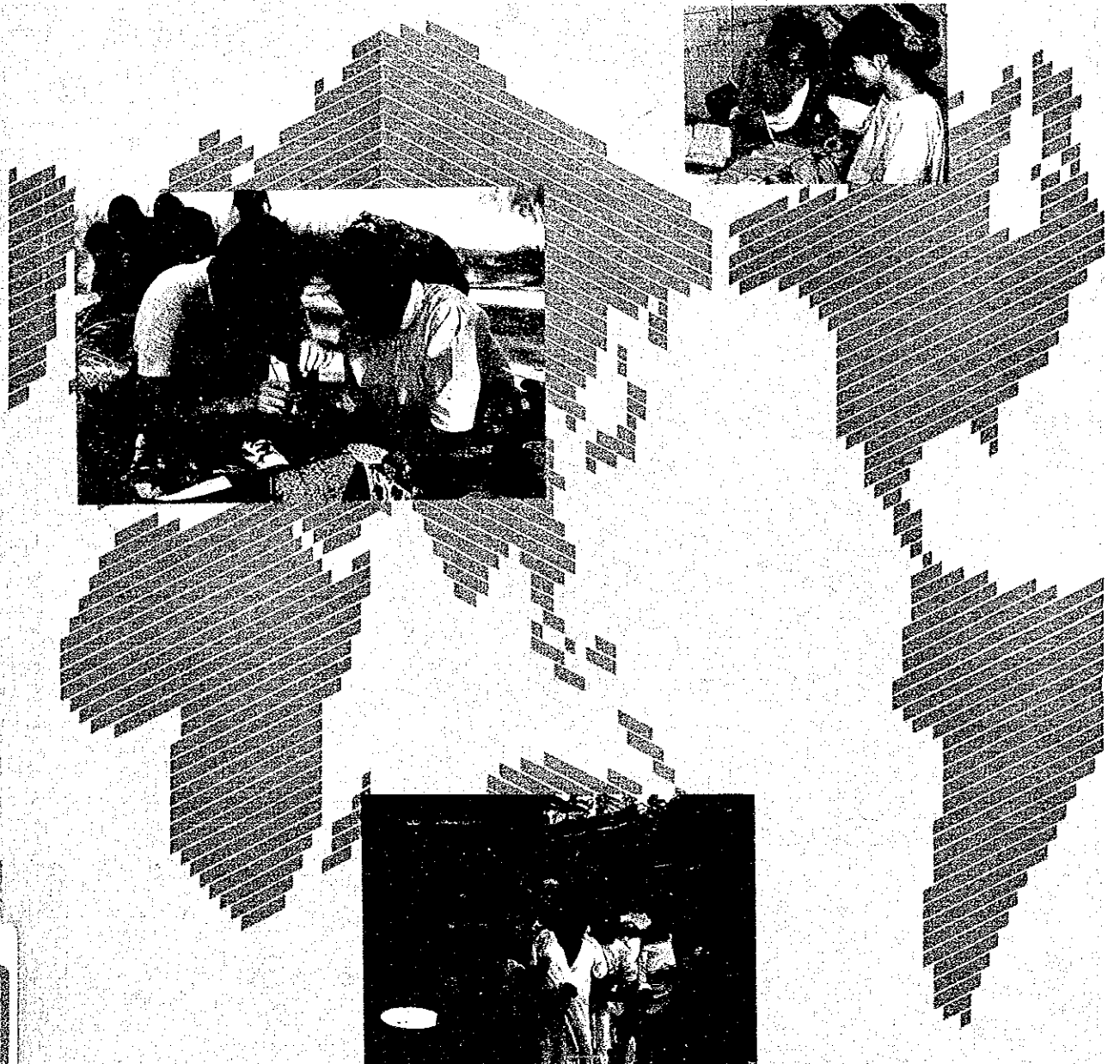


# Japan International Cooperation Agency



Japan International Cooperation Agency



Annual Report

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**Japan International Cooperation Agency**

**Annual Report**

**1994**

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## Foreword

This year marks the 20th anniversary of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)'s foundation in 1974 and the 40th anniversary of the beginning of Japan's accession to membership in the Colombo Plan in 1954. Japan's role as an aid donor, however humble its beginnings, has been growing from the time the Japanese economy began its steady postwar takeoff. Since the time JICA's predecessors, the Asia Association and the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency, were responsible for Japan's international cooperation, the number of Japanese sent overseas as technical experts, survey team members, and Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers and the number of participants in the training program in Japan from developing countries has reached a cumulative total of over 270,000. Thanks to these human resource exchanges, international cooperation has matured and expanded, with very encouraging concomitant growth in the Japanese people's interest in cooperation and understanding of the need for it.

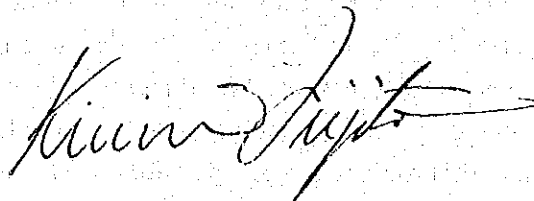
Now in the aftermath of the Cold War, some regions of the globe are still plagued by upheavals and disorder, yet a bright future beckons to many others: witness eastern Asia's stunning economic growth, the emerging peace between Israelis and Palestinians, and the dawning of a new South Africa. These momentous changes have awakened a growing awareness that the world will never know genuine peace and stability unless its people strive together to achieve some measure of progress toward solutions of arduous problems: poverty in developing countries, explosive population growth, deterioration of the environment to cite only the most pressing.

In June 1992, Japan published the Official Development Assistance Charter enumerating the basic principles and priorities of Japan's international cooperation. In June 1993 the Japanese government set forth its Fifth Medium-Term ODA Target and stated its intention to further expand and upgrade ODA as one of Japan's greatest contributions to international society.

As Japan's principal implementing agency for ODA, JICA must address a variety of challenges affecting developing countries. To better accomplish its difficult mission, JICA has prepared sector-specific guidelines to determine what should be taken into consideration to address such issues as education, the environment, poverty alleviation and population, and country-specific guidelines to determine by analysis of local conditions which areas and issues should receive priority attention in individual recipient countries. In order to better respond to new challenges, JICA is overhauling its implementation mechanisms and improving its organizational resources. It is also striving to adapt its forms of aid to more effectively respond to developing countries real needs.

We make public this 1994 annual report of the Japan International Cooperation Agency in the hope that our twentieth anniversary will mean the start of a new, 21st century era of international cooperation. It would give us great satisfaction to know that this report has contributed to a better understanding of the realities of international cooperation and our agency's programs in this turbulent and increasingly changing world.

October 1994



Kimio Fujita  
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 countries is carried out from a humanitarian standpoint, as well as from an awareness of interdependence that the developing countries' 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 industrialized countries but also takes place among developing countries; 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 and loans provided by governments to developing countries.

In its 1969 recommendation on financial terms and conditions for assistance, the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), one of the specialized committees of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, defines economic cooperation as "the flow of capital to developing countries." 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 countries or international organizations;
- (2) Its main objective is the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries;
- (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 member countries in 1993 was an estimated \$54.79 billion. Japan was the largest contributor to this total, accounting for 20.5 percent, or ODA of ¥1,251.77 billion (\$11.259 billion). On a yen basis, Japan's ODA decreased 11.4 percent (0.97 percent increase on a dollar basis) from the previous year's level of ¥1,412.5

billion (\$11.151 billion), and the ratio of ODA to GNP was 0.26 percent. Inclusion of its aid to the East European nations of Poland, Hungary, Czech, Slovak, Bulgaria, and Romania brings Japan's ODA up to a figure of ¥1,275.7 billion (\$11.474 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 (*only general projects of the grant aid projects*); 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") and so on. 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 countries' 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 countries 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 countries' 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**

The context of Japan's Official Development Assistance has changed sharply with the upheavals on the world scene following the end of the Cold War. Expectations are mounting that Japan, in its capacity as a major economic power, will contribute to peace and stability in the world community. New aid needs are arising: the former socialist countries, now embarking on programs of democratic reform and the introduction of market mechanisms, need active assistance, and it is increasingly being argued that democratic reform, good governance, and the introduction of market mechanisms are essential to stable economic and social development in the developing countries.

The experience of the Persian Gulf crisis has rekindled international awareness that closer attention must be paid to the military situation in the developing countries, and that greater efforts must be made to control and cut back armaments.

Moreover, as the world makes the transition from a paradigm of polarization to one of global cooperation in the wake of the Cold War, the concerns of aid policy have shifted to such global issues as the environment, Women in Development (WID), population, and poverty. The global environment looms prominently: the issue has been taken up at the last several G-7 Summit Meetings, and at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the Earth Summit) in June 1992, where an attempt was made to reach a global consensus on environmental conservation, with the fundamental goal of achieving "sustainable development." It is now all the more important that ODA addresses environmental issues and other problems of global proportions.

On the other hand, such problems as the increase in population under the poverty line and economic stagnation the developing countries are confronted with are aggravating.

Whilst aid needs grow bigger, more diverse and ever more sophisticated, there is visible "aid-fatigue" among the donor nations of the West. Aid money continues to be in short supply, especially now that the former Soviet Union and the countries of eastern and central Europe, once donors themselves, have joined the ranks of the recipients. The international expectation that Japan will come through with aid has never been so high.

Reflecting these growing needs, on June 30, 1992, Japan's cabinet adopted the Official Development Assistance Charter. The Charter delineates the philosophy and principles underlying Japan's ODA in order to win understanding and cooperation at home and abroad, and thus facilitate more effective and efficient implementation of its ODA programs. Along with humanitarian concerns and recognition of interdependence, the Charter includes among the philosophical underpinnings of ODA a concern for the environment, with the explicit recommendation that programs to assist self-help efforts of developing countries should take proper account of environmental and other global-scale issues, together with such matters as the extent of democratic reform and military trends in recipient countries.

The Japanese government has expanded its ODA in several stages since 1978, by setting medium-term goals that it has subsequently worked to attain. In June 1993, a fifth set of medium-term goals was announced in line with the new ODA Charter. (See Chapter 2, Section 2.) At the Earth Summit, Japan presented its new goals for assistance in environmental fields, committing itself to expanding aid disbursements by 0.9-1.0 trillion yen over a five-year period beginning in fiscal 1992; to contributing to global environmental conservation and helping developing countries manage their environmental problems; and to identifying, formulating, and implementing meritorious projects on the basis of policy dialogue with the countries concerned.

Meanwhile, the World Population Conference was held in 1994 and it has become vital for Japan to undertake population project in the ODA to its full-scale. Also, the World Conference for Women is scheduled in 1995, and the approach for WID related projects has been fortified. (See Chapter 2, Section 3.)

In 1993, Japan's net ODA disbursements amounted to 1.2757 trillion yen (11.474 billion dollars), including aid to eastern Europe. This represents a decrease of 11.1 percent on the 1.4354 trillion yen of 1992. Once again Japan ranked as the top aid provider among the DAC countries, a position it held in previously 1989, 1991 and 1992.

In terms of the quality of Japan's aid, room exists for improvement. Although Japan's aid increasingly takes the form of untied assistance the proportion of outright gifts and grant elements remains low compared with other DAC countries. JICA will therefore need to expand and upgrade its technical cooperation programs, since not only are these programs crucial in supporting institution-building in developing countries (the importance of which is recently being

stressed), they also constitute a core component in the international contribution of personnel, an area where Japan has been under increasing pressure in recent years to expand its involvement.

The year 1994 is the 40th year since Japan joined the Colombo Plan in 1954 and started technical cooperation. Also, 20 years has passed since JICA was established in 1974. As the first or the second largest donor country in the world, Japan is expected to play a central role in development assistance around the world, working in full consultation and collaboration with other aid-providing industrialized countries. At the same time, it is also being asked to provide more effective assistance by upgrading its policy dialogue with developing countries, and by dealing with the multifarious problems that bedevil aid programs.

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## **Chapter 2**

### **Overview of JICA's Major Activities**

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#### **Section 1. Overview of JICA's Activities**

##### **1. Japanese ODA and JICA's Activities**

As noted in Chapter 1, Japanese ODA in 1993 (calendar year) totaled \$11.474 billion, with outlays for technical cooperation amounting to \$2.6 billion, or 22.7 percent of Japan's total ODA. JICA projects accounted for \$1.41 billion, or 54.1 percent, of Japan's total outlays for technical cooperation. This amounts to a 22 percent increase in total outlays for technical cooperation and a 23 percent jump in outlays for JICA technical cooperation projects from the previous year. Table 2-1 provides a breakdown of technical cooperation outlays.

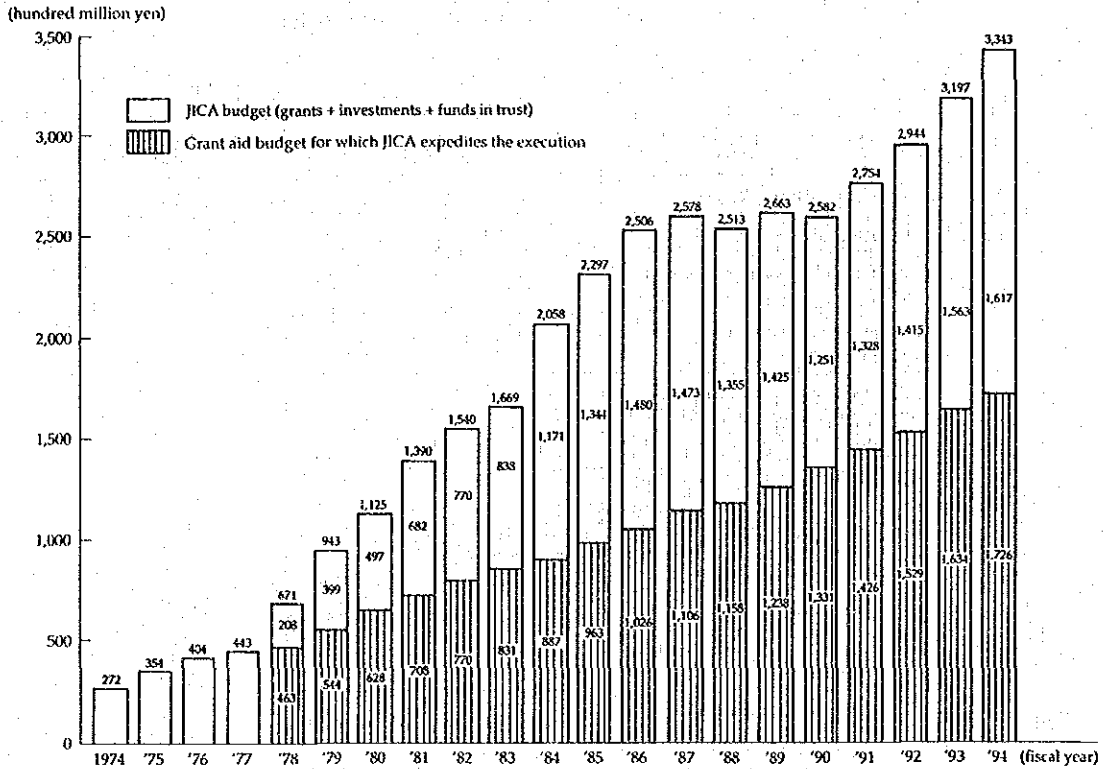
JICA's initial budget for fiscal 1993 was around ¥163.4 billion, marking a 6.9 percent increase from the previous fiscal year, of which roughly ¥149.8 billion was allocated for grants, ¥4.4 billion for investments, and ¥9.2 billion for funds in trust. Moreover, JICA undertook the expediting of execution for some ¥156.3 billion of grant aid. Figure 2-1 illustrates the growth in JICA's budget since fiscal 1974.

Table 2-1 Japan's ODA and JICA's Activities

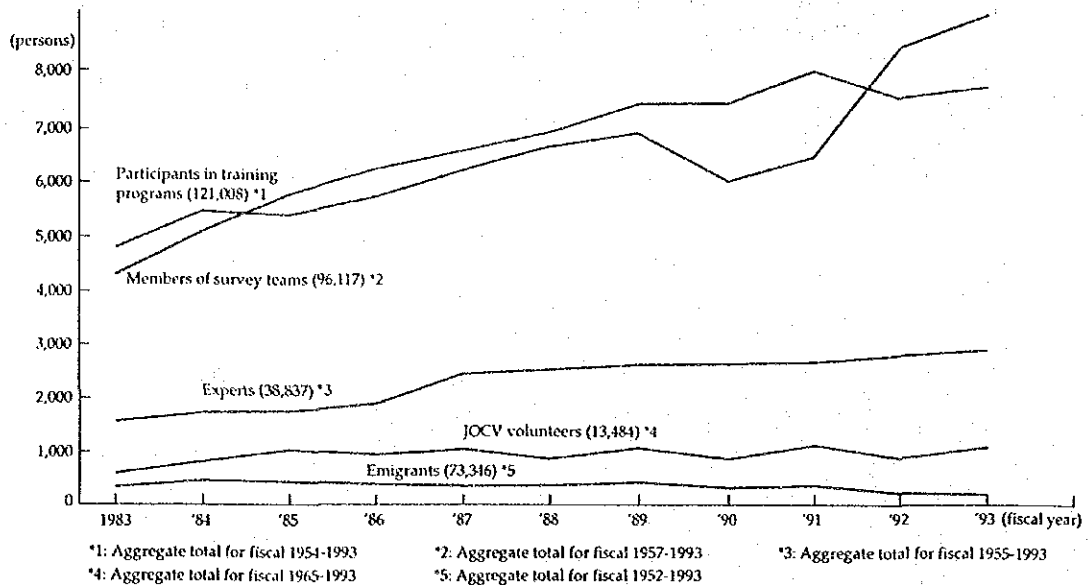
(unit: \$millions)

Item	Calendar Year	1992	1993	Annual growth rate (%)	
	Official development assistance (ODA)		11,332	11,474	1.2
Technical cooperation outlays		2,132	2,602	22.0	
Technical cooperation outlays as a percentage of ODA		18.8%	22.7%	—	
	Amount for which JICA is responsible	1,146	1,409	23.0	
	JICA technical cooperation as a percentage of total technical cooperation outlays	53.8%	54.1%	—	
Breakdown of technical cooperation outlays	Participants in training programs	295	351	19.0	
		Amount for which JICA is responsible	171	201	17.5
	Experts, survey teams	581	752	29.4	
		Amount for which JICA is responsible	522	660	26.4
	JOCV volunteers	80	98	22.5	
		Amount for which JICA is responsible	79	97	22.8
	Scholarship for foreign students	288	360	25.0	
	Equipment supply, research cooperation, other	888	1,041	17.2	
		Amount for which JICA is responsible	375	451	20.3

**Figure 2-1 JICA Budget**



**Figure 2-2 Numbers of Persons by Type of Cooperation**



## **2. Numbers of Persons by Type of Cooperation**

A breakdown of the numbers of persons involved in JICA activities in fiscal 1993 by type of cooperation reveals that 8,834 participants were accepted into training programs, 2,969 experts, 7,643 members of survey teams, and 1,025 Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers were dispatched overseas, and 80 persons emigrated.

Figure 2-2 gives the numbers of persons involved in JICA activities, broken down by type of cooperation.

## **3. Breakdown of Activities by Region**

A breakdown of fiscal 1993 activities by region reveals that of the total outlays for technical cooperation implemented by JICA, 42.6 percent went to Asia, 7.5 percent to the Middle East, 13.9 percent to Africa, 21.2 percent to Central and South America, 3.8 percent to Oceania, and 2.6 percent to Europe.

Figure 2-3 gives regional breakdowns of JICA activities for fiscal 1992 and 1993.

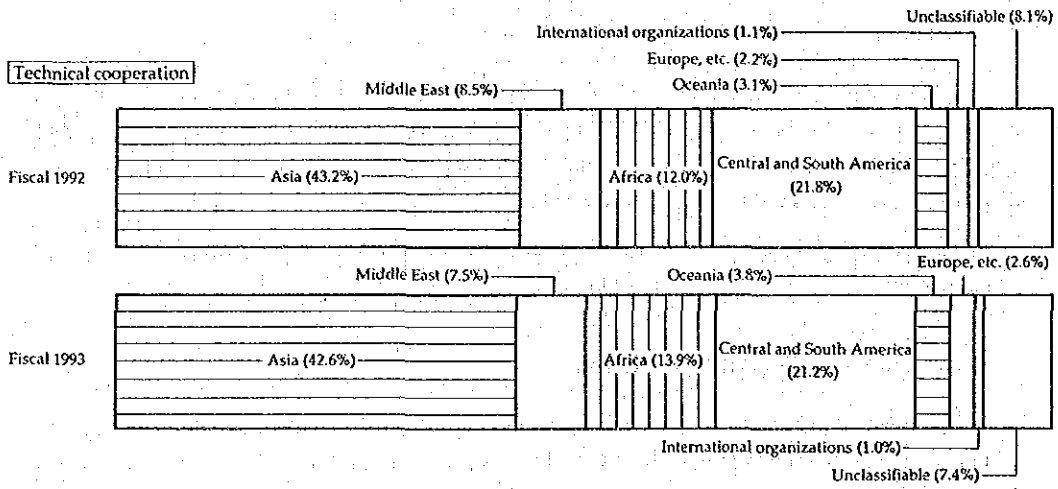
## **4. Breakdown of Activities by Sector**

A breakdown of fiscal 1993 activities by sector reveals that of the total outlays for technical cooperation implemented by JICA, 8.6 percent went to planning and administration, 22.7 percent to public works and utilities, 21.3 percent to agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, 10.3 percent to mining and industry, 3.1 percent to energy, 1.3 percent to commerce and tourism, 10.6 percent to human resources development, 10.2 percent to public health and medicine, and 0.9 percent to social welfare.

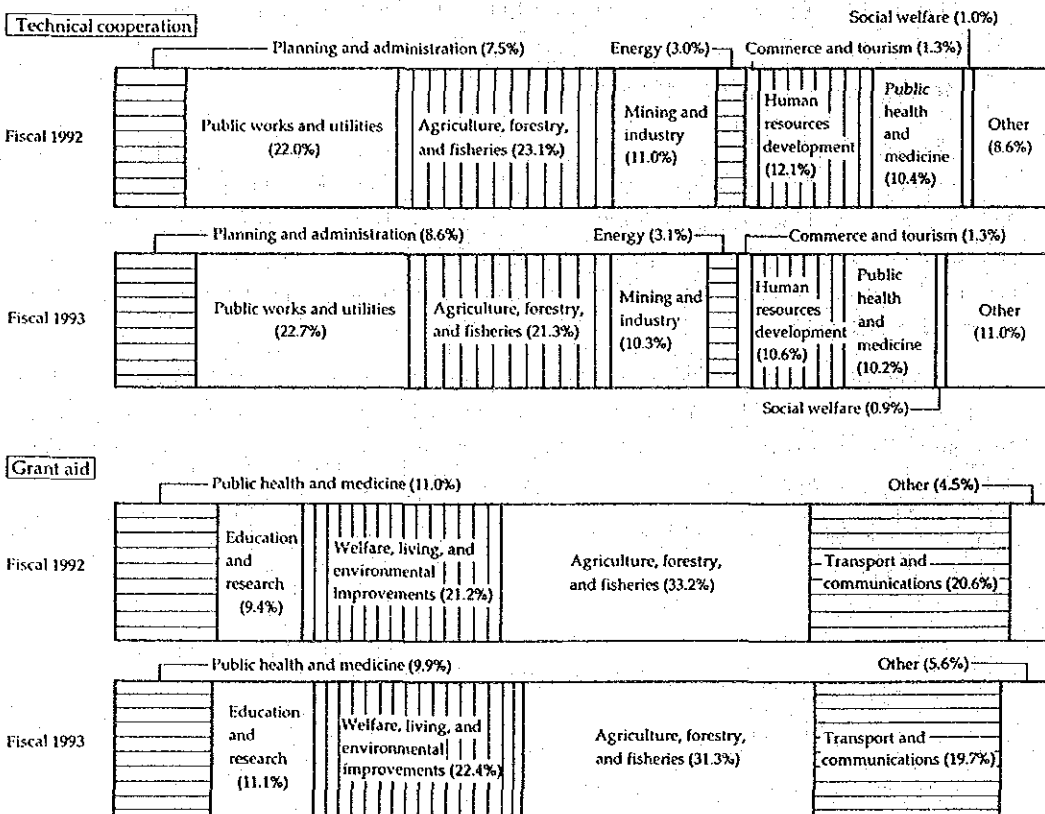
Of the total grant aid administered by JICA, 9.9 percent went to public health and medicine, 11.1 percent to education and research, 22.4 percent to welfare, living, and environmental improvements, 31.3 percent to agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, and 19.7 percent to transport and communications.

Figure 2-4 gives breakdowns of JICA activities by sector for fiscal 1992 and 1993.

**Figure 2-3 Breakdown of Outlays by Region**



**Figure 2-4 Breakdown of Outlays by Sector**



Note: 1. Figures based on budgets for which JICA is responsible (general projects from among general grant aid, grant aid for fisheries, grant aid for increased food production) in fiscal 1992 and 1993.  
 2. JICA is responsible for basic design studies for, and expediting of the execution of, grant aid in this budget.



## Section 2. The ODA Charter – The Fifth Medium-term Goals and Technical Cooperation

As described in Chapter 1, the international climate has changed greatly after the collapse of Cold War. In keeping with this change, aid needs are expanding, diversifying, and becoming ever more complex and sophisticated. The expectation that Japan should contribute internationally as a major economic power has reached unprecedented heights. On June 30, 1992, therefore, the cabinet adopted the Official Development Assistance Charter, which seeks, by clarifying the philosophy and principles underlying Japan's ODA, to win the support and understanding of the international community and domestic public and thereby enable Japan to provide its international assistance more efficiently and more effectively.

The Charter also explains why Japan provides assistance programs. Japan's fundamental philosophy is based on humanitarian considerations, i.e., the fact that as an industrialized country Japan cannot overlook starvation and poverty in the developing countries; and on an awareness of interdependence, i.e., the recognition that political stability and economic development of the developing countries is vital to the peace and prosperity of the whole world, Japan included. Additionally, the Charter cites the importance of environmental conservation, observing that environmental problems are an issue for the entire human race, and must be tackled in concert by the industrial and developing nations. The Charter calls for Japan to implement its aid on the basis of such considerations, for the fundamental purpose of assisting self-help efforts by developing countries to attain economic takeoff.

The Charter lists as principles to be applied in administering Japan's aid programs: 1) compatibility of development with environmental considerations; 2) avoidance of the use of aid for military purposes or the exacerbation of international disputes; 3) proper monitoring of the military expenditures of the developing countries, the development and manufacture of missiles and weaponry of mass destruction, and the import and export of military equipment; and 4) proper attention to the progress of democratic reforms in the developing countries, to their efforts to introduce market economies, and to the guarantees that they provide for basic human rights and freedom.

In addition, the Charter presents a comprehensive overview of Japanese government priorities and measures for the effective implementation of aid programs. Here, Japan will place priorities and support the following issues in the field of "human resources": 1) approach to global problems; 2) Basic Human Needs (BHN)\*; 3) Human resources development and

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\* The term Basic Human Needs refers to areas that directly affect the people of the recipient nation, and are necessary for their citizens to maintain a minimal standard of living, e.g., rural development, drinking water supplies, health and medical services, and family planning.

research and other cooperation for improvement and dissemination of technologies; 4) infrastructure improvement; and 5) structural adjustment. It is anticipated that the technical cooperation programs that JICA conducts with developing countries will be expanded in line with what the Charter states.

The cabinet's ODA Charter is particularly notable in that it spells out Japan's position on aid relating to the global environment, and prioritizes the addressing of population issues and other problems of a global scale. JICA is now required to take the environment and other global issues into account in administering its aid programs. Moreover, the Charter is written in the context of the post-Cold War world situation, where there are mounting expectations for the role of technical cooperation in realizing the common goals of humankind: greater democracy, protection of human rights, and sustainable development. JICA must therefore take an activist approach towards the newly-emerging aid needs of the many developing countries in eastern Europe, central Asia, Indochina, and elsewhere that are now moving towards more democratic political systems and liberalizing their economies. Here, JICA should put to good use the experience of development policies in Japan and those countries of east and southeast Asia that have already succeeded in achieving economic takeoff.

The Charter also cites the necessity for: 1) an adequate grasp of recipient countries' needs; 2) organic links among different forms of aid; 3) coordination with other industrial countries and international organizations; 4) coordination with local governments and other organizations within Japan; and 5) bolstering survey, research and evaluation operations. The Charter requires JICA to upgrade its administration of aid in order to address these expanding needs. The Japanese government has been striving to achieve several successive medium-term targets it has set since 1978, which constitute specific measures for expanding ODA, and in June 1993 it formulated the Fifth Medium-Term Target in accord with the intention of the ODA Charter.

In its efforts, the government has worked to continue expanding ODA, which it sees as an international contribution befitting Japan's position in the international community. It has announced plans to administer a total of between 70 and 75 billion dollars in ODA over the five years beginning in 1993 and to steadily raise the percentage of the nation's GNP that goes to ODA.

At the same time, the government has identified a number of objectives to be met in order to improve the quality of ODA: expanding grant aid and technical cooperation, and increasing grant element; promoting organic links between different types of aid tailored to the diverse needs of developing countries; administering aid with an emphasis on global issues such as the environment and overpopulation, basic human needs, human resources development, and infrastructural improvements, while taking into account the priority areas identified in the ODA Charter; promoting coordination with private assistance activities by NGOs and other

organizations; improving the quality and quantity of preliminary surveys and post-project evaluations; augmenting development policy study; and enhancing and expanding the aid administration framework.

Recent JICA activities are described in the following section.

### **Section 3. Responses to Global Issues – Environment, Population, and WID**

#### **Subsection 1. Cooperation in the Environmental Field**

##### **1. Environmental trends**

In Japan and other countries efforts are being made to follow up on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the Earth Summit) held in June 1992 in Brazil. In June 1993, the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), established to follow up after the UNCED, held its first meeting. This was followed by the Asia Oceanic Convention on Environment (Eco Asia '93) and the first meeting of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific's (ESCAP) Commission on Environment and Sustainable Development.

Further, the UN Convention on Biodiversity and the Framework Convention on Climate Change (Japan was among the ratifying countries of both) took effect in December 1993 and March 1994, respectively, and work is currently underway on the formulation of the Convention to Combat Desertification. Inside of Japan, a Cabinet resolution was passed on December 24, 1993 concerning the Agenda 21 Action Plan, formulation of which was agreed upon at the Earth Summit.

Japan's fifth medium-term ODA target, determined by the Cabinet in June 1993, calls for a special emphasis on international cooperation to address environmental degradation as one of global issues. The importance of international cooperation in the environmental field is further stressed in the Basic Environmental Law, established in November 1993.

Indeed, environmental cooperation ranks alongside assistance for democratization in Central and Eastern Europe as one of the main pillars of cooperation, and it is simultaneously the target area of U.S.-Japan cooperation. Another area in which the U.S. and Japan are coordinating their activities is in cooperation to preserve Indonesia's biodiversity.

##### **2. Environmental activities**

###### **(1) Environmental cooperation**

Outlays for environmental cooperation in fiscal 1993 totaled ¥20.2 billion (tentative figure), an increase of ¥2.8 billion, or 16 percent, from the previous fiscal year's level of ¥17.4 billion. This increase also meets the goal of boosting JICA's aid in the environmental field by 2 to 3 billion yen annually – a target determined within the context of the goal announced at the UNCED of substantially expanding and bolstering Japanese aid disbursements for environmental cooperation to between ¥900 billion and ¥1 trillion over the five-year period beginning in 1992.

## (2) Identification and formulation of environment-related projects

In the environmental field it is particularly important to take active steps from the project identification and formulation stages, and not merely wait for requests from recipient countries. Since fiscal 1989, JICA has been dispatching project formulation survey teams abroad to expand the agency's environmental measures and conservation projects, and in fiscal 1993 it dispatched survey teams abroad in 11 projects. Further, it has implemented project formulation surveys in the environmental field at its overseas offices. Also, in fiscal 1993, JICA initiated environmental project identification surveys, which are conducted at the most preliminary stage of project formulation, and it has implemented 2 such surveys thus far.

JICA has also planned projects in the industrial pollution field, and in fiscal 1993 initiated "Active Environmental Conservation Cooperation Projects", which are designed for more speedy implementation, in Malaysia and Brazil.

## (3) Environmental considerations

JICA has compiled guidelines for development study programs since 1989 based on its understanding of the importance of taking environmental issues into consideration in development projects from as early as possible in the project cycle. In fiscal 1993, the fisheries was added to the list of fields for which guidelines have been created, bringing the total to 20. JICA is now in the process of preparing the Reference Manual for Operation to promote the application of these guidelines.

In projects where the input of environmental considerations was deemed necessary, the agency began conducting surveys in fiscal 1990 in which environmental experts were involved from the project formulation stage. In fiscal 1993 surveys of this kind were conducted in 3 projects. The agency has been endeavoring to expand the budget for increasing the number of environment specialists participating in development studies, and in 1992 it secured budget allocations for 34 projects and in fiscal 1993 for 65 projects.

It is crucial in the effort to stress environmental considerations that the developing country involved also give heed to the same considerations. In an effort to enhance developing countries' capabilities in environmental administration, environmental research, and environmental monitoring, JICA has been dispatching experts and JOCV volunteers, implementing project-type technical cooperation, and accepting participants in training programs. Among the leading examples of JICA cooperation oriented towards strengthening a developing country's organizational framework for environmental management and cultivating environmental personnel are several projects made possible through a combination of grant aid and project-type technical cooperation: the Environmental Research and Training Center in Thailand, the Japan-China Friendship Environment Protection Center, and the Environmental Management Center in Indonesia.

#### **(4) Collaboration with international organizations**

JICA is actively participating in the Development Assistance Committee's (one of the specialized committees of the OECD) environment and development working group, and in fiscal 1993 participated also in the Tokyo Workshop on Cooperation for the Conservation of Biological Diversity, sponsored by the World Bank, and the Expert Meeting on Acid Precipitation Monitoring Network in East Asia, sponsored in part by the Environment Agency. In addition, it is promoting cooperation to preserve biodiversity in Indonesia in conjunction with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and held seminars concerning environmental impact assessments in conjunction with the World Resources Institute and the USAID at the Indonesian Environmental Management Center.

### **3. Enhancement of implementation systems**

#### **(1) Establishment of the Environment, WID and Other Global Issues Division**

In order to strengthen the agency's framework for implementing environmental programs, an environmental unit was established within the Planning Department in August 1989, and in May 1991 this unit was expanded into the Environment, WID and Global Issues Division. Subsequently, in April 1993, this Division was upgraded and the name was slightly amended to become the Environment, WID and Other Global Issues Division.

#### **(2) Recruiting and training environmental specialist**

JICA has been working to recruit international cooperation experts and associate specialists in the environmental field, and as of the end of fiscal 1993 there were 14 international cooperation specialists and 5 associate specialists working at JICA. In addition, the agency is endeavoring to expand training for the cultivation of experts in technical cooperation in the environmental field. In fiscal 1993 it added 4 new courses devoted to the subjects of pollution control measures, waste treatment measures, global environmental measures, and environmental assessments, bringing the total number of courses offered to 7.

#### **(3) Systematic collection of environmental data**

JICA is actively engaged in the collection and compilation of environmental data as well as surveys and research in the environmental field in line with its recognition that such activities are vital to enhance environmental considerations and to expand and bolster cooperation in the environmental field.

A. Collection and compilation of data concerning the environment in developing countries

(a) Compiling technical data on developing countries (in the environmental field)

Environmental data for 54 countries have been compiled as of fiscal 1993.

(b) Country-specific environmental profile surveys

Detailed environmental data were compiled for a total of 4 countries through the conduct of environmental profile surveys in fiscal 1993 on Bangladesh, and the Eastern European nations of Romania, Bulgaria, and Slovak.

(c) Database of International Cooperation on the Environment

Since fiscal 1993, the Institute for International Cooperation has maintained a data bank of human resources engaged in international cooperation in the environmental field and of environmental data for developing countries.

B. Surveys and research concerning environmental measures and environmentally-appropriate technology

In fiscal 1993, JICA conducted the Study on Assistance for Global Environmental Issues (Desertification) and the Study for the Cooperation for Municipal Solid Waste Management in Developing Countries. In addition, together with the World Resources Institute and the U.S. Agency for International Development, it sponsored the environmental impact assessment regional workshop, which was held at the Indonesian Environmental Management Center.

**Subsection 2. Global Issue Initiative Strengthening Aid in the Population Field**

The world population now stands at 5.6 billion; it is expected to reach 6.3 billion by the end of the century, and then hit 10 billion in 2050. There are mounting concerns that this drastic population growth will have a severe impact on the world's food supply and the environment. The International Conference on Population and Development will be held in Cairo in September 1994, and donor countries and organizations are turning ever greater attention to the expansion of aid in the population field. Amidst these movement, the Japanese government announced a policy it refers to as the Global Issue Initiative in February 1993 which calls for a total of \$3 billion in aid in the population field over the seven-year period from 1994 to 2000.

One feature of this initiative is that it does not restrict approaches to population problems to the conventional focus on cooperation in the areas of "Population and Family Planning" (direct cooperation). Instead, it adds to the targets of population-related aid three new areas as indirect cooperation that are effective in reducing population growth rates: i) cooperation in the basic medical care, ii) primary education, and iii) education and vocational training aimed at women.

In order to promote this initiative, JICA must strive to expand its population-related aid in both direct and indirect areas of cooperation.

In areas of direct cooperation in the population field, in fiscal 1993 JICA implemented 6 project-type technical cooperation projects of "Family Planning and Maternal and Child Health" and 3 projects of "Population Education Promotion", and accepted a total of 73 participants in training programs.

### **Subsection 3. Study Group on Development Assistance for Education and Development**

The Study Group on Development Assistance for Education and Development, which was launched in September 1992, put together a list of recommendations in January 1994. The major points of the study group's report are as follows.

#### **Present understanding**

Education is the basis for all development, and it can even be said that the spread of education is, in itself, development. Due to lagging economic growth in the majority of developing countries, however, it is not possible to allocate adequate funds for education. As a result, these countries are plagued with a host of problems, including low attendance rates in primary education, a scarcity of educational opportunities for girls, collapse of secondary education, and a lack of facilities for higher education.

- There are over 900 million illiterate adults, two-thirds of whom are women.
- There are over 100 million children who cannot yet attend school and many children who do not complete their education.

#### **Fundamental policies**

- (1) To increase educational aid, including that for vocational training, to 15 percent of all ODA by the year 2000
- (2) To attach the greatest importance to aid for basic education
- (3) To thoroughly examine the level of educational development in individual countries and to implement educational aid most needed by the recipient country, and not concentrate aid merely on basic education

#### **Priority areas**

- (1) Science and math education
- (2) Education for women
- (3) Education for the socially disadvantaged



(4) Non-formal education

(5) Higher education

Technical cooperation in fiscal 1993 in the educational field involved the acceptance of 679 participants in training programs and 549 participants in Youth Invitation Programs, the dispatch of 131 individual experts and 1,003 JOCV volunteers, and 44 project-type technical cooperation programs. The African region was made the target of Youth Invitation Programs for the first time ever in fiscal 1993. 50 women active as instructors or in other capacities in the educational field from 47 nations and one international organization were accepted as participants in a Youth Invitation Program.

#### **Subsection 4. Women in Development**

JICA's framework for WID activities was strengthened when the Environment, WID and Global Issues Division, established in May 1991 for the promotion of WID-related activities, was subsequently made into the Environment, WID and Other Global Issues Division in April 1993. In 1993, the third year of promoting WID activities, a growing consideration to the issue of WID in JICA projects was manifested in numerous specific approaches.

##### **(1) Application of the "Manual on Integrating WID Considerations" into projects**

Studies were conducted to determine the necessity of giving consideration to WID issues in new projects (development surveys, project-type technical cooperation, grant aid, etc.) to be implemented in fiscal 1993 and beyond. Then, in projects for which it was deemed necessary, consideration was given to WID issues in line with the "Manual on Integrating WID Considerations into Development Programs".

In addition, 12 lectures were held in order to deepen understanding of the content of the "Manual on Integrating WID Considerations into Development Programs" among staff in related divisions.

##### **(2) Fundamental surveys and dispatch of WID specialists for the formulation of WID projects**

Project formulation specialists in the WID field were dispatched to Pakistan and Nepal, and on the basis of their survey findings an expert in WID was dispatched to the Pakistani Ministry of Women and Youth Affairs. In addition, WID specialists were assigned to survey teams conducting basic design studies of grant aid for elementary school construction in Pakistan and preliminary surveys of grant aid for the home economics and WID curricula at the Tribhuvan

University in Nepal. There, they were engaged in formulating plans that give consideration to the situation of women in these countries.

### (3) Survey and research activities

Begun in fiscal 1991 by the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development Study Department, the program of "Upgrading of Women's Technical Level for the Improvement of Rural Life" entered its third year. A basic survey team was dispatched to the Philippines to conduct a survey of the present situation of women in rural villages and of how cooperation should be implemented there. Together with this, recommendations were drawn up as the summary of three years of basic research, which delineated a vision of technical cooperation directed towards the enhancement of women's technology in rural villages in developing countries. Moreover, the Institute for International Cooperation conducted studies and drew together the results of its work into comprehensive reports on "Study on the Social and Gender Analysis Techniques by Assistance Organizations of Developed Countries" and "Development of Training Materials for Social and Gender Analysis".

### (4) WID-related activities

There were 30 instances of project-type technical cooperation and 24 development studies in which women in developing countries participated in project activities and consideration was paid to enabling these women to enjoy the benefits therefrom. Among the prime examples were: the Forestry Extension Project in Nepal, and the Study on Rural Water Supply in the Pre-Rif Region in the Kingdom of Morocco.

Projects involving the dispatch of JOCV volunteers and individual experts both exceeded those in the previous year, as 473 JOCV volunteers and 33 experts were dispatched in cooperation projects relating to WID issues.

In the area of group training, in addition to 10 ongoing WID training courses, "The Seminar on Statistics and Indicators on Women in Asia" was commenced in conjunction with the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific. In the area of Youth Invitation Programs, 50 women active as instructors or in other capacities in the educational field from 47 African nations and one international organization were invited to Japan where they engaged in dialogue with members of women's groups and education professionals in Japan.

Training to educate technical cooperation experts for WID was held from January through March of 1994, and 8 participants underwent a ten-week training program that included a trip to Nepal.

#### **Section 4. Expanding and Strengthening Country-Specific Approach and Evaluation Functions**

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.

Since the developing countries also exhibit diverse conditions and are at different stages of development, effective and efficient administration of cooperation programs requires that JICA identify the real needs of each country and tailor its programs accordingly.

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 countries. In addition, JICA has established sector study groups and has been examining its approaches toward aid in various sectors since fiscal 1988. In fiscal 1993, JICA conducted country studies of Indonesia, Palestine and Viet Nam, and set up a sector study on "Participatory Development and Good Governance." JICA has conducted country aid studies of 14 countries and 4 regions including the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Brazil and Africa, as of fiscal 1993, and in addition it has been studying sector aid under five themes: environment, poverty, WID, population and education.

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 "Mid-term Basic Plan for 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 as well as their developmental plans, and the aid performance of Japan, other donor nations, and international organizations. JICA has compiled this information and data into "Country Information Files." In fiscal 1993, files were prepared for a total of 103 countries. Together with this, JICA has been striving to expand and strengthen its planning and evaluation capabilities in order to establish a rational and coherent project implementation framework that conforms to the project cycle, from the inception of the aid process (project identification) to its completion (project evaluation).

In order to plan projects in conformity with the needs of developing countries and to implement them more efficiently and effectively, it is vital to develop means of administering and managing projects systematically and in accord with theory at each stage along the way. This involves clearly distinguishing between the project objectives and the overall development goal, the final objective of the project, then clarifying the means of determining how the goal is to be attained and of confirming that it has been attained.

To this end, and as one part of the move towards systematic administration of its projects, JICA has been experimentally utilizing a Project Cycle Management method in some of its project-type technical cooperation projects since fiscal 1992. And the agency intends to broadly extend the use of this method, refining it along the way, beyond project-type technical cooperation to all of its programs in the future.

In an effort to administer more effective aid, JICA is working to establish organic links between varying types of aid, such as technical cooperation and financial cooperation, and is striving to foster coordination with aid organizations in other industrialized countries and international organizations.

Also in its effort to promote more effective and more efficient project implementation, the agency has established an Evaluation Study Committee to make appropriate evaluations of projects at the end of the project cycle and to reflect the problems uncovered through, and the analytical findings of such evaluations in future cooperation. The committee has been studying evaluation criteria and methods, and in fiscal 1990 it prepared evaluation guidelines for five areas: project-type technical cooperation, equipment supply, grant aid, training, and the dispatch of experts. This is an attempt to incorporate evaluations into the entire project cycle, from designing of a project plan to its completion, and to conduct systematic and consistent evaluations. These evaluation methods have already been applied in a large number of projects.

In addition to its conventional joint evaluations with developing countries, in fiscal 1993 JICA conducted joint evaluations with the Canadian International Development Agency, from the standpoint of strengthening ties with aid organizations in other industrialized countries.

JICA has also been making efforts to bolster the ability of planning and implementation capacities by holding seminars in recipient countries, beginning in fiscal 1992, in order to provide those who are involved in the development plan with feedback from the evaluation findings.

In addition, JICA intends to expand its follow-up activities in order to strengthen its project evaluations and its ability to assess and evaluate conditions at the end of projects, primarily through its overseas offices, and to promote sustainable development of benefits realized through cooperation.

## **Section 5. Formulation of Project Implementation Plans through a Program Approach**

In JICA's efforts to fully realize the benefits of technical cooperation through a country-specific approach, it is more effective for it to administer aid on the basis of a comprehensive program, oriented towards the solution of issues in national development planning, than to administer aid centered upon cooperation differentiated according to individual project types.

Moreover, JICA is not the only aid agency to have recognized this fact. There is a mounting awareness among donor countries that it has not been possible to attain adequate benefits of technical cooperation solely with the aid provided thus far for individual projects. In response, the Development Assistance Committee adopted a set of principles for new orientations in technical cooperation in December 1991 which stress the importance not only of coordinating sector-by-sector goals and policies, and the especial importance of aid for individual projects, but also of enhancing the planning stage and administering effective technical cooperation through a program approach.

"Program approach" refers to a process or approach in which donor countries do not administer aid for individual projects but instead provide comprehensive aid for the effective implementation of specific national programs necessary for the attainment of a developing country's national development goals.

A program approach is being promoted at JICA in a variety of forms and in ways that allow for coordination and cooperation between the agency's various departments. There are presently two distinct methods of implementing such an approach: package cooperation and umbrella cooperation. In terms of promoting a program approach, these two methods are identical: they both involve implementing necessary projects based upon an agreement, reached through consultations with the recipient country, concerning a long-term master program and implementation framework, while also effecting organic cooperation and coordination between projects. However, they are different in terms of how development goals for the aid recipients are set and the scale of Japan's cooperation.

Package cooperation involves aid programs for comparatively focused development goals, for example small-scale challenges within priority fields in specific areas. This cooperation is implemented through primarily technical cooperation programs and grant aid when required. Umbrella cooperation involves aid programs for priority national development goals and medium-scale or greater challenges in all priority fields in a single development category. This cooperation is implemented in the form of technical cooperation and grant aid as well as yen loans when required.

The first example of package cooperation was a primary and secondary school level science and math education development program begun in the Philippines in fiscal 1993. This program involves Japanese cooperation in a conglomeration of major projects within a development program directed towards the achievement of a high-priority national goal, specifically the improvement of science and math education, which is the basis for the development of technicians capable of contributing to Philippine economic development. Here, Japanese cooperation is being carried out through a package which organically combines the following five elements: i) the dispatch of chief advisors responsible for overall coordination, ii) project-type technical cooperation devoted primarily to the development of teaching methods and materials at the University of the Philippines and the reeducation of educational supervisors there, iii) the acceptance of educational administrators, etc., into technical training programs, iv) the dispatch of JOCV volunteers in order to provide teachers with on-the-job training in schools, and v) grant aid for the construction of facilities needed for science and math education. Through this approach, it is possible for Japan to implement cooperation related to science and math education comprehensively. Beyond this, moreover, such an approach engenders a framework in which a number of organizations in the Philippines, including the Education Ministry, Science and Technology Ministry, and universities, can work to achieve cooperation and coordination, incorporating related projects by other donor countries, also.

Umbrella cooperation was carried out in two phases, from 1981 to 1990, in Indonesia. This cooperation was carried out under a plan to promote the production of principal food crops, and its goals were to achieve a stable supply and enhance the quality of rice, soy beans, and potatoes in order to contribute to the promotion of Indonesia's primary food supply and social development. Moreover, it was designed for the systematic promotion of several different projects while also aiming to achieve coordination between various types of technical cooperation and financial cooperation. In the second phase of cooperation (1986-1990) 13 states were designated as cooperation targets. The second phase involved 6 project-type technical cooperation projects (the Fortification of Agricultural Research Project, the Food Crops Protection Project, the Establishment of Middle Level Agricultural Technician Training Center, the Irrigation and Drainage Construction Technology Center, the Center for Development of Appropriate Agricultural Engineering Technology, and the Remote Sensing Engineering Project (Phase II) for the Agricultural Infrastructure), grant aid for general projects (a total of roughly ¥10 billion for enhancing farm product protection, a center for the development of appropriate farming machinery technology, etc.), grant aid for Increased Food Production (a total of roughly 11 billion for agricultural chemicals, machinery, etc.) 6 development surveys (a plan for the production of superior seeds for soy beans, potatoes, etc.), and loan aid (a total of roughly ¥41.6 billion for 10 projects such as irrigation, etc.).

## **Section 6. Promotion of Participatory Aid**

Japanese ODA has been growing dramatically, to the point where Japan is now the largest donor country in the world. Together with this, Japanese citizens have exhibited a steadily mounting interest in ODA. It is essential that JICA obtain broad-based understanding and support from citizens in all walks of life concerning ODA and the agency's activities. Further, it is vital that JICA encourage Japanese citizens to participate more directly and more actively in assistance activities.

The Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, in their December 1989 report entitled "Development Cooperation in the 1990s", put forth the promotion of participatory development as a priority that ranks in importance alongside the promotion of sustainable economic growth, the ensuring of environmental sustainability and slowing population growth. "Participatory development" signifies broad-based participation by people in both developing and industrialized countries in all stages of development, from the planning of development activities to their implementation and the sharing of their benefits.

Within the annually expanding realm of ODA activities, requests from developing countries are growing ever more diverse, ranging from hard areas to "soft" areas, and the fields that ODA must cover are growing continually broader. JICA believes that in order to respond to these diverse demands, the implementation framework must be expanded from the existing one centering upon the government to a broader framework.

### **1. Technical Cooperation Supported by Personnel from Private Firms**

An analysis of the people identified as individual experts reveals that persons working for private firms accounted for 35 percent of all persons dispatched as JICA experts to developing countries on a contractual basis.

In addition, there is a growing number of companies establishing so-called job participation systems, which allow people working at private companies who express a desire to participate in the JOCV to do so while retaining their status as company employees.

Of the 304 group training courses conducted in 1993, 122 were offered by nonprofit corporations and 18 by groups centered around private companies.

### **2. Utilization of Consultants**

JICA contracts with private consultant firms to perform development studies and basic design studies for grant aid projects. In 1993, JICA concluded 682 contracts with outside



consultant firms, amounting to around ¥29.8 billion in disbursements. Roles of consultant firms have grown beyond development studies and basic design studies for grant aid, and now extend to participation in preliminary surveys for and evaluations of project-type technical cooperation.

### 3. Collaboration with Local Governments

In fiscal 1988, JICA held seminars on local government and international cooperation that were attended by representatives of major cities and prefectures. In fiscal 1990, a study meeting to conceive a vision of the relationship between local governments and international cooperation was held with participation by people knowledgeable in the field and representatives of local governments, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and JICA. There they discussed a vision of international cooperation initiated by local governments and possible orientations for collaboration between JICA and local governments to achieve such cooperation. The conclusions of this meeting were then published (by the Japan International Cooperation Publishing Co., Ltd.) in a report entitled "Local Government in the Global Era."

Collaboration between JICA and local governments in fiscal 1993 involved the following activities. Local governments conducted 25 group training courses for 168 participants, individual training programs for 157 participants, and 12 special courses for 55 participants, with these accounting for 6.4 percent of all training programs. Next, staff members of local governments, 254 of them as experts and 246 as JOCV volunteers, were dispatched abroad (new and renewed assignments), with these dispatches accounting for 5.6 and 8.3 percent, of respective programs. All of JICA's Youth Invitation Programs, begun in 1984, have been implemented in collaboration with local governments and 1,321 participants were accepted into such programs in fiscal 1993. Moreover, local governments have cooperated in development studies through participation in preliminary surveys and in supervisory roles, as well as in project-type technical cooperation projects through participation in surveys teams, the dispatch of experts, and the acceptance of participants in training programs.

Local government participation in international cooperation projects is growing more extensive yearly, but approaches to this participation vary from one local government to another. JICA supports local governments efforts to participate in international cooperation projects in accordance with actual circumstances in each local government, including their degree of experience. Since 1986 JICA has been conducting local government in-service training (one week of in-service training, three weeks of language training) at the Institute for International Cooperation, and 83 persons underwent this training in fiscal 1993.

In fiscal 1993, JICA, in collaboration with local governments, began offering this type of training along with public courses aimed at ordinary citizens in areas outside of Tokyo, and 176 persons participated in these programs in fiscal 1993. In addition, there has recently been an increase in requests made to JICA by local governments for the dispatch of instructors in

*international cooperation and requests to become members of committees for studying internationalization.*

Within its international disaster relief program and as one phase of its support for regionally-led international cooperation, in fiscal 1992 JICA began using its network of domestic branches as a conduit for the collection and shipment of disaster relief supplies collected by local governments to disaster-struck areas. There were no disasters for which such relief was needed in fiscal 1993, but in fiscal 1992 it was implemented in the form of private relief shipments for the victims of the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in the Philippines.

JICA is now working to strengthen information exchanges and coordination with local governments through its network of domestic branches in order to more actively identify and formulate collaborative projects between the agency and local governments.

#### **4. Greater Citizen Participation**

In 1987 JICA began referring to its activities to promote understanding of international cooperation, begun around 1983, as its "international cooperation campaign." Since then, it has been working to enhance these activities through the sponsoring of symposiums, lectures at schools, photography exhibits, and other events through its domestic offices. In fiscal 1993, it sponsored such events at some 200 different places around Japan, attracting over 200,000 participants.

Japanese NGOs have had little direct contact with JICA activities in the past, but the agency is now gaining their cooperation in projects devoted to public health and poverty alleviation in the form of participation in survey teams, the dispatch of experts, and the acceptance of participants in training programs. Moreover, NGOs are working together with JICA and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund in the sponsoring of the International Cooperation Festival, as part of JICA's international cooperation campaign.

In fiscal 1992, JICA launched a system of "senior cooperation experts," under which middle-aged persons and seniors rich in practical experience and in volunteer spirit, ranging in age from 40 to 69, are dispatched to developing countries. In fiscal 1993 more than 800 persons registered as senior cooperation experts, over 20 times the number planned, and 15 were newly dispatched abroad.

## **Section 7. 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 28 developing countries and regions in 1992, Japan was their largest donor country. 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.

With the close of the Cold War and end of the east-west standoff, countries need assistance in democratization and the transition to market economies, and economic restructuring associated with massive debts burdens. There is a mounting need for cooperation in the form of policy support. Close liaison with other donor countries and international organizations will be vital in establishing robust international support systems.

JICA has been promoting ties with other donor nations and international organizations through a variety of channels. These include participation in DAC conferences and consultative 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 makes cooperation more effective and efficient, since it is 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 donor nations themselves. JICA is bolstering such ties through exchanges of personnel with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). It also maintains close consultations with the World Bank. In addition, JICA has recently active interchanges with the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA).

## **Section 8. Aid for Palestine**

On September 13, 1993 a Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements was agreed upon by the Israeli government and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Washington D.C. The accord calls for interim self-government by Palestinians of the entire Gaza Strip and part of the Western Bank of the Jordan River (the Jericho area), which has been occupied by Israel since the Third Middle East War in 1967. The political, social, and economic stability of these regions brought about through the realization of this interim self-government arrangements is a critical test in terms of facilitating future peace negotiations between Israel and the Arab nations. Accordingly, active assistance is called for from donor countries and international organizations.

The World Bank has estimated that reconstruction and development of Palestine will require \$3 billion over a ten-year period. Japan has promised to provide \$200 million in aid over a two-year period.

In November 1993, JICA dispatched a project formulation survey team for aid to Palestine. Moreover, in December 1993 the agency participated in the consultative group sponsored by the World Bank, where it discussed the implementation of specific aid projects. Also, in November, it established a Palestine Aid Study Group to investigate Japan's policy towards, the content of, and priority areas in aid to Palestine, and in March 1994 the study group compiled a report in the form of recommendations.

In March 1994, JICA dispatched project formulation specialists to the Japanese embassy in Israel for a four-month period to identify and formulate aid projects in Gaza and the West Bank regions.

Then again, in July 1994, it dispatched a project formulation survey team to identify and formulate projects involving the supply to universities of experimental and medical equipment and the upgrading of roads and other elements of infrastructure.

Up to this time Japan has accepted over 100 Palestinians into training programs through such international organizations as the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the United Nations Development Programme. Beyond this, the agency intends in the future to conduct third-country training programs in Egypt and Jordan and promote cooperation in the economic and social infrastructure fields.

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## Chapter 3

### Overview of Activities and Performance in Fiscal 1993

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#### Section 1. Project Identification, Formulation and Evaluation

Under the situation that international appeals for qualitative improvement of Japanese ODA is growing, it is very important for JICA to look for and formulate good projects, based on developing countries' realities and their problems, 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 five categories: i) surveys for finding and formation of good projects; ii) evaluation of a completed project; iii) basic research to implement a project efficiently; iv) collection and coordination of information on developing countries; and v) promotion for efficient implementation of local projects.

#### 1. Surveys for the identification and formulation of worthwhile projects

##### (1) Project formulation surveys

In some cases the details of requests from a developing country are insufficient or requests are not readily made due to a developing country's circumstances, despite the fact that there is an area where aid is urgently needed. In such cases it is essential to formulate the most desirable cooperation plans based on local surveys of the sector (area) in which cooperation is planned, and on consultations with the recipient country's government concerning the appropriateness of the details of cooperation, the capability of the recipient country's executing agency and framework for project implementation, and the impact of cooperation on the recipient country's economic and social development. Project formulation surveys, conducted for the identification and formulation of projects, are of two types: those that involve the dispatch of survey teams from Japan and those that are conducted by JICA offices abroad.

In fiscal 1993, JICA conducted 45 project-specific and cross-sectional project formulation surveys with respect to 26 developing countries and regions and 3 international organizations in the following geographical areas:

Asia	18 (40%)
Middle East	7 (16%)
Africa	4 ( 9%)
Middle East and Africa	1 ( 2%)
Oceania	2 ( 4%)
Latin America	8 (18%)
Central Asia	2 ( 4%)
International organizations	3 ( 7%)

## (2) Project confirmation surveys

In project confirmation surveys, conducted in order to convey Japan's basic concepts concerning ODA and to promote the effective implementation of cooperation, JICA engages in comprehensive consultations with the recipient country's government concerning problems and challenges in a project currently being implemented. Based on Japan's country-specific aid policy, these surveys also involve confirming the recipient country's priorities in its requested projects, the details of its requests, and the orientations of future cooperation.

In fiscal 1993, JICA dispatched 17 survey teams to 28 developing countries in order to confirm and discuss the orientations of cooperation in requested projects in the following geographical areas:

Asia	8 (47%)
Middle East	2 (12%)
Africa	3 (17%)
Latin America	1 ( 6%)
Oceania	1 ( 6%)
Europe	2 (12%)

## (3) Country-wise and issue-wise studies

Country-wise and issue-wise studies, initiated primarily by the Institute for International Cooperation and conducted with the participation of experts in Japan not directly affiliated with JICA, involve studies of major recipient countries and specific aid issues to identify the sectors, issues, and regions where the priority in aid should be placed.

In fiscal 1993, country studies were conducted of 3 countries, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Vietnam, and 1 region, southern Africa. Sector studies were conducted by taking up two

themes, development and education, and participatory development and good governance, and then inspecting approaches to these themes in development.

#### (4) Environmental project identification surveys

In some developing countries, requests in the environmental field are not readily made due to a low level of awareness concerning environmental problems or a lack of ability to formulate environmental projects, even though these countries possess grave environmental problems. Such countries are made the targets of environmental project identification surveys, which are conducted to lay the way for project formulation surveys and involve active efforts by Japan to obtain the understanding of the recipient country and to identify environmental projects.

In fiscal 1993, JICA conducted 2 environmental project identification surveys in Ghana and Uzbekistan.

#### (5) Country environmental profile surveys

*Country environmental profile surveys are conducted in order to promote ever greater incorporation of environmental considerations in the implementation of JICA projects. In these surveys, JICA gathers and processes information concerning the current state of and systems for environmental conservation and consideration in developing countries. In addition, the agency studies the approaches being taken by recipient countries' environmental organizations and government agencies and the circumstances of these countries' environmental problems.*

In fiscal 1993, JICA conducted 2 country environmental profile surveys of Bangladesh and Eastern Europe (encompassing Slovak, Romania, and Bulgaria).

#### (6) Basic surveys in specific fields

Amidst growing diversity and complexity of development issues and needs in developing countries, JICA conducts basic surveys in specific fields in which it does not possess adequate experience or expertise, such as finance, privatization, and transition to a market economy. In these surveys, *JICA studies and analyzes basic information and formulates methods and cooperation program plans to enable it to conduct projects effectively and efficiently.*

In fiscal 1993, JICA conducted 1 such basic survey concerning the training of personnel to manage market economies in the 3 countries of Indochina.

#### (7) Dispatch of project formulation specialists

Effective cooperation in developing countries' development requires the execution of surveys to determine what cooperation fields and what forms of cooperation are best suited to a recipient country and the formulation of projects in conformity with Japan's cooperation framework. In addition, the formulation of prospective cooperation projects must be planned and

promoted with an eye towards conforming to a recipient country's development plans and achieving coordination with other aid projects. In response to these needs, JICA dispatches experts (project formulation specialists) well versed in developing countries' priority development fields, who identify and formulate worthwhile projects and coordinate and process project requests.

In fiscal 1993, JICA dispatched 31 project formulation specialists to 25 countries and 2 regions, including Indonesia, Pakistan, Jordan, Tanzania, Indochina, and Central Asia, to formulate projects from their specialized perspectives.

## **2. Evaluation of Project Effectiveness**

An evaluation study committee was set up in July 1981 to examine the criteria for evaluating project effectiveness so that JICA could facilitate smooth and effective project implementation. A working group was then established within the committee, and this group studied and discussed the criteria put forth by the committee chairperson. The group formulated evaluation guidelines comprising the most important criteria, reported on them to JICA's board of directors and received their approval in January 1991.

To expand and strengthen the agency's evaluation ability and function, the Planning Department's Evaluation Division was reorganized into the Evaluation and Post Project Monitoring Division. With this change, the new division became responsible for managing the evaluation study committee's secretariat, conducting evaluation surveys concerning project effectiveness, analyzing and classifying the effectiveness of and problems in aid implementation, and conducting post-project monitoring surveys to gather basic information necessary for following up after the completion of a cooperation project. In addition, the division analyzes and classifies the information it has gathered by country and by type of cooperation so that this data can serve as feedback to improve follow-up activities, future project formulation and planning, and project implementation.

The types of evaluations carried out by JICA can be categorized as follows.

### **(1) Evaluation-at-completion**

Upon completion of an individual project, the agency's headquarters or an overseas office dispatches a survey team made up of experts in the respective project field to evaluate primarily the degree to which the objectives of the project have been met, to study whether or not the project needs to be extended, to consider necessary assistance, and to learn lessons and elicit recommendations relevant to the formulation of similar projects in the future.

In fiscal 1993, JICA conducted a total of 56 evaluation surveys, consisting primarily of individual project evaluations conducted upon project completion. Broken down by type of



cooperation, they consisted of 16 evaluation surveys of the acceptance of participants in training programs (9 of which were conducted by JICA overseas offices), 9 of the dispatch of experts (6 of which were conducted by JICA overseas offices), 7 of social development cooperation projects, 5 of public health and medicine cooperation projects, 9 of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries cooperation projects, 7 of industrial development cooperation projects, and 3 of grant aid projects.

## (2) Cross-sector evaluation

### A. Country-wise evaluation

JICA selects a number of projects of different types of cooperation and in different sectors after a given interval of time from project completion, and conducts cross-sectional evaluations and analyses of the projects' effectiveness in specific countries. It also analyzes and classifies problems in implementation unique to the country in question.

### B. Third-party evaluation

Independent parties not directly affiliated with JICA, including people particularly knowledgeable in the field and private experts, evaluate JICA projects from their specialized and objective viewpoints.

### C. Joint evaluation

JICA conducts evaluation surveys in conjunction with local researchers and government agencies in recipient countries responsible for formulating and implementing development plans to ascertain the effectiveness of and to identify problem areas in completed projects. In the process, both sides gain a common awareness of the projects and are able to exchange their views on the formulation and implementation of cooperation plans. Their conclusions are then reflected in efforts to improve future cooperation.

### D. Thematic evaluation

JICA conducts evaluation surveys by selecting activities falling under specific themes, usually involving particular types of cooperation or sectors, and then analyzing and classifying the activities' effectiveness and problems therein.

### E. Evaluations by overseas offices

JICA overseas offices, being well acquainted with local conditions, conduct evaluation surveys and make recommendations instrumental in strengthening JICA's project planning, formulation, and administration capabilities.

Achievements recorded in fiscal 1993 are as follows:

**A. Country-specific evaluation**

3 in the Philippines

**B. Third-party evaluation**

1 in Thailand

**C. Joint evaluation**

4 in conjunction with related agencies in Egypt and Brazil

1 in conjunction with the Canadian International Development Agency as a means of strengthening coordination with aid agencies in other industrialized countries

**D. Thematic evaluation**

1 third-country training program involving Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania as an evaluation survey for specific cooperation projects

**E. Evaluations by overseas offices**

Conducted in 18 countries, including Indonesia, as evaluations by JICA overseas offices with thorough knowledge of conditions in the recipient country

**(3) Feedback of evaluation results to recipient governments**

After a number of evaluations have been conducted in a country, JICA draws together the results and furnishes comprehensive feedback of the evaluation findings in order to enhance both sides' abilities to plan and implement projects effectively and efficiently. This is done chiefly through seminars for officials of the recipient country devoted to items needing improvement on both JICA's and the recipient country's sides.

In fiscal 1993, JICA drew together the findings of country-wise evaluations in the Philippines and held seminars for Philippine officials devoted to items needing improvement.

**3. Basic Research to Improve Project Efficiency**

In an effort to promote greater efficiency, JICA conducts basic research on issues common to various JICA projects.

In fiscal 1993, JICA conducted 7 basic research projects: a profile of local equipment procurement, development and research of training materials for gender analysis, a survey of

NGOs roles in Canadian development aid, a basic survey concerning the development of systematic project administration methods, the preparation of a publication explaining the Japan International Cooperation Agency Law, basic research for the preparation of a rough draft of the Poverty Alleviation Project Manual, and basic research into America's overseas assistance laws.

\* Gender analysis: analysis of the division of economic and social roles between men and women, and differences between the sexes in their access to and control of resources such as development and the means of production.

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

##### **(1) Post-project monitoring surveys**

After a given interval of time from project completion, surveys are conducted that encompass project-related organizations, facilities, equipment supplies, and project effectiveness. The survey findings are then systematically analyzed and used as basic reference material for following up on individual projects.

In fiscal 1993, 42 JICA overseas offices and 6 JOCV overseas offices conducted post-project monitoring surveys of organizations, facilities, and equipment supplies and of project effectiveness in project-type technical cooperation, grant aid, and individual equipment supply projects completed in fiscal 1990. They then analyzed and processed the survey findings and prepared basic reference materials for following up on individual projects.

In addition to conventional types of surveys, 9 of the 42 offices that conducted post-project monitoring surveys had local consultants conduct more extensive surveys that included inspections of provided facilities and equipment and probed into the reasons for equipment breakdowns and factors that prevented the achievement of a positive outcome. This enabled these offices to formulate more timely follow-up plans.

##### **(2) Basic planning surveys for an information system**

These surveys are conducted to create a system, through the organic integration of existing computer systems, that will enable information generated from diverse operations together with necessary information from external sources to be drawn together and used in a uniform and effective way.

In fiscal 1993, development was continued from the previous year of a project management system for systematic information management based on the basic plan for information systems formulated in fiscal 1990 and operation enhancement measures formulated in fiscal 1991.

**(3) Promotion of an information network**

As one part of the above-mentioned information system, JICA is creating networks to facilitate the mutual use of information by JICA headquarters, and JICA's affiliated organizations and branch offices in Japan.

**(4) Organization of country-specific aid information**

In order to enhance its projects overall and to make possible aid well tailored to the development needs of recipient countries, it is crucial for JICA to organize and analyze basic social and economic information on developing countries, technical information, and information concerning assistance trends among other aid agencies. At the same time, it is important for it to uniformly organize and compile information concerning Japan's aid achievements and its past experiences in implementing aid. To fulfill these needs JICA organizes country-specific aid information.

In fiscal 1993, JICA updated 103 country files that it had completed as of the previous year.

**(5) Overseas survey specialists**

From the standpoint of bolstering the collection of peripheral information related to requested projects in JICA's overseas offices, the agency must gather technical and related information concerning the number of technical experts in relevant recipient organizations, their level of expertise, the state of related infrastructure at the project site, and the financial capacity of the organizations. To fulfill this need, JICA has survey specialists with thorough knowledge of local conditions in recipient countries (overseas survey specialists) collect and analyze technical information consisting primarily of field surveys conducted from the standpoint of the technical staff in JICA's overseas offices.

In fiscal 1993, 39 overseas survey specialists were assigned to 29 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 1993, 5,934 participants (not including those still in Japan from previous years) came to Japan; as of the end of March 1994, a cumulative total of 99,817 participants (excluding participants in the Third-country Training, In-country Training and the Youth Invitation Program) had come to Japan.

In answer to the higher expectation of international communities toward Japan, the training subjects have been increased, especially in the fields of environment and population that require global approach. Also, the training courses that give intellectual support for the countries where democratization and market-oriented economy have been pursued in the frame of post Cold War have increased. 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.

In addition, the programs held outside of Japan include the Third-country Training that promotes south-south cooperation (cooperation among developing countries) by introducing partnership programs; and the In-country Trainings launched in the fiscal 1993 in order to permeate and settle the transferred technology to the provincial areas of the country.

## **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 1993, 304 courses were held on such topics as Crime Prevention, Local Government Administration, Agricultural Cooperatives, and Tuberculosis Control.

## **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:

### **(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) Special Courses**

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

### **(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.

### **(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.

#### (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 institutions, or paying the full cost at the request of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), or other organizations.

#### (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 are accepted at once from a single country. In most cases, the travel, accommodations, and training costs are shared by JICA and the recipient country.

##### A. 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.

##### B. 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. Eastern Europe Assistance Program

As a part of the support for Eastern European countries, which are shifting from a planned to a market economy, in fiscal 1993, 316 people from 8 countries in total, including Poland, Hungary, Czech and Slovak, Bulgaria, Romania, Albania, and Slovenia, were trained in the fields centered on business management, production management, environmental management, farm produce marketing, macro economics, and improvement of infrastructure.

### 4. Private-Sector Skilled Worker Counterpart Program

In fiscal 1993, 30 participants are invited to Japan from Indonesia 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.

## **5. 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 countries 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 1993, 1,254 people from 101 countries took part in 72 group training courses in 22 host countries, and 31 people from 19 countries took part in individual training courses held in 13 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.

## **6. In-country Training**

In-country Training is a form of group training commenced in fiscal 1993 that draws on the experience of participants in past Japanese technical cooperation programs. The training is conducted by organizations with a large number of such personnel and is aimed at government officials and technical experts in positions close to project sites in developing countries. The objectives of this training are to disseminate widely and establish firmly in developing countries technology transferred to them from Japan in the past, and to enhance local organizations training capabilities. Since the instructors in In-country Training programs are local technical experts and because these programs are conducted locally, there are no language impediments, it is possible to apply technology in conformity with local circumstances, and technology can be spread and established with greater certitude of success.

In fiscal 1993, a total of 84 persons participated in 2 In-country Training programs: 44 in a River Environmental Engineering for the Prevention of Pollution and Disasters in Indonesia and 40 in Prevention and Treatment of Malaria in Tanzania.



## 7. Related Activities

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

### (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.

### (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.

### (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) 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.

(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:

A. Technical Follow-up Service

In fiscal 1993, 35 teams of experts were sent abroad to acquaint ex-participants with new technology and to give technical advice adapted to local conditions.

B. Fostering Alumni Association

As of 1993, 64 alumni associations have been formed by ex-participants in 58 countries. JICA provides subsidies to support the formation of these associations and their activities.

C. 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 with the latest technical information to the participant and the organization to which the ex-participant belongs.

D. 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 1993, 1,321 people from 69 countries and one international organization, including 6 ASEAN countries, Oceania, China, Korea, 7 Southwest Asian countries, Mongolia and Africa newly joined. The coverage has gradually expanded and the cumulative total of people accepted has reached 10,537 in the last 10 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. 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 1993 a conference was held in Indonesia 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 organized an after-care team and were sent in fiscal 1993 to China and the six ASEAN countries to foster exchange with former participants. In recent years, reunion activities of ex-participants in individual, group, local government and various levels 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 assigned to a developing country government's administrative, research, or educational institutions, where they instruct government officials or technical experts (their counterparts in the recipient country). For example, they give advice on policy making, guidance regarding education, training, and joint research, and instruction on the operation and maintenance of machinery and other facilities. In addition, individual experts dispatched in response to a request from an international organization take part in activities at the international organization's headquarters and in its projects.

In the past, the dispatch of experts was generally determined on the basis of recommendations for qualified persons sought from related Japanese government agencies, local governments, universities, and private businesses. However, with recent diversification in the content of requests from developing countries, in a growing number of cases experts are selected from among JICA's own experts, development specialists, associate specialists, and experts registered at the JICA Institute for International Cooperation.

The length of an expert's assignment varies depending on the developing country's needs, ranging from short missions of 2 weeks to longer ones of up to 2 to 3 years. There are even examples where a single expert has stayed in a country for more than 10 years in line with a strong demand from the recipient country's government. Experts are dispatched singly or in groups, depending on the content of the cooperation project.

The remuneration given to JICA experts is not inferior to that given to experts from international organizations and other industrialized countries, and in many senses it is even better. Moreover, under a system established to facilitate the dispatch of experts, personnel expenses are provided to private businesses from which experts are recruited. The dispatch of experts began in fiscal 1955, when 28 experts were sent to 5 countries in Southeast Asia under the Colombo Plan. As of fiscal 1993, a total of 17,567 experts have been sent to countries around the world, including a few sent to industrialized countries. In fiscal 1993, 1,853 experts were sent abroad, including those whose assignments were extended from the previous year. Of the 1,197 experts newly dispatched in fiscal 1993, 702 (58.6 percent) were sent to countries in Asia, 101 (8.4 percent) to the Middle East, 91 (7.6 percent) to Africa, 237 (19.8 percent) to Latin America, 21 (1.8 percent) to Oceania, and 45 (3.8 percent) to Europe (primarily to formerly socialist countries in Eastern Europe). 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 and environment measures.

## **1. Dispatch of Individual Experts**

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

## (1) Bilateral Programs

JICA sends experts upon individual request from developing countries, and 1,735 experts (1,141 new, 594 from the previous year) were sent in fiscal 1993. Bilateral programs also send experts under the following sorts of special programs.

### A. 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 1993 was conducted by 64 experts (40 new, 24 from the previous year) on 12 topics in 10 countries, including a research on Seismology in Egypt, and a project to study Wildlife Conservation in Yacyreta, Paraguay.

### B. 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. 25 mini-projects were carried out in 1993 in 15 countries, and 154 experts (111 new, 43 from the previous year) were sent for mini-projects of Hydrographical Survey in the Philippines, Domestic Fuel Development in Zambia, Fishing Villages Development in Honduras, etc..

### C. 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 1993, 4 experts in airport facilities were sent to Malawi.

### D. 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 1993, 25 experts, including those with assignments continuing from the previous year, were sent to 4 countries, including Indonesia and Zambia.

### E. Senior Volunteer Program

This is a program started in 1990 to dispatch, in response to the request from developing countries, middle-aged (40 to 69 years old) volunteers who are fully spirited and well-experienced in practical business. Application for the program is open to public and

volunteers are registered. In fiscal 1993, 15 volunteers were sent to Malaysia, Paraguay and Western Samoa. (Since this program sends only volunteers, individual experts are not included.)

## (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 1993, 118 experts (56 new, 62 from the 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.

### (1) Preliminary Surveys

During fiscal 1993 prior to the assignment of experts, JICA sent 16 teams to investigate the background on requests for cooperation, recipients' technology transfer programs, the type of guidance desired, local circumstances, and other information.

### (2) Fact Finding and Guidance

22 teams were sent in fiscal 1993 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

JICA provides equipment required for technical cooperation projects executed by individual experts or JOCV volunteers in developing countries and for the dissemination of technology mastered by participants in training programs in Japan when they return to their respective countries. The agency also provides technical documents (in English) and video instruction materials called for in technical cooperation. Performed to heighten the effectiveness of technical cooperation through the organic combination of personnel, equipment, and information (documents and video instruction materials), this equipment supply is called "independent equipment provision" to distinguish it from grant aid and project-type technical cooperation.

The equipment supply program was initiated by the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency, JICA's predecessor, in fiscal 1964 with a budget of ¥50 million. And they have aroused strong interest among developing countries since their inception: in the first year the agency received 40 requests for this program, amounting to outlays of ¥150 million, far surpassing the

original budget. As the intent behind this program became widely known, the outlays for equipment provision increased drastically, together with an expansion in the dispatch of experts and other programs. Qualitative improvements were also made to equipment supply. As follow-up activities, the supply of equipment parts and the dispatch of repair technicians were begun in fiscal 1970, and the dispatch of engineers to instruct in installation methods was begun in fiscal 1974.

The following are descriptions of equipment provision and JICA's achievements in this area.

**(1) Equipment Supply**

**A. Ordinary Independent Equipment Supply**

Equipment supplies ranging in value from ¥10 million to ¥100 million per project

Fiscal 1993: 45 instances in 35 countries, amounting to ¥1,533.76 million

**B. Small-scale Independent Equipment Supply**

Equipment supplies worth ¥10 million or less per project.

Fiscal 1993: 33 instances in 26 countries, amounting to ¥253.97 million

**C. Supply of Replacement Parts**

The supply of parts needed to repair equipment supplied under independent equipment supply

Fiscal 1993: 34 instances in 26 countries, amounting to ¥36.68 million

**(2) Short-term Dispatch of Experts in Equipment Supply**

**A. Dispatch of experts to give instruction in equipment installation**

Fiscal 1993: 26 instances involving 44 persons

**B. Dispatch of Repair Experts**

Fiscal 1993: 2 instances involving 2 persons

**(3) Implementation Plan Surveys**

Surveys of the intended use, detailed specifications, accessories, and consumables for requested equipment.

#### (4) Provision of Documentation

The provision of documents and audiovisual materials (video teaching materials) in foreign languages needed for technical cooperation

Fiscal 1993: 871 documents to 33 countries and audiovisual materials to 11 countries, amounting to ¥35.12 million

#### Subsection 5. Project-type Technical Cooperation

Under the project-type technical cooperation, the developing country, in most cases, provides the buildings and land (farmland, etc.) where technical cooperation can take place and pays the operational costs; while JICA ties together and implements the following three forms of cooperation, namely the training of overseas participants, the dispatch of experts, and provision of equipment.

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.

The number of experts dispatched to one project site ranges from several to over a dozen. The project is carried out under the leadership of the representative of a team (generally called a "leader"). In some cases, their activities are linked together with JOCV activities.

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 land improvement for cultivation, research, and seminars, 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.

JICA carries out project-type technical cooperation 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: public health, medical care, and nursing education.
- (3) Population and family planning cooperation: population statistics, family planning, population education, and maternal and child health care.
- (4) Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries cooperation: agriculture, forestry, livestock, 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 1993 involved 203 projects, including those completed within the fiscal year. Of these, 61 were social development cooperation, 34 were health and medical cooperation, 11 were population and family planning cooperation, 78 were agriculture, forestry, livestock, and fisheries cooperation, and 19 were in industrial development cooperation. By region, 119 were carried out in Asia, 18 in the Middle East, 15 in Africa, 47 in Latin America, and 4 in Oceania.

### **Subsection 6. Development Studies**

Development studies are carried out with regard to public development plans, which play an important role in the social and economic progress of developing countries. They are performed in order to draw together the findings of studies by consultants, with extensive experience in specialized technology, into consolidated reports and for the technical transfer of expertise in survey and planning methods to technical experts in recipient countries during the execution of the study.

The product of a development study, the study report, is used as basic data for determining policies to promote social and economic growth in a developing country. Moreover, it is an indispensable reference when considering requests to aid agencies for loans, grant aid, or technical cooperation.

Along with mounting international concern about environmental problems, a growing number of voices recently are stressing the importance and necessity of giving greater consideration to the environment in development studies. And in response, JICA is attaching great importance to environmental considerations in its development studies. Moreover, JICA conducts development studies with regard to large-scale environmental studies for basic environmental improvement plans and wide-area environmental improvement plans, or with regard to environmental impact assessment studies, when feasibility studies (below) have already been completed, to discover how environmental conditions may have subsequently changed.

Development studies vary according to the characteristics and content of the project being requested by a recipient country, and they are classified into the following types.

#### **(1) Master Plan Studies**

Master plan studies are conducted to formulate comprehensive basic plans for various types of development, and they involve the preparation of long-term plans for an entire country, a region, or a specific sector. Formulation of a master plan is the first stage in a development

study in cases where many types of projects must be implemented efficiently and in conformity with each other. Studies dealing with a recipient country's overall economy, which is to say studies for the preparation of economic development plans, also fall under the heading of master plans.

**(2) Feasibility Studies**

Feasibility studies are conducted to ascertain objectively whether or not projects given priority in development policy and planning are feasible technically, economically, financially, socially, and from an environmental standpoint, and to formulate optimal plans for project implementation.

**(3) Topographical Studies**

Topographical studies are conducted to draft topographical drawings (basic national and metropolitan drawings) and seabed charts, fundamental elements in the formulation and implementation of development planning.

**(4) Groundwater Development Studies**

Groundwater development studies are conducted to assess current reserves of groundwater and development potential of groundwater resources used primarily for supplying fresh water to ordinary citizens in a developing country, and to formulate specific groundwater use plans when necessary.

**(5) Basic Studies in Resource Development**

Basic studies in resource development are conducted to assess current reserves of mineral resources through geological surveys, physical studies, and boring, and to provide basic data needed to promote developing countries resource development.

**(6) Studies to Assess Available Forestry and Fishery Resources**

Having an accurate grasp of currently available forestry and fishery resources is indispensable to the formulation of management plans for the proper conservation and use of these resources. In developing countries, however, the technology needed to survey available resources is lacking. Accordingly, development studies to assess available forestry and fishery resources are conducted to promote the transfer of survey technology, to prepare basic data, and to facilitate the formulation of various types of development plans.

### (7) Detailed Design Studies

Detailed design studies are conducted to prepare the drawings, construction specifications, and bidding documents needed to begin work on a project that has already been decided upon. Studies at this stage must cover a project's design details; design drawings, construction cost estimates, and construction plans must be precise enough for the execution of construction work, which is not the case in master plan and feasibility studies.

### (8) Studies for Aftercare Services

After the completion of a development study, in some cases a review, including a recalculation of a project's construction costs, is required due to rapid changes in social and economic conditions in the developing country involved, changes in natural conditions, or the passage of a significant interval after the implementation of the previous study. In such cases, studies for aftercare services are conducted to facilitate the effective use of study results and the achievement of plans through a review of study results or supplementary work in line with the changed conditions.

### (9) Studies for Enhancing Project Efficiency

Studies for enhancing project efficiency are of three types: i) follow-up studies aimed at assessing subsequent progress in a project that has previously been studied and reflecting the results in future development studies so that the latter can be implemented more effectively and efficiently; ii) studies for the promotion of technology transfer, in which seminars are held and texts in the local language are prepared in order to promote the transfer of technology through development studies; and iii) project research aimed at facilitating the implementation of more effective development studies, which involves the collection and analysis of information possessed by related organizations concerning the development plans of developing countries and basic survey methods.

Development studies are carried out in the following fields:

- Planning and administration: regional comprehensive development plans, economic development plans
- Public works: water and sewage systems, waste treatment
- Social infrastructure: urban planning, rivers, erosion control, water resources, housing, drawing of topographical maps
- Transportation: transportation plans, roads, railroads, harbors, airports, urban transportation
- Telecommunications and broadcasting: mail, telecommunications, television and radio broadcasting

- Public health and medicine: public health, medicine, and hygiene administration; population and family planning
- Agriculture: agricultural development, irrigation and drainage, rural development, agricultural product processing, livestock farming
- Forestry: resource studies, afforestation planning, forest management planning, forestry product processing
- Fisheries: resource studies, fisheries product processing and distribution, breeding and propagation, fishing ports
- Mining and manufacturing: resource studies, manufacturing industry promotion, factory modernization
- Energy: energy development
- Environment: air and water pollution control measures, environmental conservation
- Other: human resources, education, commerce, trade, tourism, and business administration, etc.

In fiscal 1993, 293 development studies were carried out. Of these, 198 were funded as development studies, 73 as overseas development planning studies, and 22 as basic studies for resource development cooperation. By region, 153 were conducted in Asia, 25 in the Middle East, 39 in Africa, 54 in Latin America, 8 in Oceania, and 14 in Europe.

### Section 3. Grant Aid Program

Under grant aid program JICA conducts the following activities with regard to construction work executed using grant aid provided by Japanese government to developing countries: i) studies required for the basic design of, and calculation of estimated project costs for, construction work; ii) studies for the drawing up of construction work contracts between the recipient country's government, consulting firms from Japan, and construction subcontractors; mediation, liaison, and other required services; studies of conditions surrounding the execution of construction contracts; and iii) follow-up work when additional cooperation is required after completion of a cooperation project.

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. Under this program JICA takes charge of expediting execution for: i) General grant aid for general projects, ii) Grant aid for fisheries, and iii) Grant aid for increased food production.

Grant aid for general project provides funds for the construction and equipping of facilities related to such areas as health, education and research, agriculture, welfare and environmental improvement, transportation and 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 purchase fertilizer, pesticide and agricultural machinery to support self-help efforts made by recipient countries for increasing food production. The budget for grant aid is allocated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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 between the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 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 1993, 99 basic design study teams were dispatched to the requesting countries.

In addition, JICA started in 1991 project implementing identification study to review approximate expenditure of initial project, the basic design study of which JICA had conducted, and 1 study was conducted in 1993.

When grant aid is mainly connected with some of the projects for 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 1990, JICA began on-the-spot checking on some of the projects. In fiscal 1993, 18 aptness studies of equipment were carried out, 5 of which were accompanied by on-the-spot checking. In addition, the aptness study of equipment for increased food production was carried out in 52 countries in fiscal 1993.

### **2. Expediting of Execution**

Expediting of execution is conducted to ensure that the project is carried out properly and 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 studies specifications for facilities and equipment, undertakes contacts with banks needed for the approvals of the contract by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and preliminary studies of the contract prior to funds payment, and studies the

provisions of these arrangements. JICA also holds occasional meetings with the recipient country to complete the project as scheduled. In fiscal 1993, 61 teams were dispatched on 86 projects out of 236 projects for which JICA takes charge of expediting execution.

To ensure that expediting execution is properly and smoothly carried out, in fiscal 1993, 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, seminars on grant aid for staff members were held in Paris, Bangkok, Sidney and Mexico City. The object of the seminar was to study the tender documents and evaluation reports of tenders on both ongoing and future projects and to expedite smooth execution of projects.

JICA dispatched 2 specialists for a long-range survey of grant aid programs in Oceanian 7 countries, an area where Japan has limited experience in this form of cooperation. The specialist provided officials in those countries with information on the structure of grant aid programs, their systems, and procurement methods, and at the same time studied the utilization of completed projects. 4 long-term experts were dispatched to 11 countries in Africa and undertook fact-findings concerning the progress of the projects for the increase of food production and aptness study on the supplied materials in the third countries

### **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 1993, such teams were dispatched in connection with 47 grant aid projects. As a result, spare parts and repair materials for 26 projects were provided, two emergency works were implemented, and experts were dispatched especially for revitalizing 6 projects.

In addition, whether follow up cooperation is necessary or not is discussed through the studies on the evaluation of the completed project and the state of post project.

#### **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 29 years have passed since then. And in fiscal 1993, it had grown to the point that it was sending out 1,013 new volunteers to 53 countries. As of March 31, 1994, JOCV had a total of 2,010 volunteers on active duty, and over the years had provided developing countries with the services of some 13,371 volunteers.

Japan now has agreements to provide volunteers to 61 countries, including a new agreement signed during the year with Mexico. Unfortunately, 8 from Brundi had to return prior to their schedule because of social unrest and political insecurity in their assigned country.

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

The above mentioned volunteers include the volunteers in general, senior volunteers, short-term emergency and coordinators (suspended coordinators are excluded).

##### **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 1993, public meetings were held in 225 locations nationwide, attended by 11,753, of whom 4,933 submitted applications; during the fall campaign, public meetings were held in 233 locations and were attended by 11,203, of whom 5,531 submitted applications. The selection process takes place in two stages, first a written examination, then an interview and medical checkup. The written examination consists



of an aptitude test, an English language test, and a test of the applicant's specialty. 1,226 candidates (628 at the spring campaign, 598 at the fall campaign) were selected in fiscal 1993.

## **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 17 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 1993, 353 applicants received training (11 of them 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 as well as to secure their new career.

Within twelve months of their return during fiscal 1993, a total of 845 out of 895 repatriated volunteers either returned to their original jobs (233), or found new jobs (344), or decided to run their own business or continue their schooling.

## 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.

### (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.

- A. Edition of the JOCV monthly, *Crossroads*
- B. Publication of the JOCV biweekly, *JOCV News*
- C. Publication of the JOCV quarterly, *JOCV Quarterly*, for an overseas readership
- D. Provision of information on and pertinent arrangements in developing countries to mass media.

### (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 1993, a total of 232 applicants, among which, 3 were national civil servants, 94 were local civil servants, 1 was from governmental institution, and 134 were from private sectors, could take part without quitting their jobs.

### (3) Cooperation with Related Organizations

- A. 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.

- B. A foundation, Japan Overseas Cooperative Association (JOCA) was established in December 1983 with Y. Kaizuka as president to support and promote JOCV alumni activities; its business is putting JOCV volunteers' experience to good use by, for example, dispatching supporting staff for JOCV's programs, and enlisting the cooperation of former volunteers.
- C. 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.
- D. JOCV holds meetings with other economic and labour organizations and receives their cooperation.
- E. 33 local governments accepted in fiscal 1993, 131 people from 33 countries and conducted 10 months technical training in various fields. Most of the participants in the program are counterparts of volunteers recommended by JOCV.

## **Section 5. Development Cooperation**

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

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

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

### **1. Development Project Investment and Financing**

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

#### **(1) Related Facilities Improvement Projects**

Loans are provided for the improvement of related facilities when such improvements will contribute to the development of the surrounding region or to the enhancement of the welfare of people living in surrounding communities and when such improvements are necessary as concomitant items to development projects (original projects). The development projects are those which are the objects of loans, debt guarantees or financing from the Export-Import Bank of Japan, the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, the Japan National Oil Corporation, the Metal Mining Agency of Japan, the Central Bank for Agriculture and Forestry, the Central Bank for Commercial and Industrial Associations, or JICA, but for which there are obstacles to receiving loans, debt guarantees or financing from the Export-Import Bank of Japan or the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund. The following types of facilities are eligible for such funds.

- A. Public facilities that contribute to the lives and welfare of the local community: for example, schools, hospitals, community centers, churches, temples, public offices, post offices, fire stations.

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

In fiscal 1993, there were no eligible projects for either case.

## (2) Experimental Projects

These are development projects that are being implemented experimentally and which, if not implemented together with the development and improvement of technology, would render the achievement of these goals difficult and for which there are obstacles to receiving loans, debt guarantees or financing from the Export-Import Bank of Japan or the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund.

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

In fiscal 1993, loans was approved for one new experimental project valued at about ¥7,200 million, including the project of Japan-Brazil Cooperation Program for Agricultural Development of the Cerrado Region (III) in Brazil, and loans totaling about ¥500 million were granted for 10 existing projects.

## 2. Surveys and Technical Guidance

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

### (1) Surveys

In fiscal 1993, JICA sent 31 survey teams overseas to conduct the following types of surveys needed to implement projects.

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

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

- B. Field surveys: In agriculture and forestry, if JICA thinks that the project will promote regional development, that data is scarce, and that the project will require several years to turn into a business, JICA will send surveyors and study the project's feasibility.
- C. Regional development impact evaluation surveys: JICA undertakes these surveys to determine to what degree a given project is contributing after the elapse of a certain period to the surrounding region's development and growth and how it is stimulating that country's development and growth.
- D. Investment and financing examination and surveys: The following items are studied. i) Prior to financing, study of the adequacy of the planning, eligibility for JICA financing, cooperation effects. ii) After lending, determination of how the project is being implemented and study of policy on problems that arise after commencement. iii) In case of a long term financing, study of the above-mentioned items, etc., during the financing period. iv) With the cooperation of the overseas branch of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, holding of meetings overseas to explain the investment and financing system and to respond to individual inquiries about financing, as well as to determine demand and scout for and foster prospective loan candidates overseas.

## (2) Technical Guidance

The following types of technical support facilitating project implementation can be offered at the request of a loan recipient. Part of the costs are sometimes assumed by the requester; this

support is sometimes also offered in the context of projects other than JICA investment and financing.

- A. In fiscal 1993, JICA sent 50 (including both new and continuing assignments) technical guidance experts (called "development cooperation experts").
- B. In fiscal 1993, JICA invited 31 local counterpart technicians and engineers to Japan for training.

## **Section 6. Emigration**

Emigration from Japan began in 1868 (usually considered the first year of Japan's modern era). So far, about 1.03 million Japanese have emigrated, and approximately 2.16 million people of Japanese ancestry are living overseas, including the third generation. These people of Japanese ancestry not only contribute greatly to the industrial development of the countries that accepted them, but also many today occupy leading positions in politics, economics, and so on.

Japan's postwar emigration resumed in 1952 and as of fiscal 1993 JICA has helped 73,100 Japanese emigrate to 16 countries. About 53,600 have moved to Brazil; about 7,100 to Paraguay, 5,100 to Canada, and 2,700 to Argentina, and 1,900 to Bolivia.

To promote understanding of emigration, JICA provides information, conducts counseling services, dispatches overseas development youths, and organizes training programs for emigrants' descendant generations in Japan. In order to support emigrants in such countries, besides agricultural experiments and research at JICA's agricultural experiment stations and guidance for farming management and technical cooperation, JICA has improved the social infrastructure through promotional measures in education including Japanese language lessons, medical care and public health improvement, and road construction as well as in selling land and making loans to finance projects. In 1993, JICA started to undertake measures for the problems of Japanese descendant workers in Japan.

Details are as follows.

### **1. Publicity and Counselling**

JICA carries out the following activities to promote public awareness of emigration in Japan by publicizing the activities of emigrants and people of Japanese ancestry. JICA also answers to various questions and references on emigration from the public. In fiscal 1993, JICA received 1907 such questions and consultations.

- (1) Publication of the monthly *Kaigai Iju* (Overseas Settlement),
- (2) Inviting prominent intellectuals of Japanese ancestry to Japan
- (3) Partial subsidies for the Convention of Japanese Abroad

### **2. Dispatch of Overseas Development Youth**

JICA dispatches those Japanese youth with appropriate technical capabilities and strong interest in emigration for a certain time, initially for three years, to Latin American countries. This scheme was inaugurated in 1985, and its main objective is to vitalize local communities of



Japanese emigrants. JICA has dispatched 47 Overseas Development Youth, 21 of which are women and 26 men, as of 1993, having screened 567 applicants in their capabilities and aptitude.

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

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

(1) Technical training for emigrants' descendants

JICA accepts about 30 emigrants' descendants every fiscal year for technical training from 18 to 24 months. 24 descendants were accepted as of 1993.

(2) Advanced technical training for emigrants' descendants

Every fiscal year, to train with highly advanced technology and knowledge, JICA organizes 2 years' courses and accepts about 20 emigrants' descendants who are engaged in areas which will prospectively require highly specified knowledge. In fiscal 1993, 20 descendants were accepted in advanced technical trainings.

(3) Training for Japanese language teachers

About 30 teachers who teach Japanese language in overseas schools established by Japanese emigrant groups for teaching Japanese to emigrants and their descendants are accepted for training in Japan every fiscal year for three months or a year. In fiscal 1993, 31 teachers were accepted in this program

(4) Training for doctors

JICA has accepted five doctors who have completed university-level medical schools in their countries for two years every fiscal year since 1987 under this program. Formerly, 1979-1986, the number of accepted doctors was 3 each year. As of fiscal 1993, 5 doctors were accepted in the program. In addition, JICA accepted 4 doctors who had undergone this program for refresh training up to 6 months in Japan.

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

JICA has accepted ten emigrant association officials in middle-level positions for six months every fiscal year since 1984. The objectives of this program are i) providing opportunities for training in advanced technology and knowledge, and ii) vitalizing future activities of those associations, and fostering their future leadership. In fiscal 1993, 14 officials underwent the program.

(6) Training for students at Japanese language schools

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

them with Japanese life and culture through attending classes of junior high schools and home stay experiences and to contribute to their understanding of Japan and proficiency in their Japanese language abilities. 43 students were invited in fiscal 1993.

(7) Training for researchers of Japanese ancestry

This program began in fiscal 1989 to enable prominent Japanese ancestry researchers of educational and research institutions to receive training in advanced technology and knowledge so as to enhance human resource development with the aim of contributing to the total development of their countries and to establish a human resources linkage between Japan and their countries. In fiscal 1993, JICA accepted 28 researchers for three months on the average.

(8) Training program for Japanese ancestry workers in Japan prior to their return

For those who have higher educational background among the workers, JICA started a new training program which enables them to contribute more for the development of their countries when they return home. This program was inaugurated in 1993 and 10 workers participated in the first program.

(9) Lectures for ladies

With the cooperation of International Training Center for Women, JICA conducts 45-day lectures on Japanese culture and language for young ladies of Japanese ancestry.

(10) Central training for Japanese descendant students in Japan

With the cooperation of the Association for Overseas Japanese Ancestry, the Central Trainings are held twice a year mainly for the Japanese descendant students studying in Japan under prefectural subsidies.

#### **4. Support for Emigrants**

For the support and improvement of living conditions of the emigrants, the following activities were carried out in 1993.

(1) Management of Agricultural Experiment Station and Promotion of Farm Management

JICA has set up a horticultural experiment station in Argentina, an agricultural experiment station in Bolivia, and an agricultural experiment station in Paraguay. JICA supports experimental studies at these stations and provides farm management counseling and agricultural technical guidance for local farmers irrespective of whether they are Japanese emigrants, their descendants or national farmers. And to support improvements in agricultural technology of emigrants, JICA also dispatches agricultural experts from Japan and from Brazil, offers training

in advanced agricultural areas, subsidizes emigrant agricultural research groups, offers practical business training for agricultural cooperative staff.

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

JICA subsidized five clinic facilities in Paraguay and Bolivia. In addition to giving medical care to emigrants by contract with local doctors in Paraguay and Bolivia, JICA provided scholarships for medical students and nursing students and conducted mobile doctor consultation visits around remote areas settled by Japanese emigrants. In addition, the facilities of Iguazu Clinic in Paraguay were extended and reconstructed.

#### (3) Education and Culture

In relation to education, JICA subsidized teachers' fee for the support of local language education. Besides dispatching Japanese language teachers to five countries including Brazil, senior emigrant Japanese language experts to 8 countries including Argentina, JICA subsidized teachers' fee, provided teaching materials and equipment, and subsidized the construction of school buildings.

#### (4) Living Environment Improvement

As measures for social welfare, senior emigrant expert on social welfare was dispatched to 3 countries including Brazil. JICA also provided security equipment for Brazil, and subsidized electrification in Paraguay. Moreover, vehicles and machinery for road rehabilitation were provided for 6 emigrants' sites in Paraguay and other two countries, and reconstruction work after flood damage in two emigrants' sites in Bolivia were subsidized.

### 5. Land for Settlement

JICA acquires land and sells it to Japanese emigrants; in fiscal 1993, JICA sold 29 plots to Japanese emigrants in Iguazu settlement areas.

### 6. Project Fund Loans

JICA conducts fund assistance schemes for emigrants and organizations contributing to the permanent settlement and economic stability of emigrants. In fiscal 1993, it lent approximately ¥1.6 billion in total to organizations and individuals in Paraguay, Argentina, Bolivia, and the Dominican Republic.

## **7. Surveys on Emigration and Others**

Every year, JICA conducts several surveys to gather basic data to attain understanding for emigration and Japanese ancestry communities, and support and guidance for emigrants. In fiscal 1993, it performed surveys to study the vitalization of Japanese emigrants and Japanese ancestry communities in Southern Brazil, economic status of farmers in five countries in Latin America, and current immigration projects implemented by local governments and NGOs. In addition, counseling and guidance for Japanese ancestry workers in Japan was started in 1993 with the cooperation of the Association of Overseas Japanese Ancestry.

## Section 7. Disaster Relief Aid

Disaster relief aid is conducted by the sending of rescue, medical and expert teams and the provision of relief goods at the request of disaster-affected countries and/or international organization when large-scale disasters break out, especially in developing areas.

Such emergency aid activities began with the sending of medical teams to relieve Ethiopians who were starving by drought in December 1984. Japan provided disaster-relief emergency aid for the first time in December 1984 when it sent medical teams to provide relief to people suffering from a drought in Ethiopia. On September 16, 1987 the Law concerning Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Teams was promulgated and took effect, and on June 19, 1992 this law was partially amended, creating a more comprehensive framework for dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Teams.

Before this law took effect in 1987, 19 disaster relief teams were sent abroad and aid materials were supplied on 14 occasions. Since the law took effect, 31 teams have been dispatched and aid materials supplied on 94 occasions. Of these, in fiscal 1993 a medical team and a team of experts were sent to provide relief during a flood in Nepal, a rescue team was sent to Malaysia after the collapse of a building there, and aid materials were supplied on 18 occasions including a cyclone in Vanuatu.

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

JDR consists of rescue, medical care, and other expert teams; suitable staff combinations are put together according to the type and scale of disaster.

#### (1) Rescue teams

Rescue teams are sent to save human lives in danger, and they are supposed to leave Japan within 24 hours after the acceptance of request and decision is made. Because rescue activities require skills, experience, cooperation, and teamwork, rescue teams are composed of National Police Agency, Fire Defence Agency, and Maritime Safety Agency personnel. Since the Disaster Relief Teams Law was amended in 1992, Japan's Self-Defence Force may participate in transportation, medical care and water supply operations.

In fiscal 1993, only a rescue team was sent to Malaysia for disaster after the building collapse.

#### (2) Medical teams

Medical teams mainly treat and assist disaster victims and also prevent the spread of communicable diseases. It is supposed to leave Japan within 48 hours after the request was accepted and dispatch was decided. Teams are composed of govern-

ment officials, local government officials, private sector's doctors and nurses and such medical workers and coordinators who are willing to participate in the relief activities and who register with JICA's Japan Disaster Relief Team Office. The Self-Defense Force is also able to participate in medical activities. As of fiscal 1993, 179 doctors and 202 nurses and 124 medical coordinators are on JICA's list of registration. In 1993, a medical team was sent to Nepal following the flood disaster in that country.

(3) Expert teams

The purpose of expert teams is to recommend the emergency measures including rehabilitation program to the affected government, as well as to take counter measures to disaster prevention, including suggestion on earthquake resistant construction. They are selected according to need from among qualified experts recommended by Japanese government ministries and agencies.

In fiscal 1993, one expert teams was sent to Nepal for flood disaster relief. Teams of experts and researchers in seismology, fire-proof building, disaster prevention, and aseismatic structures were sent in previous years to the sites of the above-mentioned Armenian and Mexican earthquakes and to Cameroon where the poisonous gas eruption took place to investigate the causes and study preventive measures.

## 2. Related Activities

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

(1) Procurement and stockpiling of relief goods

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

(2) Training and Practice

In order to carry out rescue activities abroad, it is necessary to understand the local condition of the country such as local traffic and communications situations. At the same time, excellent team work spirit is required for the most effective emergency rescue activities. For this reason, JICA carries out trainings and practices based on various imaginary disasters.

**A. Training for rescue teams**

Training and practice cover from search and rescue of injured people, which is basic to rescue work, to the operation of fiberscope, sonar and other special apparatus, the dismantling and reassembly of helicopters, and the use of other equipments.

**B. Training for medical teams**

Medical teams task requires basic knowledge on medical treatment, medical hygiene in developing countries as well as general knowledge on different cultures. In particular, by using past experiences as examples, the simulation method training, method of learning through experience, makes a remarkable contribution to effective implementation of rescue works at a practical experience.

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

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

### **1. Training of Technical Cooperation Experts**

The following types of training are carried out to train qualified experts with comprehensive ability for specific field that will meet the needs of the recipient country.

#### **(1) Pre-assignment Training**

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

##### **A. Pre-assignment training**

This training session includes 2-week practical training covering the role of technical cooperation experts, information on the country of assignment, personal health care, and 3-week foreign language practice; eight such training sessions are held each year. The main focus, however, is on the expert's presentation ability in foreign language; English, Spanish, French, Chinese, Indonesian, Thai, and other courses are held as necessary; courses amply cover the style of writing and expressions experts will need in their technical cooperation work; this necessitates the use of individualized training materials. During the practical training of two weeks, experts' spouses attend parallel courses. During fiscal 1993, 699 experts and 383 spouses total of 1,082 participated in this training.

##### **B. Individual language training**

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

##### **C. Third-country language training**

Experts who will be sent to French- or Spanish-speaking countries are sent to France or to Mexico on the way to the country of assignment for six weeks at longest of



training in the language of their assignment. In fiscal 1993, 4 people were given French language training.

D. Individual technical training

In fiscal 1993, JICA gave supplementary training to 50 experts in specialized technology, or in the operation, maintenance, or management of equipment.

(2) General Technical Cooperation Training

A. Training for project leaders and coordinators

Among those who will be sent as experts in project-type technical cooperation, project leaders and coordinators are given training in project administration and management. Such training sessions are held eight times a year. In fiscal 1993, 56 leaders and 57 coordinators were given this training.

B. Training for local government staff

To support international cooperation activities oriented by local governments, 5 training sessions were held in fiscal 1993 at JICA's Institute for International Cooperation, and 83 local government staff were given this training.

In addition, 176 civil servants from Japanese local public bodies underwent training at centers in Hokkaido, the Kanto, the Hokuriku, the Kansai, and Kyushu.

C. Training for NGO staff

36 people from NGOs took part in foreign language training in fiscal 1993.

(3) Training Courses for Technical Cooperation Experts

Experts who will be sent in the near future and whose assignment has been tentatively made are trained in 10 week courses (partially 5 weeks). Training is given three times yearly. In fiscal 1993, 151 experts were given this training in 22 courses from 17 sectors such as infrastructure, manpower, agriculture, agricultural engineering, forestry, energy, environmental sanitation, industrial development, afforestation, urban environment, education, WID, poverty alleviation measures, and measures against pollution, waste treatment, environmental assessment, and global environmental issues.

(4) Training Course for the Experts of Infectious Disease Control (Anti-Polio)

Three experts participated in the "Seminar on Polio Eradication, its Theory and Practice" at the Kyushu International Center and after that they were given overseas training in China.

**(5) Long-term Technical Training in Japan**

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

**(6) Long-term Training Overseas**

To foster human resources for future international cooperation activities, candidates are selected and sent to overseas universities or research institutions for a period not exceeding two years.

In fiscal 1993, 25 were sent abroad for this purpose.

**2. Recruitment of Qualified Japanese Experts**

For the smooth and timely recruitment of capable experts for the operation, JICA has the following programs to secure qualified experts.

**(1) Special Technical Advisors**

JICA has people under contract, currently one person each in agriculture, construction, and industry, to get advice on the whole spectrum of technical cooperation.

**(2) Development Specialists**

A system was established in 1983 to secure capable experts with excellent technology and personality who plays an important role as a leader for the project-type technical cooperation outside Japan, and as an in-house consultant within Japan who undertakes supervisory commission, course leader of various trainings, and chairman for study and research groups.

In fiscal 1993, five more people were added to this pool, making a total of 73 specialists.

**(3) Special Advisors**

This program is to secure those repatriated experts under contract, who are very likely to be assigned overseas again; 21 people are secured in fiscal 1993.

**(4) Associate Specialist**

A new scheme started in fiscal 1990 to secure youths who are well experienced abroad (JPO, JOCV ex-participants, etc.) and foster qualified young human resources required for international cooperation. In fiscal 1993, 62 in total including new 19 youths are now on assignment.

#### (5) Registration of Experts for Assignments

Those who wish to serve as experts if the occasion arises are registered for future assignments. These registered experts are screened and assigned overseas when pertinent requests are received from developing countries. As of end of fiscal 1993, 1,305 experts have been registered.

#### (6) Returned Experts Association

A Returned Experts Association has been established with close links to JICA local domestic offices. The association seeks to provide better contacts among experts after their return to Japan and to promote international activities in their regions, foster technology cooperation, and in particular, to locate personnel for future assignments. By the end of March 1994, regional associations had been formed in 31 parts of Japan, and the first national meeting had been held in June, 1993.

### 3. Research and Studies on Technical Cooperation

In order to implement effective cooperation programs in response to diversifying needs and advanced technical requirements from developing countries, it is important to fully understand the circumstances and problems of development in each individual country or region and, on that basis, to study basic orientation and major strategies of Japan's assistance to contribute to a subsequent policy and planning formulation based on the study findings.

The systematic collection of instructive cases revealed by compilation and analysis of cooperation achievements thus far, the furnishing of this information to experts, and its use as teaching materials in expert training programs are effective ways to improve the quality of cooperation. To conduct these studies and develop these teaching materials, the following activities are carried out:

#### (1) Country Aid Studies

Beginning in fiscal 1986, aid study committees were established for studying development assistance to a specific country or region. The committees composed of experienced researchers, university professors and knowledgeable people analyse current development issues of recipient countries and review major assistance by donors. Based upon these analyses, they make recommendations for further improvement of Japanese aid and suggest a number of aid programs. In fiscal 1993, studies on Southern Africa and the Philippines, which continued from fiscal 1992, were concluded and new studies started on Indonesia, Palestine, and Viet Nam.

## **(2) Issue-wise Aid Studies**

Committees similar to those of the country aid studies described above were also established to study for further betterment of assistance for cross-sectorial issues. In fiscal 1993, the study on "Development and Education" was completed, and a committee for "Participatory Development and Good Governance" was newly established.

## **(3) Research and Studies Concerning Technology Transfer and Related Issues**

JICA carries out other activities in addition to the above: studies on methods for technology transfer, studies on improving approaches for aid implementation, development of teaching materials for expert training programs, and the organization of international conferences on technology transfers. In fiscal 1993, 15 studies were conducted in fields such as case studies for adviser-type experts (second phase), direct investment and human resource development in Asian and Pacific region, collaboration with NGOs in the project for international cooperation, and also 2 videos and one slide pictures introducing projects were produced. Also, international conferences, including JICA hosted symposium on "What Japan addresses for International Cooperation" commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Institute for International Cooperation (IFIC), A Workshop on the Environmental Impact Assessment co-sponsored by the World Resource Institute in the USA, and a symposium on "Refugee Issues and Technical Cooperation" co-sponsored by the University of Montana in the USA were held by inviting experts with practical experience and knowledgeable persons in the development issues of interest. A series of IFIC seminars were held in Tokyo for those concerned with international cooperation.

## **4. Preparation and Provision of Information**

In order to conduct efficient technology transfers, it is important for experts to be well informed of current issues of the developing countries, methods and know-how of technology transfers and the experiences of their predecessors. The following services are provided to supply such information on developing countries and technology to experts and the persons concerned.

### **(1) The JICA Library**

Located at the Institute for International Cooperation, the JICA Library has a collection open to the public of some 100,000 volumes, including ordinary books, JICA reports, textbooks and educational materials, and books and documentary materials collected in developing countries.

## (2) Organization and Provision of Information

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

- A. *Kokusai Kyoryoku Kenkyu*: "International Cooperation Research" is published twice yearly in Japanese, and once yearly in English.
- B. Collection of developing country technical information: Technical information related to developing countries is collected and built data-bases by sector and country. These data-bases on 54 countries and eight sectors are available at present.
- C. Assistance of technical information to experts: JICA procures literature, manuals, and other technical data related to technology needed in technical guidance by experts and makes them available to cooperation experts (432 projects).
- D. Collection of general information on countries (general information, living conditions, etc.): Materials are currently available on 94 countries, giving various information that experts will need once assigned.
- E. Development of technical manuals on equipment provided: JICA has developed 33 technical manuals on equipment provided for guidance on the use of equipment.

## 5. Related Activities

### (1) Invitations of Overseas Development Experts

To familiarize with aid trends and policies in the advanced countries as well as the status of development policies and projects in developing countries, JICA invites foreign researchers, experts and officials in charge of development issues to Japan to have them give seminars and lectures, primarily to Japanese aid personnel. In fiscal 1993, JICA invited 7 authorities to Japan.