

# Japan International Cooperation Agency



## Annual Report 1992



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**Japan International Cooperation Agency**

**Annual Report**

**1992**



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## Foreword

Since its establishment in 1974, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has been responsible for providing Japanese governmental development assistance, chiefly in the forms of technical cooperation and grant aid, to developing countries.

It has become increasingly urgent for Japan to play a more visible role in international affairs, commensurate with its international standing to help to maintain world peace and to ensure the growing prosperity of all nations.

Ever since the Gulf War, Japan's increasing contribution in the international realm has been the subject of intense debate at all levels of Japanese society. However, providing aid to developing countries seems to be the one area of consensus among them.

In June 1992, the Japanese Cabinet adopted the Charter for its Official Development Assistance (ODA) which incorporates and clearly spells out the basic philosophy and essential principles that govern Japan's ODA. It is only appropriate that the charter should come at a time when the Japanese people have rising expectations of their country's policy on aid to developing countries.

June 1992 also marked the holding of the Earth Summit in Brazil, a conference called to focus specifically on environmental problems. Although there existed differences between North and South on matters like funding, the conference was both timely and meaningful as it brought together heads of state from all over the world to affirm with one voice the importance of global environmental conservation.

We, at JICA, are planning to respond to changing attitudes surrounding international cooperation and extend sustainable and high-quality assistance to developing countries with the conditions and needs of each in mind. In order to achieve these objectives, we intend to broaden the support base for international

cooperation and to ensure that any assistance extended is both timely and effective. This endeavour will require the active participation and enthusiastic support of all sections of the population and a strengthening of our ties with other aid-organizations both in Japan and abroad. This endeavour will also involve widening our approaches to cover global issues such as the environment and the role of women in development and also to reinforce our system of extending aid on a country-specific basis.

Unfortunately, owing to geopolitical and other changes, there is an air of uncertainty and apprehension among aid workers and development agencies as there have been instances in which the safety of international cooperation personnel has been threatened by acts of crime and terrorism. With these developments in mind, JICA intends to make every effort to ensure the safety and well-being of all personnel involved in its assistance programmes.

The 1992 JICA annual report has incorporated recent trends, developments and changes and it is our sincere hope that the document will give the reader a clear and comprehensive picture of JICA's programmes and activities in international cooperation and assistance.

Thank you

October 1992



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 of interdependence 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.)

The total amount of ODA given by the twenty DAC (Development Assistance Committee) member countries in 1991 was an estimated \$58.272 billion. Japan was the largest contributor to this total, accounting for 18.8 percent, or ODA of ¥1,473 billion (\$10.951 billion). On a yen basis, Japan's ODA increased 12.2 percent (20.8 percent on a dollar basis) from the previous year's level of ¥1,313.2 billion (\$9,069 million), and the ratio of ODA to GNP was 0.32 percent. Inclusion of its aid to the East European nations of Poland, Hungary, Czech and slovak, Bulgaria, and Romania brings Japan's ODA up to a figure of ¥1,483.9 billion (\$11.033 billion).

## 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 Japan's 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.

Japanese ODA in 1991, including aid to Eastern Europe, amounted to an estimated ¥1,483.9 billion (\$11.033 billion) on a net disbursement basis, an increase of 11.1 percent on a yen basis (19.6 percent on a dollar basis) from the previous year's total of ¥1,335.3 billion (\$9,222 million). This made Japan the greatest donor of ODA among the DAC countries for the second year since 1989.

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 1991 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.

Recent upheavals and revolutions in Central and Eastern Europe, as well as in the former Soviet Union, have added momentum to calls for democratization, the introduction of market economies, and the greater respect for human rights in developing countries. At the same time, the Gulf War forced the international community to reacknowledge the need to pay adequate attention to military buildups in developing countries and to step up efforts aimed at arms control and disarmament.

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 regarding the securing of 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

### Major Recent Activities

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#### Section 1. Formulation of Program Implementation Plans through a Country-Specific Approach

Recent changes in economic and social conditions both in and around developing countries have led to an increase in the complexity and diversity of the developmental needs of these countries. In addition to an earlier emphasis on providing for basic human needs and enhancing economic and social infrastructure, the sphere of needs has grown to encompass structural adjustment, support for transitions to market economies, promotion of exports, greater utilization of high-technology, alleviation of poverty, and environmental conservation.

To respond precisely to the needs of developing countries that exhibit diverse conditions and are at different levels of development necessitates, more than ever, the establishment of a rational and consistent program implementation system that spans the entire project cycle, from planning to implementation and evaluation. Beginning with the identification of the most promising projects for highly effective development, such a system must also encompass the formulation of cooperation projects in the most appropriate form, the systematic and efficient implementation and monitoring of these projects, evaluation upon completion, and feedback of the evaluation results to the project.

To achieve this it is essential to proceed with a "country-specific approach" based upon the accurate assessment of current conditions and problems in an individual nation's social and economic development. It is also vital to identify issues, fields, and regions which should be given priority in aid and to devise plans for efficient and effective areas and forms of cooperation.

As one phase of this approach, JICA has established country study groups and, since fiscal 1986, has been performing basic studies and analyses of the agency's approaches toward aid to the primary recipient nations. In addition, JICA has established sector study groups and has been examining its approaches toward aid in various sectors since fiscal 1988. In fiscal 1991, JICA conducted country studies of China, Egypt, Kenya, and the nations of Oceania, and a sector study based on the theme of "population and development." JICA has conducted country aid studies of eleven countries including the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Brazil and two regions, Africa and Oceania, as of fiscal 1991, and in addition it has been studying sector aid under four themes: environment, poverty, WID, and population.

Armed with the results of these studies, JICA has been analyzing current conditions of development in countries where the agency has offices, as well as investigating developmental needs and identifying potential projects so that it can implement them in a systematic manner. The results of these activities have been compiled into two reports, "Guidelines for the Implementation of Country-Specific Aid" and "Basic Planning of Country-Specific Projects," which were formulated primarily by the agency's overseas offices in the interest of making an accurate assessment of aid-related needs. At the same time, standards are being prepared for the investigation of requests, and country-specific investigations are being conducted in order to select the most promising projects and the ones that best correspond with the two above-mentioned reports.

In order to bolster and fortify this program implementation system, JICA has been gathering information since fiscal 1990 concerning general political and economic conditions in individual target countries, their developmental plans, and the aid efforts of Japan, other donor nations, and international organizations. It has compiled the findings into "Country Cooperation Information Files." In fiscal 1991, files were prepared for 83 nations, and files for the 41 nations where JICA has its offices were published for public release as "JICA Country Cooperation Information." These latter reports were provided to aid-related public agencies

and to study groups and specialists to prepare them for their visits to the respective countries.

## Section 2. Cooperation for the Environment

Plagued with deforestation, desertification, air pollution, and water pollution in both rural and urban areas, the environment in developing countries is on a steadily worsening path. Amidst the harsh economic conditions in these countries, to promote further development while also heeding environmental conservation requires not only great efforts by the countries themselves but also the steady support of more advanced nations. As reflected in the epithet "the environmental summit," the Paris Summit held in July 1989 was marked by declarations of greater aid to developing countries in order to preserve the earth's environment for future generations and to maintain sustainable growth in the developing nations. Japan announced that it would provide ¥300 billion in aid in the environmental field from 1989 to 1991, and by the third year, 1991, it had provided more than ¥408.1 billion, far exceeding its original promise. In addition, at the first global environmental protection symposium sponsored by Japan and held in Tokyo in September 1989, Japan's aid to developing countries for various environmental problem areas became a prime focal point of world attention.

For many years JICA has been extending cooperation in a diverse range of environmental fields in a variety of forms: dispatching experts, accepting trainees, and conducting development studies. Its areas of involvement include forest conservation, the fight against urban pollution problems such as air and water pollution, improvement of water and sewage systems, and the protection of ecological systems. In addition, it has worked to emphasize environmental considerations from the viewpoint that in the implementation of development projects in developing countries consideration of the environment, from the earliest stages of projects, is a matter of the greatest importance.

In 1988, JICA formed an aid study group in order to investigate measures for further strengthening its involvement in environmental cooperation. In August 1989, as a result of this, an environmental office was established within the Planning Department and an environmental staff person was assigned to each separate operational department in the agency. Then, in May 1991, the

Environment Office was reorganized and reestablished as the Environment, WID and Global Issues Division to facilitate the effective promotion of not only environmental measures but also work involving developmental issues such as women in development (WID) and the alleviation of poverty.

JICA has been developing guidelines for the incorporation of environmental considerations into development projects in various fields. These guidelines are aimed at achieving a balance in development studies between development and the environment from the standpoint of sustainable development. They outline methods for appropriately incorporating environmental considerations into project cycles from the earliest stages. In February 1990, guidelines were formulated for dam construction planning, and in fiscal 1991 environmental guidelines were devised with respect to agriculture and socioeconomic infrastructure in thirteen fields as well as industry in general. Moreover, JICA has compiled a handbook for the incorporation of environmental considerations in the preliminary and advanced stages of studies.

In order to emphasize environmental considerations in the formulation of projects, budgetary measures have been instituted since fiscal 1990 for this field which are independent of allowances for general project formulation studies. And, in fiscal 1991, three environmental project formulation studies were conducted, including measures to preserve Bangladesh's coastal environment and priority sectors in Indonesia's earth development. Since fiscal 1992, moreover, budgetary measures have been instituted to allow participation of environmental specialists in the preliminary and advanced stages of studies for 34 development projects.

JICA has been striving to expand and strengthen its environmentally-related projects, with the aim of protecting the natural environment and improving people's surroundings among other issues. In this area it has concentrated on forest conservation, anti-pollution measures, maintenance of water and sewage systems, and disaster prevention through the implementation of development studies, project-type technical cooperation, and the dispatch of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV). In addition, in order to establish a system of

environmental administration, research, and monitoring, and to protect ecological systems, cooperation has been extended through the dispatch of experts, the acceptance of trainees, and project-type technical cooperation.

Technical cooperation in environmentally related projects implemented in fiscal 1991 involved the acceptance of 592 trainees (55 group training courses), the dispatch of 161 experts and 67 members of the JOCV, 38 project-type technical cooperation programs, and 63 development studies, amounting to outlays of ¥13.1 billion. Among these projects, the Project on Environmental Research and Training Center, currently in operation in Thailand, and the Japan-China Friendship Environment Protection Center and the Environmental Management Center in Indonesia, both scheduled for completion in the future, are gaining special attention both in Japan and abroad. These centers, made possible through a combination of grant aid and project-type technical cooperation, are designed to cultivate persons and strengthen organizational systems for environmental conservation in developing countries.

### Section 3. Women in Development

Fiscal 1991 was a year of great progress for JICA in the field of women in development (WID), as it marked the establishment of the Environment, WID and Global Issues Division and the sponsoring of an international seminar in this field in Yokohama.

#### 1. Background of WID

Women in developing countries fulfill essential roles in the economic activities of their societies. The sphere of their work is broad, encompassing the production of food for their families, acquisition of the family's drinking water and fuel, household work, and involvement in self-governing activities in local communities. In the past, however, ample consideration has not been given in economic development plans to the contributions made by these women to society.

Spurred by the declaration of the United Nations Decade for Women (from 1976 to 1985) and by the World Women's Conference held in Nairobi, Kenya in 1985, the international community has displayed a growing recognition of the necessity to accurately understand women's role in development and promote participation by, and benefits for, women. Moreover, in 1983, the Development Assistance Committee adopted the "DAC Guiding Principles to Aid Agencies for Supporting the Role of Women in Development," in which it called for greater involvement among member nations in aid efforts in line with these principles.

In step with these developments, JICA created an aid study group on women in development which from February 1990 through February 1991 investigated Japan's basic involvement in ODA and the incorporation of women's perspectives into every single area and theme of assistance in order to stimulate greater participation by women in development. The report of this study group provides an overview of the current conditions surrounding women in developing countries and of the problems they are burdened with in such important fields as health, education, employment, agriculture, and the environment. Measures for

alleviating these problems and for promoting WID projects have been delineated in the form of specific proposals.

## 2. JICA's Involvement

Responding to these proposals, JICA established its Environment, WID and Global Issues Division in May 1991 and appointed a full-time WID head officer in order to promote WID projects. Presented below is an outline of JICA's involvement in WID issues in fiscal 1991.

In order to clearly display the priority it places on WID issues, JICA integrated WID priority issues into its "Project Implementation Guidelines," compiled in July 1991, and has made serious efforts to advance related projects. Moreover, in order to exchange WID-related information with parties involved in assistance both in Japan and abroad, JICA held a seminar in August 1991 with participation by six specialist of DAC/WID committees from Norway, the United Kingdom, and other nations. In February 1992, JICA held an international symposium on WID, in conjunction with the Yokohama municipality government, inviting the director of the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) and WID specialists from the Philippines and Kenya.

In order to broaden the sphere of WID-related projects, JICA conducted studies in fiscal 1991 in Ghana and Kenya to identify and formulate WID-related aid projects. The field of WID cooperation involved 21 project-type technical cooperation projects, thirteen development studies, and eight group training courses, (and two third-country training). In addition, 372 JOCV members and 122 experts were involved in WID projects.

The main focus in project-type technical cooperation is the medical and health care field, including maternal and child health care and nursing education. In addition, this cooperation encompasses the Industrial Rehabilitation Center in Thailand, where courses for women have been established, and the Social Forestry Training Project in Kenya, where participation by women is being actively



promoted in line with a base line survey. In addition, JICA started in 1991 the discussion on how the technical cooperation should be for women's technical improvement that will contribute to the betterment of their rural life. There are many development study projects being carried out where attention is focused on women's concerns, including an emphasis on the enhancement of living standards in comprehensive development studies in agricultural villages.

Group training courses include the ongoing "Seminar on National Machineries for the Advancement of Women" and the "Farm Household Development" as well as the new "Seminar for Senior Officers on Improvement of the Status of Women". This new seminar, inaugurated in fiscal 1991 in cooperation with regional government bodies in Japan, provides a forum for a lively exchange of opinions by the participants.

Many of the members of the JOCV have been assigned directly to head organizations involved in women's issues, and many members are involved in WID activities within their other regional activities. Success in this area is partly attributable to the close similarity between the grassroots work which characterizes JOCV activities and the guiding concepts behind WID activities.

One important step in promoting WID activities still further is the cultivation and training of personnel in the WID field. JICA has responded to this need by creating a WID training video and establishing a new three-month training course to educate WID specialists, which was conducted during January to March, 1992. In addition, JICA has developed a WID-oriented guidebook in order to contribute to the expansion and fortification of WID projects.

#### 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 environmental problems such as antipollution measures and urban sanitation (sewage and water system, and disposal of waste matter, 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 1991 fiscal year, the following JICA and local government joint projects were carried out: 33 JICA group training courses were carried out by local government, involving 221 trainees. In the same year JICA sent 244 experts and 79 JOCV volunteers (including those new and from previous year) overseas from local governments. Youth Invitation Programs have been carried out since 1984 through tie-ups with local governments; in fiscal 1991, JICA received 1,258 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, and 49 officials participated in 4-week training

courses in fiscal 1991. In 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 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.

In 1990, 'A Study Meeting on How Local Government and International Cooperation Should Be' was held by the group composed of eminent people and representatives of local governments, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA. There they discussed 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. (The publisher: Japan International Cooperation Publishing Co., Ltd.)

Fiscal 1991 marked the formation of a new network of experts who have returned to Japan from assignments abroad. Made up of fourteen local chapters, this network was designed to bring together, by region, those repatriated experts who are dispersed throughout the country. In fiscal 1992 these groups will devise plans for activities aimed at stimulating participation in, and recruiting new experts for international cooperation projects in their respective regions.

## 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.

Ranking with the U.S.A., Japan has become one of the largest donor nations. Its aid goes to nearly every developing country in the world, and for 24 developing countries (including Hong Kong). 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 has been promoting ties with other donor nations and international organizations through a variety of channels. These include participation in DAC conferences and conference groups sponsored by the World Bank, cooperation at the individual project level with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), implementation of studies concerning programs funded by the World Bank, and co-sponsorship of seminars and symposiums.

This liaison has made it possible to: 1) accurately grasp the developmental needs of, and information concerning, developing countries; 2) enhance the overall effectiveness of development programs by avoiding overlaps and encouraging participants to engage in aid activities in their particular fields of expertise; and 3) promote understanding between donor nations and developing nations and among developing nations themselves. Accordingly, JICA intends to continue strengthening such ties, including those of personal interchange.

## 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.

In its efforts to support the process of democratization in these countries, JICA has been aiming primarily to contribute to the introduction and firm establishment of market economy systems and to the improvement of environmental problems. To achieve this it has been extending technical cooperation by accepting trainees, dispatching experts and JOCV volunteers, and by conducting development studies.

In fiscal 1991, JICA accepted trainees in business management, production control, and environmental protection from Poland, Hungary, Czech and slovak, Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia, and Albania. Moreover, it dispatched experts in productivity enhancement to Poland, advisers in industrial and economic policy to Hungary, environmental experts to Czech and slovak and Bulgaria, and advisers in transportation administration to Romania. It conducted development studies on the solid waste management for Poznan city in Poland, the municipal solid waste management in Budapest and the integrated air pollution control plan for Sajo Valley area in Hungary, flue gas desulfurization for Melnic power in Czech and slovak, and the rational use of energy in Bulgaria. All of this technical

cooperation was facilitated by the dispatch of project formulation study teams that identified potential targets of assistance and formulated the actual projects.

JICA also accepted trainees and sent experts to Yugoslavia and Albania, two nations that have been categorized by DAC as eligible for aid. In Yugoslavia, a project-type technical cooperation program was implemented from 1984 until 1990 in the area of continuing education for primary health care.

## Section 7. Cooperation with Indochina

Following its invasion from Vietnam in 1978, Cambodia suffered a long period of instability that spanned over thirteen years. However, with the signing of the Cambodian Peace Accord at a ministerial level meeting in Paris in October 1991, the Indochinese region has entered a new era of reconstruction and forward-looking progress.

Japan has assumed an active role in the Indochinese peacemaking process, including its sponsorship of the Tokyo Conference on Cambodia in June 1990 which was the spark that led to the creation of the Cambodian Supreme National Council (SNC). Moreover, other nations and international organizations are looking towards Japan to provide economic cooperation to the countries of Indochina following the establishment of peace.

JICA has been extending aid to Cambodia, working to understand the country's developmental needs, and identifying and formulating potential projects. Specifically, JICA recommenced its cooperation in fiscal 1989 with the acceptance of trainees from Cambodia, and in fiscal 1991, to prepare the way for the implementation of full-scale bilateral aid, it dispatched project identification survey teams, project formulation specialists, study teams in the agricultural and medical fields, and JOCV study teams.

In Vietnam the effects of the economic reform (Doi Moi) policies instituted since 1989 are starting to be felt, and activity is picking up in private enterprise and other areas. However, in 1990, aid from the former Soviet Union, the largest donor of aid to Vietnam, shrank significantly, leading to drastic reductions in the supply of items, such as gasoline and steel, for which Vietnam was dependent upon the former Soviet Union. Since the invasion of Cambodia in 1978, Japan has been extending only essential humanitarian cooperation, disaster-relief aid, and aid in the cultural and art fields. In fiscal 1991, JICA accepted trainees from Vietnam and dispatched forestry experts to that country. With the restoration of peace in Cambodia, moreover, the two countries' governments have been holding conferences in preparation for the recommencement of aid programs.

Laos, meanwhile, has been moving towards a market economy and promoting measures for the liberalization of its economy under the "New Economic Mechanism" policies adopted since 1986. Japan, the number one donor of aid to Laos, has been extending aid primarily in the forms of grant aid and technical cooperation while taking into consideration priority items in Laos's developmental plans. In fiscal 1991, Japan extended general grant aid for the development of farming villages near the capital and the improvements of telecommunications networks and national television equipment, as well as food production aid, debt-relief aid, and small-scale grant aid. It also accepted trainees from and dispatched Japanese experts to Laos.

In regard to Cambodia and Vietnam, JICA has assumed responsibility for economic development and external cooperation. It accepts trainees, who are in positions of planning and promoting cooperation with Japan, to international cooperation promotion courses to introduce them to Japan's cooperation plans and the history behind and the current state of Japan's economic development. Moreover, JICA is working to cultivate personnel who are knowledgeable about Japan's aid system and to facilitate the future achievement of economic cooperation.



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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 or with the cooperation of overseas offices of JICA 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 Country-Specific Environmental Surveys

In order to promote ever greater incorporation of environmental considerations in the implementation of its various range of projects, JICA gathers and processes information concerning the current state and systems of environmental conservation in developing countries. In addition, it studies the involvement of each country's environmental organizations and government agencies in environmental conservation and the circumstances of each country's environmental problems.

## 1.5 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.

## 1.6 Basic Surveys in Specific Fields

As developmental issues and needs in developing countries grow ever more diverse and complex, in fields where it does not have experience or expertise JICA studies and analyzes basic information necessary for the implementation of cooperation programs. As a result, it is able to devise methods and specific cooperation plans for the effective implementation of projects.

## 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 in 1990. 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 countries 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) 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.

#### (2) 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.

#### (3) 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.

#### (4) 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.

## (5) Overseas Survey Specialists

From the perspective of strengthening the functions of overseas offices, technical and related information is gathered and analyzed using local technical experts.

During fiscal 1991, the following research and surveys were carried out:

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

#### 1.1 Project Formulation Surveys

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

Asia	15	(37 %)
Middle East	4	(10 %)
Africa	7	(18 %)
Latin America	7	(18 %)
Oceania	1	( 2 %)
Europe	4	(10 %)

(Two teams dispatched to international organizations account for 5%)

#### 1.2 Project Identification Surveys

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

Asia	12	(63 %)
Middle East	1	( 5 %)
Africa	3	(16 %)
Latin America	3	(16 %)

### 1.3 Country and Sector Studies

Academic committees were set up to make country studies on China, Egypt, Kenya, and Nepal and regional studies on Oceania and Sub-Sahara Africa. The sector studies were carried out for such worldwide issues as population and development; the panels made basic studies of approaches to these problems in development and presented the findings in reports.

### 1.4 Surveys on Country Environmental Information Service

One mission was sent to the Philippines.

### 1.5 Sending of Project Formulation Specialists

Project formulation specialists were sent to Bangladesh, Cambodia, Mongolia, Nepal, and eighteen other countries to formulate projects from their expertise.

### 1.6 Basic Surveys for Special Sector

One mission was sent to survey education in Laos.

## 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

Two missions were sent to two countries: Thailand and Kenya.

### (2) Third-party Evaluation Surveys

One survey team was sent to Paraguay.

### (3) Joint Evaluation Surveys

Three joint evaluations were 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 methods for sector evaluation in Asia, of vocational training in Malaysia, and of water resources in Thailand and Nepal.

### (5) Overseas Office Staff Evaluations

Overseas office staff with thorough knowledge of the country where they were stationed made an evaluation of projects in Indonesia and other 16 countries.

## 3. Basic Research for Project Efficiency Improvement

Four studies were made: i) basic researches I and II on the development of PCM (project cycle management) technique, ii) basic research for the legal aspects of the experts; iii) basic research for project efficiency improvement, iv) study on criteria for project selection.



#### **4. Project Implementation Promotion**

##### **(1) Ex Post Facto Survey**

Based on the results of ex-post facto surveys conducted on the projects by 43 JICA overseas offices, including project-type, grant aid cooperation and independent equipment supply, review and analysis of the information was carried out so that the feedback from the results can maintain the effect of cooperation and facilitate the identification and formulation of future projects.

##### **(2) Basic Planning Survey for Information System**

Based on the basic conception of the integrated information system drawn up in fiscal 1990, JICA set up an operation improvement plan for project management presupposing future systematization.

##### **(3) 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.

##### **(4) Organization of Country-based Aid Information**

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

##### **(5) Overseas Survey Specialists**

22 overseas survey specialists were stationed at 21 overseas offices.

## 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 1991, 5,539 participants (not including those still in Japan from previous years) came to Japan; as of the end of March 1992, a cumulative total of 88,092 participants (excluding participants in third-country training and the youth invitation program) had come to Japan. Participants come from 135 countries. In addition to these countries of many years' participation, South Africa and countries in Eastern Europe, Mongolia 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 training facilities 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 Japanese local communities, JICA is seeking to expand training in locations outside of Tokyo in association with the local governments. Besides, the Training Affairs Department reorganized its operating system based upon country and area classifications in order to strengthen country-oriented approach.

Training takes place at JICA's Tsukuba International Agricultural Training Centre, the Kanagawa International Fisheries Training Centre, and the Okinawa International Centre, 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 1991, 316 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.

## 2.7 Eastern Europe Assistance Program

As a part of the support for Eastern European countries, which are shifting from a planned to a market economy, 356 people from 7 countries in total, including Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia and Albania in addition to 3 original countries of Poland, Hungary, and Czech and slovak, were trained in the fields centered on business administration, product control, environmental conservation, agriculture and macro-economies.

## 2.8 Private-Sector Skilled Worker Counterpart Program

In fiscal 1991, participants are invited to Japan from Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Mexico 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 1991, 1,067 people from 100 countries took part in 58 group training courses in 22 host countries, and 26 people from 13 countries took part in

local counterpart training courses held in 9 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 the New Osaka International Training Centre started in 1991.

##### 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 1991, 22 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 1991, 57 alumni associations have been formed by ex-participants in 51 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 or three 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 annually.

## Subsection 2. Youth Invitation Program

The youth invitation program was first proposed during former Prime Minister Nakasone's ASEAN visit 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 1991, 1258 people from 28 countries, including ASEAN 6 countries, Oceania, China, Korea, and newly joined 7 Southwest Asian countries were invited. The coverage has gradually expanded and the cumulative total of people accepted has reached 7,939 in the last 8 years.

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 1991 a conference was held in Thailand 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 1991 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 1991, a total of 15,390 experts have been sent to many locations, including some to advanced industrialized countries. In fiscal 1991, 1,556 experts 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 economic development, environment measures, 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

JICA sends experts upon individual request from developing countries, and 1438 experts (857 new, 581 from previous year) were sent in fiscal 1991. 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

1991 was conducted by 95 experts (76 new, 19 from previous years) on twelve topics in nine 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 1991, 13 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. Twenty-seven mini-projects were carried out in 1991 in fifteen countries, and 112 experts (86 new, 26 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 1991, 30 experts, including those with assignments continuing from the previous year, were sent to six countries, including Indonesia and Pakistan.

## (5) Senior Volunteer Program

This is a program, which started in 1990, to dispatch middle-aged, fully spirited volunteers who are well-experienced in practical business. Application for the program is open to the public. As for fiscal 1991, 11 volunteers were sent to Malaysia and Paraguay.

## 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 1991, 118 experts (43 new, 75 from previous year) were sent by JICA to 27 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 1991 prior to the assignment of experts, JICA sent 14 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 Fact Finding and Guidance

Thirteen teams were sent in fiscal 1991 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 1991 was ¥22.8 billion. In fiscal 1991, equipment worth ¥1.83 billion was supplied to 37 countries receiving 77 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 1991, 46 equipment shipments worth ¥1.55 billion (including carry-overs from the previous budget) were made to 28 countries.

##### 2. Small Independent Equipment Supply

This category covers the supply of equipment worth not more than ¥10 million per shipment. In fiscal 1991, ¥280 million worth of equipment (including carry-overs from the previous budget) was sent in 31 shipments to 21 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 1991, 29 shipments worth ¥27.36 million were made to 21 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 1991, 27 people were sent on 18 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 1991, eight people were sent to five countries.

#### 4.3 Implementation Plan Surveys

In fiscal 1991, eleven teams were sent to thirteen 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 an implementation survey team 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; mostly, 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 in Section 4, p.72, 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) Implementation survey: 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 at completion of the project: 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: survey of cooperation effects 3 to 5 years after completion of cooperation to study appropriateness of the initial planning.
- (10) Aftercare service: survey to determine if aftercare service is necessary for the project that was completed 3 or more years before.

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

- (1) Social development cooperation: science and technology, education, labor, transportation, construction, communications, broadcast, environmental protection, and prevention of earthquake disaster.
- (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, energy development, small and medium-scale business, improvement of productivity, industrial standardization, data processing, distribution, trade, and environmental protection.

Project-type technical cooperation implemented in fiscal 1991 involved 183 projects, including those completed within the fiscal year. Of these, 52 were social development cooperation, 33 were health and medical cooperation, 8 were population and family planning cooperation, 69 were agriculture, forestry, and fisheries cooperation, and 21 were in industrial development cooperation. By region, 103 were carried out in Asia, 17 in the Middle East, 17 in Africa, 42 in Latin America, and 4 in Oceania.

### 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 formulate and evaluate the development plan due to the lack of qualified specialists and technicians, or due to insufficient organizational ability to conduct studies on the development plan. 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 studies contribute to the socio-economic development of the region by providing basic data and promoting resource development.

## **6. Studies on the Amount of Forestry and Fishery Resources**

In forestry and fishery, grasp of resource accumulation is premised for overall planning of development and policy making. However, the technology for grasping resources and development is insufficient in developing countries, and therefore it aims to transfer study technology as well as to provide basic information and contribute to various development plannings based on appropriate control of resources through the study.

## **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 review on the same project is required several years after the completion of the former study due to the change of socio-economic or natural conditions.

## **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 compile 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 1991, 265 development studies were carried out. 171 development studies were funded from the budgetary item for development studies, 71 from that of overseas development planning studies, and 23 from that of resource development cooperation basic studies. 140 development studies were conducted in Asia, 25 in the Middle East, 31 in Africa, 53 in Latin America, 7 in Oceania and 9 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 1991, 63 basic design study teams were dispatched to the requesting countries.

In addition, JICA started in 1991 project implement identification study to review approximate expenditure of initial project that had conducted the basic design study, and 2 studies were conducted in 1991.

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 1991, 93 aptness studies of equipment were carried out, four 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 1991, 59 teams were dispatched on 95 projects.

To ensure that expediting execution is smoothly carried out, in fiscal 1991, JICA has made efforts obtaining understanding and consent from receiving country's government of "Guidelines for Procurement under the Japanese Grant" formulated in 1990.

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 Oceania was held in Sydney. 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 object of the seminar was to study the tender books and evaluation reports of tenders on both ongoing and future projects and to expedite smooth execution of projects.

## 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 sustainable effectiveness of a cooperation project. In fiscal 1991, 37 such teams were dispatched in connection with 41 grant aid projects and 28 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, and 27 years have passed since then. And in fiscal 1991, it had grown to the point that it was sending out 923 new volunteers (including senior volunteers) to 47 countries. As of March 31, 1992, JOCV had a total of 1,910 volunteers on active duty, and over the years had provided developing countries with the services of some 11,483 volunteers.

Japan now has agreements to provide volunteers to 57 countries, including four new agreements signed during the year with Nicaragua, Hungary, Botswana and Burundi.

Unfortunately, 91 volunteers in total, 49 from Peru and 42 from Ethiopia had to return prior to their schedule because of social unrest and political insecurity in their assigned countries.

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 1991, public meetings were held in 210 locations nationwide, attended by 9,160, of whom 3,376 submitted applications; during the fall campaign, public meetings were held in 209 locations and were attended by 7,971, of whom 3,800 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. 993 candidates (438 at the spring campaign, 555 at the fall campaign) were selected in fiscal 1991.

## 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 13 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 1991, 229 applicants received short-term training and 23 underwent long-term 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 college or university; 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 1991, a total of 799 out of 853 repatriated volunteers either returned to their original jobs (198), or found new jobs (409), 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) Edition 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 1991, a total of 219 applicants, among which, 2 were national civil servants, 79 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 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 1991, 114 people from 26 countries and conducted 9 months technical training in various fields. Most of the participants in the program are counterparts of volunteers recommended by JOCV.