourselves at the party at Hyogo International Center where some of us proved to be still very young at heart and with their feet. Our official guides or rather chaperons, namely,

Hashiguchi-san, Kato-san and Kurata-san have been gracious and very patient. We also thank those who have worked tirelessly in the background for this seminar. Our stay at this luxurious center has been a very pleasant one. It is like staying in a four star-hotel minus the swimming pool and the discotheque and music lounge. We thank Mr. Sugiyama and his staffs for this. I do not think any of my fellow participants have any real complaints. We are very appreciative of the JICA allowance which have gone a long way to help us spend as tourists.

We look forward to future invitation as delegates to either regional alumni associations seminar or a global one or a repeat of a similar one like this. Finally, on behalf of my fellow participants let me reiterate our undertaking that we will continue to play our role as the link between JICA and ex-participants of our respective countries and in the process also help to foster international good will and understanding. Let us hope that we will gain added success in this endeavour. With this let me conclude.

Domo arigato gozaimashita!!

JICA