

ACTIVITIES OF JICA

PROVISION OF EQUIPMENT

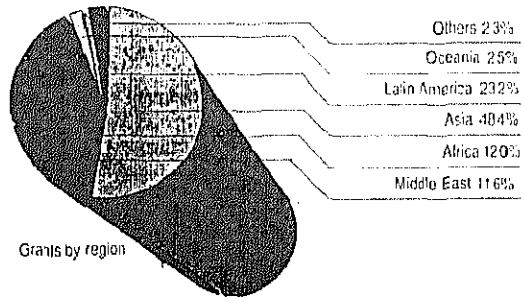
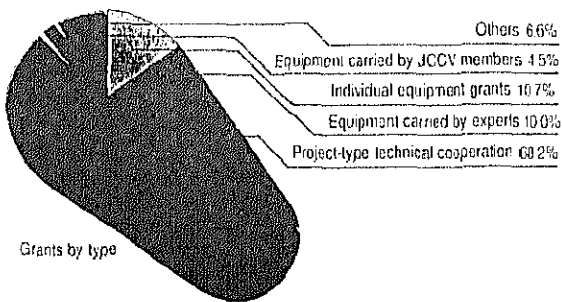
—Equipment Grants—



● Japanese expert and his local counterparts examining equipment shipped from Japan (FY99)

● Amount of Equipment Grants (FY 1999)

Total ¥12.9 billion

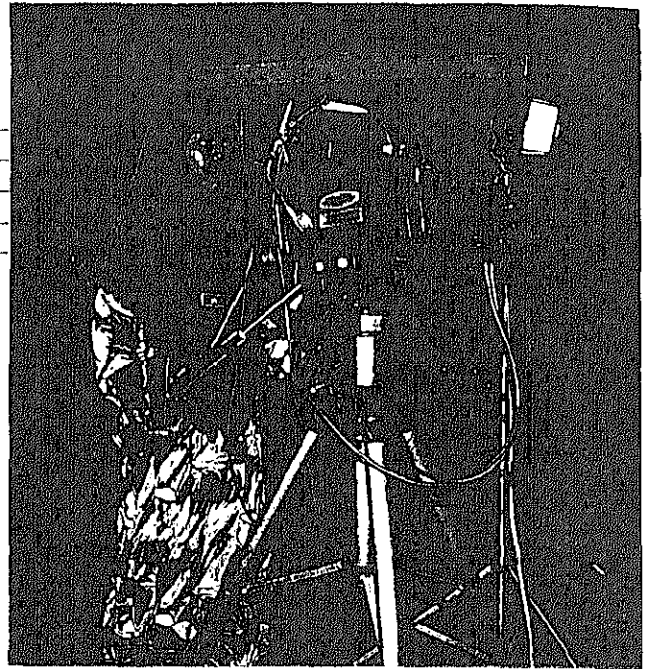


A Combination of Humans and Goods

JICA supplies equipment to enhance the effectiveness of the technical cooperation of the experts and trainees. This type of cooperation is another mainstay of JICA's activities along with the dispatch of experts and acceptance of trainees. The equipment is granted in combination with some kind of human cooperation, for instance:

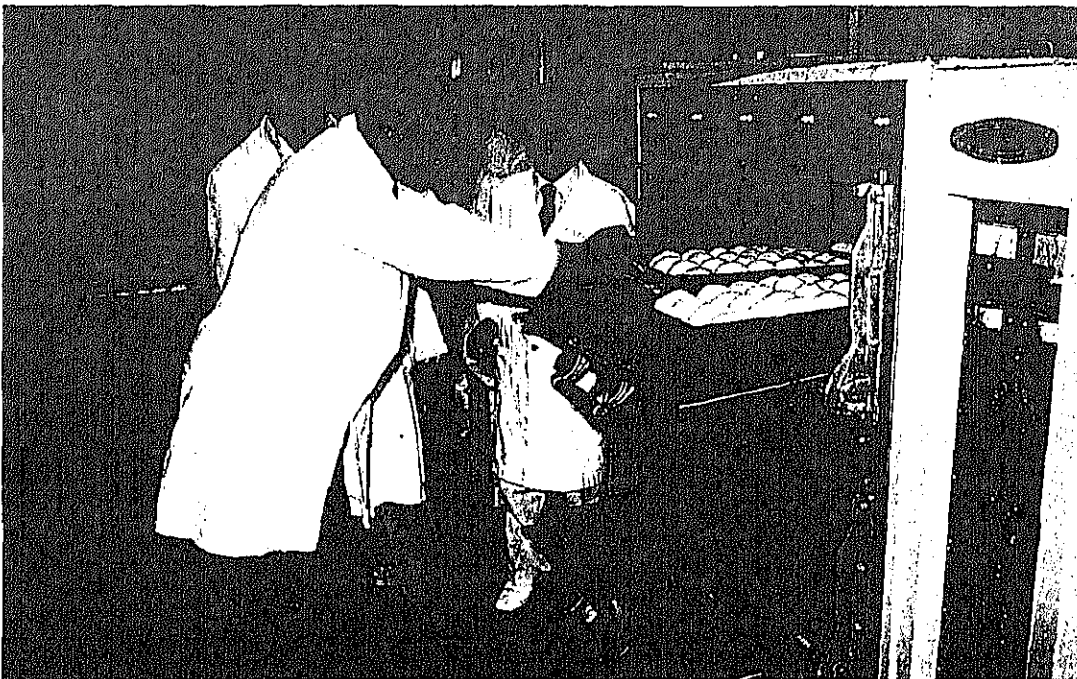
- (1) to enhance the effect of cooperation extended by experts and JOCV members;
- (2) to help the counterparts in the recipient countries continue their work after the experts have returned to Japan; and
- (3) to help the trainees utilize their acquired techniques and knowledge in their countries.

The technical cooperation can be fruitful only when there is such effective linkage between "humans" and "goods." The types of granted equipment cover a wide variety including agricultural equipment, fishing tackle, medical instruments, vehicles of various kinds, telecommunication devices, tools for bamboo work, sericultural equipment, etc.



● Practice on a TV camera sent from Japan (Malaysia)

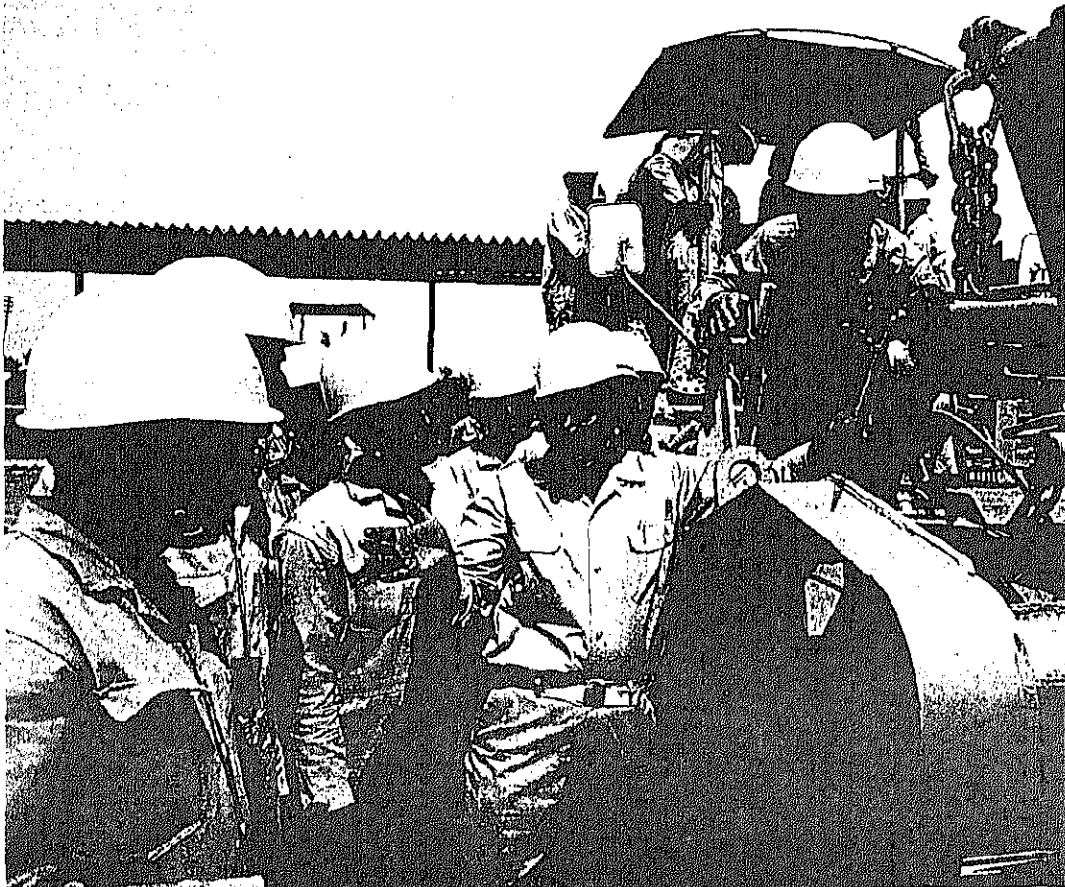
Beside equipment, books and technical information are also supplied on a continuous basis. The provision of information on advanced Japanese industrial technology is expected to make up for the lack of exposure to Japanese technical information and thus improve understanding about Japan.



● A Japanese expert showing a technique to local people with camera supplied by JICA (Zambia)

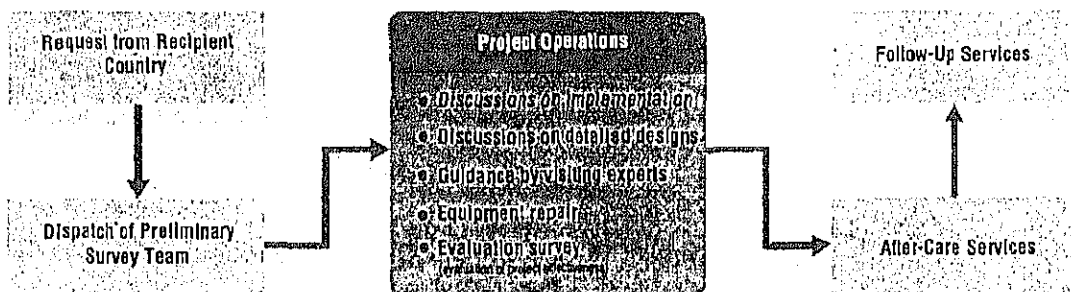
PROVISION OF COMPREHENSIVE ASSISTANCE

—Project-Type Technical Cooperation—



● At Islamabad Construction Machinery Training Center, a technical cooperation center program (Pakistan)

● Implementation Process of Project-Type Technical Cooperation



Integration of Three Forms of Cooperation

For successful contribution to nation-building in developing countries, it is indispensable to carry out an effective transfer of the necessary technology and thus to develop a large number of competent engineers in the recipient countries.

As a form of comprehensive effort to promote technology transfers, JICA conducts its Project-Type Technical Cooperation Program which provides integrated assistance from planning and implementation to evaluation by combining three forms of cooperation: (a) acceptance of trainees, (b) dispatch of experts, and (c) equipment grants. Under this program, various activities including development of, training in, and diffusion of the most suitable technology are carried out according to a planned program.

Project-type technical cooperation is largely classified into the following four types:

(1) Cooperation in social development

Socioeconomic development in such fields as electronics, science and technology, telecommunications, con-

struction, transportation, urban traffic networks, small-scale industries, vocational training, etc.

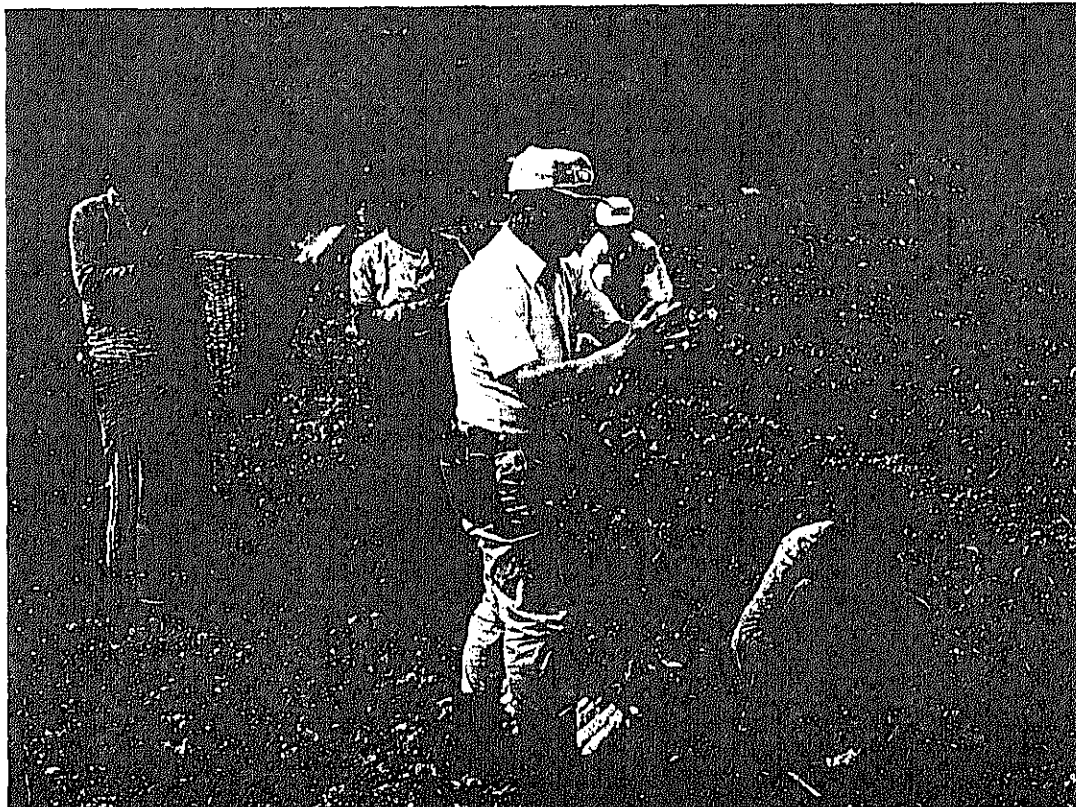
(2) Cooperation in the fields of health, medicine and population & family planning

(3) Agricultural, forestry, and fisheries cooperation

(4) Industrial development cooperation

Development of local industries, economic utilization of resources and creation of employment.

Each project consists of three major components—(1) human resource development, (2) diffusion of technology, and (3) research and development—and is implemented as a joint project with the recipient government. The description of the Jomo Kenyatta College of Agriculture and Technology Project on pages 6-7 shows an example of such project-type technical cooperation.



• The Horticultural Development Project, an agricultural, forestry and fisheries cooperation project (Nepal)

ACTIVITIES OF JICA

ASSISTANCE IN FORMULATING BASIC PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT

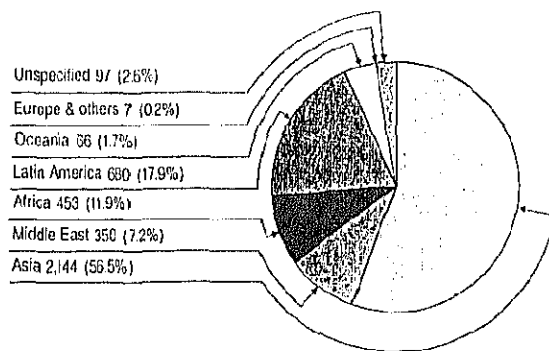
— Development Study —

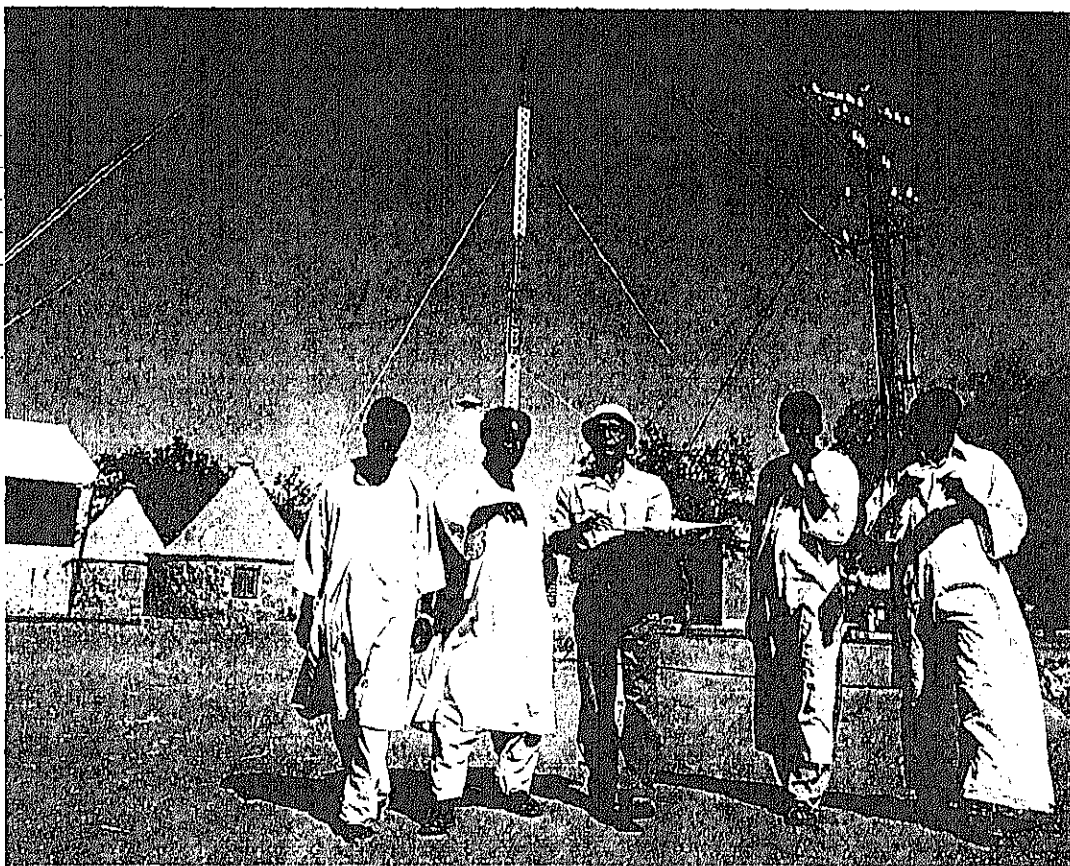


● JICA survey team member at work (Myanmar)

● Number of Survey Team Members (Development Study) by Region (FY 1989)

Total: 3,797 persons





● A survey team member at the site of the Telecommunications Network Project in Gozra Area (Sudan)

Drafting a Blueprint for Development

Formulation of development plans in the public sector and other basic infrastructure are a key to the socioeconomic development of developing countries. Electric power, harbors, roads, transportation, communications, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, etc. are essential and urgent for the growth of industry in the country.

JICA's development study services provide assistance in formulating such development plans by dispatching survey teams. The survey results are compiled in a report and submitted to the host government as basic data for policy formulation.

The country will then have to procure funds for implementing the plan either by self-financing, securing financial cooperation from Japan, loans from financial organizations such as the World Bank and Asian Development Bank, or procurement from other industrialized countries. In any event, the report will serve as a reliable source of information for the governments and international organizations to which a request is addressed.

At the same time, the survey team members provide significant technology transfer to their counterparts in process in their surveys, thus greatly contributing to progress in raising the technical level and in developing manpower in the recipient countries. As the development study can result in funding cooperation, they serve as a bridge between technical cooperation and financing.

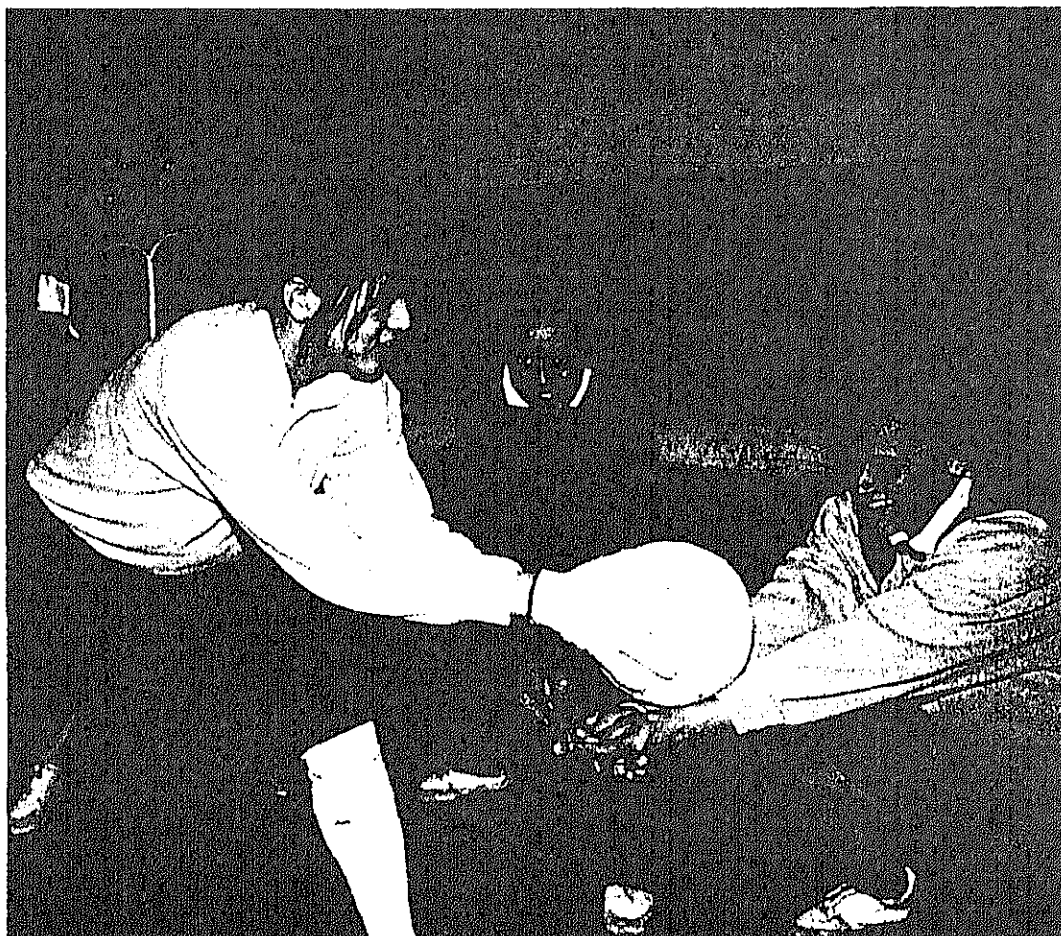
A Wide Scope

The Development Study are classified as follows according to the contents of surveys and project phases;

- (1) Master Plan (M/P)
Surveys for formulating various types of master plans including national and regional comprehensive development plans and long-term plans for specific sectors.
- (2) Feasibility Study (F/S)
Surveys to review the technical, economic and financial propriety of various projects.
- (3) Consolidation of Basic Data
Surveys for natural resource evaluation and collection of data for drawing topographic maps and for formulating various development plans in the fields of groundwater utilization, fisheries resource development and mineral resource development.
- (4) Demonstrative Study
Experimental crop cultivation with collection and analysis of demonstrative data on natural conditions of a particular area, cultivation methods and crops, which is followed by formulation of an agricultural development plan.
- (5) After-Care Study
After-Care Study to review and complement already completed surveys.

GRASS-ROOTS COOPERATION

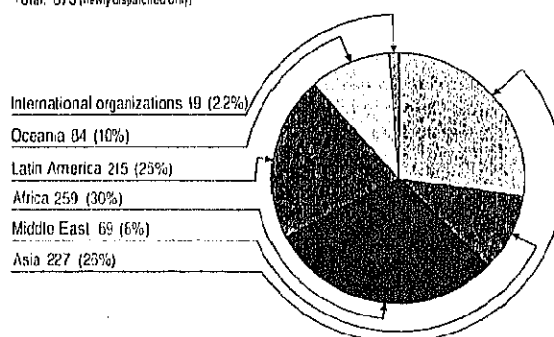
— Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) —



● A JOCV member teaching volleyball (Tunisia)

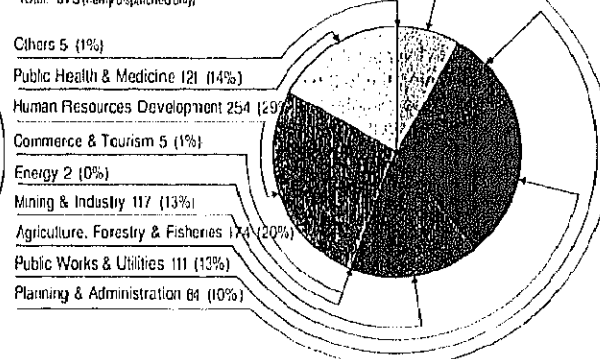
● Number of JOCV Members by Region (FY 1989)

Total: 873 (newly dispatched only)



● Number of JOCV Members by Field of Activity (FY 1989)

Total: 873 (newly dispatched only)



With the Volunteer Spirit

The Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers program dispatches to developing countries volunteers with specific skills who live and work with local people and help in the socioeconomic development of local communities.

Any Japanese male or female between the age of 20 and 39 can apply if he or she has appropriate skills and linguistic ability. Generally, the length of their service is two years. The basis of JOCV activities is the volunteer spirit. Without youthful enthusiasm for devoting themselves to the developing countries it would be impossible to carry out meaningful activities for the two years under unfamiliar living conditions. The experience is as valuable as it is difficult.

Screening for qualifications is done in spring and autumn each year. Those who pass the screening receive 80-days of training in language and adaptability reinforcement at the training facilities at Hirco, Tokyo and Komagane, Nagano Prefecture. Then they leave for the countries they are assigned to.

A Wide Range of Cooperation

The types of JOCV activities vary from working with farmers and fishermen for techniques dissemination to working at ministry headquarters or laboratories for planning and research. Their specialized fields also differ greatly from rice farming, automobile mechanics, nursing and surveying to education, culture and sports. At present the volunteers are engaged in about 150 kinds of work.

JOCV thus provides a wide range of cooperation in response to the requests from host countries. The requirements for skill levels of volunteers are generally 3 to 5 years' working experience after graduating from high school or 1 to 3 years after college. In the fields of music and sports, however, those who have just finished college or vocational school can be accepted.

Heart-to-Heart Communications Across Borders

Living abroad, the volunteers have to cope with climates, manners and customs, languages, etc., which are all quite unfamiliar to them. They sometimes face difficulty even in obtaining food and other commodities. The challenge, however, in overcoming such difficulties gives them priceless experiences.

"I learned more than I taught," many ex-members recall, indicating their heart-to-heart contact with local people. In this sense, the JOCV serves as a bridge between peoples.

There is an increasing trend for private corporations to employ ex-JOCV members, reflecting a growing interest and appreciation both within and outside Japan.

• A JOCV member teaching how to operate a camera (Western Samoa)



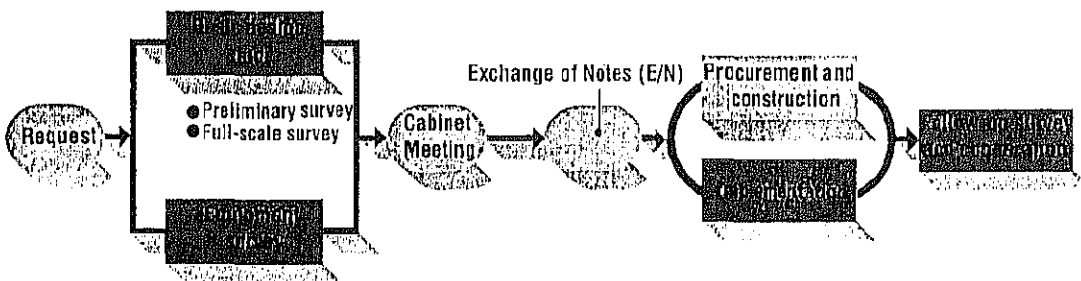
SUPPORT FOR GRANT PROJECTS

— Grant Aid Program (Basic and Detailed Design Surveys) —



● A pump donated through grant aid (Rwanda)

● Procedures of Grant Aid Program



Administered by JICA

In Close Relationship with Technical Cooperation

Grant aid is a form of financial assistance which is extended to developing countries without the obligation of repayment, and constitutes a major element of Japan's bilateral ODA. This program provides the funds needed for facility construction and equipment procurement in the socioeconomic development projects of developing countries. This form of cooperation has become increasingly important in recent years.

Grant aid by the Japanese government consists of the following six components: (1) general grant aid, (2) grant aid for fisheries, (3) aid for increased food production, (4) food aid, (5) cultural grant aid, and (6) disaster relief grant aid. Of these, JICA is in charge of implementing the following three in view of their close relationship with technical cooperation:

(1) General grant aid

Financial assistance in the fields of medicine, education, agriculture, transportation, etc., by providing funds for constructing hospitals, schools and food storage facilities as well as purchasing buses and trucks, etc.

(2) Grant aid for fisheries

Financial assistance in procuring survey boats, training boats, and fisheries laboratory facilities for the development of fisheries resources.

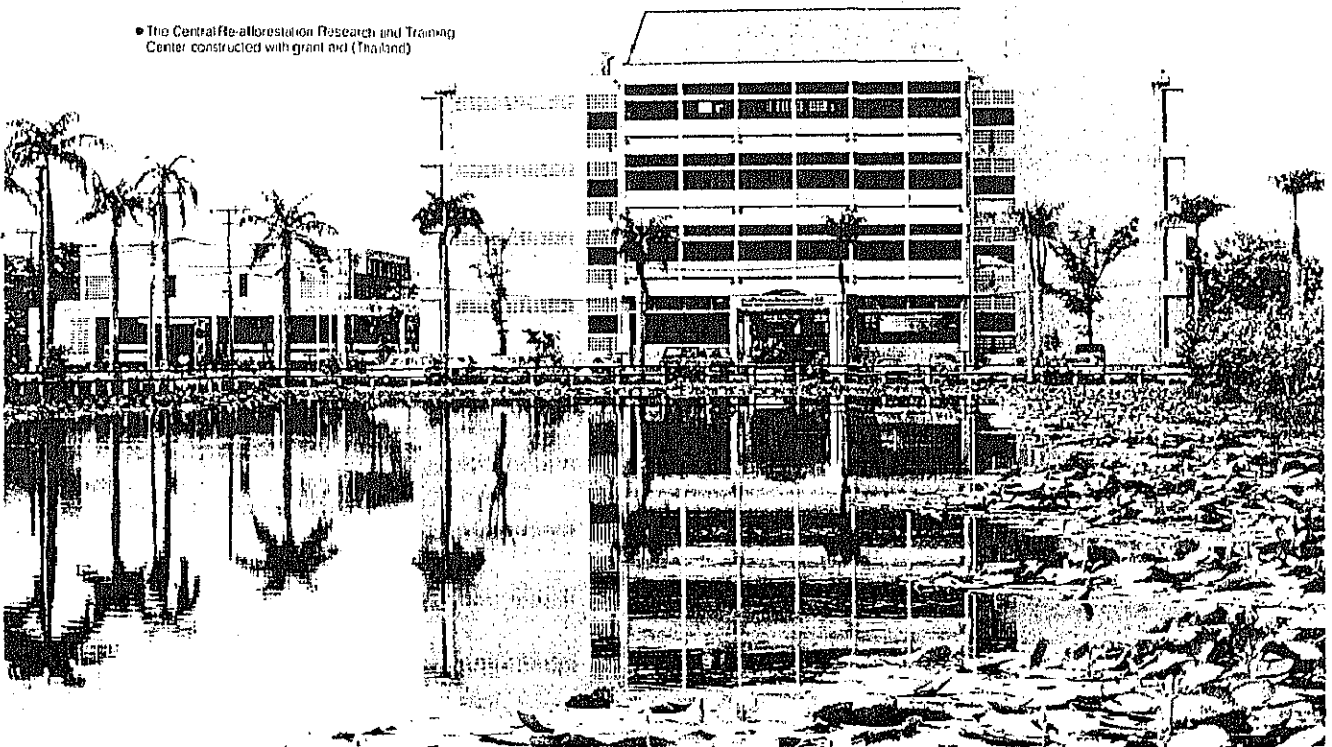
(3) Aid for increased food production

Financial assistance in procuring fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, equipment, etc., for increasing food production.

The services provided by JICA in order to implement grant aid are: to conduct basic design studies for constructing facilities and procuring equipment and materials; to assist the recipient countries by way of surveys, good offices and liaison for smooth implementation of cooperation; and to provide follow-up surveys to ensure the effectiveness of each project.

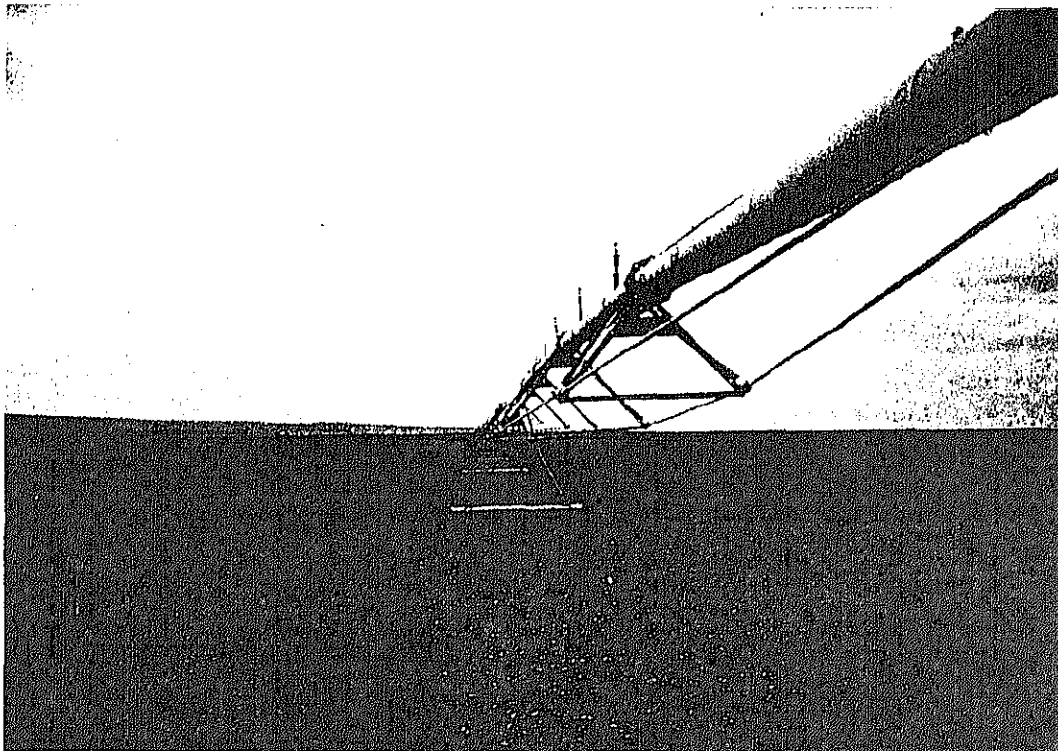
To reinforce the effectiveness of grant aid, grant aid projects are increasingly accompanied by project-type technical cooperation combining the dispatch of Japanese experts, acceptance of trainees and an equipment grant.

● The Central Afforestation Research and Training Center constructed with grant aid (Thailand)



SUPPORT FOR PRIVATE SECTOR'S DIRECT OVERSEAS INVESTMENT

— Development Cooperation —



● Agricultural development in the Cerrado region (Brazil)

Funding and Technical Assistance to Private Sector

Besides official assistance for the socioeconomic development of developing countries, a great contribution comes from economic cooperation by the private sector centering on direct investment.

JICA provides long-term, low-interest loans to Japanese private enterprises for such projects as do not qualify for loans of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund or Export-Import Bank of Japan. In addition, JICA conducts surveys and provides guidance as necessary. These services, referred to as development cooperation, are aimed at supporting Japanese private enterprises which intend to contribute to the economic progress of developing countries through investment there.

JICA's activities in this program include:

- (1) Financing projects for which loans are not available from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund or Export-Import Bank of Japan. The applicable projects are:
 - (a) Construction of facilities incidental to various development projects and useful for the overall development of the area such as branch roads, green zones,

water supply and sewerage facilities associated with public construction works.

- (b) Experimental projects which cannot be completed or made profitable as a business unless technical innovations or improvements are carried out.
- (2) Financing development projects specially commissioned by the governments of developing countries under international agreements, such as development and improvement of agricultural farms, infrastructural improvements for agricultural and forestry production, afforestation, preparation of mining and manufacturing sites, infrastructural improvements for mining and manufacturing, construction of facilities for preventing industrial nuisances, etc.
- (3) Surveys and technical consultations for the above projects. In combination with providing loans, for instance, experts are dispatched to solve technical difficulties and local staff are given training in Japan.

SUPPORT FOR JAPANESE EMIGRANTS ABROAD

— Emigration Service —

Japanese Emigrants Number 1.65 Million

In 1868, 153 Japanese people headed for Hawaii in pursuit of a new life, marking the first emigration from Japan in modern history. Throughout the years since then, many Japanese have left Japan to settle mainly in North and Latin America. At present a total of about 1.65 million Japanese emigrants and their descendants live abroad and are deeply rooted in their respective countries.

In 1985, a system called the "Overseas Development Youth Program" was introduced to offer to interested young people the opportunity to live in Latin America for three years after which they can decide whether to stay there permanently or not.

Emigration As Part of International Cooperation

Japanese emigrants and their descendants are playing significant roles as good citizens of their adopted countries. In particular, in Brazil, Paraguay and other Latin American countries, they are making great contributions to the development of local industries, mainly agriculture, and the economies of those countries.

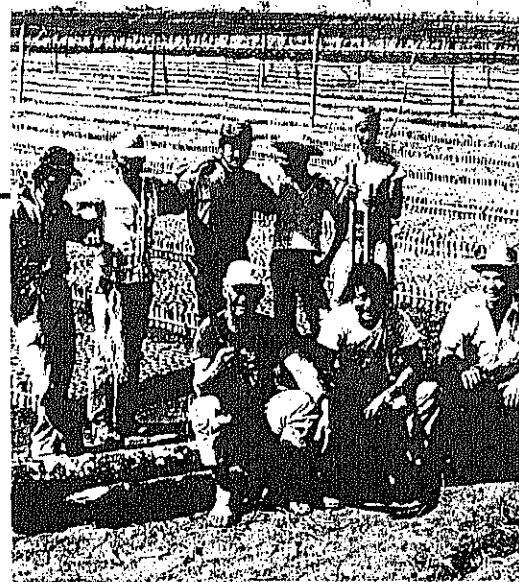
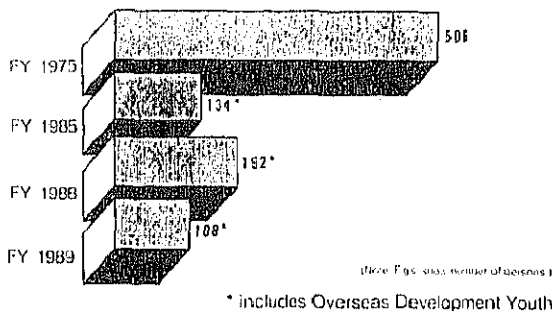
Emigration is a choice of individuals who are seeking happiness. It can, however, lead to international cooperation if the emigrants participate actively in the national development of their countries. Such cooperation will help to enhance understanding and foster friendly relationships with Japan.

JICA provides the following services to help overseas Japanese emigrants and those who wish to follow them:

- (1) Surveys and dissemination of information on emigration
- (2) Consultation and good offices for emigration
- (3) Orientation and training for emigrants
- (4) Payment of travel expenses and provision of accommo-

- dations, escorts and other assistance for emigrants at the time of their departure
- (5) Recruiting and dispatching of overseas development youth
- (6) Consultation and guidance for emigrants concerning business, occupations and life in general
- (7) Construction and improvement of welfare facilities and other assistance for emigrants
- (8) Acceptance of emigrants' children for training in Japan
- (9) Good offices in the acquisition, development, custody and transfer of land in settlement areas
- (10) Loans and investment of funds for emigrants and their organizations

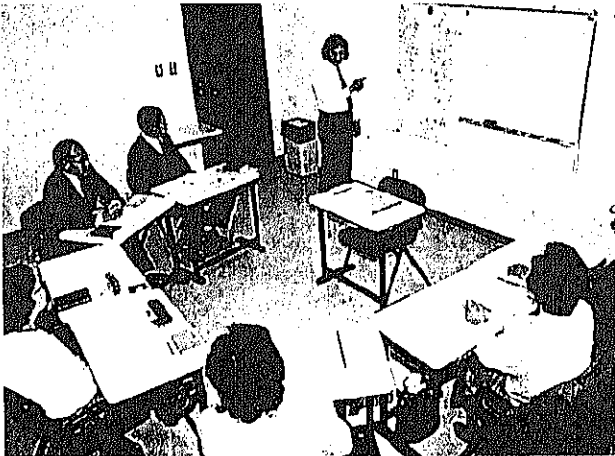
● Record of emigrants served by JICA



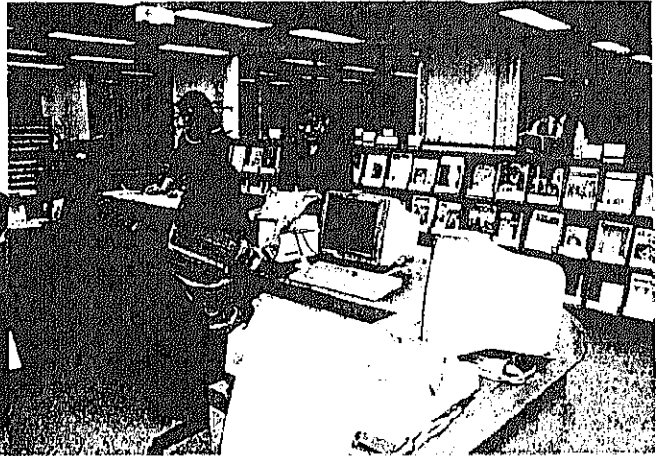
● Emigrants engaged (Brazil)

DEVELOPMENT OF EXPERTS IN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

— Recruitment and Training of Qualified Persons —



● Pre-departure language class



● JICA Library accessible to any interested person

Institute for International Cooperation

In 1983 JICA established the Institute for International Cooperation (IFIC) for the purpose of strengthening the organization and functions of its technical cooperation. The Institute is engaged in the recruitment and training of the participants in technical cooperation, conducts surveys and research on technology transfer, and provides information services regarding records of past international cooperation.

In recent years, the Institute has focused on a comprehensive approach to effective and efficient cooperation and has invited those who have prominent standing in their academic fields to participate in a special study group. The study group conducts research on aid programs for the most heavily assisted countries and other studies regarding important fields and themes. It also undertakes research on methods of technology transfer and human resource development by inviting specialists from abroad.

The library services are being improved to provide useful information on technology. Active efforts are being made to strengthen technical information services for experts. Through on-line communications with the IDRC (International Development Research Center) of Canada, it exchanges information with other donor countries and international organizations.

Growing Demand for Experts in Diverse Fields

The activities of experts are widely diversified. They cover a wide variety of fields such as agriculture, forestry and fisheries, health and medicine, and telecommunications etc. Different types of experts are needed in accordance with the specific requirements of each developing country.

Recruitment and training of experts are therefore very important responsibilities, for which the IFIC conducts various types of training courses.

Among the IFIC training courses, pre-departure training is attended by nearly 1000 people each year including experts and their spouses. Medium-term training courses are offered to those who will be sent abroad in the near future. Long-term training overseas is also provided for experts who are expected to become specialists in international development.

Recently added are courses for promoting "Internationalization of Local Areas" and for supporting the activities of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).

Development Specialists

The Development Specialists are professionals belonging to JICA who serve as the nucleus of Japan's technical cooperation activities. Through rotation between service abroad and at home (typically every two to three years) they are expected to show a broad perspective and excellent flexibility backed by considerable experience in developing areas, in addition to having a high level of professional expertise.

SAVING LIVES

— Emergency Disaster Relief —

In Response to Requests for International Relief Activities

In developing areas, a great number of lives and property are being lost due to large-scale disasters such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, typhoons, floods, fires, etc. Once such disasters happen, the inadequacy of the social infrastructure in the disaster-stricken countries makes it especially difficult for them to undertake prompt measures for relief and restoration on their own. Foreign assistance for relief activities is needed in such circumstances. Against such a background, a Japan Disaster Relief Team (JDR) was established to extend emergency relief upon request from disaster-stricken countries or international organizations. Japan has much expertise in this area because it has frequently suffered from natural disasters such as earthquakes and typhoons. Utilizing technical know-how accumulated through abundant experience, the JDR is expected to be another helpful tool for international cooperation.

Japan Disaster Relief Team

JICA is in charge of dispatching the JDR and providing equipment and materials needed for disaster relief and restoration activities. The activities of the JDR consist of the following three components:

(1) Search and rescue:

Rescue teams are organized in accordance with the disaster site situation by assigning members of municipal fire departments, prefectural police departments and the Maritime Safety Agency's rescue teams. The necessary equipment and materials are sent along with the team. A total of about 1000 people composed of firemen from 40 municipal fire departments, rescue workers from 9 prefectural police headquarters, and special rescue forces from the Maritime Safety Agency are registered with the JDR as of August 1989.



● JDR doctor at a hurricane-stricken site (Solomon)

(2) Emergency medical care (including epidemic prevention):

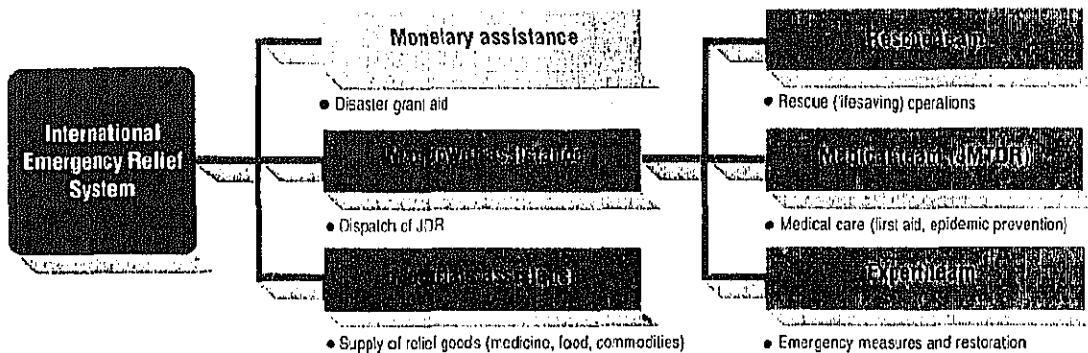
A Japan Medical Team for Disaster Relief (JMTDR) is organized as necessary. As of August 1989, a total of 350 doctors and nurses are registered.

(3) Emergency measures and restoration

Teams of experts composed of concerned government staff and other specialists are organized to help in the prevention of secondary disasters and restoration of the site.

To facilitate prompt action, relief goods are kept in emergency storage bases in Narita (Japan), Singapore, Italy and Mexico and are ready to be sent quickly to disaster sites.

● Japan's International Emergency Relief Framework



Adm. narrated by JICA

AIMING AT EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT ASSISTANCE

— Enhancement of Aid Effectiveness —

Fundamental Surveys Viewed from Various Angles

In line with the increase in the amount of Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA) in recent years, there are growing expectations from abroad for the improvement of its quality. To expand technical cooperation with enhanced effectiveness and efficiency, it is critical to identify and formulate promising projects which are suitable for the circumstances in developing areas and applicable under JICA's present working system. It is also important to review each project at its final stage and evaluate the overall impact of JICA's services on the socioeconomic development of the recipient countries.

For these purposes, JICA implements programs for enhancing aid effectiveness, which are classified into the following three types:

(1) Surveys for planned implementation of projects

(a) Project formation survey

This survey reviews requests for technical cooperation from developing countries, investigating whether the proposed contents comply with the development needs of the country and what type or combination of JICA's services would be the most appropriate and effective assistance. Teams of specialists are sent for surveys and discussions with recipient governments to formulate desirable plans and projects.

(b) Project confirmation survey

Based on the above survey, other survey teams are sent to discuss each specific project and select and confirm the projects to be implemented.

(c) Studies on development problems by country and by sector

Study groups, including outside authorities, conduct in-depth analyses and studies in Japan and surveys abroad regarding major recipient countries and specific aid problems.

(d) Dispatch of project planners

To investigate in detail the development problems focused on in major recipient countries and to promote the formulations of projects in consideration of balance and coordination with other projects, Project Planners are sent on a long-term basis.

(2) Review of each project and crossover evaluation

JICA conducts the following types of evaluation:

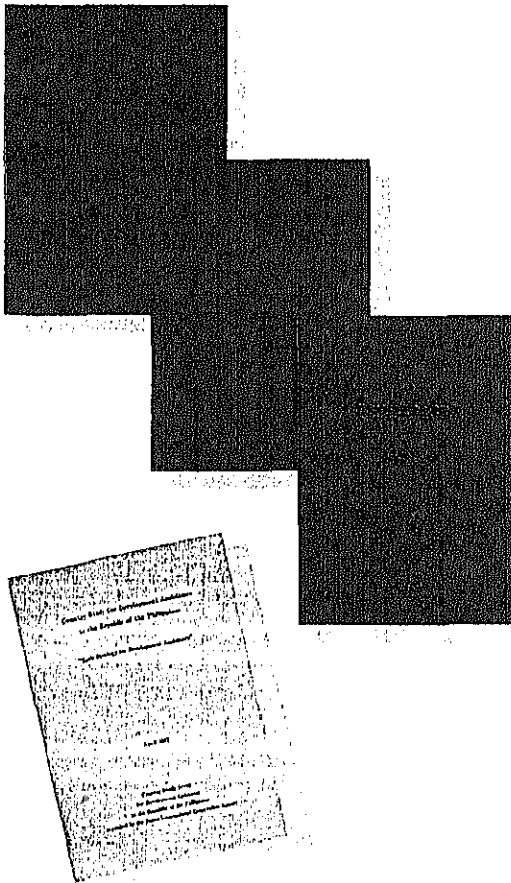
(a) Evaluation surveys for each project

(b) Evaluation surveys from a crossover viewpoint

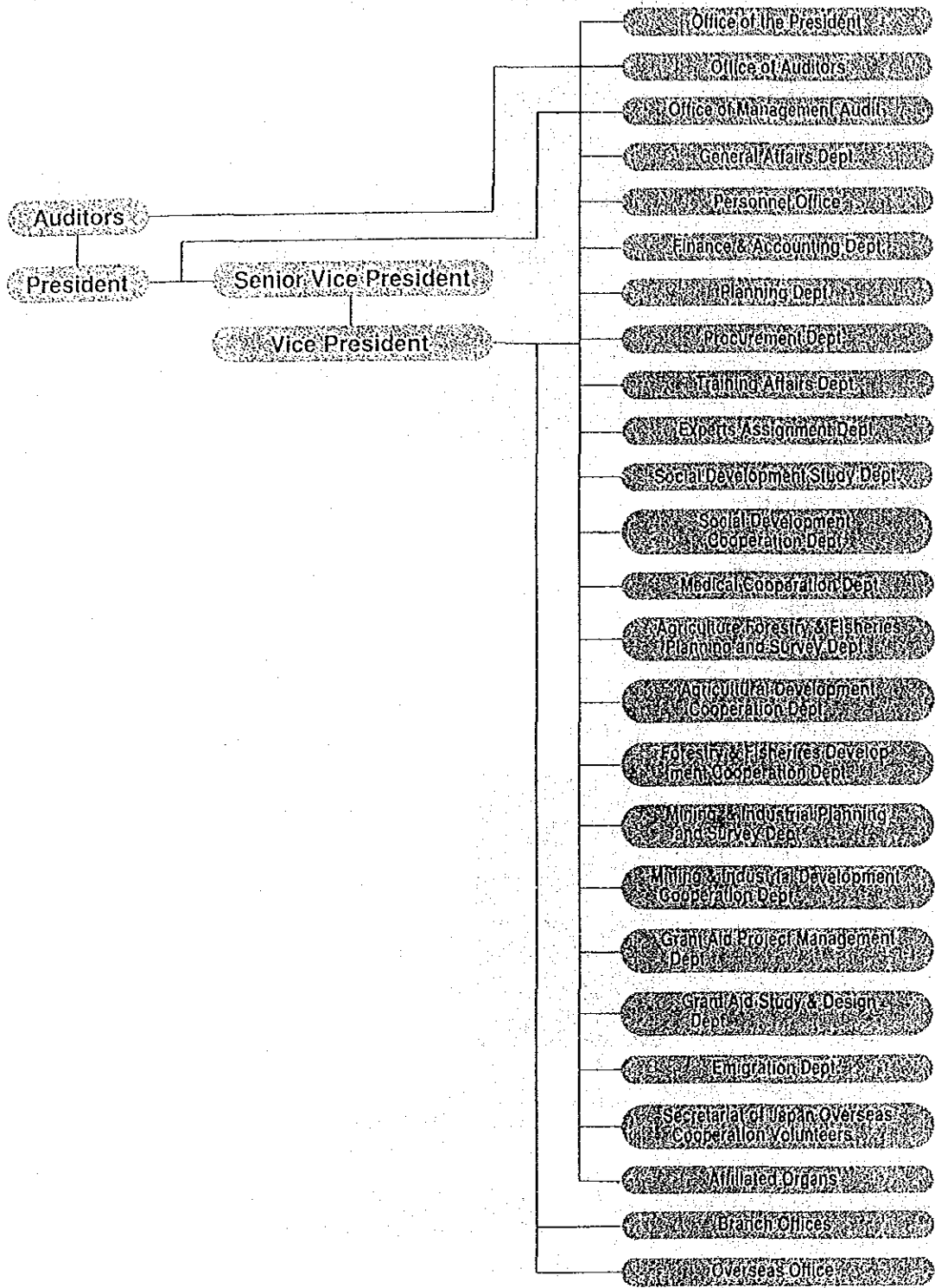
Evaluations by country, evaluations by third parties, joint evaluations with recipient agencies and local professionals, evaluations under specific themes by project type or sector, and evaluations by JICA overseas offices.

(3) Basic study for effective aid

Basic research is done on the issues common to various JICA activities, such as human resource development cooperation and utilization of local consultants.



JICA ORGANIZATION CHART



JICA