

# 2nd JICA Alumni Associations Seminar

9-18 November, 1987

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

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# 2nd JICA Alumni Associations Seminar

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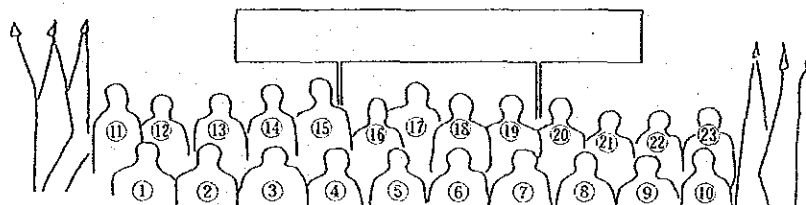
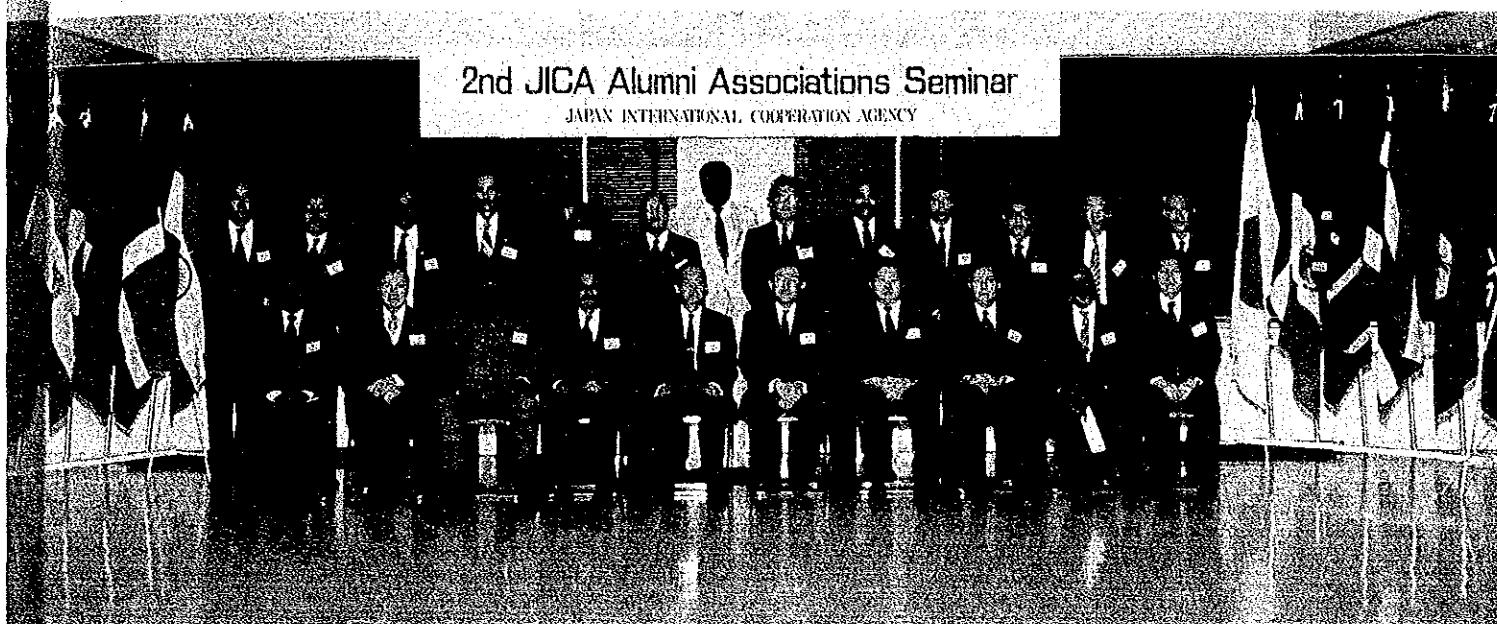
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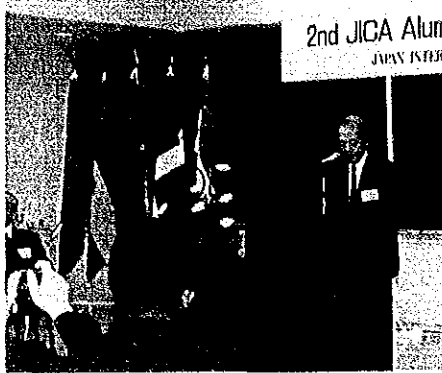
# 2nd JICA Alumni Associations Seminar



- |  |  |
|--|--|
| ① Mr. A. M. Rashed Chowdhury, Counsellor, Embassy of the People's Republic of Bangladesh               | ⑬ Prof. Matiur Rahman, Representative of Bangladesh                    |
| ② Mr. Florencio Acosta Burgunder, Minister, Embassy of the United Mexican States                       | ⑭ Ing. Guillermo Monroy Ochoa, Representative of Mexico                |
| ③ H. E. Mr. Murairi Mitima Kaneno, Ambassador of the Republic of Zaire                                 | ⑮ Mr. Mukenge Bayamba, Representative of Zaire                         |
| ④ H. E. Mr. Anantanarayana Madhavan, Ambassador of India   | ⑯ Mr. Maharaj Krishan Chawla, Representative of India                  |
| ⑤ Mr. Michio Mutaguchi, Vice President of JICA   | ⑰ Mr. Charles Kazuka, Representative of Tanzania                       |
| ⑥ Mr. Hiroya Sano, Vice President of JICA  | ⑱ Mr. Alberto Homs, Representative of Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)          |
| ⑦ Mr. Tetsuo Shioguchi, Deputy Director of Technical Cooperation Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs | ⑲ Mr. Juan Ramon Uribe Pichirilo, Representative of Dominican Republic |
| ⑧ H. E. Dr. A. Hofman-Bang Soletto, Ambassador of the Republic of Bolivia                              | ⑳ Dr. Guido villa Gomez, Representative of Bolivia                     |
| ⑨ Dr. Peter Palangyo, Minister, Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania                             | ㉑ Dr. Rojrung Suvanasuthi, Representative of Thailand                  |
| ⑩ Mr. Pridi Boonyobhas, Counsellor, Royal Thai Embassy   | ㉒ Mr. Toshihiko Koga, Executive Director of JICA                       |
| ⑪ Mr. Kazuo Okabe, Director of Training Affairs Department of JICA                                     | ㉓ Mr. Denro Yasaka, Executive Director of JICA                         |
| ⑫ Mr. Goro Nakasone, Executive Director of JICA  |  |



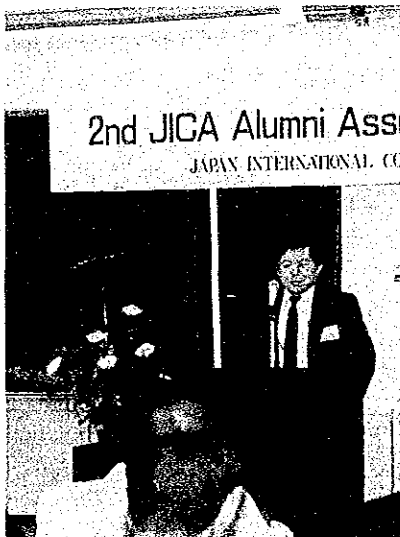
# OPENING CEREMONY



↑ Welcome speech by Mr. MUTAGUCHI, Vice President of JICA



← Congratulatory address by H.E. Mr. Anantanarayana Madhavan, Ambassador of India



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



↑ Representatives of Alumni Associations

## Alumni Associations IN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGE



← Address in Response by Mr. Homsi, Representative of Alumni Association of Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)





# *AT THE SEMINAR*





## OBSERVATION TRIP



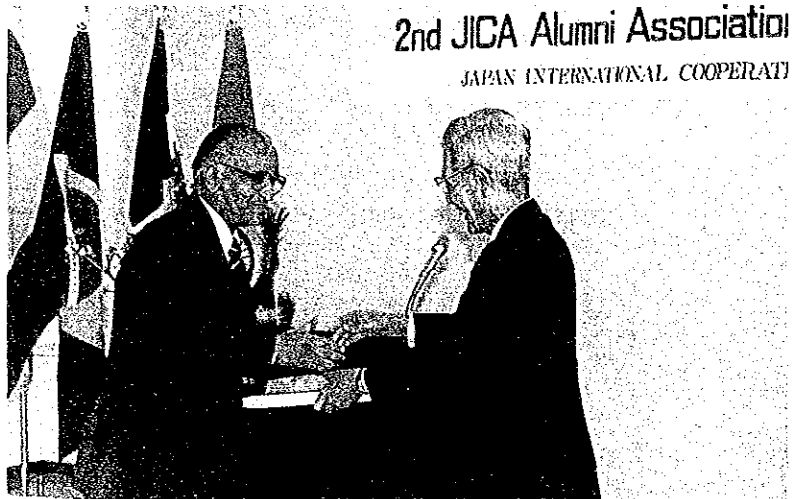
↑ At Hiroshima



↑ At Osaka

## CLOSING CEREMONY

Presentation of souvenirs by Mr. YASAKA,  
Executive Director of JICA



↑ Representatives and the staff concerned



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## I . FOREWORD — BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

JICA has accepted over 65,000 participants in its training programs since 1954. Of these, 63,000 have returned to their countries and are endeavoring to contribute to their countries' development by utilizing the skills they have acquired in Japan. The alumni associations, active in 29 places in 26 countries, were organized to promote friendship among the members and to keep them 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 the associations, but also between the associations and JICA. It is felt that the alumni associations could play an important role as catalysts in promoting and improving existing relationship between Japan and the respective countries concerned and also play a more active role in their own countries.






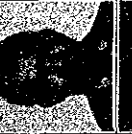
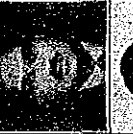
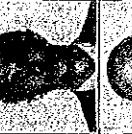
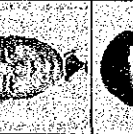
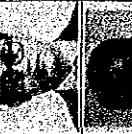



## II. LISTS OF REPRESENTATIVES AND PARTICIPANTS

1. Representatives of Alumni Associations ..... 4

2. Japanese Participants ..... 5

PARTICIPANTS LIST OF 2ND JICA ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS SEMINAR

No.	Photo	Country	Representative	Name of Alumni Association	Present Position	Course Attended
1		Bangladesh	Prof. Matur Rahman (President)	JICA Alumni Association of Bangladesh	Professor, Institute of Post Graduate Medical Research	Counter Measures against Renal Failure (1979)
2		Bolivia	Dr. Guido Villa Gomez (President)	Asociacion de Ex-beccarios Bolivianos en el Japon (ABBJ)	Director de Instituto de Gastroenterologia	Gastroenterology (1977, 1984)
3		Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)	Mr. Alberto Honsi (President)	Associacao de Cooperacao Tecnica Brasil-Japao (ACTBJ)	Chief, Research Div. Porto Bras-Port & Harbour Authority	Port & Harbour Engineering (1965, 1983)
4		Dominican Republic	Mr. Juan Ramon Uribe Pichirillo (Vice president)	Asociacion Dominicana de Ex-beccarios del Japon Inc. (ADEJA)	Director of Metrology Department, General Direction of Standards and Quality System, Ministry of Trade and Industry	Metrology and Measurement Standards (1983)
5		India	Mr. Maharaj Krishan Chawla (President)	JICA Alumni Association, New Delhi	Judge, Delhi High Court	Formation Sound Sentencing Structure & Policy (1976)
6		Mexico	Ing. Guillermo Monroy Ochoa (President)	Asociacion de Ex-beccarios de Mexico en Japon, A.C. (ASEJEA)	Jefe del Departamento de Exploracion Geologica, Geociencias Aplicadas	Prospecting Development (1977)
7		Tanzania	Mr. Charles Kazuka (President)	JICA Alumni Association of Tanzania (JATA)	International Relations Manager, Tanzania Posts & Telecommunications Corp.	International Telegraph & Telephone Traffic (1977)
8		Thailand	Dr. Rojrunng Suvanasuthi (President)	JICA Alumni Association of Thailand (JAAT)	Associate Professor, Dept. of Radiology, Mahidol Univ.	Clinical Oncology (1986)
9		Zaire	Mr. Mukenge Bayamba (President)	Association des Anciens Boursiers de la JICA du Zaire	Chief de Bureau, Office Zairois du Cafe	Electronics (1984)

## 2. Japanese Participants

### JICA

Mr. Kazuo Okabe	Director, Training Affairs Dept.
Mr. Toshiyuki Fujino	Head, Second Training Div., Training Affairs Dept.
Mr. Mitsuo Inagaki	Deputy Head, First Training Div., Training Affairs Dept.
Mr. Toshiharu Kai	Deputy Head, First Training Div., Training Affairs Dept.
Mr. Kazuyuki Yatsuda	Deputy Head, Third Training Div., Training Affairs Dept.
Mr. Mitsuo Sugiyama	Deputy Head, Third Training Div., Training Affairs Dept.
Mr. Chihiro Oishi	General Affairs Div., General Affairs Dept.
Mr. Hideo Morikawa	Public Relations Div., General Affairs Dept.
Mr. Satoru Kurosawa	Planning Div., Planning Dept.
Mr. Miharuru Yoshii	Planning Div., Planning Dept.
Mr. Tamotsu Yamada	Deputy Head, First Experts Assignment Div., Experts Assignment Dept.
Mr. Masahito Sato	Head, Technical Cooperation Div., Agricultural Development Cooperation Dept.
Mr. Masahito Yamada	Head, Development Planning Div., Mining & Industrial Planning & Survey Dept.
Ms. Kayoko Mizuta	Head, Operations Section, Tokyo International Centre

### 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)									
11/ 9 (Mon)								T I C	
11/10 (Tue)	9:30 ~ 11:00	Briefing: Working Arrangements	Meeting Room 2	12:30 ~ 13:30	Buffet Luncheon (Hosted by Mr. Mutaguchi, Vice President, JICA)	Assembly Room		T I C	
	11:30 ~ 12:30	Opening Ceremony (Hosted by Mr. Mutaguchi, Vice President, JICA) • Welcome Address (Vice President of JICA) • Speeches by Guests • Introduction of the Representatives • Address in Response (Representative) • Commemorative Photograph	Orientation Room	14:00 ~ 14:30 14:30 ~ 15:30 15:30 ~ 16:00	Film Show "JICA 24 HOURS" Lecture "Present Situation of JICA's Activities" (Mr. Hirai, Director, Planning Department) Tour in TIC	Seminar Room 17		T I C	
11/11 (Wed)	9:30 ~ 12:00 9:30 ~ 10:30 10:40 ~ 12:00	Discussion I • The Outline of the Follow-up Services to the Ex-participants (Director of Training Affairs Dpt.) • Activities of Alumni Associations'87 (Representatives)	Seminar Room 17	13:30 ~ 17:00	Discussion I (continued) Activities of Alumni Associations'87 (Representatives)	Seminar Room 17		T I C	
11/12 (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	
11/13 (Fri)	7:30 ~	Observation Trip to Osaka & Hiroshima							Osaka
11/14 (Sat)		"							Hiroshima
11/15 (Sun)	~ 14:30	"							T I C
11/16 (Mon)	9:30 ~ 12:00	Drafting of Minutes (Drafting Group) Drafting of Recommendations (Representatives)	Seminar Room 17	13:30 ~ 17:00	Continue from the morning	Seminar Room 17		T I C	
11/17 (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. Yasaka, Executive Director, JICA)	Assembly Room		T I C	
	11:30 ~ 12:00	Closing Ceremony (Hosted by Mr. Yasaka, Executive Director, JICA)	Seminar Room 18						
11/18 (Wed)	Departure								



#### IV. OPENING CEREMONY

The seminar was convened in Tokyo from 9 to 18 November 1987 and attended by the representatives of nine alumni associations of Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Dominican Republic, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Thailand and Zaire.

The seminar was declared open by Mr. Michio Mutaguchi, Vice President of JICA, at the opening ceremony on 10 November 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

Ambassador of India	H. E. Mr. Anantanarayana Madhavan
Ambassador of the Republic of Bolivia	H. E. Dr. A. Hofman-Bang Soletto
Ambassador of the Republic of Zaire	H. E. Mr. Murairi Mitima Kaneno
Minister, Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania	Dr. Peter Palangyo
Minister, Embassy of the United Mexican States	Mr. Florencio Acosta Burgunder
Counsellor, Royal Thai Embassy	Mr. Pridi Boonyobhas
Counsellor, Embassy of the People's Republic of Bangladesh	Mr. A. M. Rashed Chowdhury

### Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Deputy Director, Technical Cooperation Division Economic Cooperation Bureau	Mr. Tetsuo Shioguchi
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### Other Organizations

Executive Director, The Association for Overseas Technical Scholarship	Mr. Shun Katsuyama
Executive Director, International Cooperation Service Center	Mr. Shozo Momose
Executive Director, International Cooperation Service Center	Mr. Masao Kuwabara



## J I C A

Vice President

”

Executive Director

”

”

Director,  
Tokyo International Centre

Mr. Michio Mutaguchi

Mr. Hiroya Sano

Mr. Denro Yasaka

Mr. Toshihiko Koga

Mr. Goro Nakasone

Mr. Kiyoshi Kato

### (Former Resident Representatives)

Bangladesh Office

Dominican Republic Office

India Office

Tanzania Office

Mr. Masahisa Ezaki

Mr. Susumu Ojima

Mr. Tokukiyo Hirai

Mr. Minoru Sano

### (Former Assistant Resident Representatives)

Rio de Janeiro Office

Thailand Office

Mr. Minoru Suda

Mr. Hideaki Kasahara

Former Secretary,  
Embassy of Japan in Zaire

Mr. Eizen Irei

### (Training Affairs Department)

Director

Deputy Director

Head, Administration Division

Head, First Training Division

Head, Second Training Division

Head, Third Training Division

Mr. Kazuo Okabe

Mr. Tsuguo Yashima

Mr. Keiichi Takeda

Mr. Tatsuo Hoshi

Mr. Toshiyuki Fujino

Mr. Seiki Uehara



## V. MINUTES OF THE SEMINAR

### 1. Adoption of the Agenda

On 11th November 1987, the sessions commenced with Mr. K. Takeda, Head of Administration Division, Training Affairs Department of JICA, proposing Mr. Kazuka of Tanzania as Chairman of the seminar, and Dr. Gomez of Bolivia as Vice-chairman. The meeting unanimously agreed to this proposal.

In accepting the chairmanship, Mr. Kazuka said that he was appreciative of the honor bestowed on him, his association, and his country and was confident that he would be able to guide the seminar to a successful conclusion because the deliberations would be facilitated by the mixture of different professional background possessed by the participants. Lastly, he thanked JICA and the Secretariat for the excellent arrangements made for the holding of the seminar.

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. K. Okabe, Director of the Training Affairs Department to speak on "The Measures Taken by JICA Regarding the Recommendations of the 1st 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 1987
  - Activities in Cooperation with JICA
  - General Activities
  - Special Activities
- c. Future Plans of Activities
- d. How to Manage the Association
  - Office
  - Collection of the Membership Fee
  - Increase of the Membership
- e. Suggestions/Proposals for Joint Activities with JICA

## 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.

#### Training Programs

- a. Some associations have been successful in conducting orientations for the prospective participants before leaving for Japan. In order that the participants gain sufficient knowledge to adopt themselves to the way of life in the Japanese society, it was felt that the association is the best institution to conduct the orientation. The representatives are in a better position to give their best efforts in collaboration with JICA overseas offices to accomplish the above objective. In order to make this orientation program a success, the JICA overseas office of the respective countries shall inform the alumni associations of the departure of the participants well in advance.
- b. JICA informed the representatives that "Ex-participants Directories" had been completed and each representative was given his country's directory. The JICA overseas offices have been instructed to cooperate with the alumni associations for data, revisions and updates on the ex-participants to reflect the most current information.
- c. It was agreed upon by all the representatives that the associations shall be involved in the activities of follow-up teams as well as in holding technical seminars in close cooperation with JICA overseas offices. In addition, it was accepted by all that the JICA overseas office shall inform the respective alumni associations well in advance of the arrival of follow-up teams so that they can assist the follow-up teams in various ways.
- d. All the representatives accepted the proposal of sending the technical publications to the ex-participants through the respective alumni associations. JICA agreed to the

suggestion that the technical publication on different subjects would be made available to the ex-participants on the basis of their request submitted to alumni associations.

- e. The proposal about increasing the numbers and the duration of training courses as well as the selection of courses on the basis of requests made by each country was also discussed. The suggestion about the refreshers/advanced courses was advocated by all the representatives.

#### Other JICA Programs

The representatives readily agreed to the proposal about the promotion of personal contacts between alumni association members and visiting JICA missions in order to facilitate their activities in the respective fields through social and other means. The JICA overseas offices are requested to contact the alumni associations about the schedule of the missions, so that a program can be arranged between the JICA missions and the alumni associations whenever possible.

#### Proposals Concerning JICA Alumni Associations Seminar

All the representatives realized and appreciated the significance of this seminar to promote the activities of the alumni associations through the exchange of information, and therefore unanimously agreed to continue this kind of seminar annually. The proposal of holding regional/global seminars was given a careful consideration and was regarded as a subject to be discussed further for the future.

#### Other Proposals and Suggestions

- a. All the representatives felt the strong need for office space for alumni associations which will most certainly help in improving the activities of the associations. In countries where the JICA office is maintained in separate premises from those of the embassy it would be reasonable to suggest that

the JICA overseas office should provide office space for the alumni association.

b. It is suggested that JICA should endeavor to increase the financial subsidies to the alumni associations on the basis of the following criteria: orientation courses; cultural & social activities; management expenses; publication of bulletins; annual general meetings; the number of members.

c. The increase of membership of alumni associations was discussed into details. It was confirmed that close contact between JICA overseas offices and alumni associations would help in the promotion of membership.





## VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

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

### Recommendations to JICA

A. As to financial support to A.A., we recommend:

- (1) that JICA should give financial support for acquiring office accomodation, secretarial support and office equipment to each A.A.
- (2) that JICA should continue providing financial support for publications.
- (3) that JICA should subsidize the cost of hosting national and regional seminars by A.A.
- (4) that JICA should assist in funding technical visits by the members of A.A. and experts, and, where needed, in arranging seminars for follow-up missions.
- (5) that JICA should continue to host a similar type of global seminars annually.

B. As to general support to A.A., we recommend:

- (1) that JICA should continue to increase advanced courses to refresh ex-participants.
- (2) that JICA should provide the list of experts and volunteers for each A.A.
- (3) that JICA should send brief reports of the follow-up teams to A.A.

### Recommendations to the Alumni Associations

A. As to the increase of the number of members, we recommend:

- (1) that A.A. should open branches in their countries where this justifies.

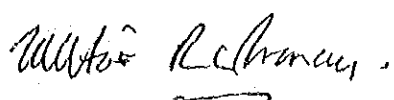
- (2) that A.A. should recruit new members before their departure for Japan (a method employed by Tanzania).
- (3) that A.A. should distribute information bulletins for all the JICA ex-participants.

B. As to the promotion of the close relationship among A.A., we recommend:

- (1) that A.A. should exchange their information bulletins which shall contain brief English summaries of the activities of the A.A.
- (2) that A.A. should extend support, where possible, to the members of other A.A. who visit their countries.
- (3) that A.A. should invite the members from neighboring A.A. to participate in national meetings and technical seminars.

C. On general issues, we recommend:

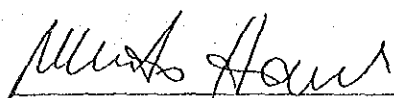
- (1) that A.A. should appoint representatives of ex-participants from each technical field to act as a coordinator to enhance A.A. activities in respective countries.
- (2) that A.A. should endeavor to make contact with relevant persons in Japanese organizations placed in their countries to promote cultural activities (cf. Japanese language courses, etc.).
- (3) that A.A. should strengthen the relationship with experts and volunteers by inviting them to participate in all their activities.
- (4) that A.A. should evaluate the application of the knowledge obtained by the ex-participants by means of a seminar or a similar type of forum.



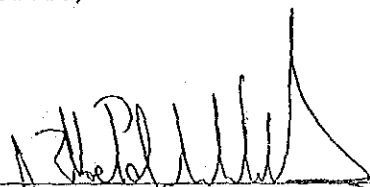
Prof. Matiur Rahman  
(Bangladesh)



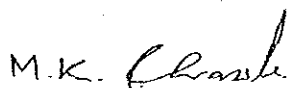
Dr. Guido Villa Gomez  
(Bolivia)



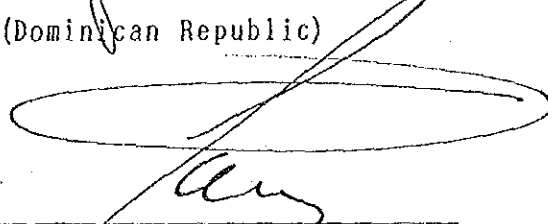
Mr. Alberto Homs  
(Brazil)



Mr. Juan Ramon Uribe Pichirilo  
(Dominican Republic)



Judge Maharaj Krishan Chawla  
(India)



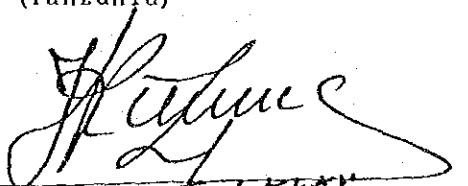
Ing. Gutierrez Monroy Ochoa  
(Mexico)



Mr. Charles Kazuka  
(Tanzania)



Dr. Rojrung Suvanasuthi  
(Thailand)



Mr. Mukenge Bayamba  
(Zaire)



## VII. REFERENCES

### 1. The Analysis of the Country Reports

- (1) Outline of the Alumni Associations ..... 24
- (2) Management of the Alumni Associations ..... 25
- (3) Activities of Alumni Associations '87 ..... 26
- (4) Cooperating Areas Between Alumni Associations and JICA .... 28
- (5) Alumni Associations — Future Plan ..... 30

### 2. List of Alumni Associations ..... 32

(1) Outline of the Alumni Associations

	BANGLADESH	BOLIVIA	BRAZIL (Rio de Janeiro)	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	INDIA	MEXICO	TANZANIA	THAILAND	ZAIRE
Year Established	1980	1978	1980	1982	1971	1979	1984	1987	1982
Number of Members	230	438	135	140	260	200	188	88	87
Number of Ex-participants among Members (A)	230	422	79	125	260	200	168	88	84
Total Number of Ex-participants <as of March 1987> (B)	1,148	487	2,051	167	2,098	1,978	606	6,031	143
Affiliation Rate of Ex-participants (A ÷ B)	20 %	87 %	* 58 %	75 %	12 %	10 %	28 %	1 %	45 %
Executive Committee President (Chairman)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vice President	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Secretary	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	Treasurer 1
Treasurer	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	-
Other Members	9	6	5	8	6	7	5	10	2
Auditor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PR officer	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Editor	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total	17	10	14	12	11	11	10	15	5

\* The figure includes three other Alumni Associations : San Paulo; Curitiba; Port Alegre .

## (2) Management of the Alumni Associations

Item	A.A.	BANGLADESH	BOLIVIA	BRAZIL (Rio de Janeiro)	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	INDIA	MEXICO	TANZANIA	THAILAND	ZAIRE
1. Meetings ① Annual General Meeting			General Assembly, four times a year	National Seminar of A.A. (Sep. 87) New Year's General Meeting	Gen. Assembly of the year (Oct. 87) Extraordinary Assembly (Aug. 87)	General Meeting (Feb. 87)	National Assembly (May. 87)	Gen. Assembly held in 1987	General Meeting (Mar. 87)	General Assembly (Jun., Sep., 87)
② Executive Committees		4 meetings in 1987	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	8 meetings since Mar. 86			Every 2 months	
2. Office		President's or vice-president's residence is used	Accommodated in Dow Mining Enterprise (will move into JICA's new office building)	Request for the accommodation in JICA office	Members' houses working centers, JICA's backyard are used	Official residence of the president	Office owned by A.A.	JICA office provides meeting room & secretarial service		
3. Branches			2 branches in La Paz & Santa Cruz, also planning 3 more branches in Cochabamba, Sucre, Tarija	3 branches	* "Nucleus" set up in five places		First A.A. branch in central region of Mexico established in Aug. 87			Planning in three regions
4. Member's List		Updating	Updating	Revising Directory	Preparing the annual list of the Assoc. members	Compiling	Updating			
5. Bulletin		Preparing "Sun Shine"	Published the 2nd bulletin (planning to publish every two months)	2 ~ 3 times a year (make 2,000 copies to distribute to Gov'ts, Japanese/Private companies)	Every 3 months		"Tsuru"		Preparing	
6. Annual Member Fee (per head)		30 TK.	150yen	60 CZ\$	20 RD\$	5 RS.	6 US\$	200shs	100baht	500 ZAIRE
					* "Nucleus" --- groups of members at working centers to facilitate communication among members					

### (3) Activities of Alumni Associations '87

No. 1

Item	A.A.	BANGLADESH	BOLIVIA	BRAZIL (Rio de Janeiro)	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	INDIA	MEXICO	TANZANIA	THAILAND	ZAIRE
1. Cooperation with JICA ① Publication & Information				Distribute information on technology, JICA activities and Japan		Exchange of technical information	Distribution of technological and scientific publications			
② Seminars & Lectures	Seminar & Editorial Sub-committees were formed			Seminar/Meeting on technology			Seminars/Conferences on Technology Film presentation	Open Seminar on Trade Liberation	Seminar on technology (Dec. 87)	Debate Conference
③ Evaluation of Training Programs							Evaluation meeting			
④ Others				Observation trips/Visit to the Institutions of Project-Type Cooperation		Joint meeting hosted by Resident Rep. of JICA				Visit to the enterprises
2. Services Provided to Training Participants ① Counseling & Orientation				Orientation	Orientation meetings		Orientation		Orientation Courses (twice a month)	
② Japanese Classes				Offered at "Instituto Cultural Brasil-Japao"	Preparing				Preparing	Offered
3. Assistance Provided to JICA Experts and JOCV Volunteers				Invitation to social & cultural events	Orientation programs	Get-togethers and general assistance				Reception/meetings with experts



### (3) Activities of Alumni Associations ' 87

No. 2

Item	A.A.	BANGLADESH	BOLIVIA	BRAZIL (Rio de Janeiro)	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	INDIA	MEXICO	TANZANIA	THAILAND	ZAIRE
4. Friendship Activities		Farewell parties, welcome dinner	KARAOKE, "OHASHI-Contest", Year-end party Sports event Painting contest for children Note: Above activities in cooperation with "Nisei Association"	Parties and social get-togethers Sports event	"D-J Confraternity Party" (Feb. 87)	Parties (get-togethers, farewell & welcome parties)	Celebrations of national events	Preparing for social get-together activities	Preparing parties & trips	Anniversary of A. A.
5. Occasions to Introduce Japan and its Culture			Literary Contest-- "My Life in Japan"	Participation in Film Festivals "ORIGAMI" for children	"D-J Cultural Week" (Sep.-Oct. 87)	"Japan Month" organized by Embassy of Japan (Oct. 87)	Film shows, photo exhibition IKEBANA, ORIGAMI Language lessons			Films on Japanese culture Lecture on Japan, sponsored by A.A., JICA, Embassy of Japan
6. Other Activities			"B-J Cooperation Simposia" (Sep. 87, main event of the year)							

#### (4) Cooperating Areas Between Alumni Associations and JICA

##### (Suggestions & Requests)

No. 1

Item	A.A.	BANGLADESH	BOLIVIA	BRAZIL (Rio de Janeiro)	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	INDIA	MEXICO	TANZANIA	THAILAND	ZAIRE
1. Cooperation in JICA Activities ① General Assistance				Maintain close contact and exchange information			Provide information to JICA on new participants, courses, conference			
② Promotion of the Contacts with JICA Personnel (Experts, Missions)				Joint programs to give support to experts		Play host to experts and arrange one-day seminar & get-together			Regular meetings with JICA staff	
				Meetings with experts & missions						
2. Concerning Training Programs ① Implementation of Refresher Courses				Technical Follow-up Teams					Requested, and at the same time evaluate training courses	
② Organization of Training Courses and Seminars in Respective Countries		Jointly organize seminar, work-shop, visit to the field		Open to ex-participants and non-participants of the same field		Periodic seminar, conference, work-shop	Send experts in different specialties			Send Japanese to introduce Japanese culture, technology, & development
③ Japanese Courses for Participants						JICA's assistance in organizing Japanese courses		Provide Japanese courses & briefing on Japan (request assistance in establishing center for briefing)		Organize Japanese courses and appoint teachers Request for Japanese textbooks
3. Management of A.A. ① Assistance in Opening of the A.A. Office		Requested		Requested	Requested					
② Increase Financial Assistance		Requested			Requested					Continue financial assistance

# (4) Cooperating Areas Between Alumni Associations and JICA

## (Suggestions & Requests)

No. 2

Item	A.A.	BANGLADESH	BOLIVIA	BRAZIL (Rio de Janeiro)	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	INDIA	MEXICO	TANZANIA	THAILAND	ZAIRE
③ Donation of Equipments				Micro-computer, Data bank	Camera, Computer, Tape recorder					
④ Donation of Publications			Periodical distribution of technical information			Provide information on new technology				Newspapers for information on Japan
⑤ Cooperation in Publishing Alumni Directory				Publish complete Directory Inventory of participants		Update mailing list				New films on JICA
4. Proposals Concerning A.A. Seminar ① Organization of Alumni Int'l			Alumni Int'l Meeting		"High-level Association" composed of the presidents of other A.A.					
② Regional Alumni Seminar			Suggested					Suggested		
③ Promotion of Exchange among A.A. change		Send groups of A.A. members to other countries (arranged by JICA)				Exchange delegations of A.A. Provide hospitality to alumni while visiting other countries Organize "study tours" to other countries			Visit other A.A. after the Seminar	
5. Other Proposals & Suggestions			National Meeting of Alumni	Publish reports on the technologies acquired in Japan	Lectures (science, culture, economics) by Japanese specialists	Provide a forum for cultural exchange		Request overall cooperation from JICA to undertake future activities	A.A. Seminar to be held in other countries	

# (5) Alumni Association Future Plan

No. 1

Item	A.A.	BANGLADESH	BOLIVIA	BRAZIL (Rio de Janeiro)	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	INDIA	MEXICO	TANZANIA	THAILAND	ZAIRE
1. Alumni Association										
① Member's list	Updating	Updating		Updating		Planning	Updating			
② Bulletin	Publish "Sun Shine" Vo. 3				Planning	Regular newsletter	Planning		Planning	
③ Increase Members	Planning							Planning	Planning	
④ Establish Branch						Planning	Planning	Planning		Planning
⑤ Other Plans		Distribute periodicals & journals from JICA	National Meeting	National Seminar of A.A. (Apr. 88)	Obtain place for A.A. office	Regular Executive Committee meeting			Exchange information among members	Establish A.A. office
		Establish A.A. Office		Improvement of the organization	Deliver "Acknowledgement Certificate"				P.R. activities	
		Hold more meetings								
2. Cultural Exchange/Activities		Photo Exhibition to introduce Japan & JICA	Establishment of Information office		D-J Confraternity Party (Jan. 88)	Organize socio-cultural programs: social gatherings and excursions for the families of JICA & Embassy staff		"JATA Social Club"		Reception, dinner, A.A. Anniversary, Year-end party
		Experience-sharing with ex-participants	II B-J Cooperation Programs Simposia		Japanese Language & Cultural Center, joint project with Statal Univ.			Show films on culture/education		Charity activities for children
		Annual dinner and get-together party			Trip to Japan	Introduce Indian culture		Trip to Japan		Other cultural, social, scientific, artistic, & sport activities
		Trip, excursion, picnic						Increase informal meetings		Films on Japan
3. Japanese Language		Preliminary Japanese courses for ex-participants & others		Japanese courses for participants	Japanese courses offered at Statal Univ.				Japanese courses for participants	

# (5) Alumni Association Future Plan

No. 2

Item	A.A.	BANGLADESH	BOLIVIA	BRAZIL (Rio de Janeiro)	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	INDIA	MEXICO	TANZANIA	THAILAND	ZAIRE
4. Cooperation with JICA ① Evaluate JICA Training Program		Interaction with ex-participants of other countries, arranged by JICA		Analyze final report and exchange opinions			Conduct survey on the application of knowledge acquired in Japan.		Planning	
② Seminar/Meeting		Seminar on horticulture Joint meetings		Seminar on technology	Meeting with JICA experts & Embassy staff	Professional meetings		Seminar on technology	Joint Seminar on technology	Seminar on technology of Japan.
③ Others		Orientation for prospective participants		Provide assistance to experts & JOCVs		Visit the projects of mutual collaboration				Establish "Technical Training Center"
5. Cooperation Among Alumni Association ① Alumni Assoc. International				Suggested	Planning					Orientation for experts
② Regional Meeting			eg. South American Alumni Association		Planning	Joint Seminars (bilateral or multilateral)		Regional Seminar		
③ Information Exchange				Through bulletins, tech. reports, Seminars, Agreement of Cooperation, etc.	Through bulletins & letters	Through literature audio-visual presentation Information on developmental activities	Planning			Through correspondence
④ Exchange Program					Friendship, cultural exchange	Reciprocal visits by ex-participants Exchange of cultural delegations				
⑤ Others				Exchange "National Directory"						

## 2. List of Alumni Associations

(As of October 1987)

NO.	COUNTRY	ASSOCIATION/PRESIDENT	YEAR ESTABLISHED	MEMBERSHIP (No. of Ex- participant)	ADDRESS
1	PHILIPPINES	PHILIPPINE-JAPAN FELLOWS ASSOCIATION ( PHILJAF)  MR.BAYANI I. GUTIERREZ	1967.6	4,567  (4,198)	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	580  (500)	DR. Ricardo Rojas 401-8 ° Piso- (1001)- Buenos Aires Argentina
3	INDIA	JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERA- TION AGENCY (JICA) ALUMNI ASSOCIATION (Regd.) NEW DEL- HI (INDIA)  MR.M.K.CHAWLA	1971.5	260  (260)	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	275  (225)	P.O.Box 462, Kathmandu, Nepal ( Reconstruction Project,HMG/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	248  (242)	C/O 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	300  (290)	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  DR.GUIDO VILLA GOMES	1978.2	438  (422)	Casilla No.3119 Batallon Colorados No.48 3119, La Paz, Bolivia
10	COLOMBIA	ASOCIACION DE EX-BECARIOS DEL JAPON  MR.LUIS JOSE JARAMILLO OCHOA	1978.11	215  (200)	Calle 14 NO. 2-65 Barrio La Candelaria Bogota, Colombia
11	MEXICO	ASOCIACION DE EX-BECARIOS DE MEXICO EN JAPON, A.C.  ING.GUILLERMO MONROY OCHOA	1979.1	200  (200)	Rio Lerma # 4-402, Col. Cuauhtemoc, Mexico.D.F.,C.P. 06500 Mexico
12	BANGLADESH	JICA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF BANGLADESH  DR.MATIUR RAHMAN	1980	230  (230)	72, Green Road, Bagladesh Water Dev. Board Dhaka, Bangladesh
13	BRAZIL (RIO DE JANEIRO)	ASSOCIACAO DE COOPERACAO TECNICA BRASIL- JAPAO (ACTBJ)  MR.ALBERTO HOMSI	1980.4	100  (79)	A/C. Consulado Geral Do Japao, Praia Do Flamengo No. 200, 10 Andar, Rio De Janeiro, CEP 22220 Brazil
14	BRAZIL (CURITIBA)	ASSOCIACAO PARANAENSE DE EX- BOLSISTAS BRASIL-JAPAO  MR.FUKUO MORIMOTO	1980.12	280  (132)	Rua Atilio Borio, 71 Curitiba-Parana CEP.80.000 Brazil
15	CHILE	ASOCIACION DE EX-BECARIOS DE CHILE EN JAPON(ABEJA)  MR.AREJANDRO LOPEZ	1981	180  (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	600  (600)	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
17	BRAZIL (PORTO ALEGRE)	ASSOCIACAO SUL BRASILEIRA DOS BOLSISTAS NO JAPAO  MR. HARRY RAUL BOENING	1981.5	267  (209)	Av. Augusto Meyer No.125 Apt. 504 Porto Alegre-RS Brazil
18	ZAIRE	ASSOCIATION DES ANCIENS BOURSIERS DE LA JICA DU ZAIRE  MR. MUKENGE BAYAMBA	1982.1	67  (64)	C/O INPP B.P.1150 Limete Kinshasa Rep. du Zaire
19	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	ASOCIACION DOMINICANA DE EX- BECARIOS DEL JAPON, INC. (ADEJA)  MR. JOSE HERMINIO T. TAVERAS	1982.11	140  (126)	Apartado Postal 912-2, Santo Domingo Republica Dominicana
20	URUGUAY	ASOCIACION URUGUAYO-JAPONESA DE COOPERACION TECNICA  MR. ALBERTO I. CARBO	1982.11	69  (64)	A/C Dr. Mario Aragunde Bulever Artigas 1631, Apto. 1201 Montevideo, Uruguay
21	KENYA	JICA EX-PARTICIPANTS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF KENYA (JEPAK)  MR. DOMINIC N. KAHINDI	1983.2	134  (101)	C/O. JICA Kenya Office P.O.Box 50572, Nairobi, Kenya
22	BRAZIL (SAN PAULO)	ASSOCIACAO DOS BOLSISTAS JICA-SAO PAULO  MR. ALBERTO TOMITA	1984.5	772  (772)	Rua Sso Joaquim 381, 6° Andar Liberdade, CEP:01508 Sao Paulo, Brazil
23	TANZANIA	JICA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF TANZANIA (JATA)  MR. CHARLES KAZUKA	1984.8	188  (168)	C/O JICA Tanzania Office P.O.Box 9450, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
24	COSTA RICA	ASOCIACION COSTARRICENSE DE EXBECARIOS DEL JAPON (A.C.E.J.)  MR. EDUARDO CHINCHILLA	1984.11	122  (116)	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	200  (132)	C/O JICA Suva Office 3RD Floor, Dominion House, Suva, Fiji
26	ECUADOR	ASOCIACION ECUATORINA DE EX-BECARIOS Y AMIGOS DEL JAPON  DR. GONZALO DAVILA TORRES	1986	60  (50)	Av. 10 de Agosto 582 Apartados Postales #269y596 Quito
27	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	THE EX-JICA PARTICIPANTS CLUB OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA  MR. MARK KOMBA	1986.4	52  (31)	C/O-JICA Office P.O.Box 6639 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	68  (68)	C/O JICA Thailand Office 1674/1, New Petchburi Road, Bangkok 10310, Thailand



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## A. Opening Ceremony

### 1. Welcome Address by Mr. Michio Mutaguchi, 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 second JICA Alumni Associations Seminar and thank you for sparing your valuable time to attend it.

JICA is engaged in various technical cooperation activities, of which training program is the oldest and one of the most important form in human resources development. Japan began accepting participants in training courses in 1954, when she joined the Colombo Plan. The number of participants has been increasing every year. This fiscal year we plan to accept 4,600 participants in comparison with 138 in 1954. The cumulative total surpasses 65,000, of these, 63,000 have returned to their countries.

Our training centers which play a vital role in training have been improved year after year. Former Tokyo International Center in Ichigaya has been remodeled and will celebrate its completion on November 25th. A new international training center will be also opened in Kyushu in two years. The program for training in third countries has been growing and will be implemented in 16 countries this year. JICA feels its responsibility to improve the quality of its training programs and increase its capacity to accept participants. JICA also wants to help ex-participants in putting 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 place importance on them.

At present, alumni associations are active in 29 places in 26 countries. Each year more countries are added to the list and currently new associations are being formed in 3 countries. Through friendship gatherings and others, 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 for ex-participants in each country, and by encouraging the interchange between ex-participants and JICA survey missions, experts, and JOCV.

Such a 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 Alumni Associations Seminar last year, 13 recommendations were submitted to JICA and alumni associations, from which some results have been achieved in cooperation with alumni associations. They are, for instance, the revision of the lists of ex-participants and technical seminars conducted by JICA follow-up teams. We hope that 9 representatives here will engage in intensive discussions to make this seminar a fruitful one.

In closing, let me wish all of you good health and successful seminar. Thank you very much.

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

Excellencies, distinguished representatives of the A.A., participants,  
ladies and gentlemen.

May I extend, first of all, my deepest appreciation and welcome to  
you all.

This seminar, I understand, is the 2nd of this kind and the first  
one was held last year. That was a great success.

Japanese government has been putting great emphasis on the ODA,  
government economic assistance, for the past years. Let me invite some  
figures. For example, in 1985 US\$ 3billion 797million was spent for the  
government assistance and of which US\$ 549 million was spent for technical  
assistance. This figure of ODA is the second largest in the world after  
the United States and we feel great responsibility for this figure. And  
we would like to improve our foreign assistance and also especially  
technical assistance, not only the quantity but also the quality of the  
technical assistance.

Main purpose of this A.A. Seminar is to invite you all to Japan and  
exchange constructive views, not the kind words but the critical  
opinions from all the participants. And those critical and constructive  
opinions are necessary for the improvement of the quality of our technical  
cooperation.

Let me say that there are more than 65,000 trainees already invited to Japan. There are many important figures including the Prime Minister of Sudan, he is the ex-trainee of JICA. And also we send about 3,000 experts per year. We receive about more than 8,000 trainees per year. These figures have come to a great and certain number. And also there are about 29 Alumni Associations in the world.

We feel that this tight and strong relationship between JICA and those Alumni Associations will strengthen the quality and quantity of our technical cooperation in the near future. So during your stay in Japan, I would like to welcome more constructive and critical views from the participants.

May I conclude by wishing your good health during your stay, as it is getting cooler in Japan. I hope you'll have an enjoyable stay in Japan, and may I also wish the success of the seminar and prosperity of the Alumni Associations in the world.

Thank you very much.

### 3. Guest Speech by H.E. Mr. Anantanarayana Madhavan, Ambassador of India

Honorable Vice President of JICA, Mr. Mutaguchi, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen.

It is a great honor for me to address you on this inaugural function on behalf of the diplomatic representatives assembled here.

We are very grateful to JICA for organizing this get-together and for inviting senior representatives from our countries to participate in it. I'd like to congratulate JICA on this idea. It is an idea which other countries should perhaps learn from. I do propose that our own government should learn from it.

In the last few years, we have seen that Japan which, rightly or wrongly, was perceived as "inward-looking"; wrongly I think because the Japanese themselves propagated this myth. But in the last few years it seems that Japan has been manifestly reaching out to the rest of the world. It has grown more conscious of its place in the world and of its role in the world. And this is quite pursued with its increasing economic strength, its technological strength, and its scientific strength. These are the strengths which determine the real place of our people in the world. It is not merely a military strength.

JICA, as I see it, is an expression of this new "outward-reaching". And we support fully the programs of JICA which are intended to give training facilities in a wide-range of expertise to people from less developed and less advantaged countries.



We are also grateful for the expertise provided by Japan to these countries. You'll see that in this group of nine members the expertise ranges from medical to port, to post and telegraph, and to judiciary. Our own representative here is a very, very senior member of the Delhi High Court, Justice M. K. Chawla. The fact that the government of India has spared him for this meeting is indicative of importance we attach to this deliberation.

I would commend for the attention of the delegates here and JICA friends not only the results of the last meeting which I have been glancing through but certain ideas which will enable Japan to be of greater relevance and use to developing countries, particularly India. I can speak of India because in a sense we are neither developed nor undeveloped. We are in in-between stage, and in that mid-point, between A to Z, so to speak, we figure somewhere and our technologies will be of some relevance to other societies which are less developed than ours, while we seek to upgrade our technology to reach up to the advanced level.

In this I think that JICA could have a very careful evaluation of the needs of different grades of development and, to some extent, fashion the training programs specifically to the needs of the recipient countries. And in this the requests of recipient countries could, I think, be given greater weight. Of course it is difficult, but to Japan it will be less difficult because Japan is already in the information society where the control of information networks through computer is exercised. You have access to information and dissemination in a very, very short fraction of time.

Secondly, I would suggest that the follow-up action of evaluation of the training program should be much more purposive. And in this it is not only JICA that should do the homework but it is a recipient country which

often sends out trainees; that's not really to bother to see whether the training has been put to the best use and to what extent it can benefit further from it.

Thirdly, I would like to mention the importance of cultural interchange. You and people like yourselves have been here for a short time, some for a longer time, and many of you have an opportunity to come again. We, who are in the diplomatic corp, consider also fortunate to be representing our countries in Japan today. It is probably the most exciting time to see a country like Japan.

Going from one stage of its evolution to another and that in a very smooth manner through a resolution and while the world problems are mounting up, the economic condition of the world relationship, they are becoming complicated. Japan is playing a very constructive role and a very important role in preserving the global international economic system.

So these things need to be studied with greater depth and insight and for this I think it is necessary for all of us who know Japan to try to know Japan more intimately through its language and its culture. And I am very, very happy to know that JICA has made provision to follow-up on the cultural side.

As far as my own country is concerned, I'm very happy that "Japan Month" is currently under way in India which has been highly successful and we are following adopt here with the first tour of India in Japan next year for about six months.

Only through the respect for each other, the respect for each other's culture, can be really formed global community.

Thank you very much.

4. Address in Response by Mr. Alberto Homsí, Representative  
of Alumni Association of Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)

Mr. Michio Mutaguchi, the vice-president of JICA, excellencies, members of the diplomatic missions, representatives of JICA, my colleagues, ladies and gentlemen:

Watashi wa Alberto Homsí desu. Konkai kono JICA dousou-kai seminar ni omaneki itadaki arigato gozaimasu.

All the representatives of the alumni associations who were invited to participate in the second International JICA Alumni Associations Seminar gathered here wishing to contribute to the promotion and to the improvement of the friendship among the participants, the cooperation among the alumni associations, the cooperation and joint activities of alumni associations and JICA, by working together with JICA officials, not to mention the purposes of analyzing and identifying more important roles the alumni associations can play to enhance technical cooperation through JICA.

Within this framework, on behalf of all the representatives, I would like to emphasize that all of us are deeply and sincerely convinced of the success of this seminar. And we want to congratulate the Japanese government through JICA for the decision to hold the second seminar. We are also looking forward to a following series of significant seminars.

Each of us, after being trained in Japan and returning to our countries, we certainly felt a renewed and stronger motivation, and consequently a sound wish to contribute to the development of our countries. We can do so by developing our respective areas of knowledge and by making our best efforts to adopt and to make the best use of the techniques, skills and information acquired.

But, no sooner we come back than we start to feel a necessity to go back to Japan with the counterparts, and to receive sound and up-to-date support of selective information. I'm fully convinced that the only way to fill this gap is to strengthen the ex-participant's training programs and to search for new ways to improve and expand the JICA follow-up programs and services. In doing this, the output or the results from the JICA technical cooperation training programs will be further enhanced.

In order to achieve this goal, the alumni associations can play a more dynamic and relevant role by improving and increasing our contacts and interchanges with JICA, JICA missions and experts, and by developing joint technical programs. It is also significant that the opportunity to participate in seminars like this, where, I'm sure, contributions are made by the participants, should certainly help them enlighten the ways and the directions ahead. It will eventually result in relevant actions and sound accomplishments of activities which are considered adequate to promote new joint activities of JICA and alumni associations.

I understand that the report of the first JICA Alumni Associations Seminar had already been thoroughly analyzed by all the alumni associations. I believe that the alumni associations have taken up the recommendations as a fundamental basis for their activities. To this end, we hope that through the exchange of opinions this meeting will provide a special opportunity and be of great value for the evaluation and the feedback of the alumni association's implementations and for the identification of the problems, solutions, and new proposals which may contribute to a higher efficacy of the alumni associations.

Thank you very much.

Shorai mata, betsuno seminar de omeni kakareru kotowo kibo shimasu.

Arigato gozaimashita.

## 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 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.

Gentlemen, I am sure that you are familiar with the fact that Japan is the second biggest aid donor country after the US and is still making her utmost efforts to extend as much economic and technical cooperation as possible under "The Third Aid Doubling Plan." Today I would like to start with the short history why JICA was created and why OTCA was reorganized.

It was in 1974 when the Government of Japan enacted a special agency called Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) on the basis of the 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 tookover 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, Technical Cooperation and Contribution to the international organizations. On the first page of the brochure on "Japan's Technical Assistance and JICA Performance," it shows the comparative figures of aid by major donor countries during the course of the year 1985. Recently the OECD announced the 1986 aid performance figure. According to this announcement, among the OECD countries, the United States is the biggest with the total aid amount of 9.8 billion US\$ so far as the amount of ODA is concerned. Japan ranked the second and its total aid amount is 5.6 billion US\$. Then comes France, West Germany, United Kingdom, Netherland and Canada. We are not satisfied with the present aid performance because Japan's ODA as percentage of GNP remains only 0.30%, while the average of the DAC (Development Assistance Committee) member countries of OECD is 0.36%.

The share of technical assistance in relation to total Japan's ODA is 15.1% while the average of the DAC countries of OECD is about 24%. That means Japan's ODA takes mainly the form of credits rather than grants. Now, JICA's share of assistance in relation to Japan's total technical assistance budget is about 2/3. So in fact 1/3 of the whole budget is executed by other agencies or ministries. But on the whole JICA is the sole responsible organization of technical cooperation on a government-to-government basis.

It was two years ago when then Japanese Foreign Minister Abe announced before the general assembly of the United Nations that Japan would double its ODA in 7-year term. This target was recently ammended to 5-year plan. 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 responsibility is very heavy.

Now I'd like to touch upon the activities of JICA. JICA's main function is technical cooperation program, 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 just started to build 12th center in northern part of Kyushu. Also we launched last year a new 5-year program with Asian countries called "Youth Exchange Program," in which we invite about 200 youth to Japan. They are basically housed in a Japanese family to broaden the basis of contact between people. We have enlarged the scope of this program to include PNG, 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 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 and 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 are well combined. Project-type Technical Cooperation is a package type cooperation combining those three types, aiming at more efficient way of technical cooperation. Now we are conducting about 141 projects of this kind. There we send experts, provide materials and we invite counterpart engineers and technicians to Japan for further training in Japan. We find that this kind of cooperation is highly appreciated by the recipient countries.

Also we have another type of cooperation called development survey to help the government of developing countries to draw up their development strategy. One of the characteristics of our Development Surveys Program is that throughout the process of conducting the survey 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 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 Services, although now the number may not be very big.

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



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 I 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 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 I was 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 lecture today.

## C. L e c t u r e

"The Measures Taken by JICA Regarding the Recommendations of the 1st A.A. Seminar and the Outline of the Follow-up Services to the Ex-participants" by Mr. Kazuo Okabe, 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 measures taken by JICA regarding the recommendations of the 1st Alumni Associations Seminar and JICA's follow-up activities for ex-participants.

### 1. Measures Taken by JICA Regarding the Recommendations Presented by the 1st Alumni Associations Seminar

Please refer to the reference material of item VII Recommendations of the 1st. Alumni Associations Seminar. As you can see, there are 13 recommendations proposed last year. As for Recommendations No.1 & No.5, I would like each representative to make comments on them during his presentation.

Regarding Recommendation No.2 (hold A.A. Seminar annually), its significance was well recognized and the budget was allocated for it. Thus we could invite you all here for this 2nd Alumni Associations Seminar.

Recommendation No.3 requested increase of financial assistance and its early remittance. JICA now manages to send subsidies four months earlier than in 1986. To increase financial assistance we will continue our efforts. However, due to some budgetary difficulties, the subsidies for the year 1988 will remain nearly the same

as this year. And we plan to focus our financial support on the activities related to JICA programs.

Regarding Recommendations No.4 (supply office equipments and audio-visual materials) and No.10 (need of office accomodation), we have requested JICA overseas offices to provide their assistance.

On Recommendation No.6 (establish a special unit in JICA), we have our staff in Training Affairs Department who take charge in follow-up services including alumni associations activities in order to ensure closer rapport between JICA and each alumni association.

Increase of refresher courses was suggested in Recommendation No.7. No training courses are provided exclusively for ex-participants. However, in 1987, advanced courses were organized in 6 group training courses so as to provide ex-participants with an opportunity for such refresher courses. JICA intends to increase the number of refresher courses particularly in the field with remarkable technological innovation.

As for Recommendation No.8 (update ex-participants' directory), JICA is currently working on the name lists of ex-participants from 1954 with the help from alumni associations. By January 1988 they will complete checking the lists.

The request for JICA's coordination with Japanese cultural organizations was proposed in Recommendation No.9. Whenever a particular request is made, JICA will help coordinate and provide its assistance.

About Recommendation No.11 (increase of fellowships), for the past three years, 200 fellowships were increased annually. JICA continues to make efforts in increasing the number of fellowships as well as in improving the quality of training courses.

Recommendation No.12 requested JICA to provide a complete list of JICA experts. We have requested JICA overseas offices to exchange the lists of experts as well as JOCVs and those of alumni association members to enhance mutual information exchanges.

As for the final Recommendation No.13 (extend the period of sending JICA periodical magazines), from this year we began to send Kenshu-in to ex-participants for the first 5 to 10 years after their return home. Introduction of the latest technological information is also provided in the magazine, responding to the request by ex-participants.

Next, I would like to explain our follow-up services to ex-participants.

## 2. Support for Alumni Associations

First, let me explain JICA's support for the alumni associations. 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 and six periodicals such as Look Japan, Farming Japan, and others to each alumni association every month.

### 3. Supply of Literature

One of the major activities of follow-up services for ex-participants is to provide periodicals. As I explained Recommendation No.13 earlier, 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 two to three years according to their specialities. The number of these copies have been increased every year, corresponding to the increasing number of ex-participants.

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

### 4. 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 1986.

### 5. 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.59), JICA plans to send 28 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.

In closing, I would like to take this opportunity to ask for your valuable opinions and suggestions on JICA's follow-up programs, because we believe that these follow-up activities must be improved as the number of ex-participants increases.

## D. Summary of Discussion I

### "Present Activities of Alumni Associations"

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Takeda who proposed that Mr. Kazuka of Tanzania be the Chairman of the seminar and Dr. Gomez of Bolivia be the Vice-chairman. The meeting unanimously agreed to this proposal.

In accepting the chairmanship, Mr. Kazuka said that he was appreciative of the honor bestowed on him, his association and his country and was confident that he would be able to guide the seminar to a successful conclusion because the deliberations will be facilitated by the mixture of different professional background possessed by the participants. Lastly, he thanked JICA and the secretariat for the excellent arrangements made for the holding of the seminar.

There was a short floor discussion about changing the schedule to shorten the amount of time to be spent on delivering the country reports, but it was decided to keep the schedule as originally prepared.

The Chairman then welcomed Mr. Okabe to deliver the outline of JICA's follow-up programs for ex-participants. Mr. Okabe stated that the recommendations No.1 and 5 were considered vital by JICA for increasing the affiliation in the associations, and asked for comments on them from the representatives during their presentations. Mr. Okabe emphasized the importance of this type of seminar in strengthening JICA's relationship with the alumni associations.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Okabe for his very fine presentation which was going to be of great help to all the representatives. The Chairman noted that the follow-up teams would be useful and the ex-participants were excited to renew their training and gain more knowledge. He



encouraged the representatives to recommend more to assist JICA in these endeavors.

Mr. Okabe then informed the representatives that Ex-participants Directories had been completed and each representative was given his country's directory. The JICA overseas offices have been instructed to ask the alumni associations for data, revisions and updates on the ex-participants to reflect the most current information. Chairman Kazuka suggested that the mass media could be of great use in the search for information regarding ex-participants and that such information should be sent to JICA by January or February.

(The conference then moved on to the business of presentation of country reports, contained herein. What follows are brief elaborations that the representatives wished to emphasize in the presentation of their reports.)

#### Bangladesh

Prof. Rahman gave a brief introduction of his relatively new country and expressed gratitude to the government and people of Japan for their assistance in the reconstruction of the economy and the development of Bangladesh since it became a sovereign state. Reading from his country report, he delved into the background of the alumni association's formation and its activities, and mentioned some of the obstacles facing the association. Under Bangladesh law, the association is unable to accept a grant or money from an external organization without the permission of the Ministry of Finance. However, the JICA Alumni Association of Bangladesh has already taken necessary steps to achieve the governmental sanction so that the Association can receive its subsidy, as the financial constraint hurts its orientation efforts. The lack of a permanent office

space is also a negative factor. It would be beneficial to have a permanent office located inside the JICA office building.

Noting the extreme difference in the level of development between Japan and Bangladesh, Prof. Rahman praised the treatment received in Japan and the friendly and cordial behavior of Japanese people. Japan and JICA have found a special place in the hearts of the Bangladesh people. Ex-participants return to Bangladesh enthusiastic about Japan and their experiences here. But he warned that unless there was a role for the associations, in theory and in practice, they might lose their effectiveness in the future. JICA must be careful in preparing and organizing courses based on the particular requirements of the countries, and in that aspect the associations could play a critical role in helping JICA determine the requirements of their countries. Prof. Rahman closed by extending thanks to the organizers of this seminar and hoped that a mutually beneficial exchange of ideas could occur.

#### Bolivia

Dr. Gomez had prepared a slide presentation to accompany his report. AEBJ, founded in February 1978, has about 500 members at present, but 25 percent are active members. Its activities in cooperation with JICA are centered around social activities, and members also promote cultural and academic activities. AEBJ will be moving its office into the new JICA office building. For future plans, Bolivia's association is most interested in promoting a regional meeting of alumni associations, which would be useful in identifying and compiling the best ways for cooperation among regional associations, given the general similarities that countries in a region share. At the end of his report, he presented Mr. Okabe with the abstract and videotapes of the Bolivian-Japanese

Cooperation Symposia, considered by the association as the most important activity of 1987.

### Brazil

Mr. Homsí stated he was honored to be participating in this seminar, saying that he was expecting many good conclusions to emerge. There are now four associations in Brazil. In Mr. Homsí's area of jurisdiction, there are 135 members from 412 ex-participants. ACTBJ is looking to modify its organizational set-up, to have a president, vice-president, treasurer, vice-treasurer, secretary and 8-10 executive committee members representing various technical fields/departments.

As for the National Seminar which will be held in April 1988, ACTBJ considered it the main event for next year and thus Mr. Homsí asked JICA to participate in it by sending some representatives and some experts from Japan in port & harbour and environment & pollution seminar. He recommended that all people from other programs be invited to participate in this seminar.

The technical visit to FIOCRUZ is an example of the successful events that ACTBJ has been able to organize in particular fields of specialties. Training need not be given in Japan to be effective; but local training in Brazil can also achieve favorable results.

ACTBJ is in need of a fixed office space with the necessary equipment in order to promote its activities. A small room and a micro-computer would be enough to conduct its operations and also facilitate simple information exchange with other associations. As regards the ex-participants' directory, he commented that more information about their professional lives should be included. Communication within the

association through the Bulletin of ACTBJ costs approximately U.S. \$500-600 for 2,000 copies, published twice a year.

Mr. Homsí suggested that JICA inform the alumni associations of the arrival of experts in a much more timely fashion, at least a one-week notice to increase joint programs. There additionally should be in place a more effective mechanism for monitoring what the ex-participants have learned after returning from Japan. It could involve financial support to allow them to write thorough reports about their training in Japan, to disseminate information on the technologies acquired, and also they could report on their training to the associations, which could then discuss the reports with JICA for analysis. ACTBJ is also anxiously waiting to receive a videocassette for Japanese language study.

#### Dominican Republic

From his report, Mr. Pichirilo gave a detailed description of the Dominican Republic, a country which more than half million tourists visit annually. Membership in ADEJA was initially open to all ex-participants from cooperation programs with Japan; however, there could be in the future a weeding-out campaign for those ex-participants not sponsored by JICA. Currently 95 percent of all ADEJA members are ex-participants of JICA in the association which was legally incorporated in March 1987. There has been a change regarding the length of terms for the Executive Committee. It was agreed that the term of office will be two years instead of four from the next election.

Mr. Pichirilo also pointed out the need to check on the work of the ex-participants, not only in the Dominican Republic but in the other countries as well, after they return from Japan. In this regard considerations should include whether the training course is helpful to

the country; checking the skills to see whether any modifications of the training programs are in order; and making recommendations to institutions.

He reported that one of the highlights of this year's activities is Dominico-Japanese Cultural Week, beginning the third of December, which will feature an eagerly anticipated performance of Kabuki theatre.

The ADEJA Vice-president lamented the serious waste of funds and efforts extended by the Japanese people and JICA when in some instances technicians sent to Japan for training were fired from their jobs while undergoing training here. Mr. Pichirilo said it was not the best way to cooperate with an institution like JICA.

ADEJA needs an office as it has been conducting its meetings out of backyards. If ADEJA can have an office, the space would also serve as a Japanese culture house.

Mr. Okabe asked about the membership composition of ADEJA. Mr. Pichirilo said that when the association was first formed, it wasn't known that it was only for ex-participants of JICA. Ex-participants have now taken over, and the current President, a Ministry of Education scholarship recipient, was thinking of resigning after noticing the impossibility of attending the 2nd JICA A. A. Seminar as a representative of all the JICA ex-participants from Dominican Republic.

## India

Judge Chawla thanked JICA for inviting him to the seminar, saying he was proud to participate and present the country report as the president of the oldest officially registered association.

The early history of the association was quite passive. The then-president attended only annual functions organized by the Japanese embassy - that was about the extent of the association's activities. In 1986,

after a meeting organized by the Japanese embassy, the association reconstituted itself and elected Judge Chawla president. The first piece of business was to change the name of the old association from OTCA to match JICA's name which has been effective by the law of Japan 1974. All of the activities promoted by the JICA Alumni Association, New Dehli have been introduced in a span of the last one year and three months.

Members of the association's executive committee represent different fields; medical, legal, police, social work, administrative, and agriculture. A cutoff year of 1972 for ex-participants was used in contacting them in the association's revitalizing operation, except for those in New Dehli, Dehli and nearby areas. The association now numbers 300 members.

One of the more popular activities was "Japan Month", which won the support of public with wonderful exhibitions of Japanese cultural arts.

To support his suggestions, Judge Chawla also requested that more advance notice be given to the association when experts are coming, so that programs can be prepared and their expertise can be utilized to the fullest. Well-advance notice should be given to the associations to prepare participants selected to go to Japan better for their coming experience. If possible, a short proforma be prepared containing the information which he/she is likely to perform in Japan.

The association is in dire need of an office, and Judge Chawla observed that a new Japanese embassy is under construction. If one small room with office facilities is allotted to the association, it will go a long way to organize activities. He also gave his endorsement to the idea of holding group meetings with other associations. Hosts could bear expenses for accomodations and other incidentals, and if JICA could bear air expenses, or part of them, the group meetings could be realized.

Chairman Kazuka expressed admiration for India's revitalization job in such a short time, and agreed the time element factor on the dispatch of experts needed to be addressed. The associations have the local knowledge to follow-up on a variety of things - accommodations, contacts, programs - even if not related to the area of expertise of the people coming.

### Mexico

Mr. Ochoa also thanked the JICA staff, and the people and government of Japan for helping their countries economically and with their technical assistance. ASEMEJA was conceived in 1977, and has recently established an alumni association branch in the central region of Mexico. It has been difficult to increase membership; more than 50 percent of all ex-participants are scattered throughout the country, and many recorded addresses of all ex-participants were lost in the earthquake of 1985. Newspaper advertisements have been necessary to re-establish contact with ex-participants.

Mr. Ochoa stated that only 25 percent of the ex-participants are applying the technical training they received in Japan. It's important to do a survey on ex-participants after they have returned. It's his idea that maybe a profile will emerge of the ideal candidate, one who will most likely be successful, and that can be used in the selection process.

On the inter-governmental negotiations that determine training programs, it is Mr. Ochoa's contention that the associations are well aware of what the actual needs are in their countries. In Mexico, more agricultural courses are needed, courses to meet the country's needs.

One interesting angle employed by ASEMEJA in its membership drive is the introduction of discount cards for use by members at Japanese

restaurants that have an agreement with the association.

Mr. Ochoa also proposed that one approach to the issue of follow-up experts checking on the ex-participants performance might be to have experts visit in succession countries in regional area.

Mr. Takeda informed the representatives that the JICA offices in their countries conduct surveys annually, and this year they will include a questionnaire as to how much it would cost to rent an office, pay for some part-time help, etc. for the associations.

### Tanzania

On behalf of JICA, Chairman Kazuka extended his appreciation and gratitude to JICA for holding this seminar. JATA came into being in 1983 and remained dormant before taking off in 1984. Chairman Kazuka touched on most of the points made in previous introductions by other representatives. He noted the valuable contributions to JATA made by the former JICA head in Tanzania, Dr. Sano and the patron H. E. Ambassador Y. Kurokochi.

It is JATA's policy that all of its activities are done in conjunction with JICA. The open seminar on trade liberalization, open to the public, was a success. JATA believes in the worthiness of the cause of assistance to the handicapped, and has planned to stage "charity walks" for raising funds to purchase equipment and books for special hospitals for the handicapped.

There is an ambitious plan for future activities, which includes the establishment of the JATA Social Club, to generate funds to pay for itself and other association projects. Membership in JATA has been increased substantially by tapping into the participants' enthusiasm



about going to Japan for training by signing them up beforehand and having them pay membership fees in advance.

Besides this annual global conference which provides a forum for lively exchanges, Chairman Kazuka suggested the introduction of regional seminars that could be attended by more people to provide for more communication, and that experts be invited to them. And it is imperative that the cry of each association to open an office become a reality. He stated that the response to the survey to be done by JICA about renting accomodation is being awaited with great expectations.

### Thailand

Dr. Suvanasuthi presented the representatives and JICA officials with small gifts of appreciation before his enjoyable slide presentation on the first year of JAAT to reflect the history of JAAT and all the activities which JAAT has performed. These activities are orientation courses, friendship activities, cultural activities and annual meetings. Activities to be performed in the near future include seminars on technology with the cooperation of JICA experts and JOCV's, publication of bulletins, the holding of Japanese courses, and the establishment of a branch in Tokyo. Thailand's young people were featured in the slide presentation, which also is a reflection of the youthful beginning of JAAT. Scenes of education and training of children, and introducing Japanese culture to young people were among the slides of JAAT's first year activities.

At the end of the country report JAAT suggested the activities which would promote the relationship among JICA Alumni Associations. One of them is for each association to take care of members of other alumni associations when they visit the country.

Mr. Takeda praised the work done by Dr. Suvanasuthi in bringing the long-awaited creation of JAAT to fruition, and wished him the best of luck for the future of the association.

#### Zaire

Mr. Bayamba thanked Japanese Government, Mr. Takeda, and the JICA staff for the invitation to take part in this seminar, and also thanked the representatives. Elaborating from his country report, Mr. Bayamba suggested that JICA provide help in setting up a Japanese language course for ex-participants. He also said AAB/JICA/ZAIRE would be thankful to JICA if it could get the association its own office and secretarial assistance.

Mr. Bayamba noted that JICA considers itself and the associations as one big happy family. If JICA can be considered the parent and the associations the children, it's quite strange for the children to be speaking English, Spanish or French while the parent speak Japanese. All the representatives and ex-participants have had training in the Japanese language. Some day, this meeting should be conducted in Japanese - it would make things more equal.

Lastly, Mr. Bayamba presented his association's purposes.

Chairman Kazuka commended Mr. Bayamba for his thorough report and the job Zaire has done in placing high priority in having Japanese taught, especially outside the scope of JICA participants.

## E. Summary of Discussion II & III

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

The meeting was opened by Mr. Takeda introducing the representatives from various departments of JICA. Mr. Takeda then pointed out the issues raised during the previous meeting. JICA will be asking the Ministry of Finance for funds to cover subsidies for the alumni associations, to be used to procure office space and secretarial assistance, even though it is too early to know if it will be approved. He informed the seminar that the criteria for deciding the amount of annual subsidies given to the associations was as follows: priority is placed on the number of activities concerning JICA activities (orientation, Japanese lessons, follow-up teams, etc.), general activities, management expenses, and the number of members. In reality, the budget is limited, and JICA acknowledges it's not enough to fulfill all the wishes of the associations.

Some suggestions were made concerning the office space for alumni associations. Prof. Rahman stated that it would be a reasonable request that where JICA office is situated in a separate premises from the Embassy, a room with office facilities be provided for alumni associations.

There was a lengthy discussion on membership, increasing participation and the necessity for JICA participants to be given contact numbers and addresses of their association's leaders before they complete their training in Japan. And it was agreed that it is up to the associations themselves to decide the eligibility requirements, although it was generally agreed that only ex-participants of JICA should have voting rights or serve in executive capacities. To further boost membership,

Tanzania's practice of signing up the participants before they become ex-participants is a good approach. As regards the increase of participation by Japanese experts in different countries, JICA representative offices will be instructed to pass on the experts directories to the associations.

To maximize the value of visits by experts, the representatives requested for advance notice and more detailed information regarding their visits. There is also a conflict in that the schedules of the visits are so tightly set that there is no time available for the associations to have contact with the experts. JICA admits there is a problem, but some time will be required before a solution can be worked out. By maintaining close contact with the JICA representative offices, alumni associations can get information on the arrival of experts dispatched from Japan. In the past, when follow-up teams or experts were dispatched, JICA did not expect any contact with the associations, but from this year the implementation structure has been changed. JICA representatives have been instructed to contact the associations and get some support on organizing joint seminars, etc. This will continue from now on.

Mr. Homsy stated that up to few months ago his association was not officially notified of the visit by a follow-up team to Brazil, but lately the association has been receiving more information about JICA missions. The general feeling is that a close working relationship with the JICA representative offices needs to be established to keep open channels of communication.

The representatives agreed that one way to cement cooperation between the associations and Japan would be to assist the JOCVs through the orientations upon their arrival.

On the theme of ideas for cooperation, Mr. Ochoa proposed that a survey be carried out to assess how the ex-participants are applying what they've learned from their training, an important point for optimizing the knowledge of the governments so that, if necessary, training programs could be modified to maximize their benefit. In the same vein, there should be a system of refresher courses for the ex-participants, otherwise skills remain stagnant.

The representatives are in favor of organizing regional meetings with the cooperation of JICA, so that experts sent to these meetings would act as a follow-up team to a great number of ex-participants at one time, and this could also be considered as a way of generating feedback for JICA. As proposed by Judge Chawla, host countries would bear all the expenses involved in hosting the regional meeting and it would help to a large extent if JICA could bear travel expenses.

If JICA representative offices have directories for all alumni associations, correspondence between associations will be made easier and communication also will be facilitated.

Mr. Takeda reminded the representatives that training provided to participants of each country is decided through diplomatic channels on a government-to-government basis. JICA representative offices are also involved in the process, and associations are free to volunteer information to them, although JICA must first respect the intentions of the governments involved.

Dr. Suvanasuthi inquired into whether the reports of follow-up teams could be sent to all the associations. At present, there is no system of transmitting the reports of follow-up missions as the reports are written in Japanese, and mainly contain advice for increasing the value of the courses. But if there is a strong request or need, JICA may consider

sending these reports to the associations. JICA should have close cooperation with each alumni association to promote activities and relationship between ex-participants, experts and JOCV's.

The afternoon session began with Mr. Takeda discussing advanced and refresher courses, saying that JICA recognizes the need for them, and would be asking the proper authorities for funding to continue them for next year. Regarding the proposal for holding regional meetings, he said it might be difficult to make arrangements for them, but added that JICA has requested funds in this year's budget to hold regional meetings next year. An alumni association seminar will be held in Tokyo next year with the presence of the associations that haven't participated in the past two seminars. Mr. Homsy thought it might be valuable for Japan to select a team of JICA representatives along with association representatives and organize a trip for them to visit associations and JICA projects in various countries.

Whatever is decided by JICA regarding regional meetings, it was Mr. Kazuka's hope that the global seminar would not be discontinued, and if not continued annually, at least would be held on a two-or-three year cycle.

To promote cooperative relations between JICA and the associations, and among the associations themselves, Prof. Rahman observed that for developing the language skills of the participants, schools are necessary, as a 4-6 week course barely helps in developing language skills for meaningful communication and that the length of training programs is inadequate in many fields. A course lasting only a few weeks can hardly be considered real training, rather it is an orientation and therefore suggested that the training period should be appropriate. He further stated that priorities for training programs should be set by determining

or assessing technical cooperation in areas in which it will have a real impact so as to act as a catalyst for real progress. The cooperation must be beneficial, and for this to be achieved it is necessary to take into consideration requirements that differ from country-to-country.

JICA has several committees that decide how to best cooperate with the countries. Mr. Takeda said that the suggestions made by Prof. Rahman would have to be kept in mind when deciding what is to be undertaken in the future.

JICA wishes to change the distribution system of technical publications to ex-participants. Instead of sending the materials to ex-participants directly, it will be up to the associations to find out what publications the ex-participants need and then inform the JICA representative offices. The publications will be sent to the associations, which will forward them to the ex-participants. This approach will help ex-participants to maintain contact with the associations and spur their interest in contributing to the alumni associations efforts. There was a suggestion that JICA representative offices maintain a library where ex-participants could visit to get continuous information about technical developments in fields related to their training.

Some associations are interested in organizing demonstrations of Japanese culture or exhibitions of Japanese films for fund-raising purposes, as membership fees are insufficient to maintain day-to-day operating costs. Some associations would like to promote more of a two-way cultural exchange. However, the scope of JICA's activities is limited to technical cooperation. The Japan Foundation is the institution dealing with cultural exchange, along with Japanese embassies.

The Japan Foundation is also active in promoting the Japanese language, a task not assigned to JICA. The JICA language course is to be used as a means to acquire technologies. In Zaire, the number one problem has been the fact that the teaching of Japanese lacks a solid base. The association has been unable to depend on JICA's full support. JICA is considering asking the associations to play a more active role in distributing language materials, books and tapes to the would-be participants to reinforce their briefing sessions although this could hit some snags in that many of the associations are without office space, and have no centralized place to receive materials and distribute them.

Mr. Chawla observed that when a participant is selected to receive training, a lot of activity is compressed into a short amount of time. A model briefing should be prepared, and if possible the participant should leave open the day before he departs to Japan so that he/she can be briefed on instructions, information on formalities to be observed and any other guidance deemed necessary. It was advised by Dr. Gomez that in Bolivia, an ex-participant from the same training specialty gives the orientation to the new participant.

There were some comments on proposed bulletin exchanges to foster regional contact. It was, however, observed that it may be more difficult in some regions than others because of language differences, unless the bulletins are published in English. The associations would also appreciate financial assistance for publishing their bulletins.

JICA told the representatives that there were several excellent documents prepared by the agency on technical cooperation for reference. Mr. Homsí suggested to consider the possibility of writing a joint technical paper on the training received by a participant and the present situation of the field in his country. These papers could be exchanged



among associations and distributed to future participants. Then the representatives engaged in a discussion on the final reports written by each participant after completing his/her training. These reports have been used by JICA to improve the training system. They could also be used to encourage a meeting of ex-participants in a particular field, which in turn may motivate them to become more active in the association and come up with suggestions for improvement. JICA will ask the participants to make a copy of their final reports and submit them to the associations upon returning home.

At this time, Chairman Kazuka proposed that Prof. Rahman and Mr. Ochoa join the drafting group that would be going over the minutes of this seminar. The proposal was accepted by the representatives. With that, the Chairman thanked all the representatives and the JICA staff for their contributions and assistance, and the meeting was adjourned.



## F. Observation Trip

Nine representatives went to Osaka and Hiroshima from 13-15 November with JICA staff.

In Osaka, they visited Osaka International Training Centre (OITC). And there, Friendship Party was held with staff of the centre and quite a few JICA participants joined the party who come from the same countries as A.A. Representatives.

### SCHEDULE FOR OBSERVATION TRIP 2nd A. A. SEMINAR

Date	Schedule
11/13 (Fri.)	TIC — Bus —→ Tokyo * "Hikari 23" —→ Shin-Osaka — Bus —→ Osaka Castle 7:30 9:00 11:56 12:40
	Osaka Castle — Bus —→ House of History & Museum of Technology, 14:00 14:40~16:40 Matsushita Electric
	Museum of Technology — Bus —→ OITC 16:40 17:00 (Dinner 18:00~19:30)
	OITC — Bus —→ Hotel 19:30 20:00
11/14 (Sat.)	Hotel — Walk —→ Osaka St. — JR —→ Shin-Osaka — "Hikari 21" —→ Hiroshima 8:20 8:30 8:58 10:37
	Hiroshima — Bus —→ Lunch — Bus & Ferry —→ Miyajima 10:50 11:30 13:00
	Miyajima — Ferry & Bus —→ Peace Memorial Park & Museum — Bus —→ Hotel 15:00 16:00~17:30 18:00
11/15 (Sun.)	Hotel — Taxi —→ Hiroshima St. * "Hikari 22" —→ Tokyo — Bus —→ TIC 8:30 9:08 13:46 14:30

\* Lunch in Shinkansen

Accommodation: Osaka Shin-Hankyu Hotel  
1-1-35 Shibata,  
Kita-ku, Osaka-shi  
TEL 06-372-5101

Hiroshima Grand Hotel  
4-4 Kamihacchobori,  
Naka-ku, Hiroshima-shi  
TEL 082-227-1313

## G. C l o s i n g   C e r e m o n y

### 1. Closing Address by Mr. Denro Yasaka, Executive Director of JICA

Representatives of the alumni associations, ladies and gentlemen.

During the second Alumni Associations Seminar we have conducted lively discussions on how to build a better cooperative relationship between alumni associations and JICA, and have gained many significant proposals.

Our vice-president, Mr. Mutaguchi, mentioned in his opening address that training programs had started in 1954 when Japan joined the Colombo Plan on October 6th. Japanese government designated this day as "International Cooperation Day" to promote international cooperations.

What we hope now is that every one of you will take back the fruits of these deliberations to your country to share them with other members and to 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 made its efforts in coping with the recommendations of the first Seminar. And we believe that the discussions and recommendations made at this seminar are valuable as we try to improve our programs and expand follow-up services for ex-participants.

The success of this seminar owes to your patient and ardent efforts. For this, you have our heartfelt thanks. Let me close by wishing you a safe and pleasant trip and hoping for prosperity of your associations.

Thank you very much.

2. Address in Response by Mr. Maharaj K. Chawla  
Representative of Alumni Association of India

Mr. Yasaka, Executive Director of JICA, my colleagues, ladies and gentlemen.

Today's date, time, and place was included in the schedule. This day was to come. It has come, but this time a bit early. We feel sorry for this earlier than early end of our stay at TIC, but are happy to note that the object with which we were invited has been accomplished.

Today my thought goes back to two or three months when an invitation was received by our association to send one of our office bearers of the association for discussing certain proposals of mutual interest between the alumni associations of the various countries and their relations with JICA. Our names were dully approved by the association, forwarded and finally accepted by JICA. We were excited and look forward to renew our old contacts and to meet new colleagues.

Every one of us drafted, finalized and sent their country reports well in time. This has been beautifully compiled in the file. All of us were here well within time of the start of the seminar.

Before the opening ceremony fixed for ninth of this month Mr. Takeda informed us about the tight schedule. He also nominated Mr. Charles Kazuka as the Chairman of this Seminar and Dr. Gomez as his vice to control the deliberations.

The opening ceremony was well organized and well attended. In the opening address the vice president of JICA traced the history of the

formation of alumni associations and the object of inviting the presidents for discussion on mutual interest matters. He blessed the conference all success.

His Excellency, Mr. A. Madhwan, Ambassador of India to Japan was the main speaker. During his short speech he emphasized the importance of the conference. He stressed that JICA should concentrate on the areas, keeping in view the requirements of each developing countries.

The next two days were devoted to the discussions on the activities of the alumni associations '87, cooperating areas between alumni associations and JICA, and future prospects of the associations. The discussions were free and frank. The tentative decisions were taken without any difficulty. Mr. Takeda in his paper "Summary Discussions" has beautifully brought home all the points, suggestions, and the steps JICA has already taken and intended to take in future, if their proposals are accepted by the concerned departments.

During these short discussion sessions we have come to know of each other from close quarters, but the next two-day excursion to Osaka and Hiroshima brought us much closer. We discovered the qualities of head and heart of each of our colleagues. Though we belong to different countries, different religion, different profession, we remain united as a team to fulfill the objects. This trip was so very well organized that nothing more could be done by JICA. I admire the courage of the two young beautiful ladies, Ms. Kumi Miyamichi and Ms. Hiroko Shinohara who remained in control of the operations and did not allow anybody to interfere in their discretion. They were more devoted to their jobs and looked after every one of us, for which we have no words to express our appreciation.

Back home we were again a serious lot. Final touches have been given to our recommendations which we hope acceptable to JICA and will be implemented. This will go a long way in strengthening not only the alumni associations of the various countries but will also play a leading role in cementing the relations between the alumni associations and JICA for which the conference was convened.

We are happy to note :

1. that Japan has become the biggest donor country after U.S.A..
2. that there is an appreciable increase in the number of the participants in the various fields of training.
3. that it is encouraging to know that advance courses in various fields have been started to afford a chance to an ex-participant to exhibit his/her fruits of the training.
4. that the idea of introducing the youth program is heartening.
5. that sending of experts and supply of machinery to the needy countries is a welcome proposal.
6. that very good criteria have been set down to entitle ourselves to the benefit of bigger subsidiary. We will try to follow it strictly.

So far as our stay at TIC is concerned it was like a five-star hotel facility. We have been looked after very very well. The ever smiling staff of JICA has been always ready and willing to help us in case of any difficulty. The service at the desk counter and cafeteria is far excellence; no complaints. It is only this helpful behavior of the Japanese people that makes us feel as if we were in our own land. Everybody was impressed by the hospitality, good will and family atmosphere at TIC.

These are the presidents, who are before you, they are very qualified professionals - government servants, doctors, the like of which you will not come across. Each one of us has contributed his little bit to achieve the objects. I hope and pray on their part that JICA will continue to assist the associations to enable them to become stronger and stronger. We want to see this movement as a world wide movement for mankind.

Thank you very much.









