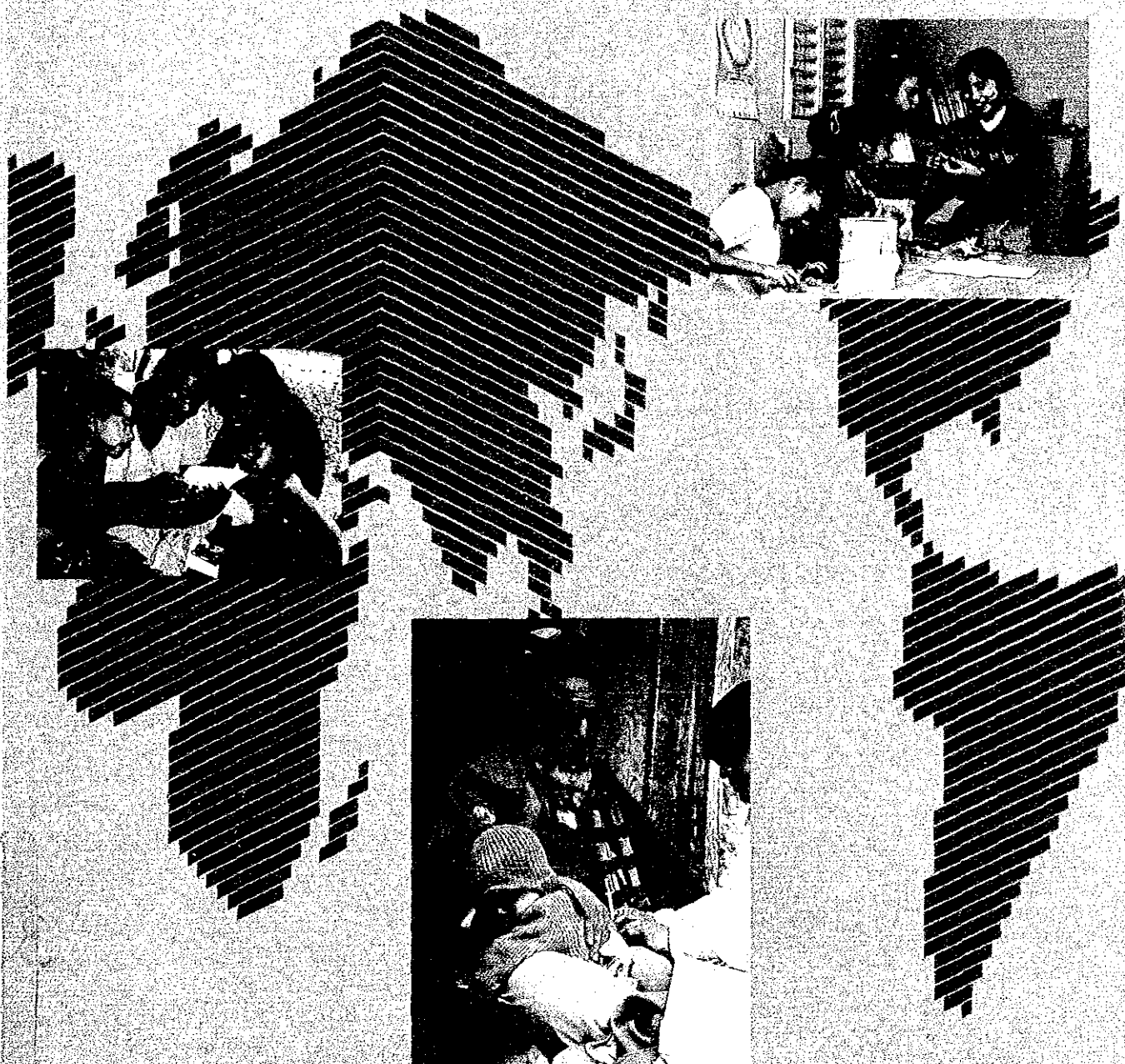


**Japan International Cooperation Agency**



**Annual Report 1991**



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**Japan International Cooperation Agency**

**Annual Report**  
**1991**



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P.O. Box 216, Shinjuku Mitsui Building

1-1, 2-chome, Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 163 Japan

Tel: 03-3346-5311

## Foreword

Since its establishment in 1974, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has shouldered much of the responsibility for implementing the Japanese government's development assistance to developing countries, particularly in the areas of technical cooperation and grant aid. During this period, under the Japanese government's policy that it increases its Official Development Assistance (ODA) in order to play a role in world affairs more befitting to its international standing and to contribute more to the international community, JICA's activities have expanded year by year to reach more than ten times what they were in 1974.

Some developing countries, most notably in Asia, have achieved remarkable economic growth, but the countries of sub-Saharan Africa and most other developing regions are saddled with mounting international debt, slack exports, dire poverty, and burgeoning populations. The reality is that under the weight of these problems, their economic performance has generally been stagnant. International political climate also tends to be fluid. Tensions may be easing between the East and the West, but as the existing order crumbles, underlying instabilities and uncertainties are coming to the fore. That is why JICA, as one of the central organizations in the implementation of Japanese ODA programs, strongly feels its responsibility to provide higher quality aid – aid that is better suited to changes in the international environment and the needs of its recipients, aid that promotes sustained economic growth.

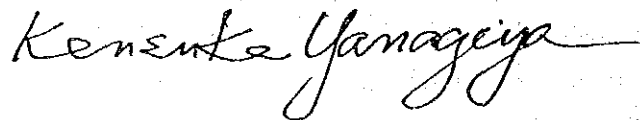
The agency is also deeply aware of the importance of addressing global issues like environmental concerns, poverty, the role of women in development, and emergency disaster relief. But while dealing with these global concerns, we endeavor not to lose sight of local needs, either. JICA has strived to extend more effective assistance by setting guidelines for aid implementation by country and region so as to provide recipients with fine-tuned support for self-help efforts to achieve sustainable development.

JICA is also trying to expand the range of its international cooperation by strengthening its ties with domestic and foreign aid organizations. Similarly, it is firming up ties with local Japanese organizations as well in recognition of the importance of a stronger domestic base for cooperation programs and public support for and participation in aid activities.

On July 12, the organization was visited with tragedy when three of its agricultural experts became the victims of a terrorist attack in Peru. While we deplore this senseless waste of life, the loss of these three lives merely deepens our resolve to move forward in our international duty of assisting nations that are trying to develop.

Our 1991 annual report has been updated to reflect recent trends in development cooperation. We hope it will be of assistance to all who seek a greater understanding of Japanese aid programs and the activities of our organization.

October 1991

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Kensuke Yanagiya". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Kensuke" and last name "Yanagiya" clearly distinguishable.

Kensuke Yanagiya  
President

Japan International Cooperation Agency



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Part I  
International Cooperation and  
the Japan International Cooperation Agency

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## Chapter 1

### Japan's Official Development Assistance

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#### Section 1. Outline of Official Development Assistance

Economic cooperation in order to alleviate such problems as the poverty and starvation that threaten basic conditions for people's existence in the developing nations is carried out from a humanitarian standpoint, as well as from an awareness that the developing nations' economic and social growth and stability are indispensable to the whole world's peace and prosperity.

Economic cooperation is not limited to action by governments of the advanced nations but also takes place among developing nations; international organizations, private enterprises, and many voluntary organizations are involved in activities in a variety of forms and with various characteristics.

Official development assistance (ODA) refers to a part of this economic cooperation, namely the capital grant assistance and technical cooperation provided by governments to developing nations.

In its 1969 recommendation on financial terms and conditions for assistance, the Development Assistance Committee, one of the specialized committees of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, defines economic cooperation as "the flow of capital to developing nations." It further categorizes economic cooperation into three types: ODA, other official flows (OOF), and private flows (PF); of these, ODA is defined as meeting the following conditions:

- (1) It is provided by official agencies or their executive agencies to developing nations or international organizations;
- (2) Its main objective is the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing nations;
- (3) It is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 percent. ("Grant element" is an index of the financial terms of capital assistance, and as the terms [interest rate, repayment period,

grace period] are relaxed, the figure of the grant element rises, reaching 100 percent in the case of an outright grant.)

Total ODA given by the 18 DAC member countries in 1989 was \$46.7 billion; this was 88 percent of the world's total ODA; the rest was contributed by COMECON and Arab countries.

In 1989, Japan's total ODA, ¥1,236.8 billion or \$8,965 million, was the world's largest, surpassing the United States, whose ODA was \$7,659 million. On a yen basis, Japan's ODA increased by 5.7 percent from the previous fiscal year's level, though on a dollar basis it decreased by 1.8 percent because the yen was weak on exchange markets. It was 0.31 percent of GNP, ranking twelfth among DAC members (compared to thirteenth the year before), and its share of total DAC members' ODA increased from 19.0 percent to 19.2 percent.

In 1990, Japan's total ODA was ¥1,337.8 billion or \$9,239 million, showing the increase of 8.2 percent from the previous year's level on a yen basis, while on a dollar basis the increase remained 3.1 percent because of the weak yen on exchange markets. It was 0.31 percent of GNP, being the same ratio as that of the previous year.

## Section 2 The Breakdown of Japan's ODA and Overview of Recent Trends

### 1. How ODA is Organized

ODA is divided by type into three categories:

- (1) Bilateral grants;
- (2) Bilateral loans;
- (3) Financial subscriptions and contributions to international organizations.

Bilateral grants are divided into grant aid (funds provided to developing countries without imposing an obligation of repayment) and technical cooperation.

Under grant aid, funds are provided to build schools, hospitals, laboratories, and other facilities, to provide educational and training materials and medical equipment and supplies, and to relieve debts. Grant aid is divided into six categories: i) general grant aid; ii) grant aid for fisheries; iii) grant aid for disaster-relief; iv) grant aid for cultural activities; v) food aid; and vi) grant aid for increased food production.

Of these, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is involved in i) general grant aid; ii) grant aid for fisheries; and vi) grant aid for increased food production. It is in charge of drawing up the basic designs and specifications needed to procure materials and supplies as well as to build facilities (called "basic design study work") and of undertaking studies and providing services (including liaison services) needed to build facilities and smoothly carry out the procurement of materials and supplies (called "expediting of execution work"). About 60 percent of all grant aid requires basic design study work and expediting of execution work.

Technical cooperation is intended 1) to transfer technologies, skills and knowledge that will help developing nations' economies and societies to develop, and 2) to contribute to improving the level of their technology. The specific basis

of technical cooperation is the inviting of technical personnel from the developing countries to Japan for training and the dispatch of experts from Japan to the developing countries to cooperate with them in human resource development and in the planning and preparation of development programs. Necessary equipment is also provided to support these activities. JICA carries out more than 50 percent of all Japan's bilateral cooperation in the area of technical cooperation.

Bilateral loans, commonly referred to as "international yen loans" or "yen credits," are funds needed for development by developing nations and lent to them for long periods at low interest. Bilateral loans are extended mainly for development and improvement projects in the area of economic and social infrastructure – for roads, dams, telecommunications facilities, and agricultural development, etc.. But recently more have been used to finance commodity purchases that will improve the recipient nations' balances of international payments. The bilateral loan budget is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, and bilateral loans are granted by the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) through consultation among the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, and International Trade and Industry, and the Economic Planning Agency.

Financial subscriptions and contributions to international organizations (multilateral aid) is indirect aid channeled through international organizations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs administers contributions to the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the Asian Productivity Organization, and other U.N Organizations. The Ministry of Finance has charge of subscriptions to the World Bank, the IDA (International Development Association), the Asian Development Bank, and other international development financing organizations.

## 2. Overview of Recent Trends

Japan became an aid donor by joining the Colombo Plan in 1954 with an initial aid budget of ¥18 million (\$50,000). From 1953 to 1966, it borrowed \$860

million in development funds from the World Bank to finance the projects, the Bullet Train and the Kurobe Dam. It was a net borrower, on the one hand, and gave aid on the other. In July 1990, it finished paying off these debts, and at roughly the same time it was learned that Japan had surpassed the United States in 1989 to become the world's largest ODA donor. This was a historic event for Japanese aid programs.

In 1990, Japanese ODA amounted to ¥1,337.8 billion (\$9,239 million) on a net disbursement basis. In yen, this was an 8.2 percent increase over the previous year's total of ¥1,236.8 billion, in dollars a 3.1 percent increase over 1989's \$8,965 million. Dollar-denominated growth was sluggish due to a 5 percent depreciation of the yen during the year. Japan ranked second to the United States among DAC members in 1990. ODA accounted for 0.31 percent of GNP, roughly the same level as the previous year.

In the "Fourth Medium-Term ODA Target," announced in June 1988, Japan set the following goals:

- \* To provide at least \$50 billion in aid over the five-year period between 1988 and 1992 and make steady improvements in the ratio of ODA to GNP;
- \* To expand grants and debt relief measures for the least developed countries (LLDC);
- \* To expand technical cooperation, strengthen ties with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and promote international cultural exchange;
- \* To contribute more staff to international institutions, and to promote technology transfers to developing nations through international institutions;
- \* To improve the quality of yen credits and promote the use of more untied loans;
- \* To strengthen aid implementation system by expanding aid staffing and to strengthen ties to private-sector groups.

A June 1990 DAC study of Japanese aid found the country to be the world's largest donor of ODA to LLDCs during 1989. The report praised Japan for its efforts to bring in more untied loans (in 1988, 75.6 percent of Japanese loans were untied, compared to the 56.7 percent DAC average), though it also urged the country to improve its grant element (the lowest among DAC members) and expressed worries about the lack of staffing for aid programs.

The international community has reached a historical watershed, as can be seen from the democratization of Eastern Europe and East-West rapprochement that began in the latter half of 1989, and the Gulf War that resulted from Iraq's August 1990 invasion of Kuwait. Similarly, changes in the international political climate are having their effect on aid to developing countries. More attention is being paid to military expenditures now that tensions are easing around the world, and aid is more oriented towards bringing developing countries into the democratic, free-market fold.

In view of this situation, the Japanese government announced in April 1991 that Japanese aid would be provided, based on a comprehensive evaluation of 1) bilateral relations with the recipient country, 2) the country's international circumstances (including its security concerns), 3) the country's development needs, and 4) the country's economic and social climate. Such evaluations will, in addition, pay close attention to the recipient country's: 1) military expenditures; 2) development and production of missiles, nuclear weapons, and other weapons of mass destruction; 3) imports and exports of weapons; and 4) efforts for promoting democratization and introduction of a market-oriented economy and the situation on security basic human rights and freedom.

Aid policy in the late eighties also included more of a focus on environmental problems, poverty, women in development (WID), population and other global issues. Environmental concerns, in particular, have been one of the leading topics of discussion at summits of industrialized nations ever since 1989. Developing countries face many serious problems, among them poverty, overpopulation, improper husbanding of agricultural and forest lands (and the consequent encroachment of the desert), deforestation, and the extinction of many

species of wild animals. As they become more industrialized, they also face problems like industrial pollution and the deteriorating living conditions that result from overconcentration of population in urban areas.

Japan is one of the world's largest donor countries, and as such will need to keep in close contact and coordinate with other industrialized countries while at the same time making more of an effort to engage developing countries in policy-oriented dialogues. By doing so, it will be able to boost the effectiveness of aid in dealing with these problems, and play a more central role in development assistance.



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## Chapter 2

### Main Activities in Fiscal 1990

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#### Section 1. Formulation of Country Aid Guidelines

JICA implements its cooperation programs in such forms as acceptance of trainees, dispatch of experts, development surveys, etc., in such sectors as social development, health and medical care, agriculture, mining, and industry. This calls for efforts by JICA to facilitate its work through inter-program adjustments and tie-ups as well as country program assessments.

With recent changes in developing countries' circumstances, both economic and social, both domestic and foreign, development needs are diversifying and being upgraded to extend from social infrastructure improvement and the meeting of basic human needs (development of rural communities and agriculture, provision of drinking water, health care, family planning, and other areas directly benefiting the people of a nation and necessary to establish a minimum standard of living), as done in the past, to encompass growing requests for cooperation in export promotion, high technology, and related areas.

In order to tailor responses to the individual circumstances of developing nations, the establishment of rational and consistent aid implementation systems according to what we call the project cycle – identification of feasible cooperation projects; formulation of optimum projects; planned, effective, and efficient implementation; monitoring ongoing projects; evaluation at the final stage; and feedback of the evaluation findings to other projects – is a growing necessity.

Because national circumstances and levels of development vary, it is essential to accurately determine the real development needs of recipients and to determine the priority of regions, sectors, and issues of cooperation as well as to formulate guidelines for deciding what types of cooperation and plans are best suited for the specific projects.

Since 1986, JICA has set up country study groups for the main recipients of Japanese ODA to conduct basic studies and analyses of approaches to aid. Since 1988, study groups on global issues have also been set up.

In fiscal 1990, country studies focused on the following countries – Pakistan, Brazil, Sri Lanka, Egypt, and Africa – and studies on global issues addressed two themes: alleviation of poverty and women in development (WID). With the aim of reflecting the findings of these studies in the formulation and implementation of projects, JICA's overseas offices have played a central role in studying the specific development needs of developing countries and, by selecting potential projects, both strengthening JICA's implementation system of country programs and indicating directions for the formulation of country aid guidelines.

## Section 2. Cooperation for the Environment

Because deforestation and desertification have worsened since the 1980s, the environmental issues in the developing countries have been brought to the world's attention; given the serious economic situation of the developing nations, both efforts by the developing countries themselves and strong support from the advanced nations are needed. The Paris Summit of July 1989 was dubbed "the environment summit"; it issued a declaration calling for stronger support for the developing world in order to preserve our planet's environment for future generations and achieve sustainable growth by the developing nations, and at the summit, Japan announced environment-related aid of some ¥300 billion over a three-year period. Japan's support for the developing world in the area of environmental protection became an important concern in September 1989, when the first global environment protection symposium under Japanese sponsorship was held in Tokyo.

JICA for a long time has carried out cooperation in various forms in environmental areas such as forest conservation, urban antipollution measures, soil conservation, and improvement of sewage and water systems. In the developing countries, whose natural and social infrastructures are weak, paying attention to environmental considerations from the initial stages of the implementation of development projects is especially important. For this reason, on recommendation from an aid study group on the environment that was established in June 1988, JICA studied organizational reforms and specific methods to incorporate environmental considerations into cooperation projects. JICA set up, in August 1989, Environment Office in the Planning Department and designated staff in charge of environmental issues in each operational department. The role of the Environment Office was to integrate environmental considerations into cooperation activities in an effective way through contacts with personnel in charge of environmental issues, and to gather information and secure the international coordination in order to strengthen JICA's efforts in environment-related projects. In May 1991, JICA reshuffled the Environment Office to the Environment, WID and Global Issues Division to promote effectively

such important development issues as environmental measures, poverty and WID. Aid agencies are formulating guidelines, to effectively implement environmental considerations; JICA is pursuing to formulate guidelines for each major field of cooperation; in February 1990, guidelines were completed relative to dam construction projects. In 1991, study of guidelines starts in such other key sector as transportation and agricultural/industrial development. Further efforts will be made in formulating practical guides to enhance and enforce the environmental activities by preparing operation guides and providing information on environmental condition of each country.

In general, environment-related projects have low priority in developing countries and rarely lead to a request of Japan for assistance; it is therefore necessary to actively approach recipients in order that they may request such projects of Japan. In fiscal 1990, project formulation study teams were sent to three countries in East Africa, including Kenya and Zambia, while in 1989 to Brazil, Mexico and Southeast Asian countries. These surveys confirmed that a considerable number of environmental programs exist in developing countries and these countries are willing to work together with Japan to cope with the problems. Our further effort will be made for identification and formulation of beneficial project, as well as for promotion of cooperation met the needs of developing countries.

In October 1989, an environmental symposium was held in Kitakyushu city and attended by representatives from seven developing nations to share Japan's urban pollution reduction experiences and technology and to make JICA's cooperative projects more effective through tie-ups with local governments.

Thanks to these efforts, JICA's environmental-related cooperation activities in money term amounted to ¥13.24 billion, including 30 project-type technical cooperation, 61 development studies, 50 training courses, the dispatch of 194 experts, and the dispatch of 54 JOCV volunteers. The Environmental Study and Training Center in Thailand, on which subject a Record of Discussions was signed on April 1, 1990, has been completed with grant aid and the cooperation continues

over the next five years in project-type technical cooperation; it aims at fostering human resources in the area of the environment in developing countries.

### Section 3. Women in Development

Women in developing countries play important roles in their societies' economic development. Their contribution spans a vast range from family food production, water and fuel fetching, and performance of other domestic chores that promote their families' health and nutrition, to working and earning money to purchase household necessities and community activities in the local society. But often their contribution to society is given scant attention by government organizations and planners involved in economic development programs, and as a result, women have limited opportunities to participate actively in and benefit from development.

On the occasion of the United Nations Decade for Women (from 1976 to 1985), people in developing and developed nations and international organizations became jointly aware of the importance of promoting women's participation in and benefits from development through correct understanding of their role in development. At the World Women's Conference held in Nairobi, Kenya, in 1985, the "Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women," targeted for the year 2000, was adopted to further advance and promote the decade's achievements. In Japan, the Headquarters for Planning and Promoting of Policies Related to Women, headed by the Prime Minister, cited international cooperation as an important item to be promoted in the National Plan of Action drafted in 1977. "The DAC Guiding Principles to Aid Agencies for Supporting the Role of Women in Development," a document calling on member nations for stronger aid efforts concordant with these principles, was adopted by the DAC in 1983.

JICA has long worked in agreement with these aims through training courses mainly for women (public administration of women's affairs, farm household development, specialized nursing management, etc.), project-type technical cooperation (nursing education, maternal and child health, etc.), and basic design for grant aid (construction of nursing schools, water supply facilities, etc.).

However, technical cooperation and financial aid programs are required to incorporate WID perspectives in planning, implementation, and evaluation. To meet these requirements, JICA set up an aid study group on women in development spending one year from February 1990 to February 1991, to study basic approaches in Japan's ODA to gender issues and the incorporation of women's view points in different sectors.

The study group has examined the present situation of women in developing countries and problems they face in each priority area – including health, education, employment, agriculture and environment – and has studied the future of development cooperation and prospective development based on women's viewpoint and drafted recommendations including possible measures to take in order to support the WID activities.

Based on this recommendation, JICA set up in May 1991, the Environment, WID and Global Issues Division to deal with the WID and other major issues concerned, and designated staff in charge of planning and coordination for the WID activities. The Division will play the major role in drawing up such written documents as checklists and practical guides to enhance WID activities, and in diffusing the concept of the WID among those involved in international cooperation.

#### Section 4. Local Internationalization and International Cooperation

With ODA projects expanding every year, requests from developing countries for cooperation have come to cover a more diverse and wider range of sectors than in the past, from infrastructure to support services. In order to respond to these requests, JICA, which has hitherto implemented technical cooperation programs mainly through central governments, needs to expand its cooperation programs by actively involving local governments. Local governments have an especially rich stock of knowledge about technology to support local industries (programs for smaller businesses) and to solve urban problems (antipollution measures, environmental protection, transportation planning, urban planning, sewage and water system construction and improvement, etc.), and it is hoped that local government agencies will take part in technical cooperation in these areas. Some local governments have not only taken the initiative to extend their international cooperation programs in a conventional way through exchanges of international amity with sister cities but also become actively interested in participating in JICA activities.

During the 1990 fiscal year, 32 JICA training courses were carried out by local governments, involving 234 trainees. In the same year JICA sent 194 experts (including those new and from previous year) and 93 JOCV volunteers overseas from local governments. Youth Invitation Programs have been carried out since 1984 through tie-ups with local governments; in fiscal 1990, JICA received 1,176 youth.

Participation in international cooperation projects by local governments is growing more frequent every year, but approaches vary from one local government body to another. Hence, it is necessary for JICA to support local governments' participation efforts in international cooperation, taking into consideration each local government's degree of experience and other circumstances. Since fiscal 1986, the Institute for International Cooperation has trained local government officials; in fiscal 1988, JICA held two seminars on



international cooperation and local governments that were attended by major cities and prefectural government representatives.

These seminars addressed the problem of overcoming local communities' insufficiency of personnel and information when they carry out international cooperation and sought to identify the justification and ideals of local governments' need for involvement in international cooperation. Based on this discussion, a study group on local governments and the future of international cooperation held 6 meetings hitherto since January 1990; The group was composed of eminent people and representatives of local governments, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and JICA. The group's mandate was to study and write a report on how local governments should take the initiative in international cooperation and on the tie-ups between local governments and JICA in order to implement such cooperation. The report entitled "Local Government in Global Era" was published with following contents.

#### Chapter 1 New era for international cooperation

Section 1 New era for international cooperation

Section 2 International cooperation activities at national level and local governments

#### Chapter 2 Local government in global era

Section 1 Required view point and principal challenge

Section 2 Development of internationalization from localization

Section 3 *Local government and internationalization: Legal aspect of international cooperation*

Section 4 Why local governments should be involved in international cooperation?

Section 5 Recommendations to promote international cooperation at local government level

#### Appendix

## Section 5. Liaison with Other Industrialized Countries and International Institutions

As Japan increases the volume of aid it provides and expands the range of countries it provides aid to, it will need to make more of an effort to coordinate its aid policies with those of other countries and international institutions, and engage in more joint projects.

Japanese ODA accounts for nearly 20 percent of all aid provided by DAC members. Its aid goes to nearly every developing country in the world, and for thirty developing countries Japan is their largest donor nation. Japanese aid policy thus often has a profound influence on the development policies of recipients, and its aid trends are no longer something other donor countries can afford to ignore. Japan must therefore discuss and coordinate its policies closely both with recipients and with other donors and international institutions.

JICA is charged with implementing aid, so it has worked to boost the effectiveness of Japanese programs by expanding the range of services provided by its overseas offices. By strengthening ties with other institutions at the field level, it will be better able to understand the development needs of recipients and collect information on their progress. In addition, field-level ties with other countries and institutions will allow aid programs to be coordinated, joint projects to be implemented, and organizations to complement each other. The result will contribute to development in recipient countries and increase the effectiveness of aid as a whole. This is therefore an area JICA needs to work actively in. Project-level ties – joint projects – could take many forms: i) vertical ties which would involve JICA implementation of projects designed by other international institutions; ii) horizontal ties which would involve a division of the project's components between JICA and other organizations, each performing its part in coordination with the others; and iii) joint evaluations of joint projects or comparative analysis of projects both organizations were working on independently in the same recipient country. These links, however, depend on all parties understanding how each other's aid systems operate and being willing to

exchange information. In order to achieve this, JICA will in the future actively promote contacts with international institutions and aid organizations in other industrialized countries.

## Section 6. Cooperation with Eastern Europe

In response to the wave of democratization and liberalization experienced in Eastern European countries since the latter half of 1989, the Government of Japan repeatedly made its stance clear to extend active financial and technical assistance on an occasion of the trip made by the then Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu in January 1990, and at the donor countries conference on aid to Eastern Europe (G24 conference) held by EC and OECD nations. The Japanese Government announced that 25 million dollars assistance would be provided in technical cooperation to Poland and Hungary over the 5 years period from 1989 to 1994. The assistance is put into practice through receiving trainees in business management and environmental protection, dispatching of experts and implementing development studies, based on the view that technical transfer is most effectively carried out through direct personal interchange.

To support the progress of democratic reform in these countries, the key issues are the introduction and stimulation of a free market economy, and assistance in the introduction of environmental protection measures. From the outset, for smooth implementation of technical cooperation, JICA has continued its effort to study the development needs and to identify and formulate projects by dispatching study teams, as well as project formulation specialists, to both Poland and Hungary. In fiscal 1990, 106 trainees from Poland and 94 from Hungary were accepted in the area of agricultural development, environmental protection and business administration.

In addition, quality control experts were dispatched to both nations and development studies on infrastructural transportation planning and flue gas desulfurization from the Kozienice power plant were conducted in Poland, while studies on energy conservation and urban waste treatment in Budapest city were conducted in Hungary.

In connection with these activities, JICA accepted trainees from Yugoslavia and Bulgaria and dispatched Japanese experts to both. The two nations qualify as eligible recipient countries according to DAC categorization.

Since 1984, a project type cooperation in the area of lifelong education on primary health care has been underway in Yugoslavia. Other technical cooperation programs, focusing on the approach mentioned above are planned for the coming 5 years with fund totaling 25 million us dollars being reserved each year for such Eastern European countries as Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia, in addition to 25 million US dollars for Poland and Hungary.

## Section 7. Cooperation with Persian Gulf States

The invasion by Iraq in Aug. 1990 into Kuwait territory provoked the Gulf Crisis and resulted in regional war involving UN coalition forces dispatched in accordance with a series of UN resolutions. This war, which begun in Jan. 1991, ended in February 1991 with the total withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait.

The Gulf War has had a serious political and economic impact upon Egypt, Turkey, Jordan and other Middle Eastern countries, as well as upon Iraq and Kuwait. The war also caused serious environmental damage to the Gulf area as a result of oil spillage, as well as atmospheric pollution caused by burning oil wells. Developing nations in Asia and other regions were also affected in various ways.

In accordance with the UN resolutions, Japan has imposed economic sanctions against Iraq and frozen economic cooperation. At the same time the government decided to discontinue technical cooperation in the region for the safety of Japanese experts and JOCV volunteers.

With regard to post-war middle east cooperation, the policy of the Japanese government focuses on 3 areas; i) support to the front-line states, ii) Emergency aid to refugees and evacuees, iii) Countermeasures against environmental damage in the Persian Gulf region. Emergency commodity loans equivalent to 2 billion dollars have been granted to Egypt, Jordan and Turkey in the framework of "the policy of support for the front-line states". 100 million dollars of assistance for refugees and evacuees has been provided through UNDRO and other international organizations. In addition, the relief supplies equivalent to 300 million yen were provided to refugees and evacuees in Jordan, Iran, and Kuwait within international emergency aid scheme. To deal with environmental issues in the Persian Gulf, JICA dispatched two missions to Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates to assess the general environmental conditions in the region. The Japan Disaster Relief team (JDR), also continues its operation of clearing the Gulf of spilt crude oil.

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## Chapter 3

### Types of JICA Activities

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#### Section 1. Aid Efficiency Promotion

In answer to growing international appeals for qualitative improvement of Japanese ODA, it is extremely important for JICA actively to look for and formulate good projects, based on developing country realities and JICA's implementation structures, in order to contribute to yet greater technical cooperation and efficient and effective implementation. It is also vital to carry out project evaluations when cooperation nears completion and comprehensive evaluations of the effects of JICA activities on the recipients' economic and social development and to feedback these findings to future activities. This has also been proposed by the Interim Administrative Improvement Promotion Council and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Council; the budget for project formulation and evaluation has therefore been systematically reorganized and increased, and in fiscal 1988 a new budget line was established to promote aid efficiency.

Aid efficiency promotion covers four categories: i) surveys for planning and coordination of projects, ii) individual and inter-sector project evaluations, iii) basic research to improve project efficiency, and iv) project promotion.

#### 1. Surveys for Planning and Coordination of Projects

##### 1.1 Project Formulation Surveys

The project formulation survey process involves the dispatch of expert survey teams who engage in the study of requests for cooperation from the governments of developing countries to decide whether they conform fully the real development needs of that country, to decide what type, or combination of types, of JICA cooperation is best suited to the request and most likely to be effective,

and to discuss and coordinate the findings with the recipient governments, and cooperate in the formulation of appropriate projects.

## 1.2 Project Identification Surveys

Survey teams are sent to study the orientation of future cooperation regarding specific development requests and to select and define implementation projects through discussions with the government that made the request.

## 1.3 Country and Sector Studies

In the case of main aid recipient countries and specific aid sectors, country/sectoral aid studies are conducted by a wide range of outside knowledgeable experts through analysis and discussion and local field surveys with the purpose of implementing country/sectoral aid effectively and efficiently.

## 1.4 Project Formulation Specialists

More detailed basic surveys and, local studies of individual projects are necessary from a specialists' standpoint for certain priority development areas, while taking into account the results of country and sector studies. From the standpoint also of harmony with overall development planning and tie-ins with other projects, possible cooperation project formulations are planned and initiated.

## 2. Aid Evaluation

An evaluation study committee was set up in July 1981 with the objective of studying requirements for evaluation of project effectiveness, thus contributing to smooth and effective project implementation. A working group established in the committee has studied evaluation methods under the direction of the committee and formulated an evaluation guidelines that were reported and approved at the board of directors in January 1991. For effective and efficient evaluation, the Evaluation Division of Planning Department was reorganized to enhance and intensify its function and changed its name to Evaluation and Post Project



Monitoring Division of the same department. The main role of the division is broken down as follows: operating the working group of the evaluation study committee, conducting evaluation on the project impacts to obtain the effective results, as well as gathering necessary information for follow-up cooperation in recipient counties after the completion of the project, classifying and analyzing the collected information by country and by type of project to facilitates the feedback from evaluation results for the follow-up and future activities.

The types of evaluation carried out by JICA fall into the following categories:

## 2.1 Individual Project Evaluation Surveys

At the completion of individual projects or after elapse of the period of prolongation of cooperation, an expert survey team is sent to measure the effect and the degree to which the objectives of cooperation have been met, to study the orientation of future cooperation related to the project under study, and to advise and instruct regarding the formulation of similar future projects.

## 2.2 Other Types of Evaluation Surveys

### (1) Country Evaluation Surveys

Cooperation projects that have passed a given period of time after completion are selected by country and the cross-sector effect and problems encountered in the course of cooperation with that country are evaluated.

### (2) Third-party Evaluation Surveys

Outsiders or third parties with long experience in the study or implementation of international cooperation (former technical cooperation experts or scholars) perform evaluation surveys from specialized, objective viewpoints.

### (3) Joint Evaluation Surveys

Together with recipient countries' development planning or executing organizations, or with local researchers, etc., completed projects are jointly selected and comprehensively evaluated.

### (4) Special Sector Evaluation Surveys

Special themes -- such as specific forms of activities carried out by JICA or programs in specific sectors -- are selected and evaluated, and problems and needed improvements are summarized.

### (5) Overseas Office Staff Evaluations

JICA overseas offices well acquainted with local situations perform evaluation surveys making ample use of the research organizations of the recipient country.

## 3. Basic Research for Project Efficiency Improvement

In an effort to ensure greater efficiency, basic research is conducted on issues common to various JICA activities.

## 4. Project Implementation Promotion

### (1) Participation of Local Consultants (in the preliminary survey stage)

To strengthen the function of overseas offices, preliminary surveys, which have been required to be carried out by the Japanese side, will be done in a more effective and efficient manner with the collaboration of local consultants.

## (2) Ex Post Facto Survey

After the completion of projects, overseas offices conduct ex post facto surveys to confirm necessary measures to sustain the effects and impacts obtained through projects.

## (3) Basic Planning Survey for Information System

With the help of the organic integration of a conventional computer system, an information system enables the systematic usage of a wide range of information in an effective way. With this system, the information obtained through each operation phase together with the necessary information from external sources is comprehensively compiled and utilized.

## (4) Information Network

As part of the above-mentioned comprehensive information system, JICA contemplates mutual information access with its affiliated organizations and branches for effective mutual utilization of information.

## (5) Organization and Provision of Operation Information

To meet the diversified demands of recipient countries, efforts will be made to provide systematic technical information regarding specific subjects to experts and survey teams who are in need of an accurate understanding of their assigned countries prior to their departure.

## (6) Organization of Country-based Aid Information

The information accumulated through project implementations is classified according to each recipient country. The information is organized and combined with basic information and with the aid records of each country.

## (7) Consolidation of Management System of Recipient Country

Projects sometimes face difficulties caused by insufficient local infrastructure. Such project difficulties can be alleviated by improving such local conditions as water and electricity systems, air conditioning, construction of laboratories and workshops, etc.

During fiscal 1990, the following research and surveys were carried out:

### 1. Surveys for Planning and Coordination of Projects

#### 1.1 Project Formulation Surveys

Thirty-four survey teams were sent to twenty-four developing nations or regions, as well as to two international organizations to formulate projects, in the following geographical areas:

Asia	15	(44 %)
Middle East	1	( 3%)
Africa	6	(18 %)
Latin America	6	(18 %)
Oceania	1	( 3 %)
Europe	3	( 9%)

(Two teams dispatched to international organizations account for 6%)

#### 1.2 Project Identification Surveys

Thirteen survey teams were sent to nineteen developing nations or regions to discuss and identify orientations of cooperation in requests in the following geographical areas:

Asia	5	(38 %)
Middle East	1	( 8 %)
Africa	2	(16 %)
Latin America	5	(38 %)

### 1.3 Country and Sector Studies

Committees were set up to make country aid studies on Pakistan, Brazil, Sri Lanka, and Egypt and an aid study on the African region. The areas covered in the sector aid study were poverty alleviation and the role of women in development, both worldwide issues; the panels made basic studies of approaches to these problems in development and presented the findings in reports.

### 1.4 Sending of Project Formulation Specialists

Project formulation specialists were sent to China, India, Ghana, Kenya, Brazil, and six other countries to formulate projects from their expertise.

## 2. Aid Evaluations

### 2.1 Individual Project Evaluation Surveys

A total of 50 evaluation surveys were performed, principally at the completion of individual projects. Broken down according to type, these included six training programs, one project involving the sending of experts, 14 social development cooperation projects, 6 health and medical cooperation projects, 12 agriculture, forestry, and fisheries cooperation projects, 3 industrial development cooperation projects, and 8 grant aid projects.

### 2.2 Other Types of Evaluation Surveys

#### (1) Country Evaluation Surveys

One mission was sent to Chile.

#### (2) Third-party Evaluation Surveys

Two survey teams were sent to two countries: Uruguay and Bolivia.

### (3) Joint Evaluation Surveys

A joint evaluation was made in Mexico and Indonesia by JICA and respective local authorities.

### (4) Special Sector Evaluation Surveys

Three evaluations of special sectors were made: studies of water resources in Ghana and Senegal, of aid for increased food production in Pakistan and Sri Lanka, and of medical care in Argentina and Bolivia.

### (5) Overseas Office Staff Evaluations

Overseas office staff with thorough knowledge of the country where they were stationed made an evaluation of projects in China and other 8 countries.

## 3. Basic Research for Project Efficiency Improvement

Four studies were made: i) basic research for project efficiency improvement, ii) study on participation of local consultants, iii) study for improvement of contract-based surveys carried out by consultants and other contractors, iv) study on criteria for project selection.

## 4. Project Implementation Promotion

### (1) Participation of Local Consultants (in the preliminary study stage)

With the participation of local consultants, 15 surveys were carried out within the framework of the preliminary surveys conducted by the recipient countries.

8 were project type technical cooperation. (5 medical cooperation, 2 agricultural cooperation and 1 mining and industry cooperation.)

7 were grant aid.

## (2) Ex Post Facto Survey

Based on the results of ex-post facto surveys conducted on the projects by 42 overseas offices, including both project type and grant aid cooperation, review and analysis of the information was carried out so that the feedback from the results can facilitate the identification and formulation of future projects.

## (3) Basic Planning Survey for Information System

For the improved quality and effective management of each phase of its projects, JICA focused on identifying its operation target and reviewing the present operation system.

In connection with the above measures, JICA finalized its draft for policy improvement and drew up the basic concept of an integrated information system to support the project implementation system.

## (4) Information Network

The information network system was established in order to promote the effective utilization of information between JICA headquarters and its affiliated organizations and branch offices.

## (5) Organizing and Enriching of Operational Information

The technical information on 36 countries in 7 areas was revised. A data base system was also developed to distribute the data through personal computers.

## (6) Organization of Country-based Aid Information

41 country files were completed with the information on technical cooperation.

## (7) Consolidation of Management System in Recipient Country

4 projects were supported for infrastructure improvement.

## Section 2. Technical Cooperation

### Subsection 1. Technical Training Programs

Training is given in Japan to technicians and engineers, government officials, and other people from developing countries with the aim of transferring specialized knowledge and skills to them in their respective areas; after the participants in the training program return to their country, they are expected to play active roles in their country's economic and social development. Because participants live in Japan for a time, these programs also play a major role in promoting international goodwill by fostering better mutual understanding with developing countries through participants' direct contacts with Japanese society and culture.

Japan began receiving participants when it became a member of the Colombo Plan in 1954; in 1990, 5,183 participants (not including those still in Japan from previous years) came to Japan; as of the end of March 1991, a cumulative total of 82,553 participants (excluding participants in third-country training and the youth invitation program) had come to Japan. Participants come from 125 countries. In addition to these countries of many years' participation, South Africa and countries in Eastern Europe and Indochina region newly participated in the technical training programs.

The training subjects taught to participants are varied; in addition to agriculture, medicine, and other areas in which Japan has received many participants in the past, recently, training in services and related skills has been increasingly sought in the areas of electronics and computers, remote sensing and other high-technology fields, as well as environmental protection, business administration, production control and quality control, which are especially required for establishing a market-oriented economy, as mentioned before, in the cooperation with Eastern European countries. It has become urgent to improve JICA organization to respond to these diversified requests, and as part of this response and in response to requests to establish new courses arising through



internationalization of local communities, JICA is seeking to expand training in locations outside of Tokyo in association with local governments.

Training takes place at JICA's Tsukuba International Agricultural Training Center, the Kanagawa International Fisheries Training Center, and the Okinawa International Center, as well as at national and local government and private research and training institutions and at colleges and universities; the courses range in length from about ten days to one year.

Participants can be accepted either in groups or individually; among them, the third country training is the one held in a certain country outside of Japan. A host country is selected in a specific region for training of a specific subject related to the needs of the region.

## 1. Group Training

Group training covers very important subjects that affect many developing countries equally. The curriculum and study period are set ahead of time and registration data are sent to interested countries, which recruit participants; usually, groups of about ten people take part.

In fiscal 1990, 324 courses were held on such topics as crime prevention, local government administration, agricultural cooperatives, and the prevention and cure of tuberculosis.

## 2. Individual Training

An individual training is considered as a course made to order, while a group training is as a ready-made course.

Individual training involves the preparation of individual programs mainly to meet the specific requirements of a specific country, that are not or cannot be covered by group training programs; these courses fall into the following categories:

## 2.1 Ordinary Individual Training

These answer individual requests from developing countries; a quota is allotted to each country so that no country has unfairly large access to this kind of program.

## 2.2 Special Courses

These courses are organized for groups; they are held either once or limited to a period of several years, or are held especially for certain countries or areas.

## 2.3 Cost Sharing

Whereas JICA pays all training costs in most cases, under the cost sharing arrangement, developing countries pay round-trip overseas and domestic travel and accommodation expenses, and JICA pays the actual training costs.

## 2.4 Counterpart Training

In the framework of JICA's dispatch of experts and project-type technical cooperation, JICA also invites the Japanese experts' local counterparts, namely the technicians and engineers to whom technology has been transferred in a developing country, to Japan for a limited period for training to enhance the synergistic effects of the technology transferred to them in their home country.

## 2.5 International Organizations

JICA trains individuals for international organizations, either assuming only the cost of training, but not travel or accommodation expenses, at the request of the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, or other international institution, or paying the full cost at the request of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), or other organizations.

## 2.6 Special Programs

These are organized for certain countries under special circumstances or in response to strong policy requests; usually a relatively large number of participants is accepted at once from a single country. In most cases, the travel, accommodations, and training costs are shared by JICA and the recipient country.

### (1) Malaysian "Look East" Policy

In concert with the "Look East" Policy promoted by the Malaysian government, Malaysians are being trained in industrial technology and business administration methods by participating private companies in Japan.

### (2) Japan-Mexico Exchange Program

In the framework of cultural exchange proposed by former Mexican president Echeverria Alvarez, one hundred people a year are invited for ten months each to the partner country, and JICA receives the Mexican participants in Japan.

### (3) Korean Engineer Training Program

In response to a request made while former Japanese prime minister Nakasone visited South Korea in 1983, Korean smaller business engineers are being trained in Japanese companies.

### (4) Brunei's Human Resources Development Program

Inspired by Malaysia's "Look East" Policy, Brunei's development minister Raman requested in 1984 that Japan train his country's young engineers; training in transportation and machinery began in fiscal 1985; costs are shared by Brunei and Japan.

## 2.7 Eastern Europe Assistance Program

In answer to requests from Poland and Hungary, which are shifting from a planned to a market economy, 200 people in total, 106 from Poland and 94 from Hungary, were trained in business administration, production control, agriculture, and environmental conservation. 6 people from Czechoslovakia were accepted as well on a technical training mission, as part of Japan's efforts to support Eastern European economic reconstruction.

## 2.8 Private-Sector Skilled Worker Counterpart Program

In fiscal 1990, participants are invited to Japan from Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan in a program begun in 1988 to train the local counterparts of the Japanese private-sector skilled workers sent to these countries as cooperation experts.

## 3. Third-country Training

Unlike other training programs described above, which are carried out in Japan, third-country training enrolls participants from the host country and neighboring countries for training at local research and educational institutions. There are two types: group training and individual training. Third-country training began because of its advantages: not only does it enable participants to study in climates and social and cultural environments similar to their own, but it also enables them to acquire technologies that are relatively easy to put to use in their own countries and contributes to the promotion of technical cooperation by and between developing countries. JICA supports this third-country training by sending instructors from Japan and paying training costs. Its effect is widely recognized among developing nations and the number of requests for the participation in the third country training is increasing year by year. In view of this situation, JICA also strives to increase its budget to meet their request.

In fiscal 1990, 1,022 people from 92 countries took part in 51 group training courses in 17 host countries, and 26 people from 14 countries took part in

local counterpart training courses held in 8 host countries. It is expected that each execution agency of the third countries will conduct its own training courses and contribute to the mutual cooperation and friendly relations among neighboring countries in the future.

#### 4. Related Activities

In relation to the training programs described above, the following activities are also carried out:

##### 4.1 Establishment and Operation of Training Centers

In order to prepare a training environment and carry out training in a planned fashion, JICA has established international training centers in eleven locations in Japan, including Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, and Kitakyushu. Each training center organizes its own training courses that exploit that region's strength, and provides participants with lodgings and the type of food to which they are accustomed; in addition, it has training facilities at the Tsukuba International Agricultural Training Centre, the Kanagawa International Fisheries Training Centre, and the Okinawa International Centre (the latter is equipped with computers and audiovisual equipment), where the needed facilities and equipment for technical training are available and technical training can be carried out independently. Construction of Osaka International Training Centre at a new site started in 1990.

##### 4.2 Japanese Language Training

General Japanese language courses are held for all participants to facilitate their daily lives while they are in Japan and to increase their understanding of Japan; some receive intensive Japanese instruction because their technical studies require it. JICA develops its own original teaching materials for intensive courses because participants must acquire both colloquial expressions and technical terms needed for their studies in a short time.

### 4.3 Orientation

During the first three days after training program participants (mainly in group programs) arrive in Japan and before technical training begins, JICA conducts orientations to acquaint participants with the curriculum and give them needed information about living in Japan.

### 4.4 Welfare and Recreation

Japan is a different environment from what participants are used to at home; for participants to accomplish their training goals, they must be in good health, comfortable, and relaxed. For this purpose, the international training centers at which participants are lodged hold bus trips, theater and cinema excursions, sports events, welcoming parties, and other recreational programs and foster exchange and friendship between participants and local community residents through home-stays and special events sponsored by international exchange organizations. Each international training center has a staff nurse, and doctors are on call for consultations, checkups, and emergency treatment or, if necessary, referral to an appropriate outside medical facility. Participants are comprehensively insured against injury, illness, and death, with full coverage of costs of medical treatment.

### 4.5 Follow-up Service for Ex-participants

To support participants technically and to promote friendship after they return to their country, the following activities are carried out:

#### (1) Technical Follow-up Service

In fiscal 1990, 13 teams of experts were sent abroad to acquaint ex-participants with new technology and to give technical advice adapted to local conditions.

## (2) Fostering Alumni Association

As of 1990, 53 alumni associations have been formed by ex-participants in 47 countries. JICA provides subsidies to support the formation of these associations and their activities and holds seminars in Japan for their representatives.

## (3) Equipment Supply

In order to enable the ex-participants to fully utilize their technical capabilities gained in Japan, JICA supplies the necessary equipment to organizations with which the ex-participants are affiliated in their home country.

## (4) Supply of Technical Literature

For two years after a participant's return to his or her country, JICA continues to send English-language periodicals and technical publications with the latest technical information to the participant and the organization to which the ex-participant belongs.

## (5) Publication of *Kenshu-in*

In order to maintain close contact between ex-participants and JICA and among ex-participants, JICA publishes *Kenshu-in*, a magazine that contains JICA topics and information on trends in Japanese culture and society, the latest developments in science and technology, alumni association activities, and letters from ex-participants. *Kenshu-in* is published and distributed biannually.

## Subsection 2. Youth Invitation Program

The youth invitation program was first proposed during former Prime Minister Nakasone's ASEAN trip in 1983 under the name of the Friendship Program for the 21st Century, and it was inaugurated in fiscal 1984.

The program invites young people from developing countries, who will have a role in the future building of their nations, to Japan; through exchange with Japanese young people, mutual understanding is increased and a strong basis for friendship and trust between Japan and the countries of Asia and the Pacific is built to last into the 21st century.

In the initial year, fiscal 1984, 748 people were invited from six ASEAN countries. Since then the number of countries represented and people invited have grown. As of fiscal 1990, 1,176 people from 22 countries, including Oceania, China, Korea, and six ASEAN countries, were invited. The coverage has gradually expanded and the cumulative total of people accepted has reached 6,681 in the last 7 years. In fiscal 1988, the original five-year plan affecting ASEAN was completed, and from 1989, the second phase began with a new five-year plan.

The young people who visit Japan under this program are aged from 18 to 35 and have leadership positions in rural communities, business enterprises, youth groups, and sports, cultural, and social service organizations; some are public officials, journalists, teachers, and students.

The invitation procedure involves the formation of country groups in different areas, as well as component groups where the participants are active in the same field but come from different countries; in the case of ASEAN countries, an additional procedure is followed whereby, beginning in 1989, certain groups are organized according to a specific theme. The invitations are for a one-month period, sometime between May and December, and for a few days before departure, participants take part in a briefing program in their home country. Their schedule during their stay in Japan consists mostly of lectures in Japanese society and the Japanese economy during the first week, visits to related facilities in Tokyo and stay-over group seminars during the second week, visits to related facilities outside of Tokyo, exchange with Japanese youth, and weekend stays in ordinary Japanese homes in local areas during the third week, and finally, sightseeing around Japan during the last week before they return home.



Associations of former participants have been established in the ASEAN countries. After fiscal 1987, reunions of alumni associations were held by representatives of the ASEAN countries and in fiscal 1990 a conference was held in Singapore to discuss improving and giving wider support to the program.

With the objective of further strengthening the bonds of friendship and trust forged during these stays in Japan, some of the young Japanese and staff members involved in the youth invitation program were sent in fiscal 1989 to Korea and the six ASEAN countries to foster exchange with former participants. In recent years, exchange programs of ex-participants have become active to keep and promote their friendship.

### Subsection 3. Expert Dispatch Program

Technical cooperation experts are sent abroad either in connection with project-type technical cooperation or development cooperation, or in response to a particular request from a developing country or international organization. The latter type of assignment is usually called individual expert dispatching or individual dispatching. Here, we describe only the latter type.

These individual experts are normally seconded to developing country governments' administrative, research, or educational institutions, where they instruct government officials, technicians, engineers, and other counterparts by giving advice on policy making, guidance regarding training and education, consulting services, and instruction on the operation and preventive maintenance of equipment and machinery; they are sometimes also sent to supervise the smooth execution of loan aid (yen loans) or grant aid projects. Experts sent to international organizations are usually active at the headquarters and in projects of these organizations.

Experts are generally appointed on the basis of recommendations from qualified persons in Japanese ministries and other national and local government organizations and agencies, universities, and businesses; and an increasing number of people who register as volunteers with JICA are also being sent.

Some expert missions are as short as two weeks, but many are about two years long; in some cases, the recipient government insists that the expert's stay last longer than ten years. Some experts are sent alone, others in groups.

The remuneration given to experts is not much different from that of other international organizations and agencies of advanced countries, and in some cases better. The local governments and private businesses from which experts are sent can benefit from a program that compensates companies for wages paid to experts after being dispatched.

Under the original fiscal 1955 Colombo Plan, 28 experts were sent to five countries in Southeast Asia; since then, as of fiscal 1990, a total of 14,501 experts have been sent to many locations, including some to advanced industrialized countries. In fiscal 1990, 1,592 people were sent abroad, including those with continuing assignments. The areas in which they offered guidance included agriculture, mining, transportation, telecommunications, atomic energy, electrical engineering, and other technical areas, as well as Japanese gardening and Japanese language instruction.

## 1. Dispatch of Individual Experts

Individual experts are normally sent under either a bilateral or a multilateral program.

### 1.1 Bilateral Programs

In this case, JICA normally assumes the cost. Bilateral programs also send experts under the following sorts of special programs.

#### (1) Joint Study Projects

Under this arrangement, researchers from Japan and from developing countries do joint research on a topic contributing to the social and economic development of the recipient country; begun in fiscal 1977, research in fiscal 1990 was conducted by 77 experts (67 new, 10 from previous years) on thirteen

topics in eight countries, including a strengthening research on diseases of Industrial Crops in Indonesia, land and building use controls in Thailand, and seismic design structure in Chile.

## (2) Revitalization Cooperation

With the purpose of technical guidance in the area of maintenance and control and to revitalize facilities and equipment fallen into disuse due to lack of technical capability or funds, in fiscal 1990, 7 railroad experts were sent to Bolivia.

## (3) Dispatch of Mini-project Teams

A form of intermediate technical cooperation between project-type technical cooperation and the dispatch of individual experts began in fiscal 1989. Sixteen mini-projects were carried out in 1990 in eleven countries, and 57 experts (44 new, 13 from previous year) were sent for mini-projects of port information computer center in Thailand, High Dam lake fisheries management center in Egypt, fire fighting engineering in Brazil, etc..

## (4) Dispatch of Private-sector Skilled Workers

People from the private sector with technical skills in shipbuilding, steelmaking, and machinery are sent to developing countries to give technical guidance to governmental organizations and national enterprises; this joint project with the Employment Promotion Corporation was begun in fiscal 1987 with the object of developing the professional skills of technicians and engineers in response to the internationalization of Japanese companies. In fiscal 1990, 31 people, including those with assignments continuing from the previous year, were sent to eight countries, including Indonesia and Pakistan.

## 1.2 Multilateral Programs

Upon request, JICA sends experts to such international organizations as the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), and the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC). As of fiscal 1990, 131 experts have been sent by JICA to 26 international organizations.

## 2. Sending of Survey Teams

The following sorts of surveys are carried out to facilitate the effective performance of assignments by the above-described individual experts.

### 2.1 Preliminary Surveys

During fiscal 1990 prior to the assignment of experts, JICA sent 12 teams to investigate the background on requests for cooperation, recipients' technology transfer programs, the type of guidance desired, local circumstances, and other information.

### 2.2 Implementation Surveys

Regarding research cooperation, records of discussions are written up and exchanged after formulation of master plans for cooperation through discussion with recipient countries' executing organizations. In fiscal 1990, seven teams were sent for this purpose.

### 2.3 Fact Finding and Guidance

Eighteen teams were sent in fiscal 1990 to investigate and advise experts regarding problems they had encountered in the course of their duties or daily life in their country of assignment.

#### Subsection 4. Provision of Equipment for Technical Cooperation

Equipment is provided either in connection with project-type technical cooperation, disaster-related aid, and other projects, or unrelated to those categories in connection with the dispatch of experts or training programs as well as with the dispatch of JOCV volunteers; in the latter case, this corresponds to the provision of equipment for technical cooperation or what we usually call independent equipment provision. Independent equipment provision is the providing upon request from a developing country, of equipment needed in order for experts or JOCV volunteers to instruct their counterparts in developing countries, or needed by participants after they return to their country to use the technology they acquired in Japan, or needed for local counterparts to use the technology they have acquired.

This provision of equipment began in fiscal 1964; the cumulative total worth of equipment supplied as of fiscal 1990 was ¥21 billion. In fiscal 1990, equipment worth ¥1.976 billion was supplied to 50 countries receiving 80 shipments, including deliveries covered in the budget for the previous fiscal year.

Equipment provision program is divided into the following categories:

##### 1. Ordinary Independent Equipment Supply

This is the normal supply of equipment; in fiscal 1990, 58 equipment shipments worth ¥1.801 billion (including carry-overs from the previous budget) were made to 42 countries.

##### 2. Small Independent Equipment Supply

This category covers the supply of equipment worth not more than ¥10 million per shipment. In fiscal 1990, ¥175 million worth of equipment (including carry-overs from the previous budget) was sent in 22 shipments to 20 countries.

### 3. Supply of Parts for Repairs

This covers the supply of parts needed to repair equipment supplied in the framework of ordinary projects. In fiscal 1990, 50 shipments worth ¥50.14 million were made to 31 countries.

### 4. Miscellaneous

#### 4.1 Sending of Experts to Supervise Equipment Installation

This covers the sending of experts to supervise the installation of and to instruct users in the use of equipment supplied by JICA; in fiscal 1990, 25 people were sent on 14 missions.

#### 4.2 Sending of Repair Specialists

Often it is impossible for users in developing countries to repair their own advanced equipment due to the lack of manufacturers' agents, technicians, and parts supplies. For this reason, JICA sends experts to repair important equipment. In fiscal 1990, five people were sent to three countries.

#### 4.3 Implementation Plan Surveys

In fiscal 1990, eight teams were sent to ten countries to ascertain the intended use, detailed specifications, accessories, and supplies of consumables for equipment requested by developing countries.

### Subsection 5. Project-type Technical Cooperation

Project-type technical cooperation is a type of program whereby three forms of cooperation are combined into one: training of overseas participants, dispatch of experts, and provision of equipment.

In most cases, the developing country is expected to provide the buildings and land (farmland, etc.) where technical cooperation can take place and to pay the

operating costs; JICA ties together the above-mentioned three facets of cooperation and may in some cases pay some of the operating costs. Recently, in a growing number of cases, Japan also provides, through grant aid, the facilities and equipment, including buildings, needed to implement technical cooperation.

This project-type technical cooperation, because it continues over a relatively long period, enables research and development of technology suited to local conditions and enables technology transfers to be made in a planned manner and by methods suited to local conditions. And because of the great number of local counterpart administrators, technicians, and engineers involved, the technology transfer is broader and deeper and more efficient and effective. Depending on the project, facilities for training and education of the ordinary population also often contributes in a major way to increasing the general public's access to the technology.

In project-type technical cooperation as described above, the attribution of roles must be clearly defined between JICA and the recipient and a cooperation plan must be drafted; therefore before cooperation begins, discussions are held between a R/D mission dispatched by JICA and the people in charge on the recipient side, and a record of discussions (R/D) stipulating agreement on cooperation is drawn up and exchanged.

Depending on the size of the project, anywhere from a handful to over a dozen experts may be dispatched to the project site. A team has a leader under whose leadership experts engage in technology transfer; if necessary, an expert known as a coordinator is assigned to assist the leader in administrative negotiations with the recipient as well as in other project activities. In the case of some projects, JOCV volunteers, whose role is discussed below, also participate.

Another characteristic of project-type technical cooperation is the burden sharing of operating costs by the Japanese side. The recipient is expected to pay the operating costs, but in general, developing countries often find it hard to bear all the necessary costs. JICA is able to cover such costs as preparing land for cultivation, research, and lectures, for example.

Cooperation of this sort normally lasts five years, but the cooperation period may be extended if evaluation at the end of the initial cooperation period warrants its continuation.

Because project-type technical cooperation cycle is relatively long and because its scale is large, it is necessary for both of Japanese and recipient sides to coordinate and adjust the project's objectives and methods prior to commencement of cooperation or even during the project. JICA sends various teams of the following sorts in accordance with the stage of progress in cooperation.

- (1) Basic survey: collection of basic data needed for cooperation.
- (2) Preliminary survey: investigation of the general situation and the background to the request and general discussion of cooperation with the recipient government.
- (3) Record of discussions: drafting and exchange of a Record of Discussions providing the framework for future cooperation.
- (4) Detailed design: design, execution, and supervision of work.
- (5) Mutual consultation: discussion of project administration.
- (6) Technical guidance: outside advice and guidance to the experts in charge of the project.
- (7) Equipment maintenance: guidance regarding operation and maintenance of equipment provided by JICA and repair of broken equipment.
- (8) Evaluation: evaluation of the effects of cooperation at the end of the cooperation period and, if necessary, discussion with the recipient government about its continuation.
- (9) Ex post facto survey: study of how well the project continues to function after completion of cooperation.
- (10) Aftercare service: discussions based on the findings of the ex-post-facto survey to determine the nature of cooperation if supplementary cooperation is to be carried out after completion of the initial project.



In terms of JICA's organization and budget, project-type technical cooperation is carried out under the following five categories:

- (1) Social development cooperation: education, vocational training, science and technology, telecommunications, construction, and transportation.
- (2) Health and medical cooperation: health and sanitation, medicine, and nursing.
- (3) Population and family planning cooperation: population and family planning, and maternal health care.
- (4) Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries cooperation: agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fisheries.
- (5) Industrial development cooperation: mining, industry, small and medium-scale businesses, distribution, and trade.

Project-type technical cooperation implemented in fiscal 1990 involved 185 projects, including those completed within the fiscal year. Of these, 57 were social development cooperation, 35 were health and medical cooperation, 8 were population and family planning cooperation, 66 were agriculture, forestry, and fisheries cooperation, and 19 were in industrial development cooperation. By region, 106 were carried out in Asia, 17 in the Middle East, 18 in Africa, 41 in Latin America, two in Oceania, and one in Europe.

## Subsection 6. Development Studies

Development Study is the general term that involves the following activities carried out for public development planning, which is necessary for the socio-economic progress of developing countries: i) organizing study teams composed of experts to contribute to the implementation of a development plan for the recipient country; ii) carrying out a field survey, as well as analysis and study in Japan of the findings of the field survey; iii) making a study report which serves as basic information on a socio-economic development strategy for the recipient country; and iv) promoting technical transfer in terms of study methods

and a planning approach to local counterparts in the course of the development study.

For the socio-economic progress of developing countries, it is crucial to formulate a regional or sectorial development plan and put it into practice with the recipient country's own funds or with external financial cooperation directed to the projects. However, in developing countries, it is not always easy to conduct all these tasks due to the lack of qualified local counterpart specialists and technicians, or due to insufficient organizational ability to conduct joint studies in collaboration with the study teams of donor countries. Therefore, to respond to the request for cooperation made by developing countries to formulate basic regional and sectorial plans or individual project plans, the Japanese Government carries out the development studies in the framework of Japan's ODA for technical cooperation.

Since the nature and the contents of projects vary, each phase and detailed contents of the development study differ. In general, a development study involves a wide variety of focuses. A master plan study is carried out to determine a project's policy by formulating a comprehensive sectorial or regional basic plan; a resource development study is conducted to examine the availability of resources; a feasibility study is made to formulate an investment plan, and to give necessary recommendations based on the examination of its technical and economic validity; and a detailed design is also studied.

Development studies are classified into the following types according to the objective of the studies.

## 1. Master Plan Studies

In recent years, large-scale and comprehensive development projects, as well as regional development type projects, have predominated, and projects which include several mini-projects within the same area have increased in number. In response to these trends, a comprehensive basic plan (generally defined as a master plan) of a region or of a sector should be formulated before carrying out a

study on a specific individual project. This type of study provides the basic information and data required for a socio-economic development strategy.

## 2. Feasibility Studies

These studies have been the main pillar of the development studies. In this type of study, the technical and economic validity and feasibility of a project is examined, pertinent recommendations are extended, and a feasibility report is prepared, in order to provide the recipient country with the basic data necessary to make the implementation decisions of a project or to procure financial support from donor countries.

## 3. Topographical Studies

Topographical studies are used to draft the basic topographical drawings and seabed charts used for formulating diverse development plans. In developing countries, where the consolidation of topographical drawings of national territory is generally insufficient to obtain precise basic data, and the effective planning of development programs is impeded, the results of these studies greatly serve to formulate development plans, as well as individual projects by providing basic data.

## 4. Ground-water Development Studies

These surveys prospect for ground water and investigate the feasibility of its utilization for irrigation and to supply drinking water and water for industry.

## 5. Resource Development Basic Studies

These are carried out to prospect for mineral resources and study the possibility of their exploitation through geological surveys, biological studies and boring. In developing countries, the insufficient supply of equipment, lack of qualified personnel and financial support tend to hinder the resource development

studies from being conducted as planned. These surveys contribute to the socio-economic development of the region by providing basic data and promoting resource development.

## 6. Forestry and Fishery Resource Studies

These studies are carried out to identify forestry and fishery resources and to provide basic data necessary from the standpoint of policy making on overall forestry and land development, or for securing animal protein resources. In many developing countries, where insufficient technology and knowledge impede the precise assessment and further development of the resources available, these surveys are expected to promote resource development and contribute to socio-economic development.

## 7. Detailed Design Studies

Detailed design studies are used to develop the design documents needed (including data and specific draft drawings and specifications) to begin project construction work as planned. In this phase, since the study has to cover all the detailed investigations related to a project's detailed design, considerable cost and a long study period are generally required.

## 8. Studies for Aftercare Services

This type of study is carried out when a detailed report is required after completion of a set of studies, or when a review on the same project is required several years after the completion of the project.

## 9. Studies for Improving Project Efficiency

For more effective implementation of the development studies, these surveys are carried out for the following purposes: i) to conduct follow-up studies in order to assess the progress of the project studied before and to make use of the results

for future development studies; ii) to organize seminars and consolidate teaching materials and texts in a local language for promoting technical transfer during the development study, and iii) to conduct overall project research in order to analyze and examine the development planning policy and its approach.

In fiscal 1990, 275 development studies were carried out. 182 development studies were funded from the budgetary item for development studies, 74 from that of overseas development planning studies, and 19 from that of resource development cooperation basic studies. 152 development studies were conducted in Asia, 25 in the Middle East, 35 in Africa, 54 in Latin America, 5 in Oceania and 4 in Europe.

### Section 3. Grant Aid Program

The Grant Aid Program is a form of financial assistance offered to developing countries in accordance with an international agreement without imposing an obligation of repayment.

Grant aid is divided into the following six categories: i) General grant aid, ii) Grant aid for fisheries, iii) Grant aid for cultural activities, iv) Grant aid for disaster relief, v) Food aid, and vi) Grant aid for increased food production. These funds are provided directly from the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Under this program JICA takes charge of expediting execution for: i) General grant aid, ii) Grant aid for fisheries, and iii) Grant aid for increased food production, all of which are closely related to technical cooperation.

General grant aid provides funds for the construction and equipping of facilities related to such areas as health, education, research and experiment, agriculture, welfare, environmental improvement, transportation, communications. Grant aid for fisheries provides funds for the construction and improvement of fishing ports, training vessels and other facilities and equipment related to fisheries. Grant aid for increased food production provides funds to support self-help efforts made by recipient countries for increasing food production.

The general flow of grant aid for a project can be summarized in the following way.

- (1) An official request for a grant aid project is submitted by the government of a developing country to the Japanese embassy located there. After preliminary screening by the embassy, the request is then sent to Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the project's appropriateness for grant aid is studied by the Japanese Government.
- (2) JICA conducts a basic design study under the direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to clarify the basic concepts and nature of the requested project and proposes the relevant work to be undertaken.

The study findings are then compiled as a report and submitted to the requesting government.

- (3) After discussions on study findings among the ministries concerned, the draft plan for implementation of grant aid is prepared and submitted to the cabinet. Upon approval of the plan by the cabinet, an Exchange of Notes (E/N), which identifies all the substance and commitment of aid, is signed by the recipient government and the Japanese Government.
- (4) In accordance with the Exchange of Notes, the government of the recipient country concludes contracts with Japanese nationals (a consulting firm and contractors) relative to the detailed design, supervision of work, construction, and equipment procurement, and the project commences.

JICA conducts the following activities relative to grant aid for a project.

## 1. Basic Design Study

JICA, when so instructed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, conducts a Basic Design Study in order to work out an optimum plan for the project. This study examines the project's position in the requesting country's national development plan, and makes sure that attainable objectives as well as expected results are clear and a competent management system is ready to carry out the project effectively. The results of these studies are compiled as a report and submitted to the recipient government. In fiscal 1990, 65 basic design study teams were dispatched to the requesting countries.

When grant aid is mainly connected with the procurement of equipment, an Aptness Study of the requested equipment is carried out instead of a basic design study to look into the equipment's technical specifications, etc. Until recently, such studies had been made only in Japan, but in fiscal 1989, JICA began on-the-spot checking. In fiscal 1990, 84 aptness studies of equipment were carried out, five of which were accompanied by on-the-spot checking.

## 2. Expediting of Execution

Expediting of execution is conducted to ensure that the project is carried out smoothly after the Exchange of Notes is signed. In addition to providing liaison, consultation, and good offices when the recipient government signs contracts with Japanese nationals (a consulting firm and contractors), JICA examines the contract, studies specifications for facilities and equipment and undertakes contacts with banks needed for the recipient government to make Banking Arrangements(B/A) on funds payments, and studies the provisions of these arrangements. In fiscal 1990, 62 teams were dispatched on 115 projects (58 new, 57 continued from previous year).

To ensure that expediting execution is smoothly carried out, in fiscal 1990, "Guidelines for Procurement under the Japanese Grant" was formulated for the following objectives; i) to set forth general rules clearly so that the procurement procedures can be officially announced, ii) to ensure smooth execution of cooperation by defining a definite procurement procedure to recipient countries, iii) to clarify the general rules to be followed in expediting execution by JICA.

In connection with these measures mentioned above, a seminar on grant aid for Middle East and African regions was held in Paris and a seminar for Latin America was held in Mexico City. Both seminars were held with the participation of officers of Japanese Embassies who administer Japanese Grant Aid in the countries concerned and the staff members of JICA overseas offices in the region. The tender documents and evaluation reports of tenders on ongoing projects in the region were studied, and the general overview of grant aid program was explained as well at each seminar.

## 3. Follow-up Cooperation

If follow-up cooperation is necessary for the operation and maintenance of facilities or equipment procured under previous grant aid, JICA sends a survey team and takes measures including the provision of spare parts and the dispatch of engineers for repairs needed to increase the effectiveness of a cooperation project.



In fiscal 1990, sixteen such teams were dispatched in connection with twenty grant aid projects and sixteen projects received spare parts and repair materials.

## Section 4. Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

The Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers provides support and encouragement for strongly motivated young people who want to assist in the economic and social development of developing countries. JOCV sends its volunteers overseas at the request of their host countries, where they generally stay for two years working and living with the local people.

JOCV volunteers are active in a wide range of fields – everything from agriculture, forestry and fishing, to civil engineering, electricity, electronics, science and mathematical education, health and welfare, Japanese language training, systems engineering, archeology, and sports.

Founded in 1965, JOCV sent out its first team of 26 volunteers that same year, stationing them in Laos and three other countries. In 1990, JOCV celebrated its 25th anniversary and in fiscal 1990, it had grown to the point that it was sending out 948 new volunteers (including senior volunteers) to 43 countries. As of March 31, 1991, JOCV had a total of 1,898 volunteers on active duty, and over the years had provided developing countries with the services of some 10,468 volunteers.

Japan now has agreements to provide volunteers to 53 countries, including two new agreements signed during the year with Republic of Ecuador and the Mongolian People's Republic.

Unfortunately, some 150 of the JOCV's volunteers had to return to Japan earlier than scheduled this year, 42 because of the civil war in Liberia, 22 because of an influx of armed refugees into Rwanda, and 64 stationed in Syria and Jordan because of the war in the Persian Gulf.

The JOCV has two categories of volunteers, regulars and seniors. Seniors are experienced volunteers who have passed a special examination qualifying them for further assignments.

JOCV also sends volunteers for UN projects when so requested by that institution.

To promote these programs, the secretariat of the JOCV in Hiroo, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, carries out the following types of work.

## 1. Recruiting and Selection of Volunteers

The recruiting of JOCV volunteers takes place nationwide twice a year, in spring and fall, with the cooperation of Japanese prefectural and municipal governments and private organizations. During the spring recruiting campaign in fiscal 1990, public meetings were held in 211 locations nationwide, attended by 10,427, of whom 3,759 submitted applications; during the fall campaign, public meetings were held in 206 locations and were attended by 7,219, of whom 3,424 submitted applications. The selection process takes place in two stages, first a written examination, then an interview and medical checkup. The written examination consists of an aptitude test, an English language test, and a test of the applicant's specialty. 1,008 candidates (532 at the spring campaign, 476 at the fall campaign) were selected in fiscal 1990.

## 2. Pre-assignment Training

Successful applicants undergo 77 days of pre-assignment training as volunteer candidates. The curriculum covers North-South problems, understanding of other cultures, health and hygiene to increase one's understanding of one's state of health and to promote better stamina, traffic safety, and other information and technical and linguistic skills necessary to prepare for and adapt to life in a developing country. Language instruction is available in 11 languages, including English, French, Spanish, Swahili, and Nepali.

Training takes place three times a year, at the Hiroo Center in Shibuya, Tokyo, or at the Komagane Center in Nagano Prefecture.

### 3. Technical Training

A certain number of applicants who pass the second stage of selection are given short-term supplementary technical training if this is judged to be necessary to be able to answer the request of a developing country, or others are given long-term supplemental technical training if it will permit them to reach the level necessary for qualification. In fiscal 1990, 266 applicants received short-term training and 18 underwent long-term training.

In fiscal 1990, 266 people underwent short-term technical training and eighteen underwent "long-term" technical training.

### 4. Accident Compensation

From the beginning of pre-assignment training to the day they return to Japan after completion of their volunteer assignment, a compensation system is available for volunteers or their beneficiaries through solatia payment of medical treatment or transportation costs in the event of death, illness, injury, or other accident.

### 5. Career Counseling for Repatriated Volunteers

Many JOCV volunteers either quit their jobs to join, or joined JOCV immediately after graduating from high school or college; to facilitate re-entry into Japanese society and stabilize their social status after their return, career counselors are on call to discuss.

Within twelve months of their return during fiscal 1990, a total of 725 out of 768 repatriated volunteers either returned to their original jobs (155), or found new jobs (410), or decided to run their own business or continue their schooling (the remainder).

## 6. Related Activities

In addition to the above activities directly connected with volunteers' overseas assignments, the following activities are carried out to further the program.

### 6.1 Publicity

Informing the public of JOCV's programs, encouraging more people to apply, and exchanging information with people in related areas are carried out through the following activities.

- (1) Publication of the JOCV monthly, *Crossroads*
- (2) Publication of the JOCV biweekly, *JOCV News*
- (3) Publication of the JOCV quarterly, *JOCV Quarterly*, for an overseas readership
- (4) Production of films  
*We Earthlings* was revised for the general public.
- (5) Overseas dispatch of report writers and cameramen to take photographs and obtain other information needed to publicize JOCV's activities.
- (6) Provision of information on and pertinent arrangements in developing countries to mass media.

### 6.2 Promotion of Programs to Permit JOCV Assignment without Quitting Work

Often, potential applicants decide not to join JOCV because their employer does not guarantee their reinstatement upon their return to Japan, and other potential applicants must quit their jobs to join. JOCV is therefore working actively to persuade companies and local government bodies to enable employees to accept a JOCV assignment without quitting their jobs. A program has also been established to compensate companies for wages paid to volunteers, and to

supplement indirect expenses during assignment to alleviate the burden on the volunteers' employers.

As a result of these activities and programs, the number of employers that facilitate JOCV participation is increasing, and in fiscal 1990, a total of 235 applicants, among which, 4 were national civil servants, 93 were local civil servants, and 138 were from private sectors, could take part without quitting their jobs.

### 6.3 Cooperation with Related Organizations

- (1) A foundation, the Supporting Organization of JOCV presided by Prof. Chie Nakane, honorable prof. of Univ. of Tokyo performs public relations, provides backing for repatriated volunteers who are looking for jobs, exchanges information, and carries out other activities. JOCV cooperates with this foundation in these activities, as well as providing materials and sending speakers to local youth organizations, the Japan High School Association for International Education, and other organizations that hold related events and training sessions.
- (2) A foundation, Japan Overseas Cooperative Association (JOCA) was established in December 1983 with Mr. Kaizuka as acting president to support and promote JOCV alumni activities; its business is putting JOCV volunteers' experience to good use by, for example, enlisting the cooperation of former volunteers to meet JOCV's temporary staffing needs and to participate in various events to recruit and select volunteers.
- (3) Because it is vital to have the cooperation of local government bodies in the promotion of JOCV programs, JOCV periodically holds conferences for the competent authorities and officials of prefectural governments and sends several of these officials overseas each year to create opportunities for them to observe volunteers in action.
- (4) JOCV holds meetings with other economic and labour organizations and receives their cooperation.

- (5) 35 local governments accepted in fiscal 1990, 95 people from 23 countries and conducted 9 months technical training in various fields. Most of the participants in the program are counterparts of volunteers recommended by JOCV.

## Section 5. Development Cooperation

If Japanese companies cannot obtain financing from the Export-Import Bank of Japan or the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund for development projects in the fields of social development, agriculture and forestry, or mining and industry in developing countries, whether due to the risks, low profitability, or technical problems, JICA's development cooperation program provides financing under lenient conditions, offers technical guidance if needed, and facilitates project implementation.

This program is characterized by its contribution to developing countries' economic and social development through tie-ups between Japanese government and the private sector mediated by the projects undertaken by Japanese businesses.

There are two types of development cooperation: i) development project investment and financing and ii) surveys and technical guidance.

### 1. Development Project Investment and Financing

JICA makes long-term, low-interest loans to Japanese companies that either themselves undertake a development project in a developing country or invest in a local company in a developing country that undertakes such a project. Projects eligible for this financing are of two main types:

#### 1.1 Related Facilities Improvement Projects

The following types of facilities involved in the preparation of surrounding land and needed for a project are regarded as necessary to the company itself, and contributing to the public welfare by improving the lives and welfare of people living in surrounding communities and are eligible for financing.

- (1) Public facilities that contribute to the lives and welfare of the local community: for example, schools, hospitals, public meeting places, churches, temples, public offices, post offices, fire stations.



- (2) Facilities that are needed to carry out a project and also improve public services: for example, roads, port facilities, sewers and water systems, meeting places, vocational training centers, electric power facilities.

In fiscal 1990, there were no eligible projects for either case.

## 1.2 Experimental Projects

These are projects of an experimental nature which seek to develop and improve technology needed to create business opportunities.

Experimental projects include, for example, crop cultivation; animal breeding; afforestation; processing of yet-unused types of wood; mining, dressing, and refinement of limestone, phosphates, rock salt, and other minerals; construction of low cost housing; and the preparation of land for building (except in oil, natural gas, and metallic ore projects).

In fiscal 1990, financing was approved for two new experimental projects valued at about ¥0.5 billion, including an experimental cultivation of asparagus and cacao in Thailand, and loans totaling ¥2.1 billion were granted for 21 existing projects.

## 2. Surveys and Technical Guidance

Surveys and technical guidance involve technical support to carry out the above-described projects eligible for JICA financing; they take the form of surveys and overseas assignment of experts to give technical guidance, as well as the training of local counterparts, which are all needed to implement a project.

### 2.1 Surveys

In fiscal 1990, JICA sent 22 survey teams overseas to conduct the following types of surveys needed to implement projects.

- (1) Basic development surveys: In place of the companies implementing projects, JICA studies local conditions, gathers data, investigates the feasibility of a project, and formulates basic concepts and implementation plans for the project at no cost. The different types of basic development surveys are shown in the table below.

Type of Survey	Principal Survey Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt; Related facilities improvement projects &gt;</li> <li>Preliminary survey</li> <li>&lt; Experimental projects &gt;</li> <li>First basic survey</li> <li>Second basic survey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gathering basic materials regarding environmental conditions, the economic situation, the investment environment, and the conditions of the related facilities.</li> <li>• Investigate a project's feasibility as a business</li> <li>• Determine the basic conception of projects</li> <li>• Select appropriate business sites and related facilities</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt; Related facilities improvement projects &gt;</li> <li>Implementation survey</li> <li>&lt; Experimental projects &gt;</li> <li>Development plan survey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gather materials with detailed information</li> <li>• Prepare implementation plans</li> <li>• Determine the basic design of related facilities</li> </ul>

- (2) Field demonstration surveys: In agriculture and forestry, if JICA thinks that the project will promote regional development, that data is scarce, and that the project will require several years to turn into a business, JICA will send surveyors for relatively long periods and study the project's feasibility.
- (3) Regional development impact assessment surveys: JICA undertakes these surveys to determine to what degree a given project is contributing after the elapse of a certain period to the surrounding region's development and growth and how it is stimulating that country's development and growth.
- (4) Investment and financing examination and surveys: The following items are studied. i) Prior to financing, study of the adequacy of the planning, eligibility for JICA financing, cooperation effects. ii) After

lending, determination of how the project is being implemented and study of policy on problems that arise after commencement. iii) In case of a long term financing, study of the above-mentioned items, etc., during the financing period. iv) With the cooperation of the overseas branch of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, holding of meetings overseas to explain the investment and financing system and to respond to individual inquiries about financing, as well as to determine demand and scout for and foster prospective loan candidates overseas.

## 2.2 Technical Guidance

The following types of technical support facilitating project implementation can be offered at the request of a loan recipient. The costs are sometimes assumed by the requester; this support is sometimes also offered in the context of projects other than JICA investment and financing.

- (1) In fiscal 1990, JICA sent 27 (including both new and continuing assignments) technical guidance experts (called "development cooperation experts").
- (2) In fiscal 1990, JICA invited 54 local counterpart technicians and engineers to Japan for training.

## Section 6. Emigration

Emigration from Japan began in 1868 (usually considered the first year of Japan's modern era). So far, about 1.03 million Japanese have emigrated, and approximately 1.65 million people of Japanese ancestry are living overseas, including the third generation. These people of Japanese ancestry not only contribute greatly to the industrial development of the countries that accepted them, but also many today occupy leading positions in politics, economics, and so on.

Japan's postwar emigration resumed in 1952 and as of fiscal 1990 JICA has helped 73,000 Japanese emigrate to 16 countries. About 53,600 have moved to Brazil; about 7,100 to Paraguay, 5,100 to Canada, and 2,700 to Argentina. Emigration to Australia began in 1978; and currently 421 Japanese have settled there. With the exception of counseling and information services, JICA does not conduct any direct support services for emigration to the United States, the nation that accepts the largest number of Japanese immigrants, in conformity with the U.S. Government's immigration policies.

To promote understanding and awareness of emigration in Japan, JICA provides information, conducts counseling services and preparatory arrangements, organizes lectures and training, implements support activities covering certain travel expenses and other pertinent arrangements for prospective emigrants, dispatches overseas development youths, organizes training programs for emigrants' descendant generations in Japan, and so forth. In such countries, besides agricultural experiments and research at JICA's agricultural experiment stations and state research stations and guidance and technical cooperation to Japanese emigrants in farming management, JICA has improved the social infrastructure through promotional measures in education, including Japanese language lessons, medical care and public health improvement, road construction, and electrification to support emigrants as well as in buying, clearing, and selling land, and making loans to finance projects.

Details are as follows.

## 1. Publicity

JICA carries out the following activities to promote public awareness of emigration in Japan by publicizing the activities of emigrants and people of Japanese ancestry:

- (1) Publication of the monthly *Kaigai Iju* (Overseas Settlement),
- (2) Provision of articles for newspapers/advertising in newspapers.
- (3) Organization of meetings, lectures, movies, exhibitions, research, and report sessions to publicize emigration,
- (4) Partial subsidies of the activities of the Japan High School Association for International Education and sponsoring of overseas travels to observe technical cooperation sites by high school teachers,
- (5) Partial subsidies for sending students overseas to experience the nature of emigrants' business by the Japan Student Federation for the Studies of Migration,
- (6) Dispatch of celebrity intellectuals to Latin America and other countries where Japanese have settled,
- (7) Inviting prominent Japanese emigrants to Japan,
- (8) Partial subsidies for the Convention of Japanese Abroad.

## 2. Counseling and Preparatory Arrangements

JICA provides information on emigration inquired by the general public and produces many relevant information materials. In fiscal 1990, JICA counseled about 2,000 new inquiries and the following types of materials were produced:

- (1) Publicity materials on Overseas Development Youth
- (2) *The Canadian Mosaic*, a film about migration settlement in Canadian multicultural society
- (3) *Lands of Your Choice*, a film about migration settlement in Australia and Canada

### 3. Training and Lectures for Emigrants

JICA provides lectures and training opportunities for prospective emigrants and Latin American students of Japanese ancestry through the following programs:

- (1) Long-term training for prospective emigrant farmers  
One-year training in basic agricultural technologies, languages, and introductory lectures on the countries accepting emigrants.
- (2) Short-term training for prospective emigrants to Latin American countries  
Ten days of language training and introductory lectures about living conditions in Latin American countries.
- (3) Short-term training for prospective emigrants to industrialized countries  
Fifteen to twenty days of language training and introductory lectures about countries accepting emigrants.
- (4) Information for prospective female emigrants  
Forty-five days of language training and introductory lectures about living conditions in foreign countries for prospective female emigrants with the cooperation of the International Women's Training Center in Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture.
- (5) Training for Latin American students of Japanese ancestry  
With the cooperation of the Overseas Japanese Association, JICA organizes training twice every fiscal year for Latin American students of Japanese ancestry studying in Japan under the principal auspices of prefectural governments.

#### 4. Travel Expenses

JICA provides travel expenses and offers accommodation to help emigrants to settle overseas. In fiscal 1990, JICA helped 34 people emigrate to Latin America and 7 to Canada, and provided the travel expenses of 14 emigrants out of the 34 people for Latin America.

#### 5. Dispatch of Overseas Development Youth

JICA dispatches those Japanese youth with appropriate technical capabilities and strong interest in emigration for a certain time, initially for three years, enabling them to acquire foreign experiences and facilitate their migration settlement in those countries in need of proper vitalization of local communities of Japanese emigrants through the integration of technical and other social involvements of those young people. This scheme was inaugurated in 1985, and JICA has dispatched 35 Overseas Development Youth, thirteen of which are women, as of 1990, having screened 300 applicants in their capabilities and aptitude.

#### 6. Training of Emigrants and Their Descendants in Japan

JICA accepts emigrants and their descendants for the following sorts of training.

(1) Technical training for emigrants' descendants

JICA accepts about 35 emigrants' descendants every fiscal year for technical training from 18 to 24 months. 34 descendants were accepted as of 1990.

(2) Advanced technical training for emigrants' descendants

Every fiscal year, to train with highly advanced technology and knowledge, JICA organizes 2 years' courses and accepts about 15 emigrants' descendants who are engaged in areas which will prospectively require

highly specified knowledge. In fiscal 1990, 15 descendants were accepted in advanced technical trainings.

(3) Training for Japanese language teachers

About 30 teachers who teach Japanese language in overseas schools established by Japanese emigrant groups for teaching Japanese to emigrants and their descendants are accepted for training in Japan every fiscal year for three months or a year.

(4) Training for doctors

JICA has accepted five doctors who have completed university-level medical schools in their countries for two years every fiscal year since 1987 under this program. Formerly, 1979-1986, the number of accepted doctors was three each year. As of fiscal 1990, five doctors were accepted in the program. In addition, JICA accepted three doctors who had undergone this program for refresh training up to six months in Japan.

(5) Social welfare workers' training

JICA has accepted two officers or staff people of local social welfare associations of Japanese descendants for about one month every fiscal year since 1983. Two people were accepted in fiscal 1990.

(6) Skill improvement training program for middle-level officials

JICA has accepted 10 emigrant association officials in middle-level positions for six months every fiscal year since 1984. The objectives of this program are i) providing opportunities for training in advanced technology and knowledge, and ii) vitalizing future activities of those associations, and fostering their future leadership. In fiscal 1990, 12 officials underwent the program.

(7) Training for students at Japanese language schools

Every fiscal year since 1987, outstanding students at Japanese language schools established by Japanese emigrant groups have been invited to Japan for one-month training to acquaint them with Japanese



life and culture through attending classes of junior high schools and home stay experiences and to contribute to their understanding of Japan and proficiency in their Japanese language abilities. 41 students were invited in fiscal 1990.

(8) Training for researchers of Japanese ancestry

This program began in fiscal 1989 to enable prominent Japanese ancestry researchers of educational and research institutions to receive training in advanced technology and knowledge so as to enhance human resource development with the aim of contributing to the total development of their countries and to establish a human resources linkage between Japan and their countries. In fiscal 1990, JICA accepted 26 researchers for three months on the average.

## 7. Counseling and Guidance for Emigrant Farmers

JICA has set up a horticultural experiment station in Argentina, a agricultural experiment station in Bolivia, and an agricultural experiment station in Paraguay. By dispatching experts to those stations, JICA supports experimental studies at these stations and provides farm management counseling and agricultural technical guidance for local farmers irrespective of whether they are Japanese emigrants, their descendants or national farmers. And to support improvements in agricultural technology of emigrants, JICA also dispatches agricultural experts from Japan and from Brazil, offers training in advanced agricultural areas, subsidizes emigrant agricultural research groups, takes special measures to improve farm management, and provides agricultural information via its agricultural information division of the JICA São Paulo Representative Office in Brazil. JICA also carries out joint research studies with research institutions in the recipient country and neighboring countries, and with such international institutions as FAO and CIMMYT.

## 8. Living Environment Improvement

The following activities were carried out in fiscal 1990 to support emigrants and improve the environment of their communities:

### (1) Medical care and public health improvement

JICA subsidized five clinic facilities in Paraguay and Bolivia. In addition to giving medical care to emigrants by contract with local doctors in Paraguay, Bolivia, and the Dominican Republic, JICA provided scholarships for medical students and nursing students and conducted mobile doctor consultation visits around remote areas settled by Japanese emigrants. In addition, JICA provided two clinic facilities with equipments and repair services.

### (2) Education

In relation to education, JICA subsidized the construction of schools, teachers' houses, dormitories, etc., provided teaching materials to local schools, subsidized construction of model Japanese schools in Aracatuba and Salvador, Brazil, dispatched Japanese language teachers to five countries including Brazil, assigned Silver Japanese language experts to Brazil, Argentina, Canada, and Peru, and granted scholarships to students to promote Japanese language education for Japanese emigrants' children.

### (3) Improvements of living conditions

JICA subsidized 15 emigrant associations in Brazil and other countries for the construction and furnishing of a civil center, the improvement of sewerage and drainage systems in Japanese colonies, and the construction of home for the aged.

### (4) Roads

JICA subsidized seven emigrant associations in four countries for road repavement and repair vehicles, machinery, and construction work.

## 9. Acquisition, Reclamation, and Allotment of Land for Settlement

JICA acquires land and sells it to Japanese emigrants; in fiscal 1990, JICA sold 39 plots to Japanese emigrants in Paraguay, of which 12 plots were sold in Iguazu, 25 plots in Pirapo, and 2 in Pirareta; and 11 in Magdalena, Argentina.

## 10. Project Fund Loans

JICA conducts fund assistance schemes for emigrants and organizations contributing to the permanent settlement and economic stability of emigrants. In fiscal 1990, it lent approximately ¥1.1 billion in total to organizations and individuals in Paraguay, Argentina, Bolivia, and the Dominican Republic.

## 11. Surveys on Emigration

Every year, JICA conducts several surveys to gather basic data to attain understanding and awareness of emigration, and support and guidance for emigrants. In fiscal 1990, it performed surveys to study the living standards of emigrants in North region of Brazil, the state of development of emigrant agriculture, Japanese language instruction in communities of Japanese ancestry in Latin America, as well as, the status and the environment of emigrants in Paraguay, and basic study of labor condition of Japanese emigrants from Brazil and Argentina now working in Japan. In addition, JICA conducts yearly surveys on the economic status of farmers; in 1989 it interviewed about 550 families who settled in 16 colonies in five countries of Latin America with respect to their farming income, assets, and debts.

## Section 7. Disaster Relief Aid and Cooperation

Disaster relief and related cooperation includes emergency aid activities such as the sending of rescue, medical, and expert teams and the provision of equipment and supplies at the request of an international organization or a foreign country, especially a developing country, struck by a major natural disaster.

Such emergency aid activities began with the sending of medical teams in December 1984 to save Ethiopians who were starving because of drought. Since then, Japan has sent relief to the following countries, and a cumulative total reach 54 as of March 1991: Mexico after the earthquake of September 1985, to Colombia after the volcanic eruption in November of the same year, to Cameroon after the poisonous gas eruption in September 1986, to Ecuador after the earthquake of March 1987, to Bangladesh after the floods of August 1988, to Soviet Armenia after the earthquake of December 1988, to China during the floods of June 1989, to Iran and the Philippines after the earthquakes of June and July 1990, respectively, to Peru during the spread of cholera in January 1991, and to other regions struck by typhoons, earthquakes, forest-fires, etc. In fiscal 1990, JICA has responded to other unprecedented field of emergency relief including the spilt oil sweep in the Persian Gulf caused by the War. (Carried out by a expert team dispatched to Saudi Arabia)

### 1. Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief Team (JDR)

JDR consists of rescue, medical care, and other expert teams; suitable staff combinations are put together to meet the needs of the type of disaster and request from the country where the disaster occurred.

#### (1) Rescue teams

Rescue teams are sent to save human lives in danger; they must be able to leave Japan within two days after disaster occurred and arrive at the scene of a disaster and begin to act within three days at the most after the occurrence of disaster. Because rescue activities require

skills, experience, cooperation, and teamwork, rescue teams are composed of National Police Agency, Fire Defence Agency, and Maritime Safety Agency personnel who generally must be constantly ready to leave for a disaster site within 24 hours of its occurrence. In fiscal 1990, rescue teams were sent twice, one to Iran and the other to the Philippines after the earthquakes.

(2) Medical teams

Medical teams mainly treat and assist disaster victims, but they also act if necessary to secure drinking water, prevent the spread of disease, and disinfect zones of refuge. Teams are composed of volunteer doctors and nurses from national, local, or private health care organizations and other health care professionals who register with JICA in advance together with a coordinator of a team. As of fiscal 1990, 127 doctors and 104 nurses and 92 medical coordinator are on JICA's list of volunteers. In 1990, medical teams were dispatched twice: to give earthquake relief in Iran and in the Philippines.

(3) Expert teams

The purpose of expert teams is to take emergency measures and restore conditions to normal after a disaster; generally, they work for ten to 15 days after a disaster to restore water supplies, electricity, transportation services, and telecommunications, as well as to take counter measures to disaster prevention, including suggestion on earthquake resistant construction. They are selected according to need from among qualified personnel recommended by Japanese government ministries and agencies.

Expert teams were sent twice in fiscal 1990: to give earthquake relief in the Philippines and to take measures against the oil spilt in the Persian Gulf. Teams of experts and researchers in seismic technology, fire-proof building, disaster prevention, and aseismatic structures were sent in previous years to the sites of the above-mentioned Armenian and Mexican earthquakes and to Cameroon where the poisonous gas

eruption took place to investigate the causes and study preventive measures.

## 2. Related Activities

Disaster-related cooperation work, in addition to sending of the above-mentioned teams, includes the following activities:

(1) Procurement and stockpiling of rescue equipment and supplies

Because equipment and supplies needed to rescue and relieve victims and restore activity to normal must be procured and sent to disaster sites as speedily as possible, JICA has set up stockpiles in Japan and overseas of blankets, tents, water purification equipment, generators, telecommunications equipment, drugs, and medical supplies and equipment. The domestic stockpile is currently located in Narita (Chiba Prefecture) and overseas stockpiles are located in Singapore, Mexico City, Pisa (Italy), and Washington D.C. (USA)

(2) Training and lectures

JICA holds lectures and gives training based on various scenarios, since rescue activities overseas involve different languages and practices, as well as traffic and communications situations that differ from those in Japan.

(i) Training for rescue teams

Training covers from emergency treatment and transport of injured people, which is basic to rescue work, to the operation of fiberscope, sonar and other special apparatus, the dismantling and reassembly of helicopters, and the use of other equipments. The training also includes foreign language lessons.

(ii) Training for medical teams

Medical teams task requires basic knowledge on medical treatment, medical hygiene in developing countries as well as general knowledge on different cultures. In particular, by using past

experiences as examples, the simulation method training, method of learning through experience, makes a remarkable contribution to effective implementation of rescue works at a practical experience.

## Section 8. Recruiting and Training of Qualified Japanese Experts for Technical Cooperation

The significance of technical cooperation is characterized in its contribution to fostering human resources in developing countries by transferring technology through overall personal interchange. Hence recruiting and training outstanding Japanese experts with full command of the knowledge and technologies they transfer is one of the most important requirements for technical cooperation. When JICA was formed in 1974, one of the priority tasks was therefore to secure these human resources. During fiscal 1983, the Institute for International Cooperation was established to actively carry out following tasks to recruit and train Japanese experts.

### 1. Training of Technical Cooperation Experts

The following types of training are carried out to train qualified experts.

#### 1.1 Pre-assignment Training

Experts prior to overseas assignment, normally lasting at least one year, are given the following sorts of training:

##### (1) Group pre-assignment training

This training session includes 2 weeks' practical training covering the role of technical cooperation experts, information on the country of assignment, personal health care, and 3 weeks foreign language practice; eight such training sessions are held each year. The main focus, however, is on the expert's presentation ability in foreign language; English, Spanish, French, Chinese, Indonesian, Thai, and other courses are held as necessary; courses amply cover the style of writing and expressions experts will need in their technical cooperation work; this necessitates the use of individualized training materials. During the practical training of two weeks, experts' spouses attend parallel



courses. During fiscal 1990, 588 experts and 250 spouses participated in this training.

(2) Individual language training

Experts who require further language training after the group pre-assignment training described above can take additional language courses;

(3) Third-country language training

Experts who will be sent to French- or Spanish-speaking countries are sent to France or to Mexico on the way to the country of assignment for six weeks of training in the language of their assignment. In fiscal 1990, five people were given French language training in this way.

(4) Individual technical training

In fiscal 1990, JICA gave supplementary training to 85 experts in a specialized technology or in the operation, maintenance, or management of equipment.

## 1.2 General Technical Cooperation Training

(1) Training for project leaders and coordinators

Among those who will be sent as experts in project-type technical cooperation, project leaders and coordinations are given training in project administration and management. Such training sessions are held eight times a year. In fiscal 1990, 62 leaders and 46 coordinators were given this training.

(2) Training for local government staff

To support international cooperation activities oriented by local governments, 3 training sessions were held in fiscal 1990 and 31 local government staff were given this training.

(3) Training for NGO staff

Eleven people took part in the training conducted in the training centers designated for foreign language training to support NGO activities.

### 1.3 Middle-term Training Course for Experts

Experts who will be sent in the near future and whose assignment has been tentatively made are trained in 75-day courses. Training is given three times yearly. In fiscal 1990, 120 experts were given this training.

### 1.4 Development Expert Training Course

Development expert training courses with 75 days' schedule are conducted in specific areas. In addition to the infectious disease control (a special anti-polio course) offered in previous year, two courses, afforestation and urban environment, have newly started and 20 environmental experts were given the training in fiscal 1990.

### 1.5 Long-term Technical Training in Japan

This technical training is given to repatriated experts who have tentatively been assigned to another overseas assignment. It lasts no more than one year and takes place at a university or research institution in Japan. In fiscal 1990, six experts were given this training.

### 1.6 Long-term Training Overseas

To foster human resources with future leadership potential, candidates are selected and sent to an overseas university or research institution for a period not exceeding two years.

In fiscal 1990, 27 were sent abroad for this purpose.

## 2. Finding and Retaining Experts

Because it is not easy immediately to find and send experts to swiftly meet developing countries' requests, JICA has designed the following programs to ensure that enough experts are always available.

### 2.1 Special Technical Advisors

To ensure the availability of human resources with the advanced specialized technology and knowledge and ample experience required, JICA has people under contract, currently one person each in agriculture, construction, and industry, to advise it on the whole spectrum of technical cooperation.

### 2.2 Development Specialists

To ensure the availability of human resources with the required personality and experience in technical cooperation as well as the required technologies, a system was established in 1978 that recruits project-type technical cooperation leaders and other experts with important roles overseas. In fiscal 1990, eleven more people were added to this pool, making a total of 58 people under contract as of March 1991.

### 2.3 Special Assistants

This program puts those repatriated experts, who performed well in fields where they are very likely to be assigned again, under a contract; about 30 such people are constantly available throughout the year.

### 2.4 Junior Development Specialist

A new scheme has started in fiscal 1990 to find and retain youth who are well experienced abroad (JPO and JOCV ex-participants) and foster qualified young human resources required for international cooperation. 15 people are now on assignment.

## 2.5 Registration of Experts for Assignments

A list is kept of volunteers who wish to serve as an expert if the occasion arises; people from this list are sent when a pertinent request is received from a recipient country. As of end fiscal 1990, 892 have been registered.

## 3. Surveys and Research on Technical Cooperation

In order to implement effective cooperation programs in response to diversifying needs and advanced technical requirements from developing countries, it is important to fully understand the circumstances and problems of development in each individual country and area and, on that basis, to study what types of cooperation are generally effective and to promote specific cooperation planning based on the study findings. The systematic collection of instructive cases revealed by compilation and analysis of cooperation achievements thus far, the furnishing of this information to experts, and its use as teaching materials in expert training programs are effective ways to improve the quality of cooperation. To conduct these studies and develop these teaching materials, the following activities are carried out:

### 3.1 Country Aid Studies

Beginning in fiscal 1986, aid study groups were established for individual countries; a wide spectrum of outside researchers and knowledgeable people participate; the respective national situations are analyzed and studies are made of aid programs and the results are written up as reports at the rate of three or four countries each year. In fiscal 1990, studies on Pakistan, the African region and Brazil, which continued from fiscal 1989, were concluded and new studies started on Sri Lanka and Egypt. Study committees on Oceania and Kenya are now on the preparatory phase.

## 3.2 Sector Aid Studies

Committees similar to those of the country aid studies described above were also established to study the procedure to proceed with assistance for cross-sectorial issues. In fiscal 1990, they studied poverty and women in development in continuation with the previous year. A study committee on population and development is on the preparation.

## 3.3 Technology Transfer Methods and Related Issues

JICA carries out other activities in addition to the above: studies on technology transfer methods, studies on improving implementation methods, development of teaching materials for expert training programs, and organization of international conferences on technology transfers. In fiscal 1990, six case studies of project-type technical cooperation activities were completed and two videos, one for introducing project and the other for introducing assigned country (Honduras) were produced. International conferences, including "JICA/UNDP Seminar on African Development in 1990s" and "Symposium on International Cooperation for Health in Asia and the Pacific Region", were held.

# 4. Preparation and Provision of Information

## 4.1 The JICA Library

Located at the Institute for International Cooperation, the JICA Library has a collection open to the public of some 80,000 volumes, including ordinary books, JICA reports, textbooks and educational materials, and books and documentary materials collected in developing countries.

## 4.2 Organization and Provision of Information

The following activities are performed to organize survey findings and data and information on developing countries and to make them available to experts assigned abroad and other interested people.

- (1) *Kokusai Kyoryoku Kenkyu*: "International Cooperation Research" is published twice yearly in Japanese, once yearly in English.
- (2) Organization of developing country technical information: Technical information related to developing countries is collected by area and organized by country. Information on 36 countries and 8 areas are available at present.
- (3) Provision of technical information to experts: JICA procures literature, manuals, and other technical data related to technology needed in technical guidance by experts and makes them available to cooperation experts.
- (4) Collection of information on countries of assignment: Materials are currently available on 73 countries, giving various information that experts will need once assigned.
- (5) Writing technical manuals on equipment: JICA has written 7 technical manuals for guidance on the use of equipment.

## 5. Related Activities

### 5.1 Invitations of Overseas Development Experts

To increase understanding of aid trends in the advanced countries and the status of development policies and projects in developing countries, JICA invites foreign development problem researchers and experts and officials in charge of developing countries' development programs to Japan to give seminars and lectures, primarily to aid personnel. In fiscal 1990, JICA invited 12 authorities to Japan.

## Section 9. Welfare and Recreational Benefits for Technical Cooperation Experts

A variety of programs have been established for the purpose of providing cooperation experts with welfare and recreational benefits. The main benefits are described below:

(1) Temporary repatriation (Home leave)

Experts on an assignment lasting at least two years (or two years and six months, in some regions) may return to Japan on vacation once every two years.

(2) Personal health care travel (Recuperation leave)

JICA subsidizes the costs of travel to a region with a better climate for health reasons in the case of experts assigned for more than one year to extreme climates in the Middle East or Africa or to areas where living conditions are particularly poor.

(3) Personal health care

Beginning in fiscal 1987, consulting physicians and nurses were appointed to give checkups and advice on health to the cooperation experts; itinerant medical advisory teams are sent overseas, to promote the health of experts on assignment in regions where medical services and sanitary conditions are poor. During fiscal 1990, four teams were sent to 13 countries.

(4) Security program

Primarily by JICA's overseas offices, information on peace and order situation is provided and exchanged, and regular contacts are established through "the Meeting on the Public Order Security". In regions where public security is especially poor, radiocommunication equipment is provided to enable emergency messages to be sent, and crime prevention systems is installed. JICA also subsidizes the hiring of security guards and dispatches security consultation and guidance teams for JICA Experts.

(5) Compensation

All cooperation experts are in principle covered under the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance in the event of injury or accident (including illness) in their official capacity; they benefit from an overseas mutual aid program that provides solatia and the cost of medical treatment and convalescence, transportation, etc., in the event of injury or accident outside their official capacity.

(6) Improvement of living conditions

In cases where the experts' basic living conditions are poor and their comfort is severely impaired, supplementary efforts are made to provide facilities and equipment, for such as electricity, water, sewerage and sanitation.

(7) "EXPERT"

To improve communication among experts on assignment, repatriated experts, and support associations in Japan, the quarterly magazine "EXPERT" is published to present experts' reports on their activities and inform readers of changes in expert-related programs.



**Fig. 1** Number of Training Participants Accepted, Study Team Members, Experts and JOCV Volunteers Dispatched, and Emigrants by Year

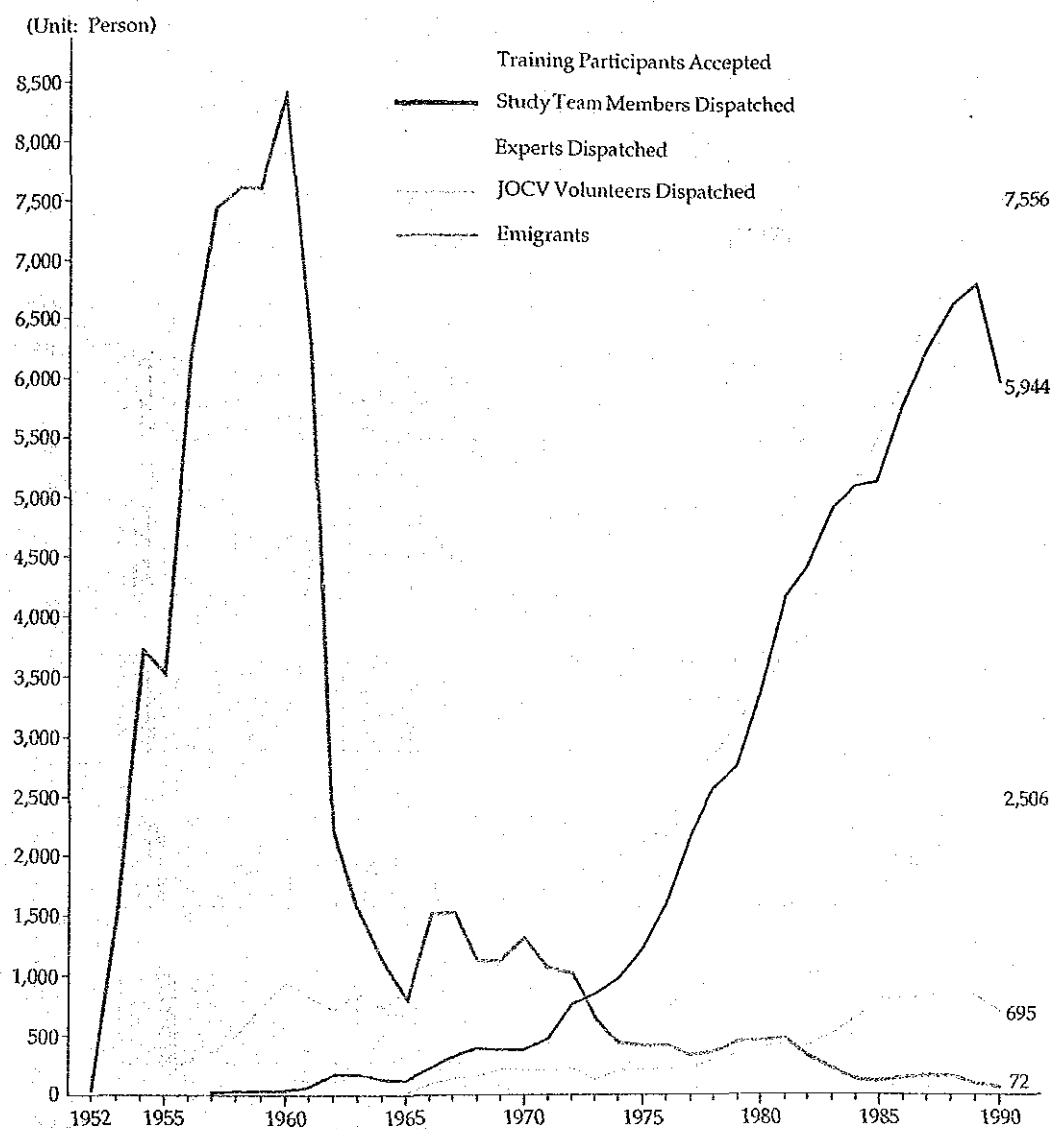
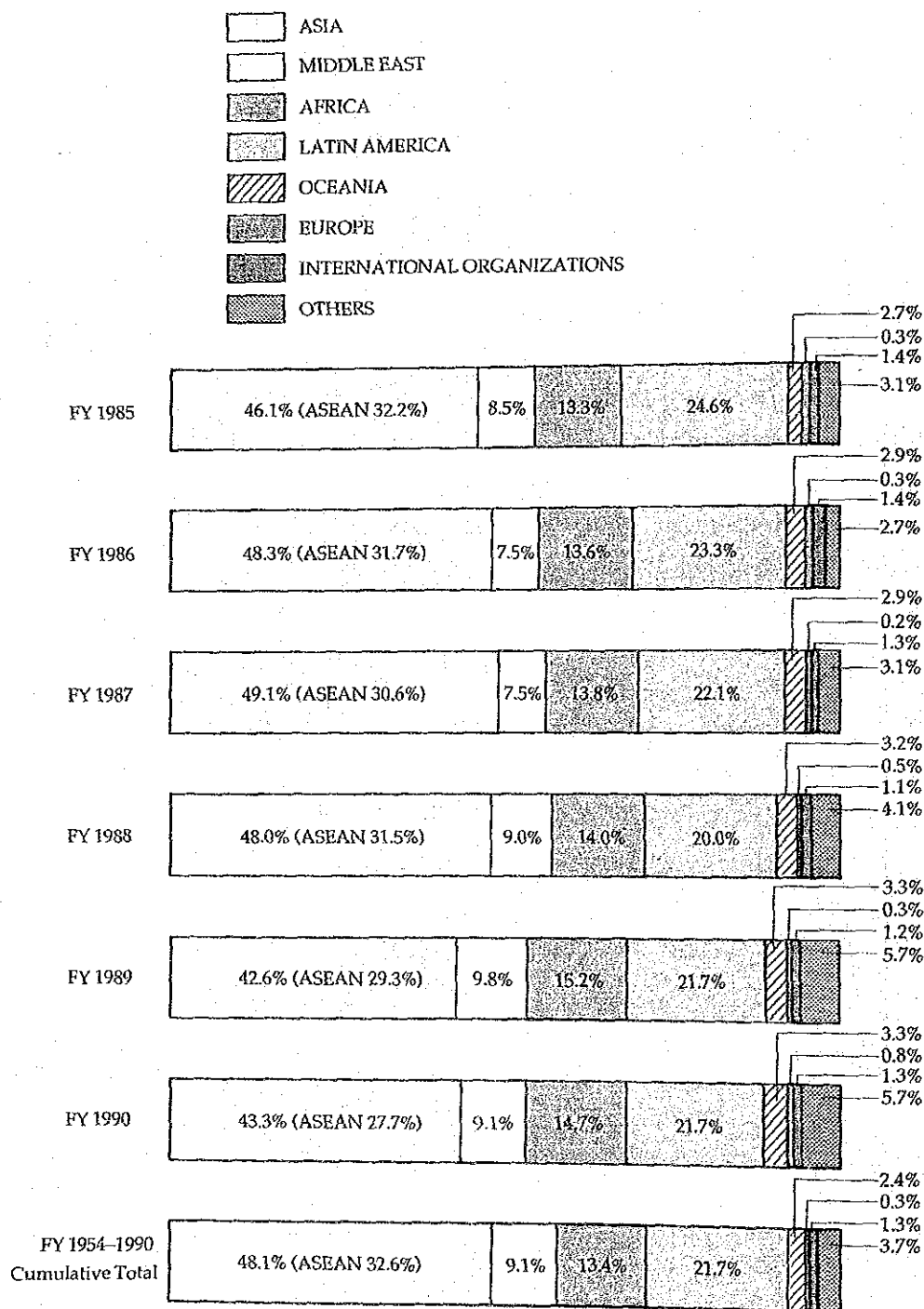


Fig. 2 Expenses of JICA by Region



**Fig. 3 Expenses of JICA by Sector**