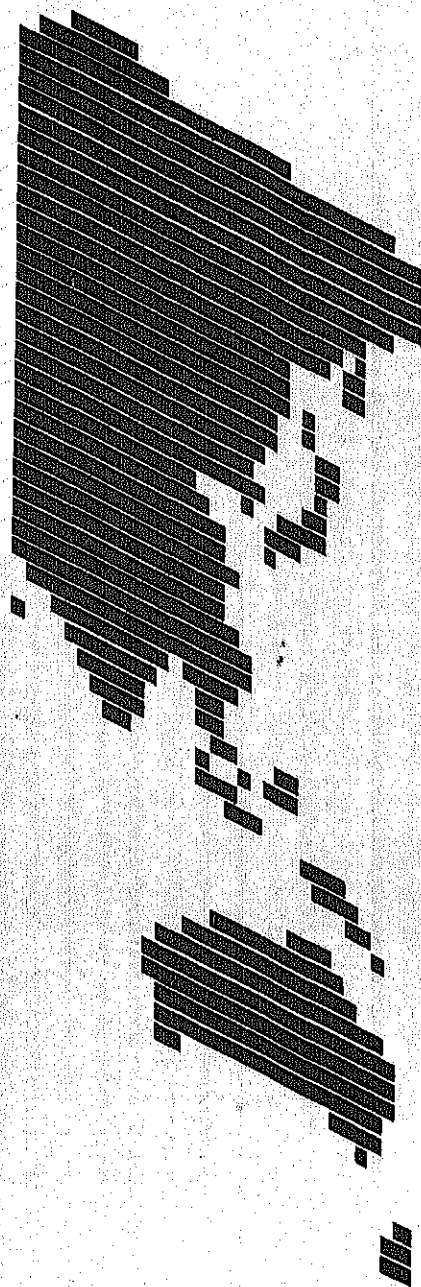


Japan International Cooperation Agency



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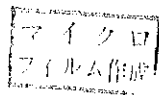
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Japan International Cooperation Agency

Annual Report

1989



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FOREWORD

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) celebrated its 15th anniversary of the establishment in 1989.

In these 15 years, Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA), which was started in 1954, has expanded dramatically. The ODA budget for this year has increased about five times as big as that of 15 years ago, and Japan has become one of the leading ODA donor countries in the world along with the United States of America. Through this period, JICA has been playing an important role in Japan's ODA activities by implementing technical cooperation and grant aid cooperation. Since JICA was established in 1974, its budget has increased tenfold and its way of operation has gradually improved from "individual needs-oriented" to more "comprehensive and systematic" to meet various demands of developing countries.

The opinion poll by Prime Minister's Office in October 1989 indicates that about 80 percent of the Japanese people support Japan's ODA to be maintained at the present level or to be further expanded. As this result clearly shows, it is safe to say that Japan's ODA has been expanded based upon such national consensus.

However, Japan's ODA still has a lot of insufficient aspects to be improved.

Japan's ODA/GNP ratio and its grant share remain low among the 18 DAC member countries. In this context, Japan's ODA is required to be further improved both in quantity and quality. Besides such issues, the effectiveness of assistance is also required to be further examined. For example, development cooperation planning should be done more carefully with full consideration to actual conditions of recipient sides, the projects should be evaluated and followed up more systematically, the linkage between technical cooperation and grant aid cooperation should be further strengthened, and environmental preservation initiative to the project should be introduced in more institutional way.

In recent years, Japan's ODA has been drawing a global attention. JICA, being fully aware of its international responsibility, will make endeavor to promote cooperation activities by deepening the studies of the social and economic conditions in recipient countries and having closer dialogues with them. JICA will also cooperate further with aid agencies in other donor countries in planning and implementing the projects.

We compiled this annual report on our performance in fiscal year 1988. I sincerely hope that this report will help deepening the understanding towards JICA's activities and Japan's ODA.

October 1989

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Kensuke Yanagiya". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Kensuke Yanagiya
President

Japan International Cooperation Agency

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JICA and the ENVIRONMENT

Population increases and shortcomings in past development are causing degradation of the natural environment in many developing countries, where deforestation, soil erosion and desertification are imposing serious obstacles to further development. Rapid industrialization and urbanization are also deteriorating urban living environments through air pollution, water pollution and poor solid-waste management.

Under the theme of development and the environment, the concept of development before environment has been replaced by a new concept of development, that is, sustainable development. In this globally-accepted concept, environmental consideration is indispensable for achieving sustainable development without deteriorating natural resources or the living environment.

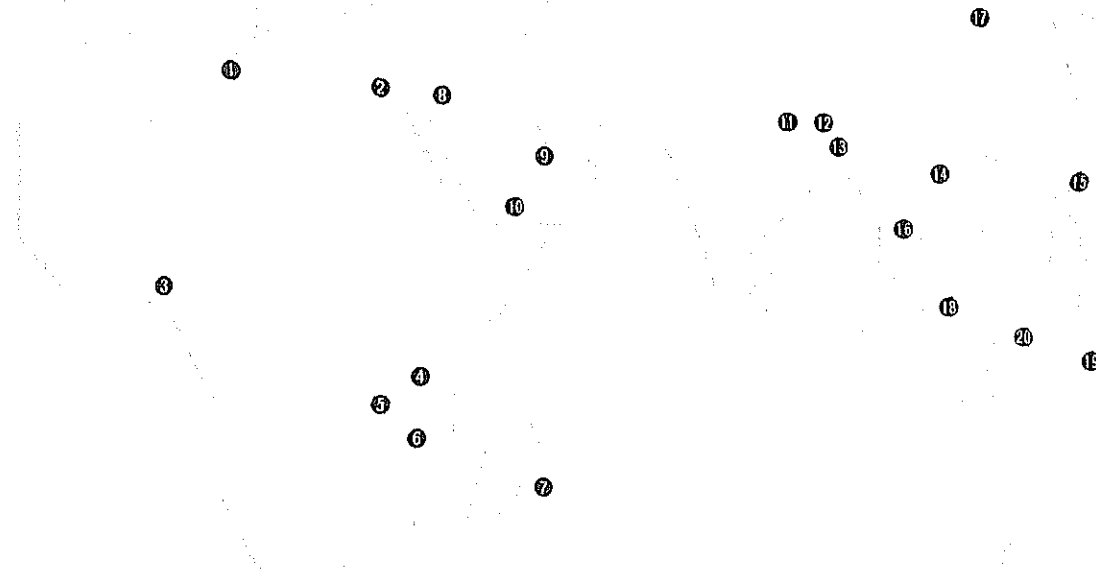
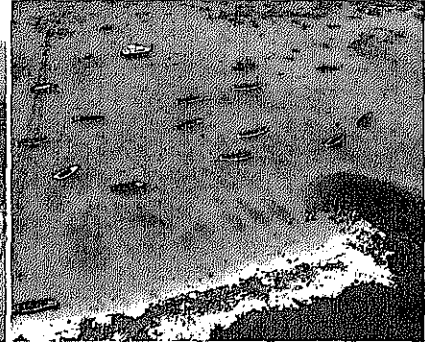
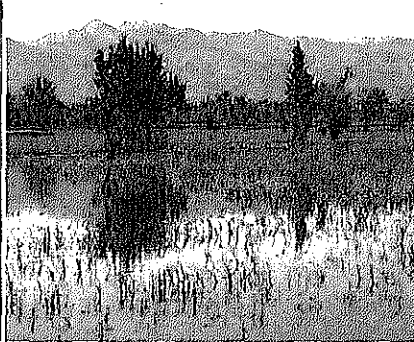
Environmental considerations have been well integrated into cooperation activity in general, and a variety of environmentally beneficial projects — anti-pollution measures, protection of the living environment, reforestation, disaster prevention, conservation of the natural environment — have been implemented.

The integration of environmental considerations at an early stage of project planning is vital for further strengthening JICA's efforts in environmental conservation in developing countries. In recognition of this, JICA has organized "The Aid Study Group on the Environment" at the JICA Institute for International Cooperation as a means of introducing environmental considerations into cooperation projects.



Environmental Conservation Projects

Project-type Technical Cooperation-Development Survey (FY1988)



1 Tunisia

- Survey for Forest Management in the Basin of River Medjerdh

2 Egypt

- North Sinai Groundwater Resources Study
- Survey for the Sharqiya Sewerage System

3 Nigeria

- Survey for the National Bore Hole Project, (Northern States)

4 Kenya

- The Social Forestry Training Project

5 Rwanda

- Study on Rural Water Supply Project in the Eastern Region

6 Tanzania

- The Study on Development Survey for Expanded Afforestation work in Same District, Kilimanjaro Region

7 Mauritius

- Survey for the Study on Landslide for Protection Project in Port Louis
- Survey for the Port Louis Water Supply Project

8 Jordan

- Survey for the Water Resources of Jafer Basin

9 U. Arab Emirates

- Survey for the Measures to Prevent Oil Pollution of Power Stations and Sea Water Desalination Plants

10 South Yemen

- Study for the Improvement of Maalla and Tawahi Sewerage System in Aden

11 Nepal

- Study on Groundwater Management Project in Kathmandu Valley

12 Bhutan

- Study on Groundwater Development Project in Southern Bhutan

13 Bangladesh

- Survey for the Storm Water Drainage System Improvement Project in Dhaka

14 Laos

- F/S on Improvement of Drainage System in Vientiane

15 Philippines

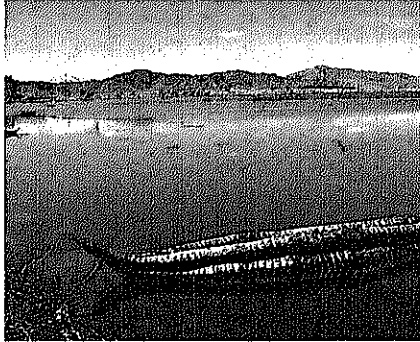
- The Forestry Development Project-Watershed Management in Pantabangan and Carranglao
- Survey for the Metro-Manila Flood Control Plan
- Survey for the Preparation of Forest Information in the Wide Area and Forest Management Planning
- Study of Agno River Basin Flood Control
- Survey for the Groundwater Development Project in Panay Islands

16 Thailand

- The Research and Training in Re-afforestation Project
- Logging and Log Transport Training Project
- National Water Works Technology Training Institute Project
- Survey for the Purification of Klong Water in Bangkok
- Survey for the Quality Management Planning for Samut Prakan Province
- Survey for the Flood Forecasting System in the Chao Phraya River Basin
- Survey for the Water Supply Systems for Seven Provincial Towns
- F/S on Sewerage and Drainage Improvement Project for Phuket Municipality

17 China

- F/S on Industrial Waste-Water Treatment and Recycling Project
- Survey for the Groundwater Development Project in Ulumuqi City
- Study on the Solid Waste Management System Improvement Project in Xián City of the People's Republic of China



- Project-type Technical Cooperation
- Development Survey

18 Malaysia

- The Malaysia, Sabah Re-afforestation Technical Development and Training Project
- Survey for the Flood Control of the Klang River Basin
- Survey for the Kelantan River Basin Flood Mitigation
- Penang-Island Flood Mitigation and Drainage M/P Study
- Solid Waste Management Study for Pulau-Pinang and Seberang Perai Municipalities

19 Indonesia

- The Tropical Rain Forest Research Project
- The Forest Conservation Project in South Sulawesi
- The Volcanic Sabo Technical Center
- The Trial Plantation Project in Buraket, South Sumatra
- Survey for the Flood Control Plan of the Upper Citarum Basin
- Survey for the Disaster Prevention Project in the South Eastern Slope of Mt. Galunggung
- Study on Urban Drainage and Wastewater Disposal Project in the City of Jakarta

20 Brunei

- The Forestry Research Project

21 Mexico

- Survey for the Air Pollution Control Plan in the Federal District

22 Honduras

- The Study on Groundwater Development Project in Comayagua

23 Colombia

- Study on Air Pollution Control Plan in Bogota City Area
- Survey for the Forest Resources Management Study

24 Ecuador

- Survey for Forest Inventory in the North-eastern Region

25 Venezuela

- Study on the Chama River Basin Conservation Project

26 Peru

- The Japan-Peru Earthquake and Disaster Mitigation Research Center Project
- Study on Sewerage System in Southern Part of Lima City

27 Chile

- Technical Cooperation on Mining Pollution Technology Project

28 Brazil

- Survey for the Itajai River Basin Flood Control Project

29 Paraguay

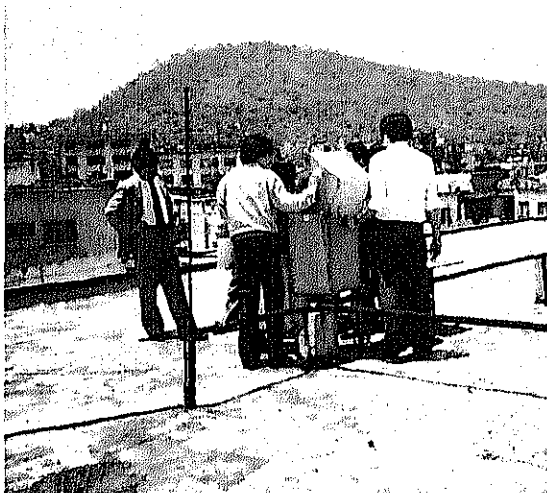
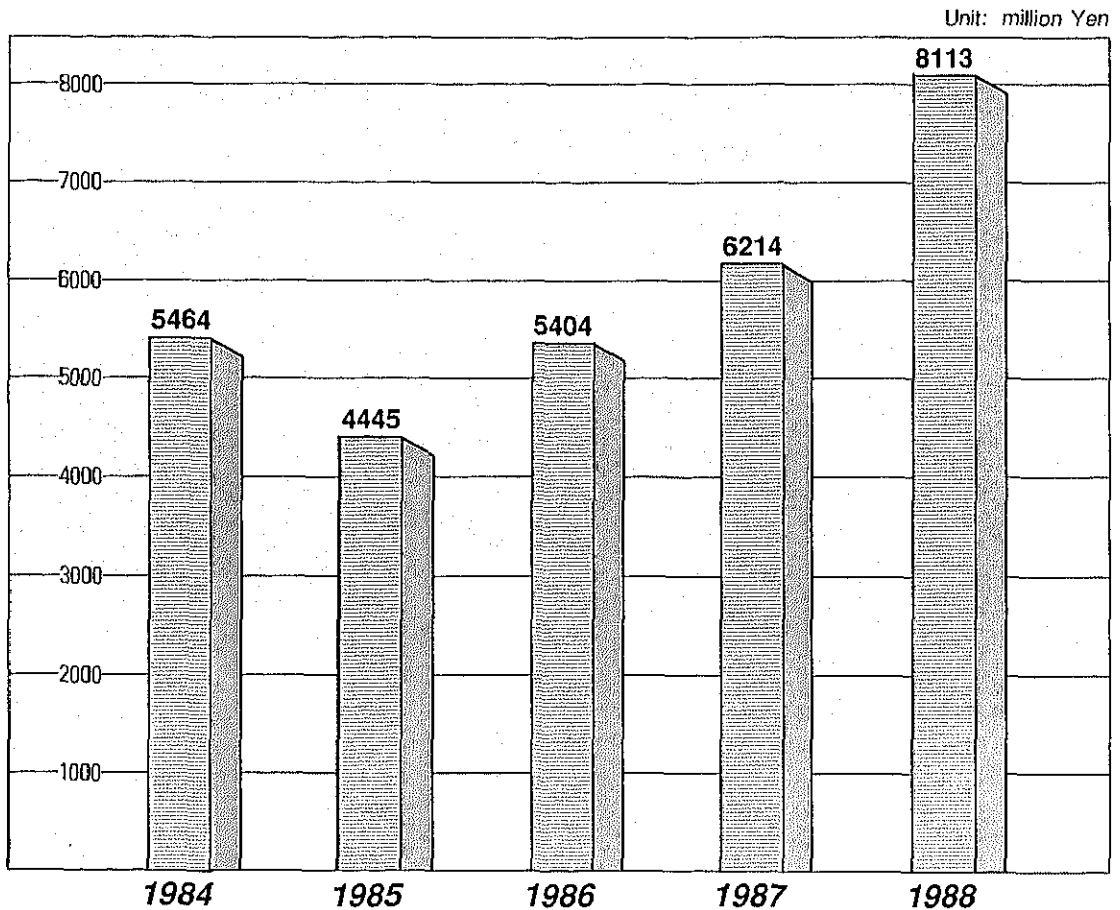
- The Re-afforestation Project in Gapiibary, Central Paraguay
- Survey for the Water Pollution Control Plan for the Lake Ypacarai and Its Basin

30 Uruguay

- The F/S on an Implementation Program for National Afforestation Plan

JICA's Performance (FY1988)

JICA's Technical Cooperation to Environmental Conservation



Survey for the Air Pollution Control Plan in the Federal District, Mexico



Green Corps Program by JOCV in Senegal

Part I

The Japan International Cooperation Agency
and Its Functions

The Japan International Cooperation Agency and Its Functions

1. History and Functions

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as “the Agency” or “JICA”) was established on August 1, 1974 under the Japan International Cooperation Agency Law (Law No. 62, 1974) for the purpose of contributing to economic and social development in developing economies and promoting international cooperation. At the time of its establishment, the Agency took over the functions of the then Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency, established in 1962 for the purpose of providing government-based technical cooperation, and those of the then Japan Emigration Service, instituted in 1963 with the view of providing emigration services. The Agency absorbed part of the functions of the Japan Overseas Trade Development Association and all the functions of the Japan Overseas Agricultural Development Foundation. The Agency also assumed new responsibilities including development cooperation and the recruiting and training of qualified Japanese experts for technical cooperation. In 1978 promotion of grant aid cooperation was added to the Agency’s activities, into which international disaster relief activities was incorporated in 1987, in accordance with the Law for Dispatching the International Disaster Relief Team.

The functions of the Agency are classified into the following categories.

- (1) Technical Cooperation
- (2) Recruiting and training of qualified Japanese experts
- (3) Grant aid programme
- (4) Development cooperation programme.
- (5) Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers members
- (6) Emigration services
- (7) International disaster relief programme

2. Budget

The budget of the Agency consists of Grants, Investments and Funds in Trust. The amount of the original budget of the Agency for fiscal 1988 was ¥115,762 million, comprising ¥106,207 million for Grants, ¥2,375 million for Investments and ¥7,180 million for Funds in Trust.

The actual expenditure by the Agency in relation to technical cooperation in fiscal 1988 amounted to ¥98,077,448 thousand, including the expense brought forward from 1987. Fig. 2 shows the expenditure by programme.

Fig. 1 Expenditure of Japan's Technical Cooperation Programme (Calendar Year 1988)

(Unit: U.S. \$1,000)

(DAC Base)

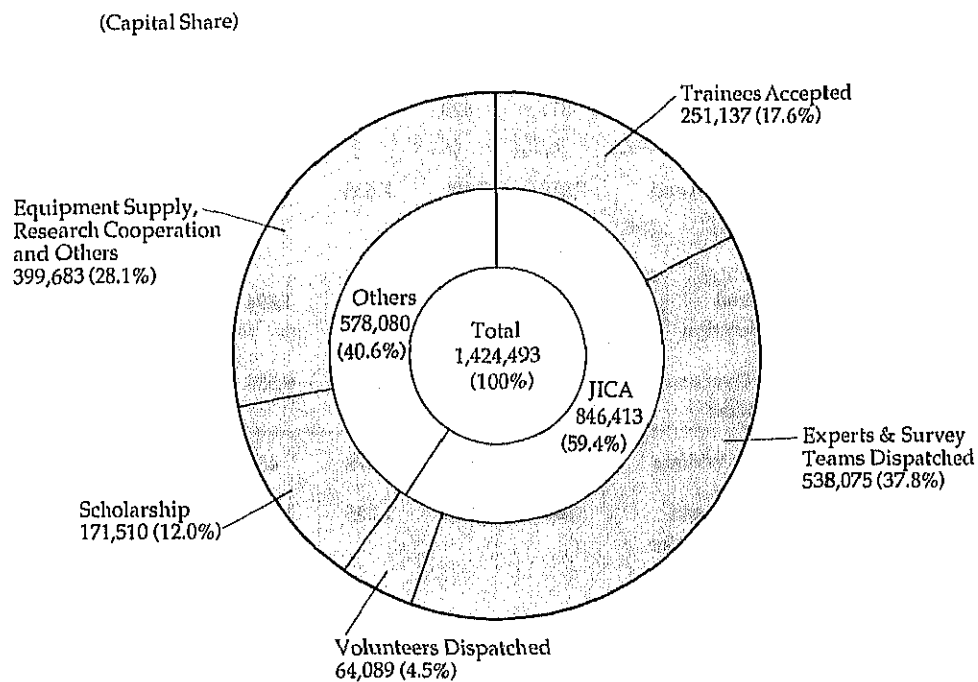


Table 1 Trends of JICA's Budget

(Unit : ¥Million)

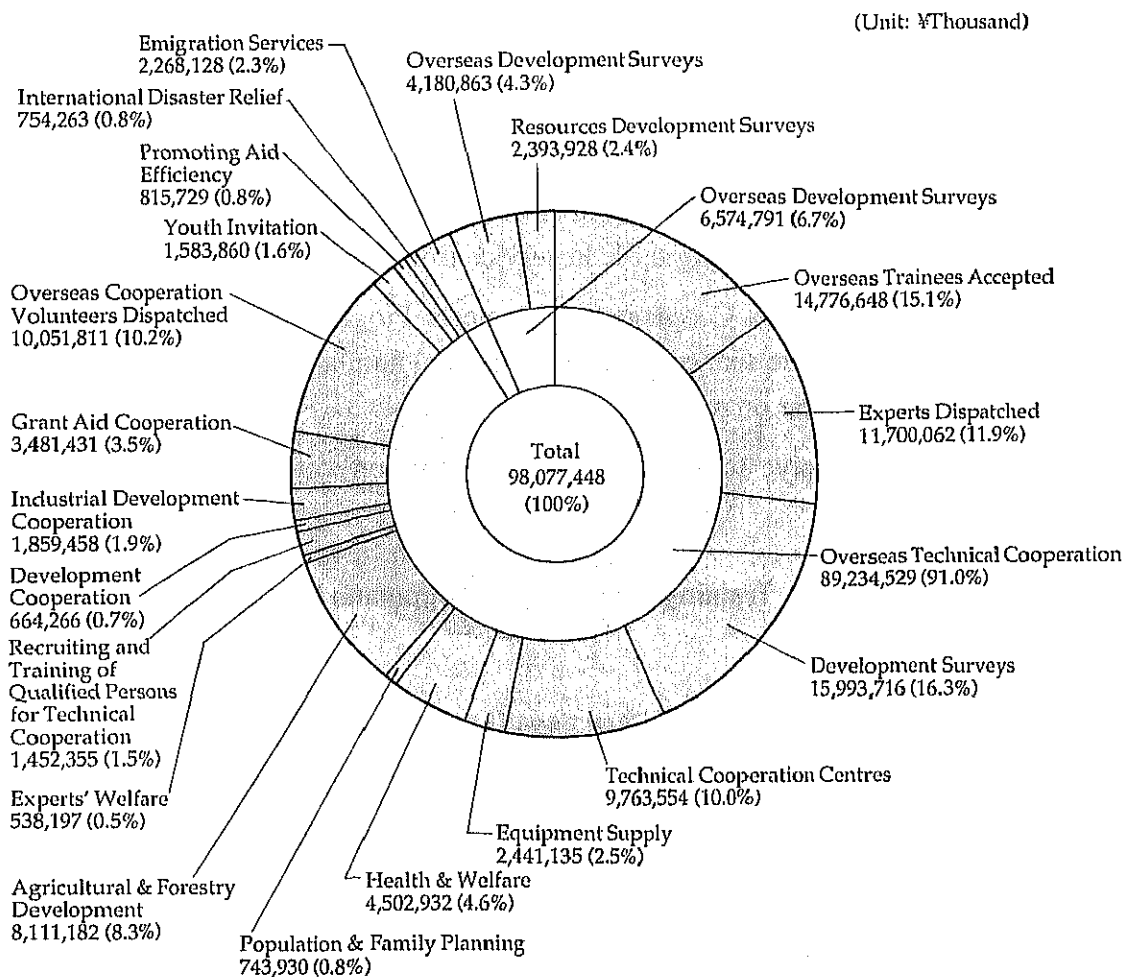
Expenses	Year	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	% compared with previous year
I. Grants		77,734	84,271	90,866	98,833	106,207	107.5
1. Working Expenses		63,420	69,539	75,658	82,489	89,507	108.5
(1) Expenses for Overseas Trainees Accepted		10,462	11,667	12,653	13,896	15,031	108.2
(2) Expenses for Youth Invitation		1,065	1,138	1,205	1,474	1,596	108.3
(3) Expenses for Experts Dispatched		9,253	9,642	9,444	10,104	11,753	114.5
(4) Expenses for Equipment Supply		1,481	1,518	1,823	2,096	2,218	105.8
(5) Expenses for Social Development Cooperation		5,446	6,222	7,388	8,113	8,926	110.0
(6) Expenses for Health and Medical Cooperation		3,927	4,134	4,013	4,331	4,546	105.0
(7) Expenses for Population and Family Planning		814	829	910	950	967	101.8
(8) Expenses for Agricultural and Forestry Development Cooperation		7,050	7,399	7,635	7,951	8,337	104.9
(9) Expenses for Industrial Development Cooperation		1,516	1,604	1,721	1,894	2,021	106.7
(10) Expenses for Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers		6,248	7,765	8,822	9,589	10,210	106.5
(11) Expenses for Experts' Welfare		416	460	478	489	560	114.5
(12) Expenses for Recruiting and Training Qualified Persons for Technical Cooperation		840	958	1,025	1,213	1,333	109.9
(13) Expenses for Development Surveys		13,958	13,450	14,388	15,533	15,904	102.4
(14) Expenses for Development Cooperation		821	844	876	892	927	104.0

Expenses	Year	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	% compared with previous year
	(15) Expenses for Grant Aid Cooperation		123	1,909	2,277	2,964	3,285
(16) Expenses for International Disaster Relief		—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	100.0
(17) Expenses for Promoting Aid Efficiency		—	—	—	—	893	—
2. Working Expenses for Emigration Service		2,000	2,066	2,158	—	2,409	103.6
3. Administrative Expenses		12,314	12,667	13,051	14,018	14,291	101.9
II. Investments		4,651	4,324	4,852	4,722	2,375	50.3
1. Funds for Investment in and Financing of Development Projects		800	900	1,000	1,000	200	20.0
2. Funds for Investment and Financing for Emigrants		1,230	1,250	1,250	900	—	—
3. Expenses for Facilities		2,621	2,174	2,602	2,822	2,175	77.1
III. Funds in Trust		6,318	6,744	6,873	6,972	7,180	103.0
Funds in Trust for Surveys on Overseas Development		6,318	6,744	6,873	6,972	7,180	103.0
Total		88,703	95,339	102,591	110,528	115,762	104.7

Table 2 Expenses of JICA by Type of Cooperation

Type of Cooperation	1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		Total (1954-1988)	
	Expense (\$Million)	Person	Expense (\$Million)	Person	Expense (\$Million)	Person	Expense (\$Million)	Person	Expense (\$Million)	Person	Expense (\$Million)	Person
1. Trainees	11,494 (16.1%)	5,165	12,779 (16.9%)	5,549	13,631 (17.2%)	6,015	15,241 (17.1%)	6,515	16,532 (16.9%)	6,833	139,328 (16.4%)	80,527
2. Experts	17,576 (24.5%)	1,774	19,033 (25.1%)	1,732	18,046 (22.9%)	1,979	20,173 (22.6%)	2,274	22,926 (23.4%)	2,444	210,046 (24.7%)	25,552
3. Survey Teams	21,592 (30.1%)	5,189	21,976 (29.0%)	5,179	24,505 (31.0%)	5,796	27,072 (30.4%)	6,269	28,922 (29.5%)	6,604	250,758 (29.5%)	61,850
4. Volunteers	4,657 (6.5%)	677	5,726 (7.6%)	825	6,104 (7.7%)	822	6,978 (7.8%)	841	7,913 (8.1%)	787	65,375 (7.7%)	8,876
5. Emigration	112 (0.2%)	137	118 (0.2%)	134	175 (0.2%)	176	244 (0.3%)	197	334 (0.3%)	192	2,280 (0.3%)	72,901
6. Equipment Supply	12,962 (18.1%)	—	12,392 (16.4%)	—	12,356 (15.6%)	—	14,788 (16.6%)	—	16,403 (16.7%)	—	148,450 (17.5%)	—
7. Others	3,218 (4.5%)	—	3,646 (4.8%)	—	4,221 (5.3%)	—	4,638 (5.2%)	—	5,047 (5.1%)	—	34,247 (4.0%)	—
Total	71,611 (100.0%)	—	75,670 (100.0%)	—	79,037 (100.0%)	—	89,134 (100.0%)	—	98,077 (100.0%)	—	850,484 (100.0%)	—

Fig. 2 Expenses for JICA's Technical Cooperation by Programme in Fiscal 1988



3. Overview of the Operations in Fiscal 1988

Training for Overseas Trainees: The number of trainees accepted in fiscal 1988 was 7,778 including those in training from the preceding year on.

Expert Dispatch: In fiscal 1988, the number of experts who served abroad reached 3,764 including those in service from the preceding year on.

Survey Team Dispatch: The number of survey team members dispatched in fiscal 1988 was 6,826 including those in service from the preceding year on.

The Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers Programme: In fiscal 1988, 889 new volunteers were sent overseas, and the total number with those in service from the preceding year on reached 2,612.

Equipment Supply: In fiscal 1988, ¥16,308 million worth of equipment was granted.

Fig. 3 Training Classified by Programme (1988)

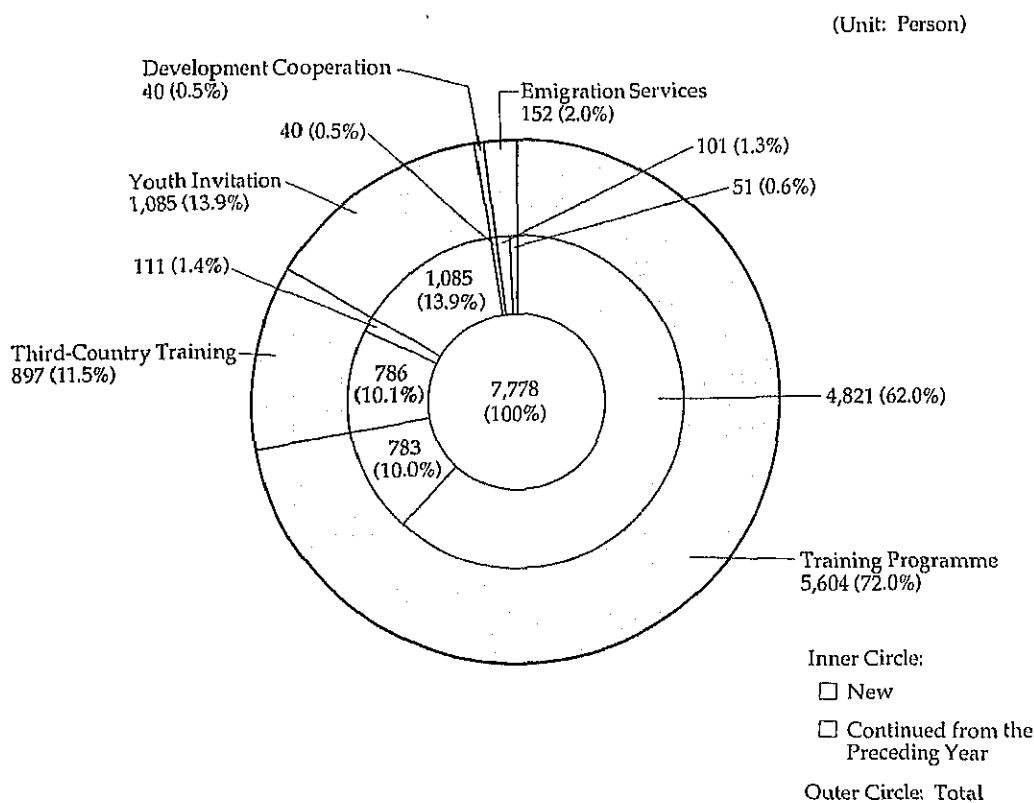


Fig. 4 Experts Dispatched by Programme (1988)

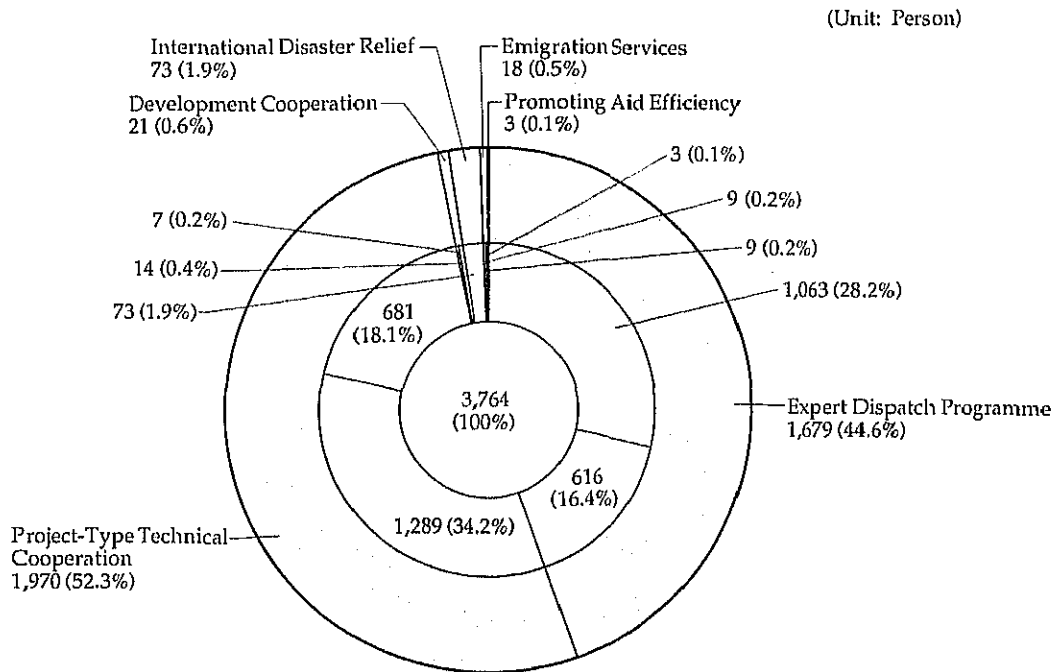


Fig. 5 Survey Teams Dispatched by Programme (1988)

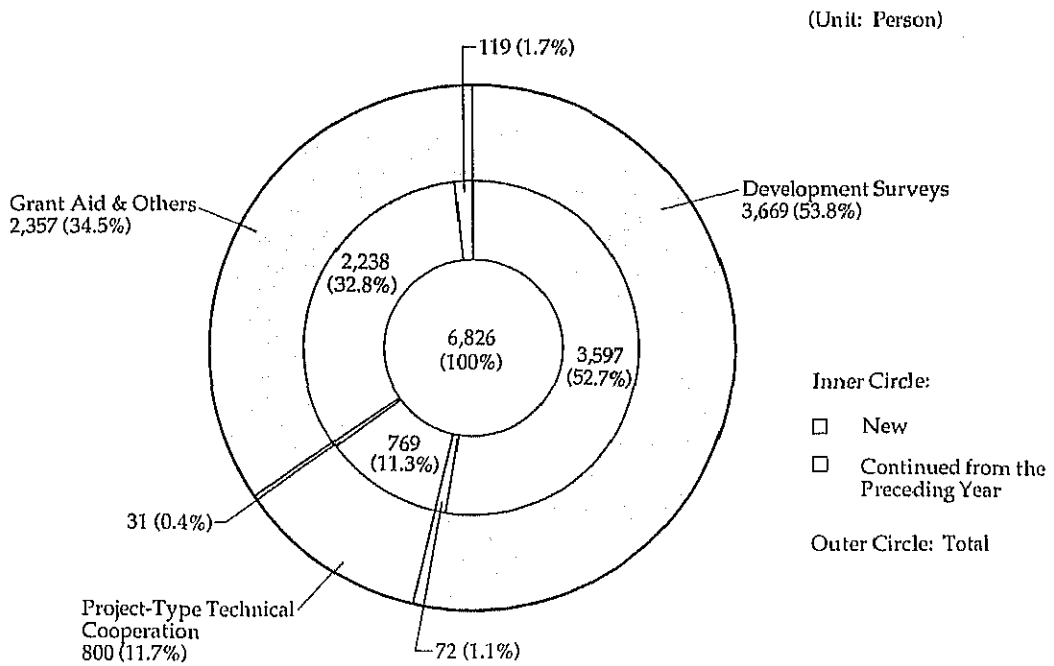


Fig. 6 Equipment Supply by Programme (1988)

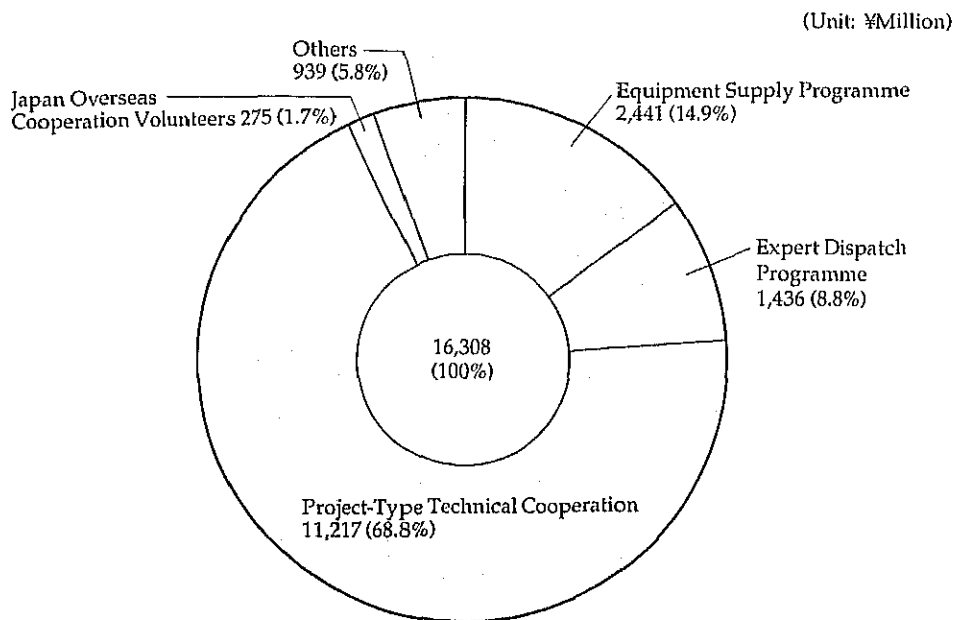
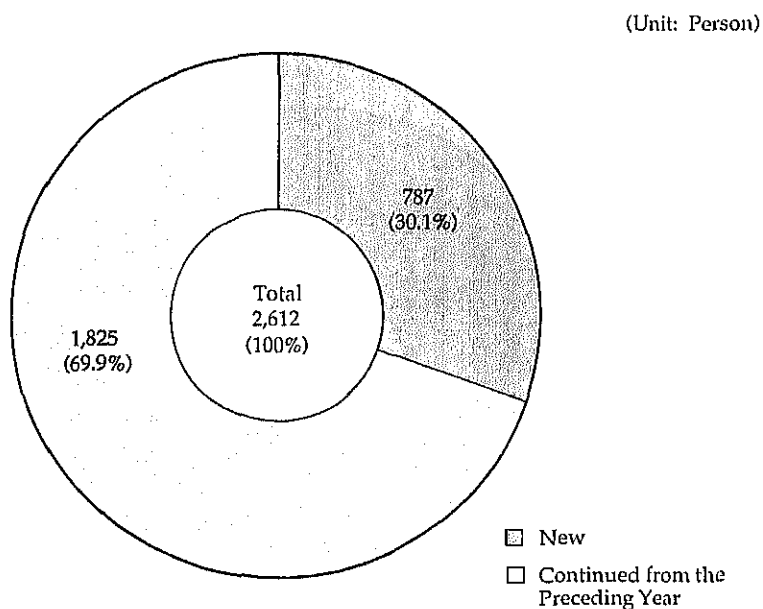


Fig. 7 Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers Programme (1988)



4. Task Ahead

The Agency has been promoting improvement in the overall system of programme implementation, taking into consideration the recent circumstances surrounding Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA).

(1) Quantitative Expansion of ODA and Diversified Needs

Rapid expansion of Japan's ODA budget in recent years placed Japan second to the United States in the amount of ODA in 1988. However, the ratio of grants, such as technical cooperation and grant aid cooperation, in Japan's ODA remained low. Especially the ratio of technical cooperation to the total amount of ODA was only 18.1 per cent (excluding the administrative expenses and the subsidies to nongovernmental organizations) in 1988, ranking Japan low in this field among the DAC member countries.

It was impossible, as a result, for the Government of Japan to meet all of developing countries' requests, which have been increasing year by year. This made it necessary to strengthen and expand technical cooperation as well as grant aid cooperation.

Meanwhile, differences in development stages began widening the gap between developing countries themselves in the 1980s, resulting in the emergence of Newly Industrializing Economies (NIEs).

Requests for Japan's technical cooperation have consequently been diversified and become high-level. Some requests include management administration, quality control, and improved productivity, which constitute cooperation having immediate effects on export promotion. Other requests include high technology such as material science, computers, and biotechnology. It is necessary to set up a cooperation scheme that can most suitably cope with quantitative expansion of ODA and such diversified needs.

(2) Implementing Comprehensive Cooperation

In order to respond to an increased number of countries that request assistance and quantitative expansion of assistance, implementation of cooperation programmes requires collaboration and liaison with nongovernmental organizations. Especially the private sector, local public bodies, organizations of developed countries, and international organizations play an important role.

1) Efficient Utilization of the Private Sector

Consultants and engineers from the private sector have participated in technical cooperation. Also, a part of the training activity has been implemented with the cooperation of private organizations. Developing countries increasingly request cooperation in frontier technology such as electronics and computer technology, management administration, quality control, shop management, and business management. These techniques and skills are mostly accumulated in private businesses. It is necessary therefore to utilize the private sector effectively by dispatching engineers from the private sector as experts to developing countries and having private businesses receive overseas trainees. To this end, the Agency's public relations activities have to be intensified to deepen understanding on the part of private businesses. It is also indispensable to improve and reinforce the system of compensating expenses by private businesses participating in cooperation activities, and to increase technology-related expenditure.

It is also necessary to implement carefully planned cooperation in concert with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that promote "grass roots" cooperation.

2) Closer Connection with Local Public Bodies

It has been advocated in Japan that local governments should more actively participate in international cooperation activities. In implementing international cooperation, it is of urgent necessity to establish a close connection with the provinces.

Meanwhile, developing countries increasingly request assistance in the kinds of technology mostly possessed by local public bodies, such as urban environmental protection, urban planning, and water supply and drainage control. In order to cope with these requests, it is necessary to strengthen international cooperation by mobilizing the expertise and know-how accumulated in the local government technical staff by dispatching them to developing countries as either experts or cooperation volunteers, and through training seminars given by them for overseas participants.

3) Collaboration with Aid Agencies of Developed Countries and International Organizations

JICA has a pressing need to strengthen its collaboration with aid agencies of developed countries such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and international organizations such as the World Bank and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). These organizations have taken part in development programmes through their extensive field networks established in developing countries. To be effective, Japan should maintain liaison with these organizations in collecting information, discussing development needs, measures for assistance and problems in economic cooperation, and coordinating assistance implementation. This will be beneficial also to developing countries. The need for closer collaboration with these organizations is greater than ever.

(3) Establishing the Project Cycle

It is necessary to establish the project cycle by unifying project management from formulation to evaluation, that is to say, the “entrance” and “exit” of aid project.

1) Enhanced Country Analysis

Effective and efficient cooperation requires sufficient analysis and study of conditions in each recipient country, such as enthusiasm for in development, true needs for development, and ability to absorb assistance.

The Agency has organized Assistance Study Groups for the Philippines (organized in 1986), Thailand, India (1987), Indonesia, China, and Bangladesh (1988). These Assistance Study Groups have been conducting analysis and study on the Agency's approach to assistance in the recipient countries.

In addition, the reinforcement of the Agency's organization has been approved in the budget for fiscal 1989. As a result, the Planning Department will have two Regional Divisions, and the Social Development Cooperation Department will be reorganized into the Social Development Survey Department and the Social Development Cooperation Department. Through this reinforcement, the Agency intends to enhance the way that it approaches assistance to recipient countries by finding out and drawing up appropriate projects, as well as improving project evaluation so as to achieve effective and efficient implementation of cooperation.

2) Study of Cooperation by Sector

In order to solve problems in developing countries, it is important to not only study conditions in these countries but also extend cooperation that satisfies their needs by analyzing and studying necessary assistance by sectors. The needs for assistance have to be studied, with the cooperation of erudite persons from outside the Agency, in major sectors common to developing countries. These sectors include environmental protection in the course of development, cooperation in human resources development, and cultural cooperation. The Agency intends to promote effective and efficient cooperation based on these studies.

3) Project's Evaluation

Promoting effective and efficient assistance requires proper evaluation of implemented projects and its feedback to subsequent cooperation.

The Agency established the Evaluation Study Committee in 1981, which has defined the standard as well as the process of evaluation and implemented cross-section studies of evaluation. In addition to evaluation by sectors, by countries, and across-the-board evaluation, it is necessary to intensify on-the-spot evaluation studies by JICA overseas offices. The Agency intends to reinforce its evaluation function by conducting substantial evaluation activities and improving its evaluation system.

(4) Strengthening Information Disclosure and Public Relations Activities

It is expected that Japan's ODA will increasingly be expanded with the view of attaining the goal set in the "Fourth Medium-Term Target Concerning ODA." Accordingly, public interest in Japan's ODA has become keener. To meet the situation, the Agency needs to take positive measures for promoting information disclosure and keeping information in full view of the people. The Agency therefore has publicized, in its "Annual Report-1988," the names of the consulting companies whose tenders have been accepted for development survey and basic design study of grant aid cooperation, the itineraries of the study teams dispatched, and information on the projects to be implemented.

The Agency is going to disclose more information on the Agency's activities, in order to promote a better understanding on the part of the people and to gain their support, which are indispensable to the smooth implementation of international cooperation, to say nothing of the cooperation among the organizations concerned.

The Agency has been actively engaged in comprehensive public relations activities. They include publication of periodicals such as "Kokusai Kyoryoku (International Cooperation)" and "Crossroad," production of audiovisual aids such

as public films and slides, the International Cooperation Campaign, a prize composition contest whose subject is the "International Cooperation" intended for senior high school students, and tours for journalists.

In 1987, the Cabinet designated October 6, when Japan joined the Colombo Plan, as the "International Cooperation Day." The Agency wishes to intensify its public relations activities, taking this opportunity, to deepen people's understanding of international cooperation.

Part II

Performance of
Japan International Cooperation Agency
in Fiscal 1988

Chapter 1.

Government-based Technical Cooperation

Section 1. Training Programme for Overseas Trainees

1. Outline

Acceptable of overseas trainees is the most basic programme in technical cooperation aimed at fostering competent persons in developing countries. The Programme is intended for trainees who are going to play a positive role in economic and social development of their respective countries through expertise and technology transferred during training. The Programme contributes to deepening understanding on the part of trainees coming in touch with Japanese culture and sharing everyday life with Japanese people during their stay in Japan. In its turn the Programme plays an important role in promoting friendly relations between Japan and developing countries.

Japan has accepted overseas trainees since it joined the Colombo Plan in 1954. The number of trainees reached 71,919 as of the end of March 1989 (excluding those who received training in third countries and young people who visited Japan under the Youth Invitation Programme). Japan accepted 5,604 trainees from developing countries in fiscal 1988 in response to increasing requests for training in Japan.

Developing countries, including the ASEAN countries and China, expect much from Japan's Training programme. Their requests for technical cooperation range from the traditional sectors where Japan has advanced technology, to frontier technology such as electronics, computers and remote-sensing, quality control, and management. It is of urgent necessity to reinforce the Agency's training scheme so that it can meet such diversified needs.

Two types of training are provided in Japan for overseas trainees. One is Group Training, for which courses are organized according to the greatest common needs of developing countries. The other is Individual Training, for which

courses are organized in accordance with specific requirements of a region or a country. The latter is classified into three types. The first is training conducted as the need arises for overseas trainees with a training programme made in response to the request of a specific country, without specifying the field of training (General Individual Training). The second is training for those participating in a cooperation project with the aim of improving the efficiency of the project's implementation, and is conducted in concert with the Expert Dispatch Programme, project-type technical cooperation and other international cooperation programmes that Japan implements for developing countries (Counterparts). The third is training conducted upon request from an international organization (International Organizations).

Trainees include administrative officers, researchers and middle-level technicians from government agencies, public bodies, and the private sector. They are limited to those who have been recommended by the governments concerned.

Besides training in Japan, the Agency organizes training courses in other countries, contributing necessary funds. These are designed to provide training at the institutes abroad in collaboration with the host country for participants from neighbouring countries.

2. Performance in 1988

Fig. 8. Number of Trainees Accepted by Sector and Region (1988)
(including those in training from the preceding year on)

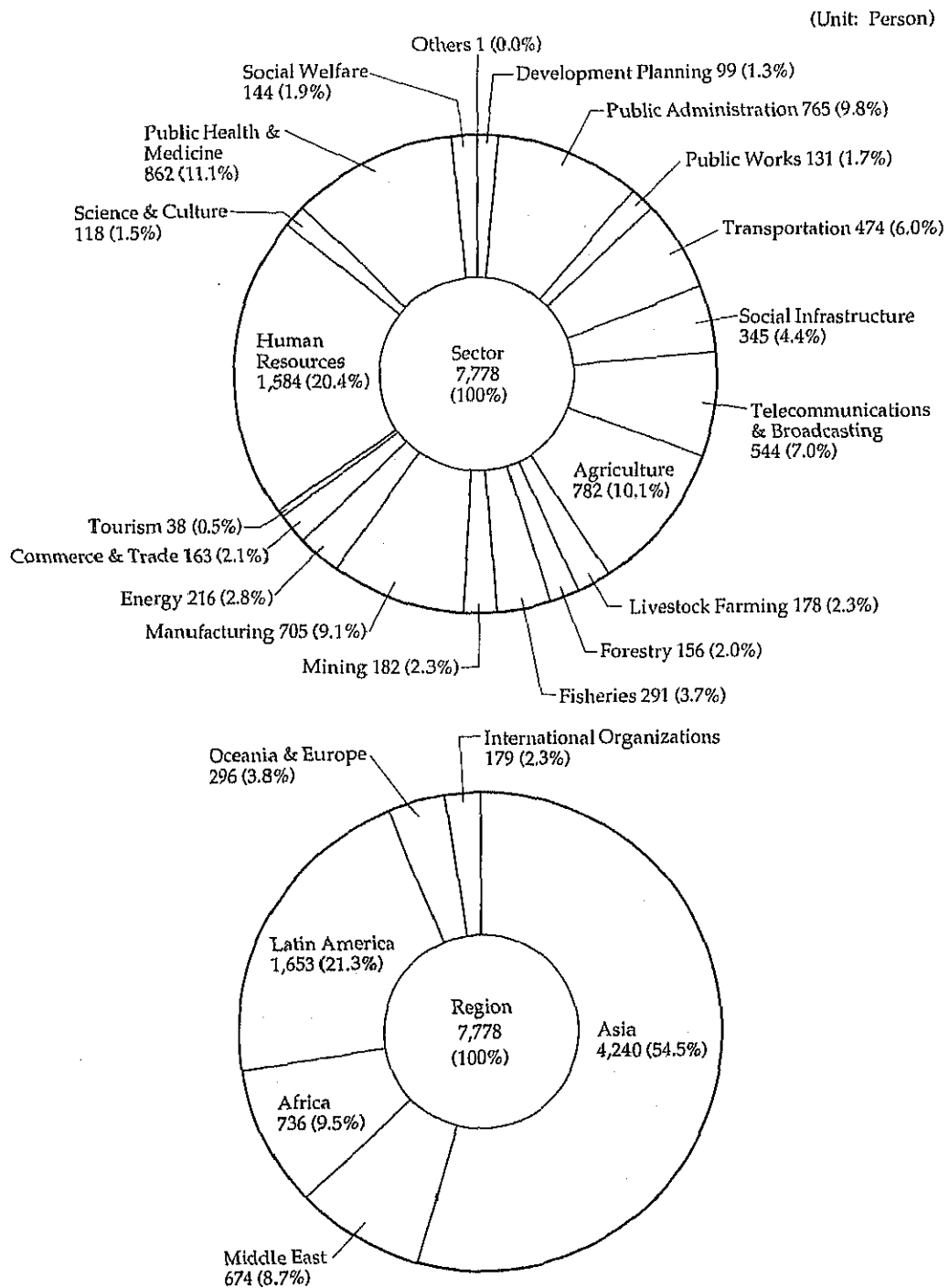
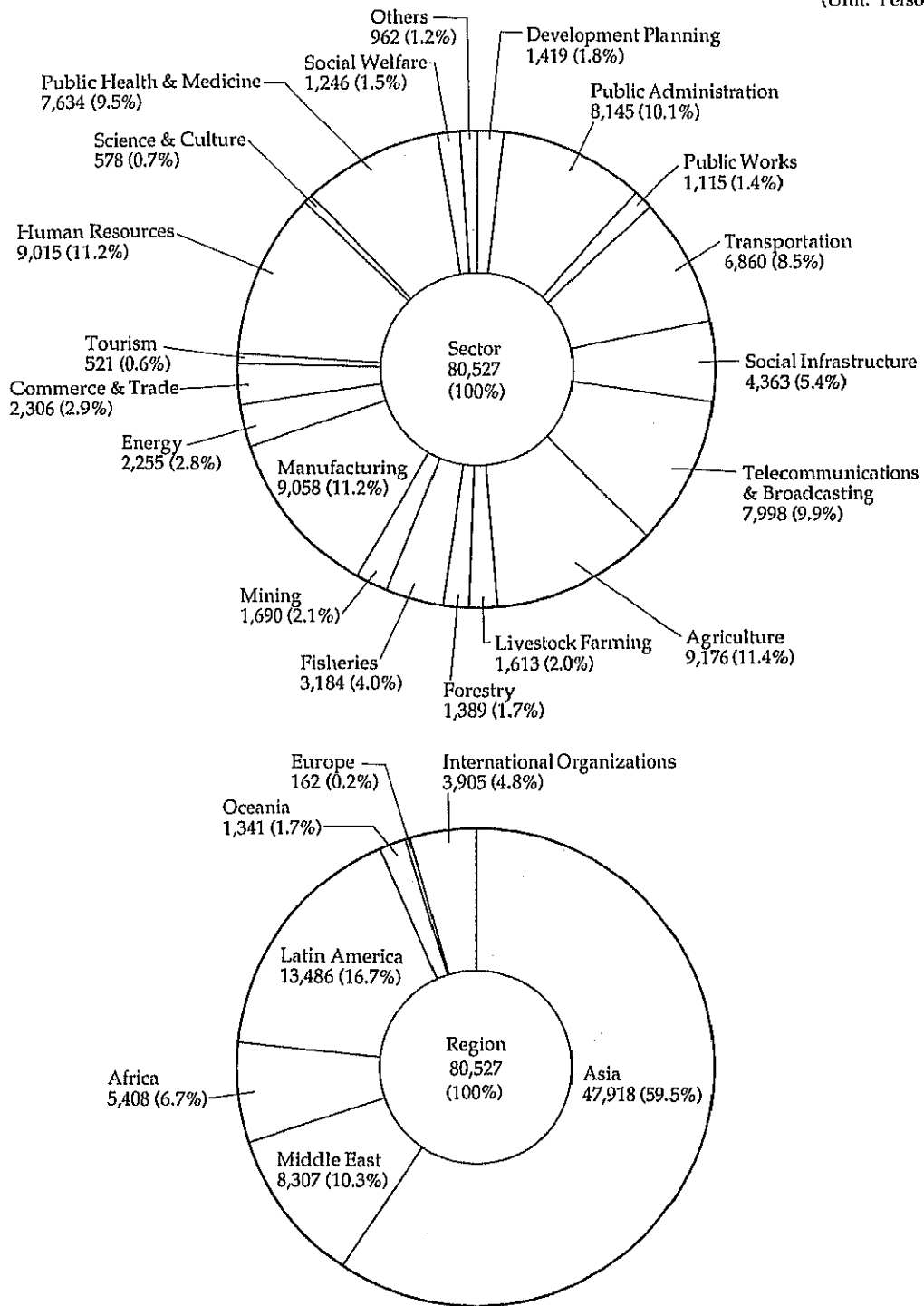


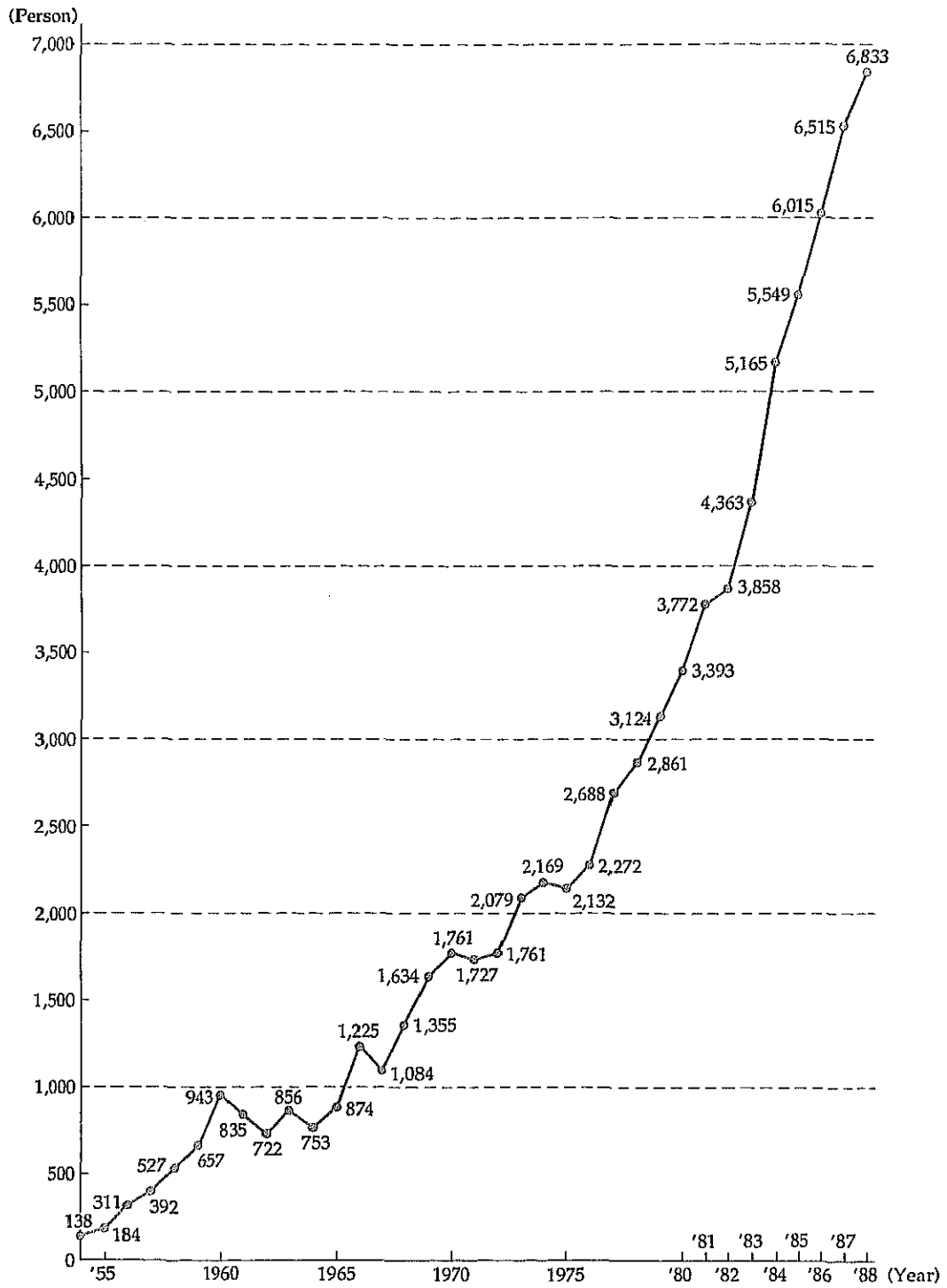
Fig. 9. Total Number of Trainees Accepted by Sector and Region (1954-1988)

(Unit: Person)



PART II

Fig. 10. Number of Trainees Accepted by Year (1954-1988)



Section 2. Youth Invitation Programme

1. Outline

The Youth Invitation Programme, formally called "The Friendship Programme for the 21st Century" was proposed in 1983 by Mr. Nakasone, the then Prime Minister, during his visit to the ASEAN countries. The Programme has been implemented since fiscal 1984 with the cooperation of the Ministries concerned including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, local public bodies, and private youth organizations.

The Programme is aimed at establishing a firm base of friendship and trust toward the 21st century between Japan and the Asian and Pacific countries. Japan invites young people who are to play an important role in the development of their countries. They stay in Japan for one month and exchange views with Japanese young people, thereby deepening mutual understanding.

The Programme is intended for youth who are playing a leading role in their respective fields (aged 18 to 35). They include young people engaged in agriculture, young workers (including young government officials and journalists), students, teachers, and youth instructors (including those concerned with sports, culture, and social service). Youth are invited from each country in groups by sector. Regarding the ASEAN and Pacific countries, an "ASEAN-Pacific combined group" is sometimes organized by young people of a sector from these countries. Invited youth participate in a local programme lasting several days before they leave for Japan, and then stay in Japan for one month between the middle of May and the beginning of December.

Under the Youth Invitation Programme, which was started in 1984 with 748 young people invited from the six ASEAN countries, 778 young people were received in fiscal 1985. In fiscal 1986, the number of invited youth reached 829 including ten young people each from Fiji, Myanmar, and Papua New Guinea. The number was increased to 1,034 in fiscal 1987 by receiving 100 young people

each from China and Korea. And in fiscal 1988 Japan invited 1,085 young people from 22 countries under the Programme expanded to the Pacific island countries.

2. Performance in 1988

(Unit : Person)

Country	Leaders	Youth Leaders	Working Youths	Civil Servants	Teachers and Students	Agricultural Youths	ASEAN Group	Total
Brunei	—	—	—	20	20	—	10	50
Indonesia	—	22	22	20	51	25	10	150
Malaysia	—	25	20	25	50	20	10	150
Myanmar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Philippines	—	26	26	—	68	20	10	150
Singapore	—	23	23	48	45	—	11	150
Thailand	—	46	23	—	48	23	10	150
Fiji	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	11
Papua New Guinea	—	10	—	—	20	—	—	30
Pacific Countries	—	—	—	24	21	—	—	45
China	4	24	24	—	24	24	—	100
Korea	—	—	—	—	99	—	—	99
Total	4	176	138	148	446	112	61	1,085

Section 3. Expert Dispatch Programme

1. Outline

The Expert Dispatch Programme is aimed at training competent persons who are to play a leading role in economic and social development of their countries. It is one of the most basic forms of technical cooperation carried out from hand to hand, from people to people.

The Programme, which was started in 1955 with 28 experts dispatched to five Southeast Asian countries in accordance with the Colombo Plan, has been expanded year after year. The regions to which experts were dispatched include Asia, the Middle and Near East, Africa, Central and South America, and Oceania. Japan dispatches experts both upon request from the government of a developing country and upon request from an international organization. From 1955 to 1988 12,532 experts were dispatched to developing countries in a wide range of technical fields including rice culture, electronics, energy, and computers.

Experts dispatched from Japan are attached mainly to government agencies, research and experiment institutions, schools, and vocational training institutions of recipient countries. Their activities are classified into advice in the process of policy making, guidance in technical education and instruction in various fields, consulting services, and instruction in the operation and maintenance of machinery and apparatuses. Also, experts are dispatched for the purpose of following up Japan's economic and technical cooperation projects as well as yen loans and grant aid provided by Japan. They play an important role in enhancing the efficiency of cooperation.

2. Performance in 1988

Fig. 11. Number of Experts Dispatched by Sector and Region (1988)
(including those in service from the preceding year on)

(Unit: Person)

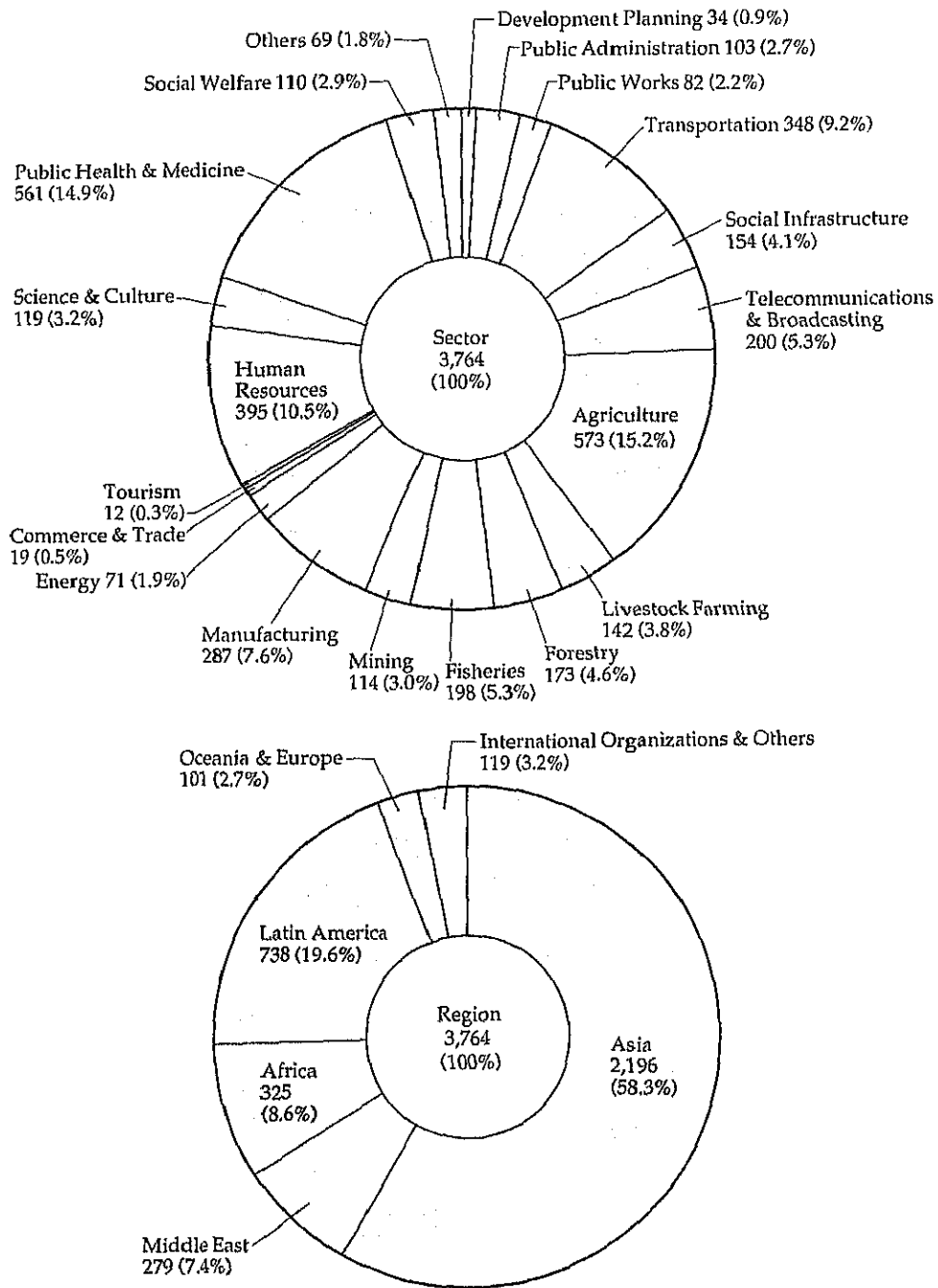


Fig. 12. Total Number of Experts Dispatched by Sector and Region (1955-1988)

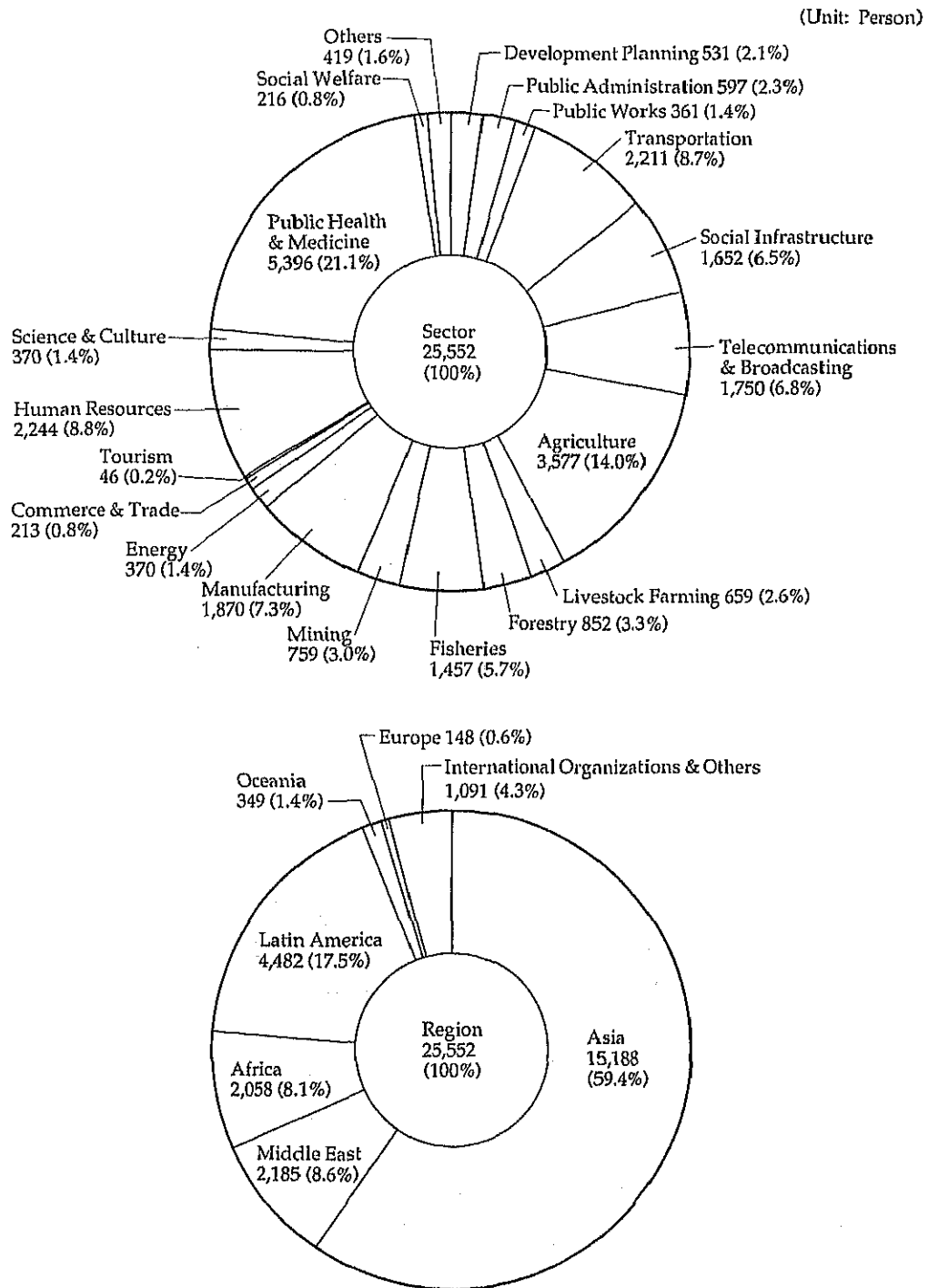
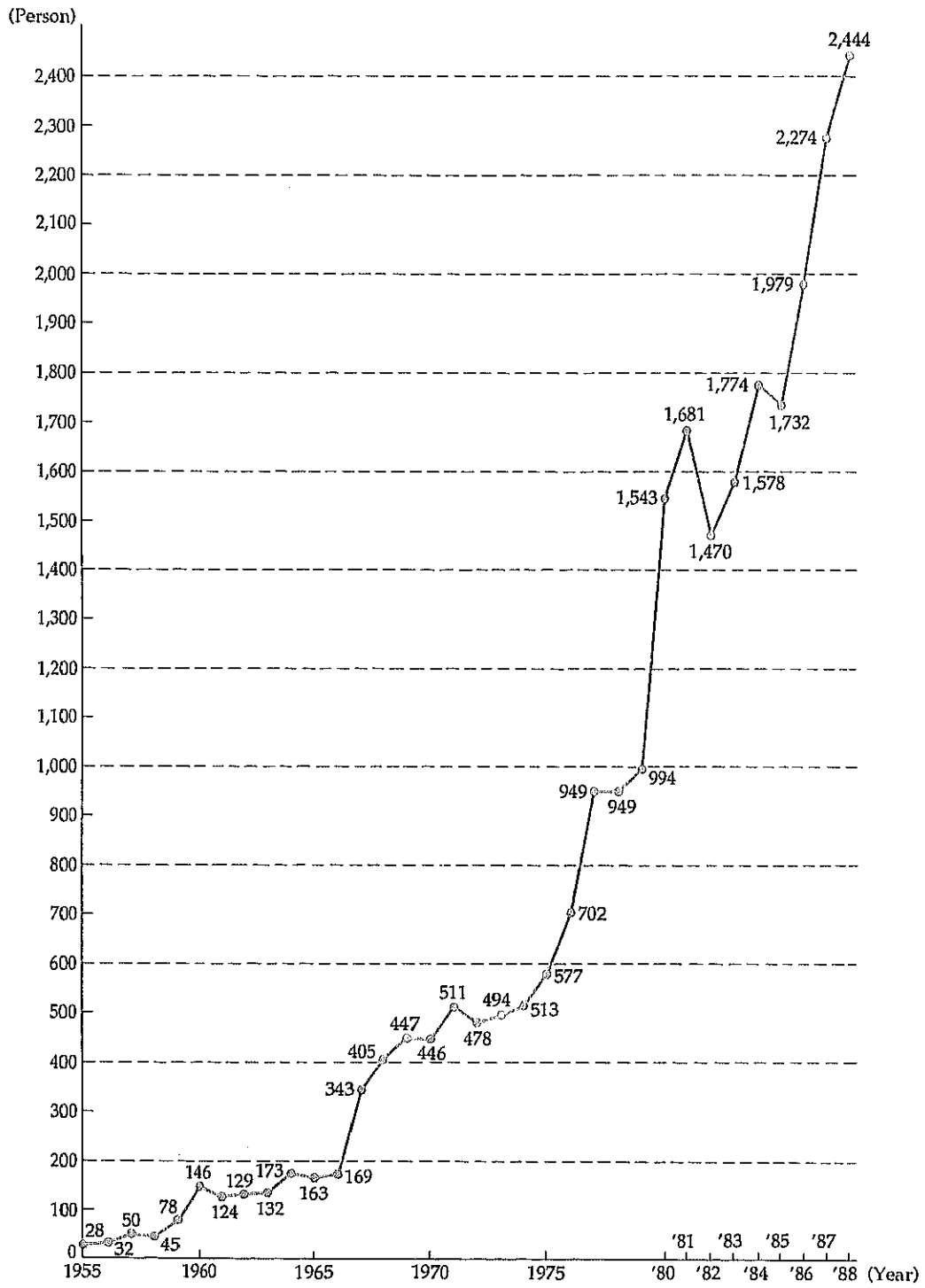


Fig. 13. Number of Experts Dispatched by Year (1955-1988)



Section 4. Equipment Supply Programme

1. Outline

One of the most basic forms of technical cooperation, the Equipment Supply Programme ranks, in importance, with the Expert Dispatch Programme and the Training Programme for Overseas Trainees. The importance and effectiveness of the Equipment Supply Programme, which has been implemented for 24 years since 1964, are fully recognized by both Japan and developing countries.

The Programme is aimed at supplying developing countries, upon their request, with the necessary equipment whose lack or deficiency impedes smooth implementation of training, transfer, and dissemination of new technology or effective utilization of existing technology, with the view of contributing to economic and social development of recipient countries.

Equipment for the purpose includes (1) that which makes more effective the instruction activities by experts and Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers members dispatched from Japan, (2) that which is necessary for counterparts to continue and execute programmes after experts have returned to Japan, and (3) that which is necessary for overseas trainees to utilize expertise and technology that they have acquired from training in Japan. The Programme is aimed at enhancing effects of technical cooperation through an organic combination of man and equipment. The Programme needs to be further expanded in quality and quantity, in view of the increased utilization of the Programme in project-type technical cooperation and grant aid cooperation.

Beginning in 1982, the Agency reserves a certain amount of its budget for the Programme (¥200 million in fiscal 1988) in order to implement the Programme with greater mobility and flexibility. This reserve has made it possible to supply equipment for small projects having a scale of less than ¥10 million, which were likely to be excluded from Japan's economic and technical cooperation projects.

By fiscal 1988, the Agency implemented the Programme in 989 projects amounting to ¥16,794 million (the figure includes only the expenses for equipment supply and does not include the other expenses related to the programme). Equipment supplied under the Programme includes agricultural machinery, machine tools, fishing gear, medical apparatuses, a variety of vehicles, telecommunication apparatuses, audiovisual aids, measuring instruments, experiment apparatuses, technical books, and technical information (video tapes).

2. Performance in 1988

Fig. 14. Equipment Supply by Region (1988)

(Unit: ¥ Million)

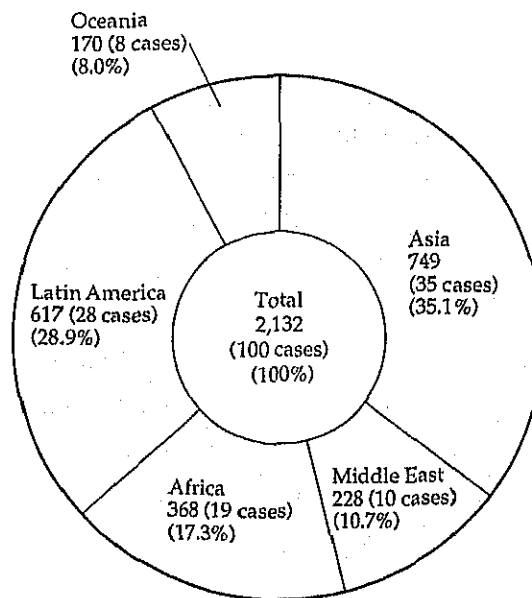
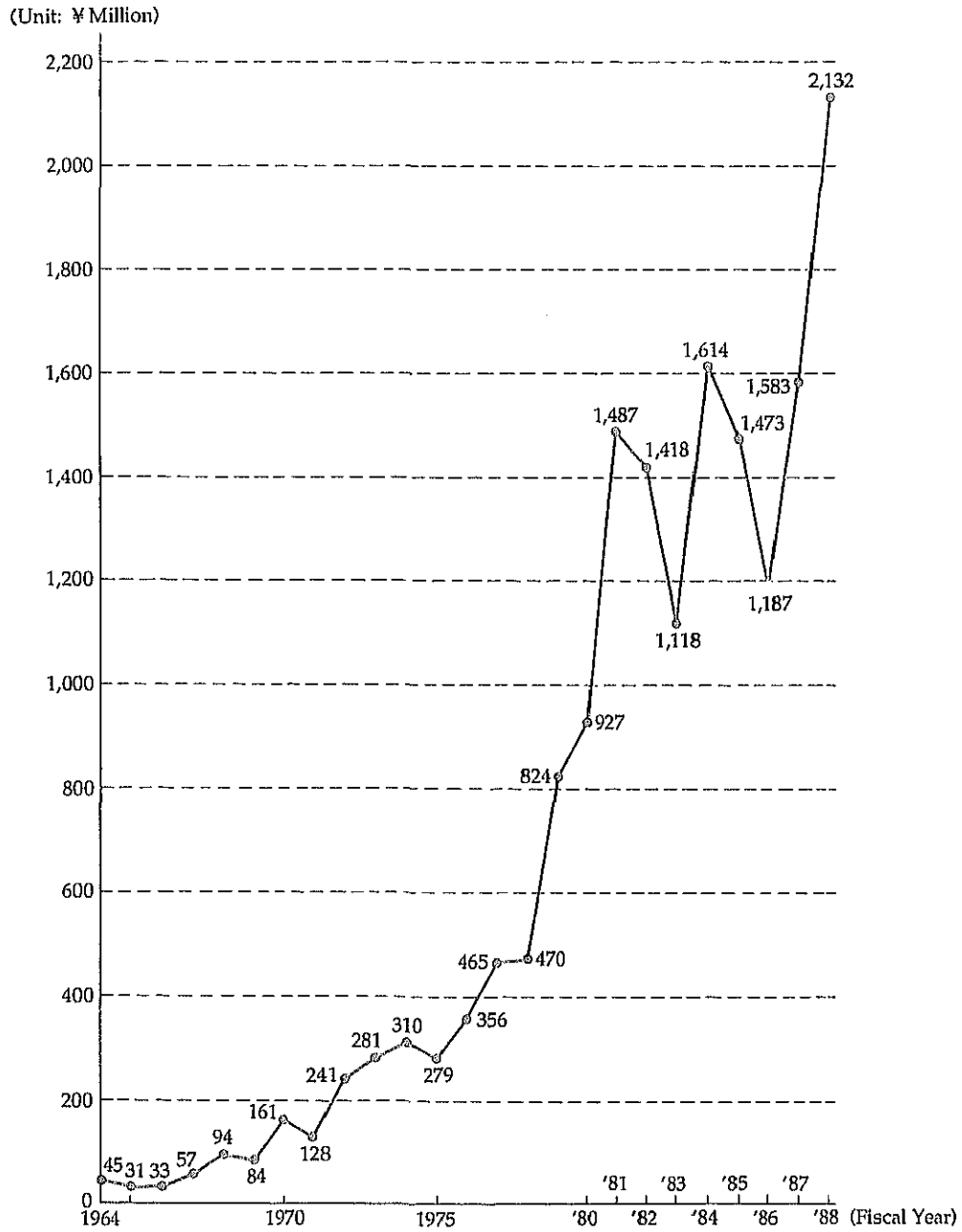


Fig. 15. Equipment Supply by Year



Section 5. Project-Type Technical Cooperation Programme

The Agency's technical cooperation is basically classified into three forms: (1) dispatch of experts, (2) acceptance of overseas trainees, and (3) equipment supply. The Agency extends technical cooperation either in one of these forms or in a combination of these forms. The Agency calls cooperation that is an organic combination of the three forms Project-Type Technical Cooperation Programme. Under the Programme, the three forms of cooperation are synthesized into one project, which is implemented under planned and integrated management, from formulation and execution to evaluation.

Project-type technical cooperation is jointly implemented by the Government of Japan and the government of a recipient country. The obligations to be observed by the two parties are specified either in the Record of Discussions that is signed and exchanged between the two governments or in the agreement between them. Under the Programme, the government of the recipient country bears the responsibilities for land, buildings, and project management, as a rule. In an increased number of projects, however, facilities such as buildings have been provided under Japan's grant aid programme in response to requests from developing countries. An organic combination of technical cooperation with grant aid is needed for making cooperation more effective and making continuous operation of a project possible on the part of the recipient country through its self-help efforts.

Under the Project-Type Technical Cooperation Programme, the following survey teams are dispatched according to the progress of a project.

- (1) Basic survey
- (2) Preliminary survey
- (3) Deliberation for implementation
- (4) Detailed design
- (5) Mutual consultation
- (6) Itinerant technical advisory survey

- (7) Equipment repair
- (8) Evaluation
- (9) Ex post facto survey
- (10) Aftercare

In implementing a project, dispatch of experts, acceptance of trainees and supply of equipment are carried out over a period of five years in accordance with the implementation plan and the annual schedule of technical cooperation. The Agency provides follow-up and aftercare cooperation as necessary.

Project-type technical cooperation is implemented in the following five categories, each of which has three major functions of (1) human resources development, (2) dissemination of technology, and (3) research and development.

- (1) Technical Cooperation Centre Programme
- (2) Health and Medical Cooperation Programme
- (3) Population and Family Planning Cooperation Programme
- (4) Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development Cooperation Programme
- (5) Industrial Development Cooperation Programme

1. Technical Cooperation Centre Programme

(1) Outline

Introduced in 1957, the Programme is designed for developing human resources in various fields such as telecommunications, traffic control, vocational training, management, computer technology, and maritime transport. It is classified into the following four categories: (1) cooperation in human resources development aimed at training technicians and instructors, (2) cooperation in research and development, R&D and experimental works including tests for practical application, (3) cooperation in developing and improving production technology, and (4) cooperation in school education. Some centres do not come under any of these categories but have multiple functions.

(2) Performance in 1988

In 1988, this programme covered a total of 71 centres; centres (7) under preliminary survey, ongoing centres (51), and aftercare services (3).

Meanwhile, the Agency dispatched 63 survey teams and 618 experts to centres and accepted 217 counterparts from them. In addition, training materials worth 4,714 million yen were supplied as part of the programme.

2. Health and Medical Cooperation Programme

(1) Outline

The Programme was started with one doctor dispatched to Ethiopia in 1958 as part of the Expert Dispatch Programme in accordance with the Colombo Plan, and has contributed to improving the health standard and welfare of people of developing countries and promoting friendly relations with them through the dispatch of medical experts or medical teams. In response to diversified needs for cooperation, which had been expanded in scale and extended in duration, the Agency introduced the Programme of project-type in 1966. Cooperation is offered for the improvement of medical care education and training, research and prophylactic measures, local medical care services, environmental sanitation and pharmaceuticals.

(2) Performance in 1988

In 1988, cooperation was offered to a total of 36 projects; projects (4) under preliminary survey, ongoing projects (30), and aftercare services (2).

Meanwhile, 30 survey teams were dispatched to the projects now under cooperation for the purpose of providing guidance and advice for project planning, including preliminary survey for the study of feasibility of cooperation in the future.

In addition, 472 experts were sent overseas and 105 counterparts were accepted. Equipment amounting to 1,945 million yen was supplied as part of this programme.

3. Population and Family Planning Cooperation Programme

(1) Outline

Birth rates remain high in developing countries. In some countries the annual rate of population increase exceeds 2 per cent, owing to a decline in mortality. Such a rapid increase in population will greatly affect the supply-demand balance of food, economic policy, and the standard of education in developing countries.

The developed nations have pointed out the population problem awaiting an urgent solution. Developing countries, too, recognizing seriousness of the matter, have been tackling the problem. In these circumstances, Japan extends cooperation in the field of population and family planning, including guidance for maternal and child health as well as public health.

(2) Performance in 1988

In 1988, cooperation was offered to a total of 9 projects; projects (1) under preliminary survey and ongoing projects (8). Meanwhile, 39 experts were sent overseas and equipment amounting to 380 million yen was supplied.

4. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development Cooperation Programme

(1) Outline

The Programme aims at increase in food production and income of people engaged in agriculture, forestry and fisheries as well as improvement of their living standard. Cooperation under this Programme takes the form of setting up training centres and model farms for the dissemination of technology, improving the production infrastructures such as irrigation and drainage, setting up research centres and experimental laboratories, etc.

The Programme, which was mainly intended for Southeast Asia, has been extended well into Central and South America, the Middle and Near East, and Africa. Diversified objectives of agricultural development include not only rice culture but also cultivation of dry field crops, vegetables, and fruits. The results of technical cooperation extended so far — basic technology that has taken root in developing countries — have given rise to demands for further technical cooperation covering genetic engineering and data analysis with the advance in technology in the fields of biotechnology and electronics. Also, Japan tackles soil conservation in farmland, genetic resources preservation, afforestation in semidry regions to prevent desertification, and aquatic resources preservation, in connection with global environmental protection and resources conservation, which are increasingly drawing world attention.

(2) Performance in 1988

In 1988, cooperation was extended to 72 agricultural, forestry and fisheries projects; a total of 650 experts were dispatched and agricultural vehicles, experiment and test equipment, chemicals and agricultural machines equivalent to 2,688 million yen were supplied.

5. Industrial Development Cooperation Programme

(1) Outline

Increase in population has posed a serious social problem in developing countries. There is an urgent necessity to increase job opportunities by promoting local industries that fully utilize these countries' own natural and human resources.

The Programme is aimed at developing and promoting those local industries of recipient countries.

In order to foster industries that are deep-rooted in the economy of a developing country, it is necessary to offer cooperation that covers a wide range, including (1) surveys and studies for technical cooperation, (2) technology transfer to institutions that support industrial activity, (3) consulting services for individual businesses, (4) training of managerial staff and technicians, and (5) preparation of systems for promoting industries. The Agency has extended systematic technical cooperation that covers transfer of not only production technology but also production-related expertise such as the ability to conduct research and development, production control, business management, distribution, and marketing, as necessary. In this manner the Agency has contributed to developing countries establishing a system and environment for industrial development. The Programme was initiated in 1978 through reorganization of the Technical Cooperation Programme for Development.

(2) Performance in 1988

In 1988, cooperation was offered to a total of 25 projects. For these projects, equipment and materials worth 569 million yen were supplied, and a total of 191 experts were dispatched.

Section 6. Development Survey Programme

1. Outline

The Development Survey Programme is the general term for a programme wherein the Agency offers consulting cooperation to contribute to the promotion of a public development plan that will play an important role in social and economic development of the recipient country. Under the Programme, survey teams consisting of experts, organized by the Agency, conduct field surveys and studies in Japan.

Social and economic development in developing countries urgently requires promotion of comprehensive regional development or public development programmes. Developing countries, however, often lack human resources including experts who pass judgement on a development plan based on their high expertise and experience, and competent persons who make a concrete plan in accordance with instructions of experts. Also, developing countries often lack a system in which experts and technicians who are involved in a development project work in close cooperation. It has often been the case that developing countries request cooperation from Japan in planning an overall regional development project or individual development projects. The Agency has implemented the Programme as part of government-based technical cooperation.

The types and contents of surveys differ according to the objectives of projects requested by developing countries. Surveys under the Programme include field surveys, preliminary surveys and basic surveys (which are aimed at formulating a basic plan in accordance with the development stage of the recipient country, or judging whether a subsequent feasibility study is necessary or not). Also included are feasibility studies, which analyze the technical, economic and financial viability of the project concerned, and detailed design surveys for the purpose of making an implementation plan for a project.

The development surveys can be classified as follows according to order of a project's phase.

- (1) Surveys for Formulating a Master Plan
- (2) Surveys for Drawing Maps and Marine Charts
- (3) Preliminary Surveys
- (4) Feasibility Studies
- (5) Surveys Related to Financial Cooperation
- (6) Surveys Related to Grant Aid Programmes
- (7) Surveys for Detailed Designs
- (8) Basic Surveys for Resources Development Cooperation
- (9) Surveys for Aftercare Services
- (10) Surveys for Resources in Forestry and Fisheries
- (11) Surveys for Improving Aid Efficiency
- (12) Surveys for Improving Programme Efficiency

2. Performance in 1988

Fig. 16. Number of Survey Team Members Dispatched by Sector and Region (1988) (including those in service from the preceding year on)

(Unit: Person)

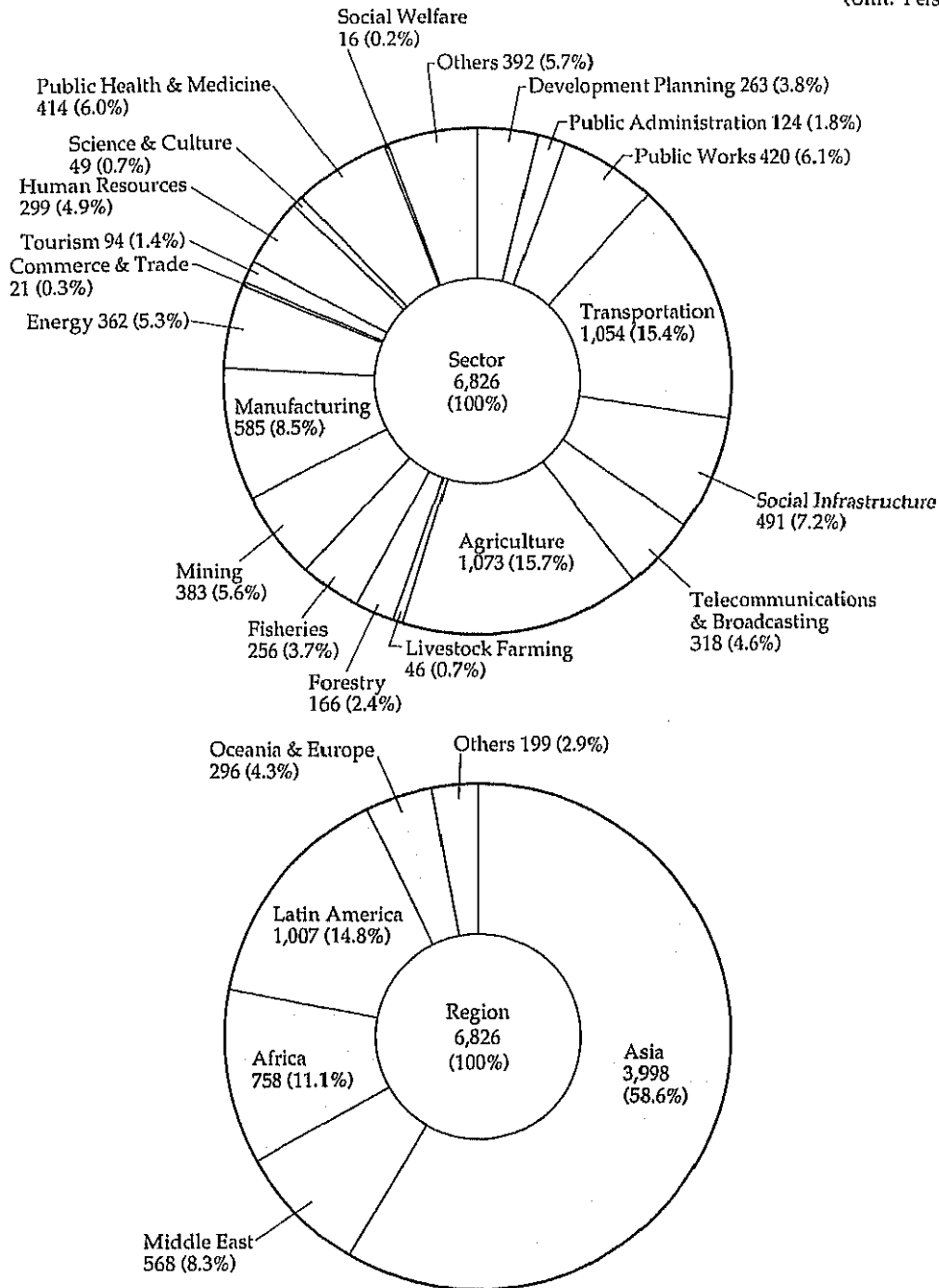
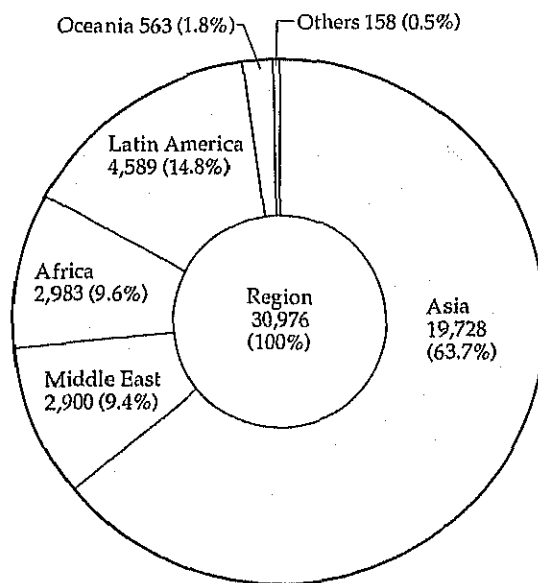
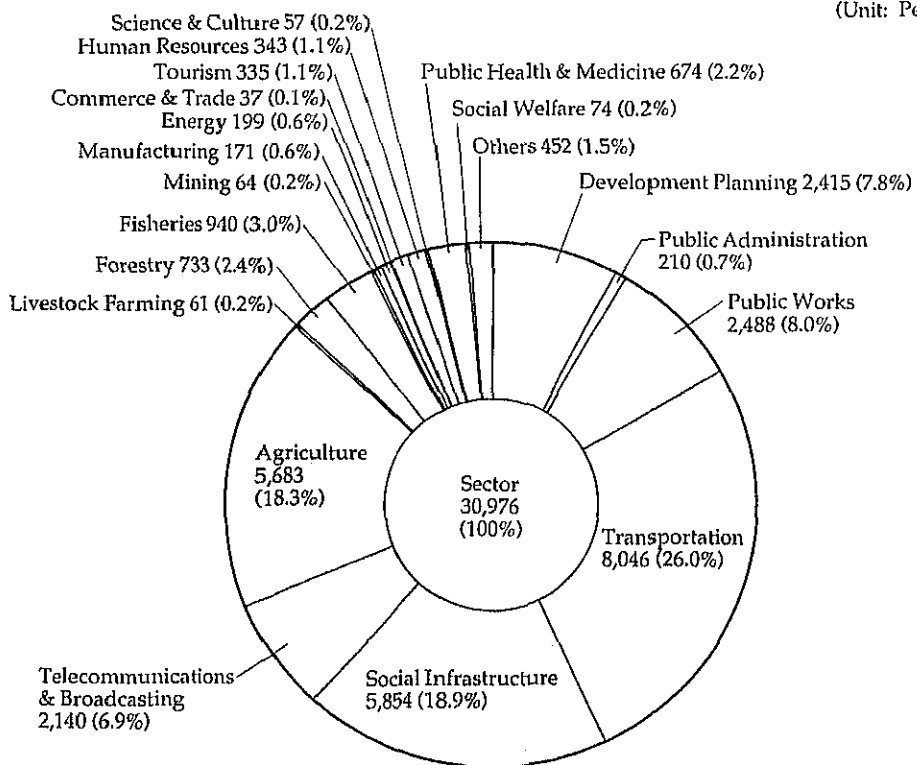


Fig. 17. Cumulative Number of Development Survey Team Members Dispatched by Sector and Region (1957-1988)

(Unit: Person)



Chapter 2. Recruiting and Training of Qualified Japanese Experts for Technical Cooperation

1. Outline

Developing nations' requests for cooperation from Japan have been increasing year by year. The Agency needs to offer more effective and efficient cooperation to meet the different needs of these nations. It is indispensable to ensure the sufficient number of experts who are to be engaged in technology transfer in an era of diversified technical cooperation. The Institute for International Cooperation was established on October 1, 1983 for the purpose of improving the quality of Japan's cooperation programmes. The Institute conducts the following activities.

- (1) Recruiting and training of Japanese experts to be engaged in technical cooperation activities
- (2) Research and study for effective and efficient assistance activities
- (3) Preparation and provision of information and data on international cooperation

On October 1, 1988, the Information Division was set up in the Institute to reinforce its functions as an information centre.

2. Performance in 1988

In fiscal 1988 the institute recruited 7 career experts as development specialists who will be involved in JICA's cooperation activities throughout their careers.

This programme was conducted as follows:

Orientation and Training Programmes in 1988

Programmes	Participants
Pre-Departure Orientation Programme	917
Individual Language Training Programme	7
Technical Training Programme	104
Medium-term Training Programme	119
Overseas Training Programme	27
Special Technical Training Programme	2
Comprehensive Training Programme	137
Total	1,313 Persons

Chapter 3. Grant Aid Programme

1. Outline of the Grant Aid Programme

The Programme is a form of financial assistance offered to developing countries in accordance with a treaty or an international agreement, without entailing repayment. The Programme is classified into general grant aid, fisheries grant aid, food aid, aid in increased food production, and others. The Agency's activities under the Programme include general grant aid, fisheries aid, and aid in increased food production, all of which are closely related to technical cooperation. Upon a developing country's request for a grant aid project, the Agency studies the feasibility, outline, scale, and costs of the project as well as the request itself (basic design study). Then the Agency studies specifications of materials and equipment for the project (survey on materials and equipment). The Agency offers services related to the promotion of grant aid and for an effective realization of the aid objectives, by linking smoothly various stages of business involved, from the Exchange of Notes to disbursement.

General grant aid is the programme wherein the Government of Japan finances construction and improvement of technical cooperation centres, hospitals, schools, research institutions, and so forth. Under the fisheries assistance programme the Government of Japan finances construction and improvement of fisheries training facilities and fishing boats for training. Funds necessary for increased food production are provided under the programme for assistance in increased food production to buy fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, and farming machines and tools. Facilities closely related to technical cooperation comprise vocational training centres and those which are to be improved according to the basic design made by dispatched survey teams, or those where the technology transferred by experts or acquired by trainees will be put to effective use.

2. Basic Design Study

At the request of the recipient country for grant aid cooperation, the Government of Japan studies the contents of the request. The Government of Japan examines its appropriateness and effectiveness as a grant aid project as well as its propriety in scale and technology involved. Some developing countries, however, are not able to prepare a request satisfactorily for the Government of Japan to study and assess, for want of either sufficient capability of formulating a project or knowledge of Japan's grant aid programme. The Agency implements basic design studies for these countries under instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Regarding projects in which materials and equipment are mainly involved and which do not require a basic design study, the Agency examines specifications and estimated costs of requested materials and equipment in the "Survey on Materials and Equipment" in Japan.

3. Activities to Promote Grant Aid Cooperation

a. Work Promotion Activities

The Japan International Cooperation Agency Law stipulates that the Agency is to conduct the activities necessary for concluding a contract, such as surveys, arrangements, and liaison, and necessary services as well, concerning the contract's implementation. The activities include the following. (1) Regarding the conclusion of a contract between the government of the recipient country and a private business of Japan, the Agency takes charge of liaison between them, gives advice to them, makes arrangements, studies specifications of facilities and equipment to be supplied, and examines the contents of the contract. (2) Regarding bank arrangements, the Agency takes charge of liaison between the recipient country and the Japanese banks concerned, gives advice, makes arrangements, and examines the contents of bank arrangements. The Agency also conducts surveys (such as field surveys and surveys on work progress) to expedite the disbursement of grant aid.

b. Efficiency Promotion Activities

The Agency collects and maintains basic data useful to the smooth implementation of basic design studies as well as to work promotion activities. The Agency also conducts basic surveys, to study common problems in grant aid cooperation.

Chapter 4.

Development Cooperation Programme (Investment in and Financing of Development Projects)

1. Outline

The Programme covers projects for social development, development of agriculture, forestry, and mining, among development projects implemented by private businesses of Japan in developing regions. The objectives of the Programme are to provide softer loans for projects for which it is difficult to obtain funds from the Export-Import Bank of Japan or the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund and to offer technology for smooth implementation of projects.

The Programme plays the role of, so to speak, strengthening liaison between government-based cooperation and private cooperation for developing countries.

The Programme is classified into the following two categories.

(1) Investment and Financing Activities

The Agency provides long-term low-interest loans for the construction or improvement of facilities related to development projects in culture, transportation, communications, sanitation, living environment, etc., which do not pay on commercial basis and for those projects of experimental nature, which involve considerable risk, excluding those related to prospecting of petroleum, etc.

(2) Survey and Technical Instruction Activities

Survey and technical instruction activities constitute technical support of development cooperation while investment and financing activities constitute financial support. The activities include necessary surveys for implementation of project, dispatch of experts, and acceptance of overseas trainees.

2. Performance in 1988

During fiscal 1988, the Agency consented to give 1,732.6 million yen for 6 experimental project. On a contract basis, loans for experimental projects totaled 1,746.9 million yen for 13 projects. Basic surveys and technical guidance conducted during fiscal 1988 were as follows:

Basic surveys

Basic surveys related to facilities	1
Basic surveys related to experimental projects	15

Technical guidance

Dispatch of experts	27
Acceptance of overseas trainees	40

Chapter 5.

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers Programme (JOCV)

1. Outline

The Programme promotes overseas cooperation activities by youth from Japan, in cooperation with the local people of developing countries for their economic and social development.

Upon a request from developing countries, the JOCV Executive Office publicly recruits new members twice a year (i.e., spring and the fall) with the cooperation of public and private organizations. The young volunteers participating in this programme undergo three-month pre-assignment training. The Agency supports them during their overseas activities, which last two years. The Agency gives counsel to them regarding their return to work in Japan and disseminates information aimed at deepening people's understanding of the Programme.

Developing countries that have received JOCV members regard the Programme highly, requesting the Government of Japan to dispatch more members. In 1988 a contract for dispatching JOCV members was newly concluded between Japan and Zimbabwe, the Sudan, and Micronesia. It is expected that there will always be some 2,000 JOCV members at work overseas as a result.

The Agency is endeavoring to reinforce both the pre-assignment technical training for JOCV members and the supporting system of their cooperation activities in developing countries, for further expansion of the Programme in quality and quantity.

2. Performance in 1988

Fig. 18. Number of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers Dispatched by Sector and Region (1988) (including those in service from the preceding year on)

(Unit: Person)

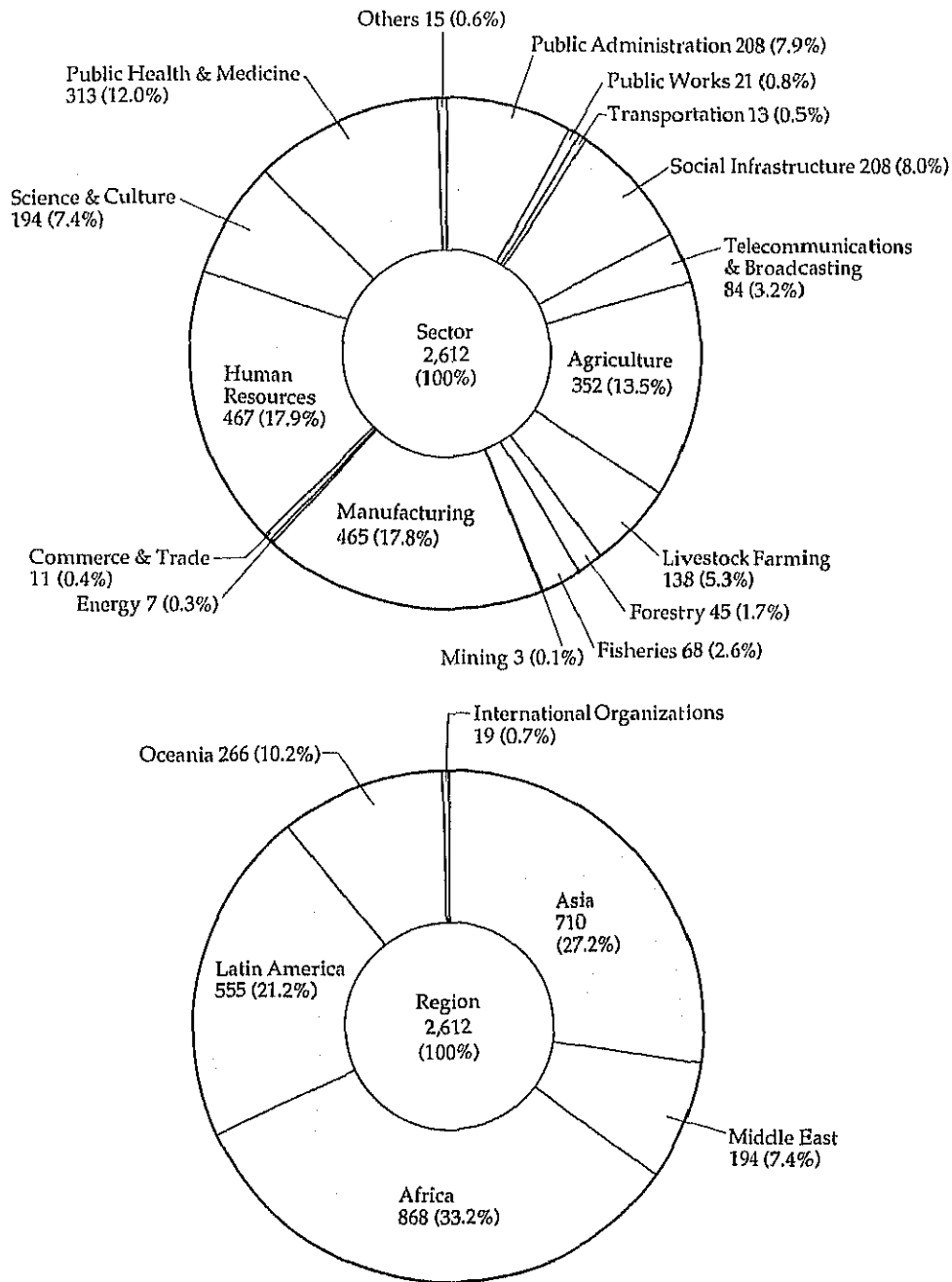


Fig. 19. Total Number of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers Dispatched by Sector and Region (1956-1988)

(Unit: Person)

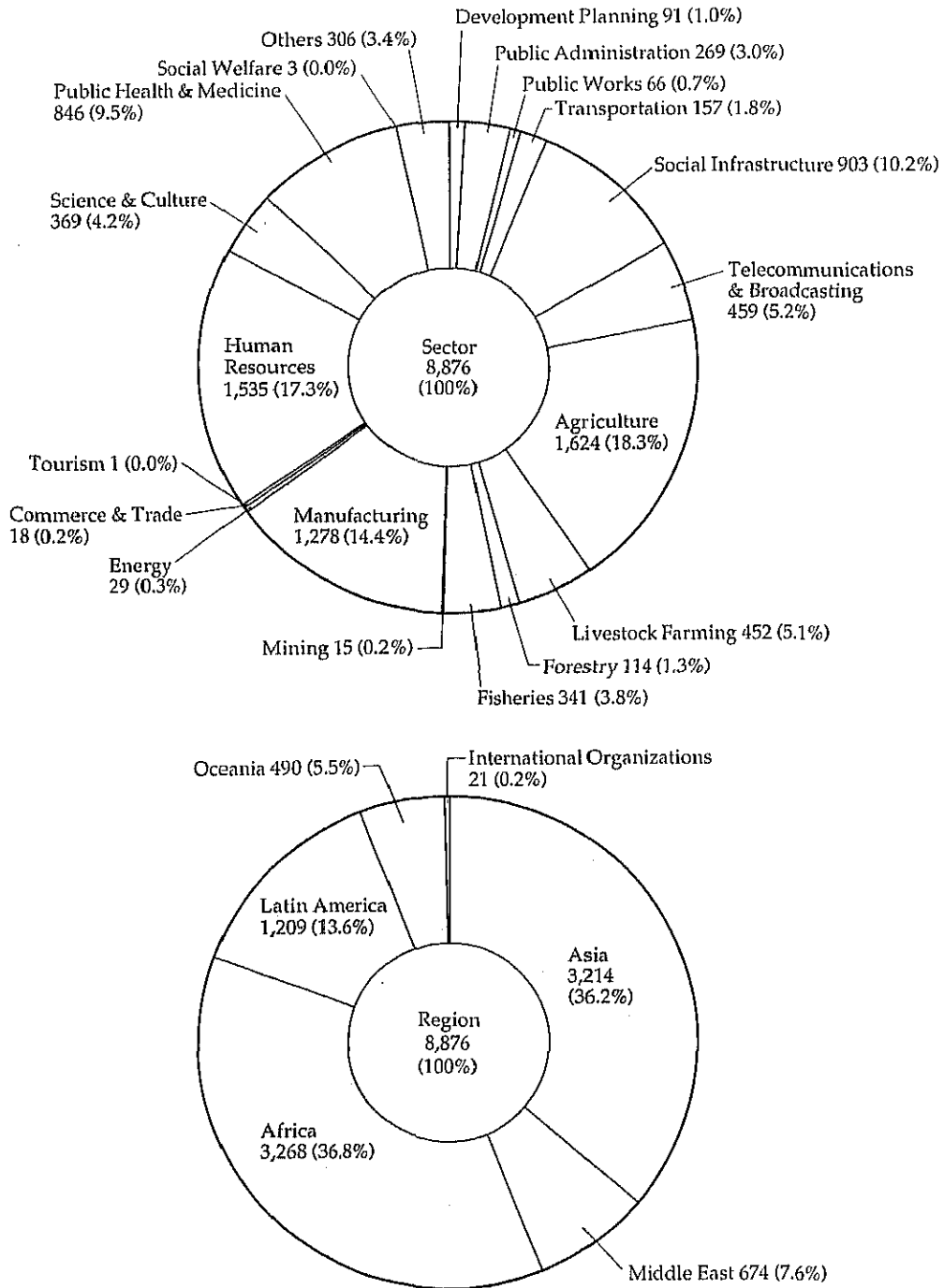
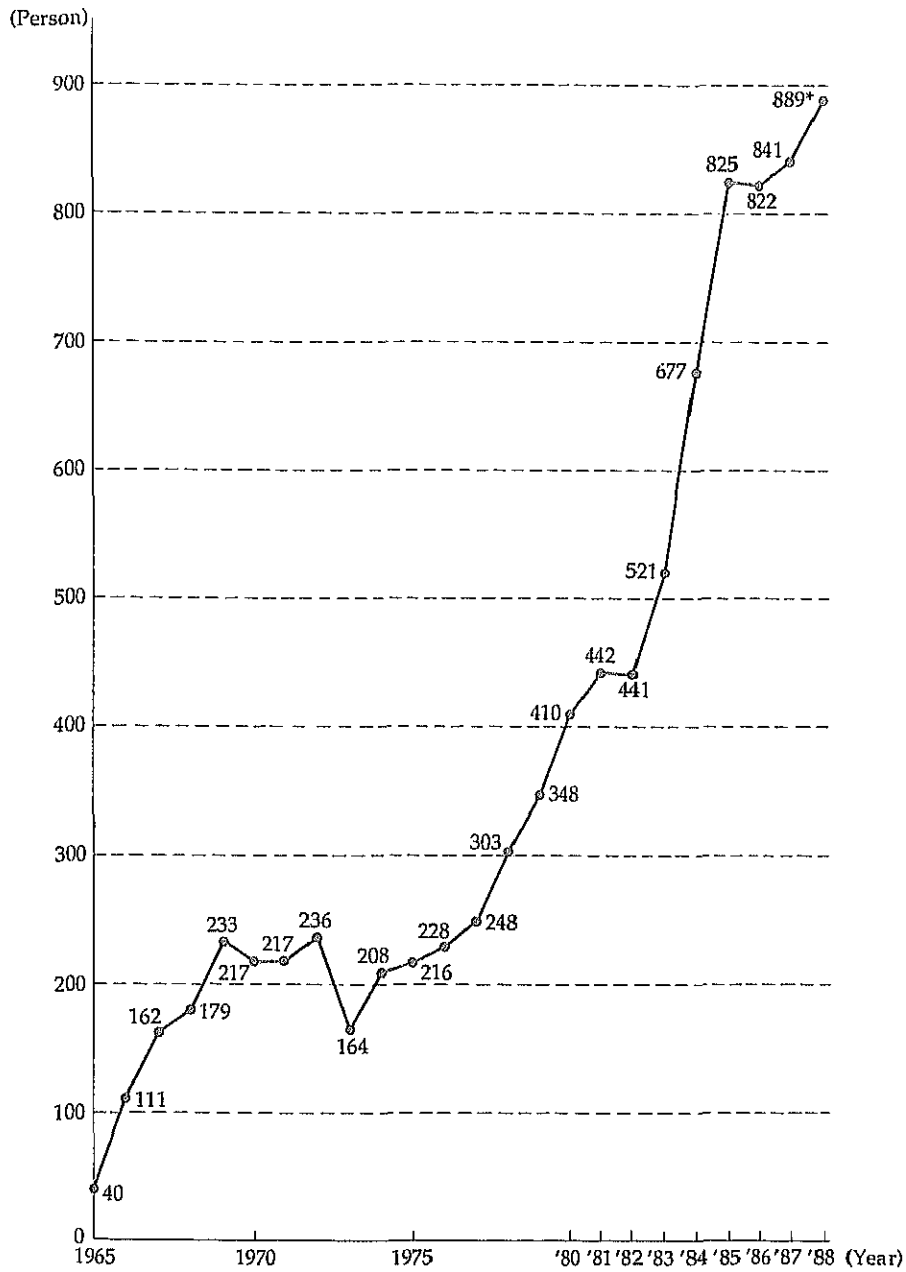


Fig. 20. Number of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers Dispatched by Year



*Includes those who have been dispatched after April 1, 1989 with the budget appropriated for fiscal 1988.

Chapter 6. Emigration Services

1. Outline

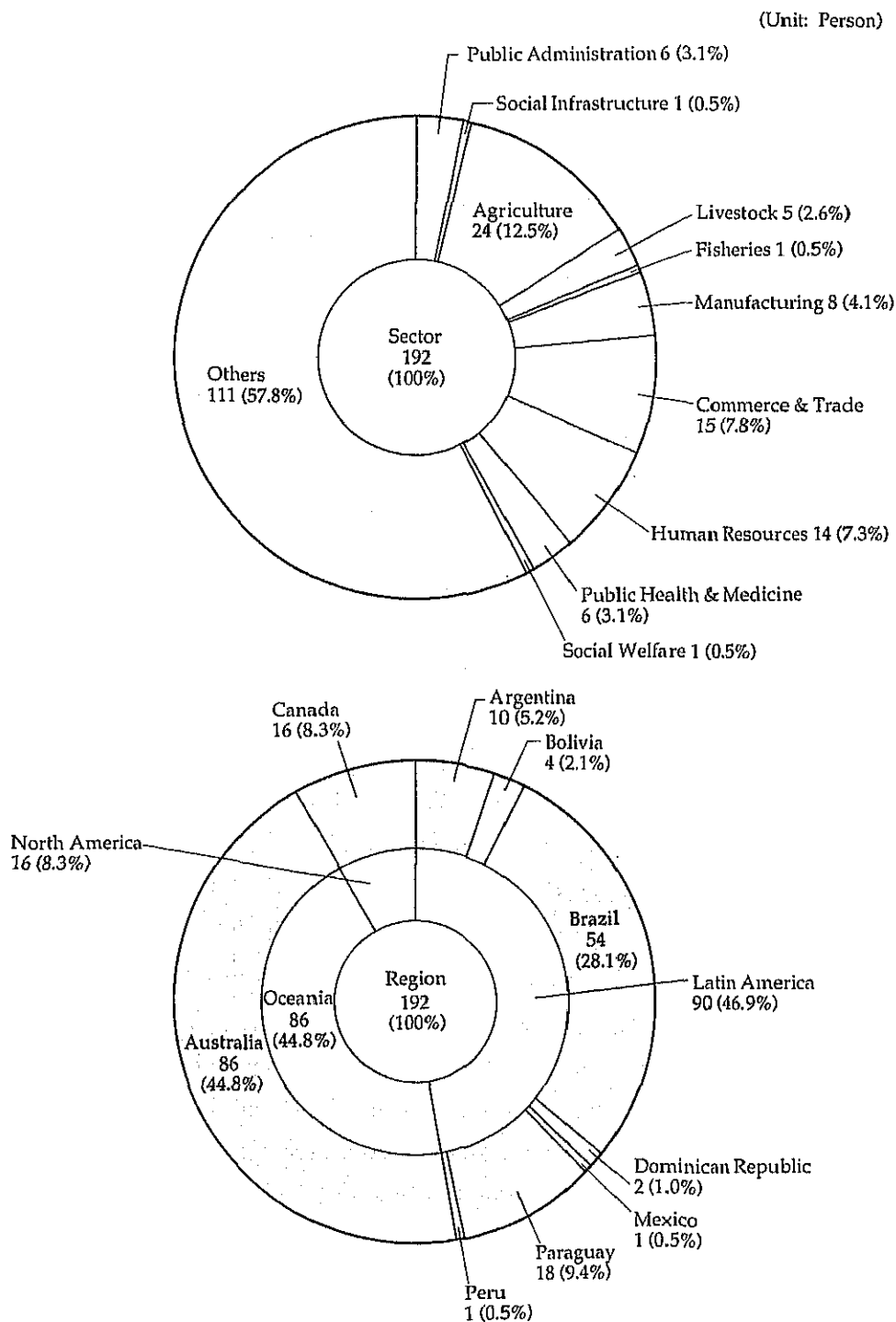
Since emigration of Japanese people started in 1868, the number of emigrants has reached about 1,030,000. More than 1,650 thousand people of Japanese descent in overseas countries now contribute greatly to their industrial development and a number of political and economic leaders have emerged from among them.

Emigration of Japanese people resumed in 1952 after World War II. By the end of 1988 the number of the emigrants whom the Agency supported reached 72,783, most of whom emigrated to North America and Central and South America. In 1979 emigration to Australia started.

In Japan the Agency conducts publicity activities concerning emigration, gives counsel, makes arrangements, gives training, supports voyages, dispatches overseas development youth, gives training to emigrants' sons and daughters, and so forth. In overseas countries the Agency conducts experiments and research at its agricultural experimental stations, gives instructions in farming, takes health and medical measures to support emigrants, improves the living environment by constructing roads and installing electrical facilities. The Agency also acquires, prepares, and sells settlements and offers loans for business funds.

2. Performance in 1988

Fig. 21. Emigration by Sector and Region (1988)



Chapter 7.

International Disaster Relief Programme

1. Outline

(1) Establishment of the Japan Disaster Relief Team (JDR)

The JDR was established as a comprehensive system wherein Japan conducts disaster relief activities against a large-scale disaster especially in developing countries, upon request from the disaster-stricken country or an international organization. The purpose of the Programme was first explained at the Cabinet conference on December 27, 1985 and a budget was allocated in fiscal 1986. In September 1987 the Law for Dispatching the Japan Disaster Relief Team was enacted, giving the Team a legal backing.

(2) Purpose of JDR

If a large-scale disaster occurs in a region especially of a developing country, the Government of Japan dispatches the JDR including experts to the disaster-stricken region as soon as possible in response to a request from the government concerned or an international organization, and provides relief supplies. Utilization of Japan's accumulated know-how on countermeasures for natural disaster such as earthquakes and typhoons reinforces its international disaster relief activities.

(3) International Disaster Relief System

Until the Law for Dispatching the JDR was enacted, measures taken by the Government of Japan against a large-scale disaster in an overseas region were to provide funds that the government of the disaster-stricken country urgently needed and to dispatch a medical team. The enactment of the Law has made it possible to establish a more comprehensive international disaster relief system that includes dispatch of a disaster relief team. Sixteen Ministries and Agencies are concerned

in the System and are prepared for emergency cooperation upon the Japanese government's decision on dispatching the JDR. In JICA the Special Activities Office of the Medical Cooperation Department took charge of administration and logistic backup services for these activities, which were taken over by the International Disaster Relief Office organized on July 1, 1988 in the said Department.

(4) Organization of JDR

The JDR comprises the Disaster Relief Team, the Japan Medical Team for Disaster Relief (JMTDR), and the Expert Team. The Disaster Relief Team consists of rescue persons from the National Police Agency, the Maritime Safety Agency, and the Fire Defense Agency. The JMTDR consists of medical practitioners and nurses who are from national and local public bodies and private organizations registered with JICA. The Expert Team consists of technicians from the Ministries concerned, with the view of rehabilitation and preventing a secondary disaster. The JDR is organized, with these three teams appropriately combined, upon a request from a disaster-stricken country and according to the type of disaster. The Agency provides training and instructions to those who are registered as team members, for the purpose of effective disaster relief activities in overseas countries where languages and custom are quite different from those of Japan.

(5) Procurement and Storage of Equipment

Regarding equipment and materials that are indispensable for disaster relief but cannot be procured promptly and in a large quantity, the Agency keeps such equipment and materials in warehouses in both Japan and overseas countries in accordance with a contract concluded beforehand. The Agency is thus prepared for offering disaster relief as soon as possible upon a request from a disaster-stricken country.

2. Performance in 1988

In 1988, a total of 73 experts were dispatched to the disaster areas in Ethiopia (drought), Myanmar (fire), China (landslide), Sudan (flood), Nepal (earthquake), Mexico (flood), Bangladesh (flood), Jamaica (hurricane), China (earthquake), Thailand (flood), Soviet Union (earthquake), Myanmar (fire).

Chapter 8.

Activities to Promote Aid Efficiency

There are growing expectations on the part of both recipient and donor countries regarding Japan's ODA. For further expansion of technical cooperation as well as efficient and effective implementation of it, it is very important to find out and formulate appropriate projects which will meet the needs of developing countries and which can be implemented under the Agency's implementation system. It is also very important to make comprehensive evaluation of not only those projects for which Japan's cooperation is going to expire but also effects of the Agency's overall activities on social and economic development of recipient countries. It is in no way less important to feed back the results of evaluation to subsequent activities. All of these have been pointed out by the Interim Administrative Improvement Promotion Council and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Council. In response, the Agency adjusted and expanded, its budget and created a new budget item in fiscal 1988 to promote aid efficiency.

The activities to promote aid efficiency are classified into the following three categories: (1) survey on planned implementation of a project, (2) evaluation of individual projects and cross-section evaluation of a project, and (3) basic research for more efficient activities.

Chapter 9. Other Activities

1. Information Management

Quantitative expansion and diversification of the Agency's activities increasingly require that exact information on developing countries and international cooperation is grasped quickly, and is managed. The Agency maintains information by preparing a variety of statistical data, collecting publications, and making a list of them. The Agency is studying how to input a catalog of publications as well as concrete measures for promoting information disclosure.

2. Computer-Related Activities

The Agency is engaged in development of new systems and programme maintenance of operating systems that meet the situation, in order to promote more efficient computerized job processing.

3. Public Relations Activities

In order to deepen people's understanding of the importance and role of the Agency's activities and gain their support, the Agency prepares and publishes a variety of P.R. publications, conducts press tours, and holds an international symposium on the "International Cooperation Day" (October 6).

4. Planning Coordination Activities

Finding and formulating a project through exchange of information and efforts to implement a joint project and through liaison between executing organs are beneficial not only to developing nations but also to improved efficiency of Japan's ODA. To this end the Agency has been making efforts to build up closer cooperation with international organizations and aid agencies of developed

countries. The Agency participates in the conferences of the DAC member countries and is engaged in various activities to establish a closer connection with local governments.

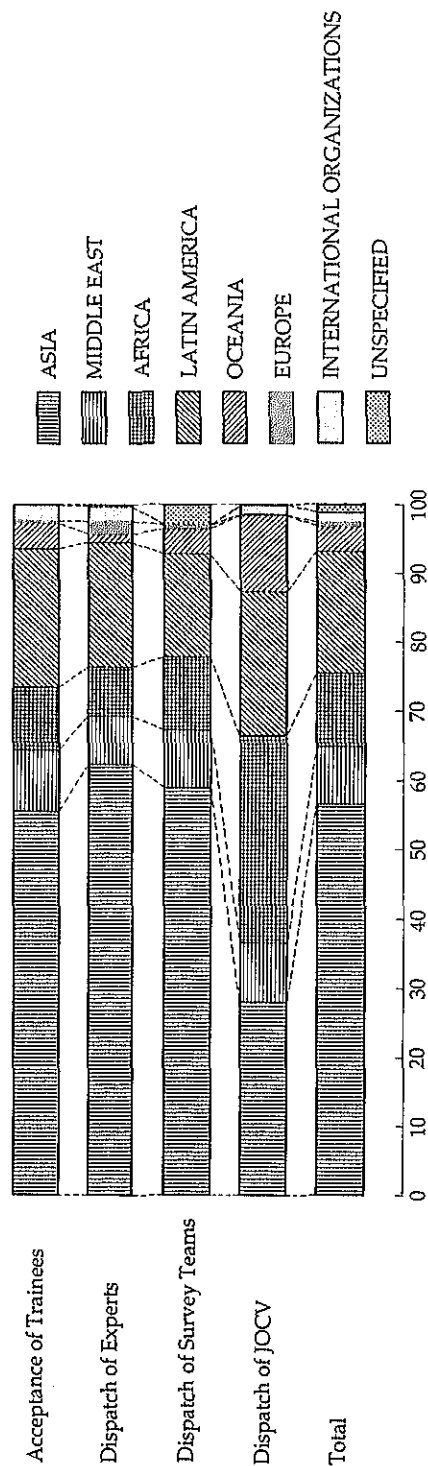
Part III

Performance in Fiscal 1988 by Region

Regional Composition of Dispatched Personnel by Type of Cooperation

(Unit: Person)

Region Type of Cooperation	ASIA	MIDDLE EAST	AFRICA	LATIN AMERICA	OCEANIA	EUROPE	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	UNSPECIFIED	TOTAL
Acceptance of Trainees	3,785 (55.4%)	603 (8.8%)	629 (9.2%)	1,369 (20.0%)	255 (3.7%)	25 (0.4%)	167 (2.5%)	0 (0%)	6,833 (100%)
Dispatch of Experts	1,522 (62.3%)	169 (6.9%)	173 (7.1%)	443 (18.1%)	28 (1.1%)	48 (2.0%)	55 (2.2%)	6 (0.3%)	2,444 (100%)
Dispatch of Survey Teams	3,883 (58.8%)	552 (8.3%)	699 (10.6%)	989 (15.0%)	238 (3.6%)	44 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	199 (3.0%)	6,604 (100%)
Dispatch of JOCV	220 (27.9%)	67 (8.5%)	235 (29.9%)	165 (21.0%)	89 (11.3%)	0 (0%)	11 (1.4%)	0 (0%)	787 (100%)
Total	9,410 (56.5%)	1,391 (8.3%)	1,736 (10.4%)	2,966 (17.8%)	610 (3.7%)	117 (0.7%)	233 (1.4%)	205 (1.2%)	16,668 (100%)



Regional Composition of Expenses Paid

(Unit: ¥Thousand)

Region Fiscal Year	ASIA	MIDDLE EAST	AFRICA	LATIN AMERICA	OCEANIA	EUROPE	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	UNSPECIFIED	TOTAL
1988	47,060,816 (47.9%)	8,848,847 (9.0%)	13,768,041 (14.1%)	19,579,634 (20.0%)	3,149,098 (3.2%)	503,765 (0.5%)	1,125,027 (1.2%)	4,042,220 (4.1%)	98,077,448 (100%)
1957-1988 (Accumulation)	420,563,765 (49.5%)	75,242,013 (8.8%)	110,788,670 (13.0%)	184,943,185 (21.7%)	18,917,143 (2.2%)	1,641,606 (0.2%)	11,485,693 (1.4%)	26,901,964 (3.2%)	850,484,039 (100%)

