

Annual Report 1995

Japan International  
Cooperation Agency  
Annual Report

1995

*Japan International Cooperation Agency*



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**Japan International Cooperation Agency**



# **Japan International Cooperation Agency Annual Report**

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**1995**

**Japan International Cooperation Agency**



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**Japan International Cooperation Agency  
Annual Report 1995**

Part 1 International cooperation and JICA

Part 2 Activities in the regions

Part 3 Approaches to the activities

Table: Overall activities 1994

**Front and back covers:**

**Front cover right and left, back cover:** JICA

**Front cover centre:** 'In dreams', Yoshika TANAKA

An entry in the JICA photography contest

# Preface

Since its foundation in 1974, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has implemented, as part of Japan's Official Development Assistance, technical cooperation program, the dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, support for Japan's capital grant aid program and other government-based international cooperation with developing countries. It is now thirty-three years since its forerunner, the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency, began operations.

The Cold War structures have crumbled away during this period and it is evident that the international community continues to search for a new world order to take their place. It was as part of this that the UN Conference on the Environment and Development was held in 1992, the World Conference on Human Rights in 1993, the International Conference on Population and Development in 1994, the World Summit for Social Development (which took as its main subject the alleviation of poverty) in March 1995 and the Fourth World Conference on Women, with its theme of Women in Development (WID), in September 1995. The fact that the world's nations approached, and strove to solve, these problems as a common agenda for all peoples may be seen as some indication of how the world may be in the future. It is also true, on the other hand, that the phenomenon known as "aid fatigue" has appeared in industrialized countries and thus, even more is expected from Japan, a country which has made a large contribution to the "Asian miracle", as the economic development of East Asia is known. In recognition of this, Japan has made efforts to expand official development assistance (ODA) as an important contribution to the international community and in 1992 published the Official Development Assistance Charter, which lays out the basic philosophy and priority for ODA and, in 1993, the Fifth Medium Term Target, which further expands ODA.

Against this background, JICA, one of the principal ODA administering organizations in Japan, has been trying to address the problem of finding out what is really necessary for the increasingly diverse agenda of developing countries. To this end, JICA has strengthened its implementation capability through the establishment of the Project Formulation Study Department in 1994. JICA also supports South-South cooperation, in which countries of East Asia are now becoming donor nations and extending assistance to other developing countries. Efforts are being made to widen the range of participants and achieve more effective cooperation by working in conjunction with local government bodies in Japan and by dispatching a greater number of volunteers who are middle-aged or older and have professional experience in private companies.

Since its foundation, JICA's mission statement has been "human development, national development, bringing people together" and it will continue to devise a range of suitable ways of carrying out cooperation. Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers has now marked up thirty years since its establishment in 1965, when five volunteers arrived in Laos. With understanding and support for their work from many different people, a total of 14,614 Volunteers had been sent to a total of 62 countries by 1994. It is immensely encouraging and pleasing that the activities of each of these Volunteers have met with a sympathetic response from so many people and the activities of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers as a whole has come to be understood more widely.

The 1995 annual report of JICA is published to provide an overall description of JICA's activities. I hope this report will be of assistance in allowing a greater number of people to have an accurate understanding of international cooperation.

October 1995.



Kimio Fujita  
President

Japan International Cooperation Agency



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## Explanatory Notes

1. This annual report is a summary of the activities of Japan International Cooperation Agency for fiscal 1994 (from 1 April 1994 to 31 March 1995).
  2. The figures recorded in this report refer to the fiscal year in the case of JICA and to the calendar year (1 January 1994 to 31 December 1994) for Official Development Assistance.
  3. When monetary amounts are denominated in dollars, these are US dollars in all cases.
  4. The figures refer to the following regions
    - Asia
    - Middle and Near East (west of Afghanistan and north of the Sahara desert)
    - Africa (south of the Sahara desert)
    - Central and South America
    - Oceania
    - Europe
  5. JICA carries out the following forms of cooperation
    - Accepting participants for training
    - Dispatching experts
    - Dispatching survey teams
    - Dispatching Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers
    - Supplying equipment
    - Emigration
  6. The activities are performed in the following technical fields
    - Planning and administration
    - Public works and utilities
    - Agriculture, forestry and fisheries
    - Mining and industry
    - Energy
    - Commerce and tourism
    - Human resources development
    - Public health and medicine
    - Social welfare
- And also in grant aid for, amongst others,
- Public health and medicine
  - Education and research
  - Welfare, living and environmental improvements
  - Agriculture, forestry and fisheries
  - Transport and communications

## Striving together for a better tomorrow



### Development study

Measuring the water table depth in south-west Niger.



### Grant aid

Meghnay Gumti Bridge, built for the largest trunk road in Bangladesh using grant aid.



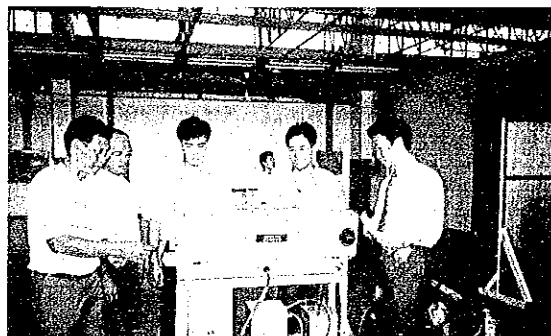
## Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

A Volunteer teaching children to swim in Nicaragua.



## Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

Teaching music in a Zimbabwean high school.  
A volunteer working as a teacher.



## Development cooperation

Performing a standard conformity test of an electrical product at the Standards Bureau of the Trade and Industry Ministry, the Philippines.



### Youth invitations

A Myanmar teacher group visiting a high school in Japan.  
A deeper understanding of Japanese education is gained by training and contact with Japanese students and teachers.



### Dispatch of experts

Giving instructions on furniture construction at the Panama Vocational Training Agency.



### Project-type technical cooperation

At a health center in Tarlac, the Philippines.  
An expert working on national immunization day, as part of the family planning and maternal and child health project.



### Project-type technical cooperation

At the Beijing Vegetable Research Center, China.  
An expert and his counterpart examining greenhouse tomatoes.



### Acceptance of participants for training

Participants in the "General Culturing Course" of the Kanagawa International Fisheries Training Center.



### Japan International Emergency Relief

A medical team helping victims of the  
Melapi volcano, Indonesia.



### Overseas migration

Migrant families finish harvesting  
in a large spring onion field in  
Petrolina, Pernambuco, Brazil.

**Part 1**  
**International cooperation**  
**and JICA**





# Chapter 1

## Japan's ODA and the work of JICA

### Japan's ODA and JICA

#### The administrative system of Japan's ODA

ODA (Official Development Assistance) is classified into the following forms: (1) bilateral grants, (2) bilateral loans and (3) financial subscriptions and contributions to international organizations (multilateral aid). Bilateral grants are further divided into technical cooperation, in which technology is transferred to a developing country, and capital grant aid, where funds are supplied with no obligation for repayment. JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) handles more than half of Japan's technical cooperation and about 60% of the capital grant aid.

#### Bilateral grants

##### 1. Technical cooperation

The purpose of technical cooperation is to transfer technology, skills and knowledge which will help in the development of the economy and society of developing countries and contribute to the raising of their technological standards. Specifically, the basic activities are acceptance of participants for training, in which technical personnel from developing countries are invited to Japan, experts dispatch, in which experts are sent from Japan to developing countries to cooperate in plans and proposals for various kinds of development and personnel education, and equipment supply in which the necessary machinery and materials are given as aid.

##### 2. Grant aid

Grant aid involves the giving of funds for

the construction of schools, hospitals, laboratories and other facilities, the provision of materials for education, training, medical and other equipment and provisions and for debt relief. It can be classified as (1) general grant aid, (2) grant aid for fisheries, (3) grant aid for disaster relief, (4) cultural grant aid, (5) food aid and (6) grant aid for increased food production. Of these, JICA carries out (1) general grant aid (general project grant aid only), (2) grant aid for fisheries (6) grant aid for increased food production where 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 providing services (including site surveys and liaison services) needed to smoothly carry out the construction of facilities, the procurement of materials, etc. (called "expediting of execution work").

#### Bilateral loans

Bilateral loans, commonly known as "yen loans", are loans of the funds necessary for development to developing countries for long terms and at low interest. Previously, yen loans were mainly loans for projects\* in the fields of economic and social infrastructure such as the construction of roads, dams and communication facilities and agricultural development but in more recent years emphasis has also been placed on commodity loans\* in order to improve the international balance of payments. The budget for bilateral loans is controlled by the Ministry of Finance and the implementation of the loans is undertaken by the Overseas Economic

\* Project loans: loans of funds for projects to construct and manage plant (production equipment, social infrastructure etc.).

\* Commodity loans: short term loans (usually of two years) for the import of products (engineering capital goods, engineering materials, fertilizer, agricultural equipment etc.) to assist domestic economic stability.

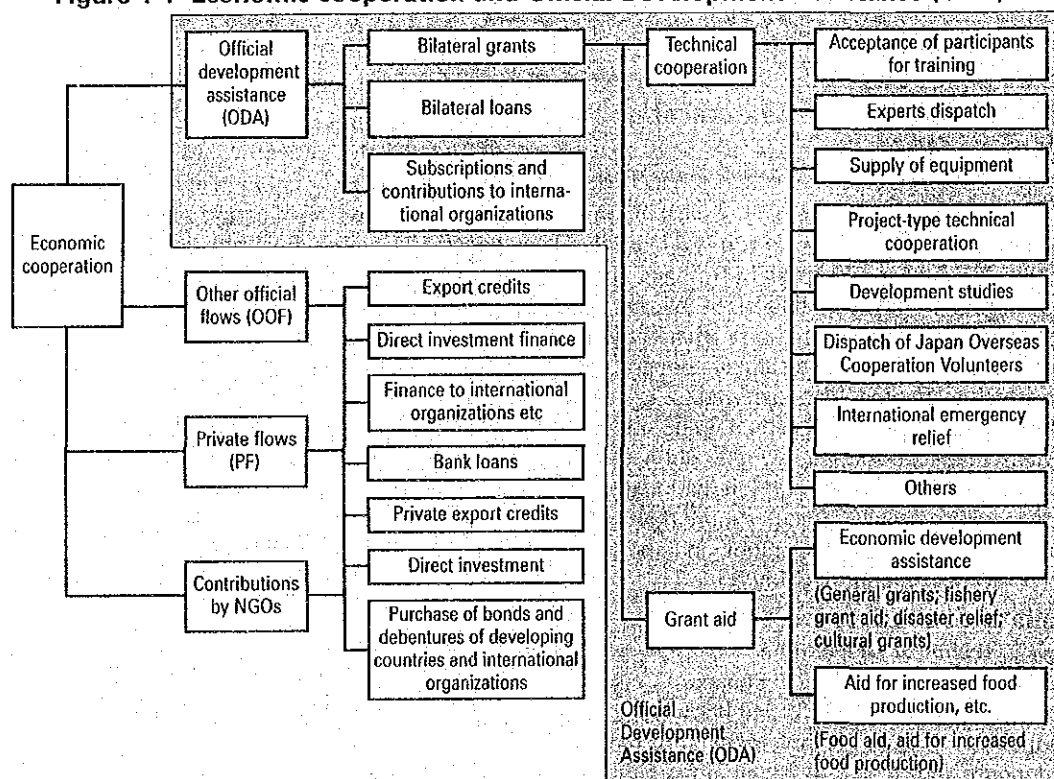
Cooperation Fund (OECE) in consultation with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance and International Trade and Industry and the Economic Planning Agency.

### Financial subscriptions and contributions to international organizations (multilateral aid)

This is an indirect method of giving aid by channeling funds through international

organizations. Contributions to The United Nations Development Plan, United Nations Population Foundation and UNICEF are principally administered by the Foreign Ministry while subscriptions to the World Bank, International Development Association (IDA), Asian Development Bank and other international development finance organizations are made by the Ministry of Finance.

Figure 1-1 Economic cooperation and Official Development Assistance (ODA)



### The circumstances surrounding ODA

With the sudden changes in the international environment from 1989 to 1991 and the end of the Cold War, ODA was no longer a means of ensuring the security of the West and faced a new and different situation. The circumstances surrounding Japan's ODA have also changed greatly and there has been an

increasing expectation on the part of the international community for an international contribution from the great economic power which is Japan towards the realization of world peace and stability.

Although there are some developing countries, in Africa for instance, where the political and economic conditions remain unstable and there is no sign of future development, there are also developing countries such as Singapore and South Korea

which are graduating from aid dependency\*. On the other hand the new recipient countries such as South Africa, Indochina, Mongolia, Palestine and the countries of Central Asia and Eastern Europe indicate that there has been an increase in possible destinations for aid, as well as a greater demand for development aid adapted to the development stages of an increasing variety of developing countries. Further, there is now an increasing necessity to assist South-South Cooperation, in which the more advanced developing countries and middle-income countries contribute to the development of other developing countries and thus development assistance is more important than ever.

According to an increasingly accepted theory, democratization and the introduction of good governance and free market mechanisms are necessary to bring about more stable economic and governmental development in developing countries and aid needs have arisen in these new fields. It is also necessary, of course, to address global topics

such as the environment, population, AIDS, poverty, education and women in development\* with the aim of achieving sustainable development\*.

In these circumstances, the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development was held in June 1992 and a possible international agreement on environmental conservation has been examined. The World Population Conference was held in September 1994 and the Social Development Summit in March 1995, confirming the importance of an engagement with global problems in an atmosphere of international harmony.

However, while the need for aid has increased in scale and gained in intensity and diversity, the principal donor nations have reduced the amounts of their aid, for reasons of "aid fatigue" and economic recession. In particular, the economic sluggishness of the U.S.A., previously the top donor of ODA, has been marked and its recent aid policy indicates that little can be expected in the future.

## ODA

Economic cooperation is carried out from a humanitarian viewpoint that poverty, hunger and other problems which threaten the basic living conditions of the people in developing countries should be ameliorated, and from a recognition of interdependence, that the economic and social development and stability of developing countries is vital to the peace and prosperity of the entire world.

It takes various forms and can be carried out by a variety of organizations and bodies in addition to the governments of advanced countries, such as between developing countries and international organizations,

private industries and voluntary bodies.

ODA means the capital and technology presented by governments to developing countries. (See Figure 1-1)

In its 1969 recommendations for financial terms and aid conditions, the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), one of the specialized committees of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), treats economic cooperation as flows of funds into developing countries. DAC classifies the flow into ODA, Other Official Flows (OOF) and Private Flows (PF). ODA is defined as meeting the following criteria:

(1) It is given to a

developing country or international organization by a government or administrative organ of a government.

- (2) Its main purpose is to contribute to the improvement of the economic development and welfare of the developing country.
- (3) The grant element\* of any financial cooperation is at least 25%.

In an executive meeting of the DAC in December 1993, a basic agreement was added to the definition of ODA, that it assists in good governance, participatory development and other elements of democratization. These are currently being examined in detail.

\* Graduating: to reach a level at which development is possible without aid from industrialized countries. The standard is a GNP per person of 8,625 dollars.

\* Women in development: the idea that women play a large role in developing countries and their participation in development is important.

\* Sustainable development: development which will meet the needs of the present generation without reducing the ability to meet the needs of future generations.

\* Grant element: an index of the softness of the terms of aid. The softer the terms of the loan (interest, repayment period, grace period), the larger the grant element. A grant is 100%.

As pressure continues on global funding, and the number of recipient countries increases, the expectations of the international community towards Japan are of an unprecedented size. Japan, now the top donor in the world, is required to review its position and take responsibility as a leading donor.

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### **The Official Development Assistance Charter; the Fifth Medium-term Target and technical cooperation**

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#### **The Official Development Assistance Charter (the ODA Charter)**

In response to the expectations of the international community, the government made a cabinet decision on the ODA Charter on 30 June 1992. Its aims are to clarify the concept and principles of ODA and gain greater understanding and support in Japan for its more efficient and effective implementation.

In the Charter, the basic concept of giving aid is defined as "humanitarian consideration" for conditions such as famine and poverty in developing countries, a concern which cannot be overlooked by advanced countries, "a recognition of interdependence", that the political stability and economic development of developing countries is vital for the peace and prosperity of Japan and the other countries of the world and "conservation of the environment", that environmental problems face the entire human race in common and are to be addressed together by both developed and developing countries. On this basis, Japan has decided to extend assistance that will "assist the self-help efforts" of the developing country.

The Charter also proposes the following basic principles: (1) to pursue in tandem environmental conservation and development, (2) the avoidance of the use of ODA for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts, (3) "to pay full attention to trends in the military expenditures of recipient countries, the development and production of weapons of mass destruction and missiles and the export and import of arms", (4) to pay full attention to the efforts for promoting democratization and

introduction of a market-oriented economy, and the situation regarding the securing of basic human rights and freedom in the recipient country".

The Charter also addresses, in a general way, the strategies required for the effective implementation of the main aid programs. The main items are an engagement with global problems, basic human needs (BHN)\*, cooperation to disseminate and improve technology, including human resources development and research cooperation, the provision, construction and repair of infrastructure and other structural adjustment in the "human resources development" field. It can also be expected that the technical cooperation with developing countries carried out by JICA will be expanded and reinforced on the basis of the Charter.

The Charter also clarifies Japan's stance towards global problems and gives priority to an engagement with global problems such as population. JICA is also required to pay greater concern to the environment and other global problems. There are also great expectations, based on the end of the Cold War which formed the background to the decisions of the Charter, for the role which technical cooperation will play in achieving democratization, protection of human rights and sustainable development and other aims shared by human beings.

In order to respond to the needs of the many developing countries, such as those in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and Indochina, where democracy is being promoted and liberalization of the economy is progressing, JICA needs to give active aid which uses the experience of development policy of Japan and the countries of East and Southeast Asia who have achieved economic take-off.\*

Tactics mentioned in the Charter to ensure the effective implementation of aid include a thorough understanding of the recipient country's needs, the organic linkage of the various forms of aid, coordination with other industrialized countries and international organizations, coordination with local public bodies and the strengthening of study research and evaluation functions. JICA plans to strengthen its engagement to implement effective and efficient aid to respond to these increased needs.

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\* BHN: Basic Human Needs: food, housing, clothes and other minimal consumer goods plus drinking water, health facilities, health care, education and other vital social services.

\* Economic take-off: one of the economic development stages of a nation at which the effect of a rapid increase in investment rate, etc. can be observed, provided that people in power aim for the development of general industry and modernization of the economy.

### Fifth Medium-term Target

The Japanese government has set, and has made great efforts to achieve, medium-term targets since 1978, as specific policies to expand ODA. The fifth medium-term target was set in June 1993 based on the themes of the ODA Charter.

In these, the government made it clear that ODA is to be an international contribution appropriate to Japan's position in the international community and the government continues to make efforts to increase its ODA as well. Specifically, ODA of between 70 billion dollars to 75 billion dollars will be given in the period of five years from 1993 and it is intended to improve the ratio of ODA to GNP.

The mid-term target is: (1) to try to increase the grant component with the aim of increasing grant aid and technical cooperation to make a qualitative improvement in ODA; (2) to make aid appropriate to the developing country's needs with the intent of making organic links between the various forms of

aid; (3) to give prioritized aid in the fields of global problems such as environment and population and the provision of BHN, human resources development and infrastructure, taking into account the priorities of the ODA Charter; (4) to coordinate with NGO's (non-governmental organizations) and other private aid-giving organizations; (5) to ensure thorough preliminary surveys and post evaluation; (6) to fully implement development policy research; and (7) to provide a thorough aid implementation system.

### Japan's ODA; history and future topics

The total ODA given by the 21 countries in the Development Assistance Committee in 1994 was US\$57.75 billion\* (provisional). Japan's total ODA was ¥1,353.37 billion (US\$13.238 billion), 22.9% of the DAC total and the highest of any country in the DAC.

Table 1-1 ODA of DAC countries in 1993 and 1994

1993						1994							
Position	Country	Total (\$m)	Share (%)	Growth from previous year	% of GNP	Position (for % of GNP)	Position	Country	Total (\$m)	Share (%)	Growth from previous year	% of GNP	Position (for % of GNP)
1	Japan	11,259	19.96	1.00	0.27	17	1	Japan	13,238	22.92	17.58	0.29	14
2	USA	10,149	17.99	-6.16	0.16	21	2	USA	9,851	17.06	-2.94	0.15	21
3	France	7,915	14.03	-4.29	0.63	5	3	France	8,447	14.63	6.72	0.64	5
4	Germany	6,954	12.33	-8.29	0.36	9	4	Germany	6,751	11.69	-2.92	0.33	10
5	Italy	3,043	5.39	-26.18	0.31	13	5	UK	3,085	5.34	5.65	0.30	12
6	UK	2,920	5.18	-9.96	0.31	13	6	Netherlands	2,531	4.38	0.24	0.76	4
7	Netherlands	2,525	4.48	-8.28	0.82	4	7	Canada	2,230	3.86	-6.03	0.42	6
8	Canada	2,373	4.21	-5.65	0.45	6	8	Italy	1,967	3.41	-35.36	0.20	20
9	Sweden	1,769	3.14	-28.09	0.99	3	9	Sweden	1,703	2.95	-3.73	0.90	3
10	Denmark	1,340	2.38	-3.74	1.03	1	10	Denmark	1,450	2.51	8.21	1.03	2
11	Spain	1,213	2.15	-20.09	0.25	18	11	Spain	1,247	2.16	2.80	0.26	17
12	Norway	1,014	1.80	-20.35	1.01	2	12	Norway	1,137	1.97	12.13	1.05	1
13	Australia	953	1.69	-6.11	0.35	10	13	Australia	1,087	1.88	14.06	0.38	8
14	Belgium	808	1.43	-7.13	0.39	8	14	Switzerland	978	1.69	23.33	0.36	9
15	Switzerland	793	1.41	-30.38	0.33	12	15	Belgium	677	1.17	-16.21	0.30	12
16	Austria	544	0.96	-2.16	0.30	15	16	Austria	561	0.97	3.13	0.29	14
17	Finland	355	0.63	-44.88	0.45	6	17	Finland	289	0.50	-18.59	0.31	11
18	Portugal	248	0.44	-18.50	0.29	16	18	Portugal	250	0.43	0.81	0.28	16
19	New Zealand	98	0.17	1.03	0.25	18	19	New Zealand	111	0.19	13.27	0.24	18
20	Ireland	81	0.14	15.70	0.20	20	20	Ireland	105	0.18	29.63	0.24	18
21	Luxembourg	50	0.09	31.58	0.35	10	21	Luxembourg	59	0.10	18.00	0.40	7
DAC total		56,405	100.00	-8.76	0.31		DAC total		57,754	100.00	2.39	0.29	

\* This table does not include aid to Eastern Europe (Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Rumania)

\* The DAC does not necessarily agree with the total of individual countries, due to rounding up and down of decimals

\* The 1994 figures are provisional

\* All "dollars" in this report indicate US Dollars

Table 1-2 Japan's ODA in 1994

Aid amount given				Dollar amount (\$m)		Yen amount (¥100m)		Proportion %	
				Amount	Change from previous year	Amount	Change from previous year	Total ODA	Bilateral ODA
Type of aid									
ODA	Bilateral ODA	Grants	Grant aid (inc. E. Europe)	2,402.90	19.0	2,456.48	9.5	17.8	24.8
			(exc. E. Europe)	2,313.73	20.0	2,365.33	10.4	17.5	24.2
		Technical cooperation	(inc. E. Europe)	3,020.31	16.1	3,087.67	6.7	22.4	31.2
			(exc. E. Europe)	2,985.44	16.1	3,052.02	6.8	22.6	31.2
		Total	(inc. E. Europe)	5,423.21	17.4	5,544.15	7.9	40.3	56.0
			(exc. E. Europe)	5,299.18	17.8	5,417.35	8.3	40.0	55.4
	Government loans, etc.	(inc. E. Europe)	4,257.27	20.1	4,352.21	10.5	31.6	44.0	
		(exc. E. Europe)	4,258.61	20.1	4,353.58	10.5	32.2	44.6	
		Bilateral ODA total	(inc. E. Europe)	9,680.48	18.6	9,896.36	9.0	71.9	100.0
			(exc. E. Europe)	9,557.79	18.8	9,770.93	9.3	72.2	100.0
Subscriptions & contributions to international organizations		(inc. EBRD)	3,788.13	14.5	3,872.61	5.2	28.1		
		(exc. EBRD)	3,680.71	14.5	3,762.79	5.3	27.8		
ODA Total		(inc. EBRD & E. Europe)	13,468.62	17.4	13,768.97	7.9	100.0		
		(exc. EBRD & E. Europe)	13,238.50	17.6	13,533.72	8.1	100.0		
GNP (provisional)			(\$bn; ¥bn)	4,628.55		473,176.90			
% of GNP		(inc. EBRD & E. Europe)	0.29	15.2	0.29	0.6			
		(exc. EBRD & E. Europe)	0.29		0.29				

\* DAC exchange rate 1994: \$1 = ¥102.23 (¥8.95 higher than 1992)

\* Because of rounding up and down, the total for types of aid does not necessarily match the individual figures

\* EBRD: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Supports the countries of the Eastern block to move to a market economy.

This represents a growth of 8.1% (in yen terms) or 17.58% (in dollar terms) over the previous year's total of ¥1,251.77 billion (US\$11.259 billion) and means that ODA is 0.29% of GNP (See Tables 1-1 and 1-2).

If the record of aid to Eastern Europe (Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania) is included, Japan's ODA record amounted to ¥1,376.9 billion (US\$13.469 billion).

With regard to the quality of the aid, however, although "untying"\* has progressed further, the grant element remains low and some improvement is desirable. It is also desirable that the technical cooperation carried out by JICA should be further expanded and strengthened in order to improve the aid qualitatively in the future. This technical assistance is extremely important for support of the establishment of organizations and systems in developing countries whose importance has been strongly emphasized recently and is also the central task in the

human international contribution which Japan has been strongly expected to increase in recent years.

1994 marked the fortieth year since Japan joined the Colombo Plan\* and began technical cooperation. At the same time JICA reached its twentieth anniversary. Japan, now the world's largest donor country, is required to cooperate and coordinate with other advanced countries and to strengthen policy dialogue with developing countries as it addresses and implements aid-related topics, and also to play a central role in developmental assistance.

\* "Untying": not to limit the supplier of aid-related material to aid-granted nations.

\* Colombo Plan: cooperative institution launched by 28 nations in 1950 for the purpose of promoting economic and social development, and improving living standards in the South and South East Asia regions.

## An Overview of JICA Activities in 1994

### Japan's ODA record and JICA's activities

Japan's ODA record in 1994 was US\$13.469 billion (including Eastern Europe and EBRD) of which technical cooperation represented US\$3 billion (22.4% of Japan's total ODA) and JICA activities amounted to US\$1.65 billion (54.6% of Japan's total technical cooperation). The increase on the previous year was 16% for all technical cooperation and 17% for JICA operations. Details of the technical cooperation disbursement are shown in Table 1-3.

JICA's initial budget for fiscal 1994 was approximately ¥172.6 billion, a 5.6% increase on the previous year; of which grants were ¥157.9 billion, investments ¥4.8 billion, and funds in trust ¥9.9 billion. Programs expedited by JICA represent ¥161.7 billion (64.4%) of the total Japanese government budget for grant aid of ¥251 billion. The JICA budgets since 1974 are shown in Figure 1-2.

### Personnel numbers involved in the various types of cooperation

If JICA's activities in fiscal 1994 are examined in terms of the number of people involved in the different types of cooperation, 9,562 participants were accepted in training programs, 3,039 in overseas dispatch of experts, 7,736 in survey teams dispatch, 1,130 in the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers and 45 in migrant settlement. Figure 1-3 shows the changes in personnel in the various types since 1983.

### Proportion of activities in different regions

Seen in terms of regions, the fiscal 1994 activities were as follows: Asia 43.9%, Near and Middle East 8.1%, Africa 14.1%, South and Central America 21.8%, Oceania 3.0%, Europe 2.5%. Figure 1-4 shows the proportions by region and how this has changed since last year.

Table 1-3 Japan's ODA and JICA programs

		(\$ Million)			
Item \ Year		1993		1994	
				Growth from previous year	
Official Development Assistance		11,474		13,469	
Technical cooperation outlays (proportion of ODA)		2,602 (22.7%)		3,020 (22.4%)	
Details of technical cooperation outlays	JICA (proportion of ODA)	1,409 (54.1%)		1,650 (54.6%)	
	Training (JICA)	351 (201)		374 (223)	
	Experts, study teams (JICA)	752 (660)		886 (774)	
	Volunteers (JICA)	98 (97)		143 (142)	
	Foreign students	360		407	
	Provision of equipment and materials, research cooperation, others (JICA)	1,041 (451)		1,210 (511)	

Figure 1-2 Changes in the JICA budget

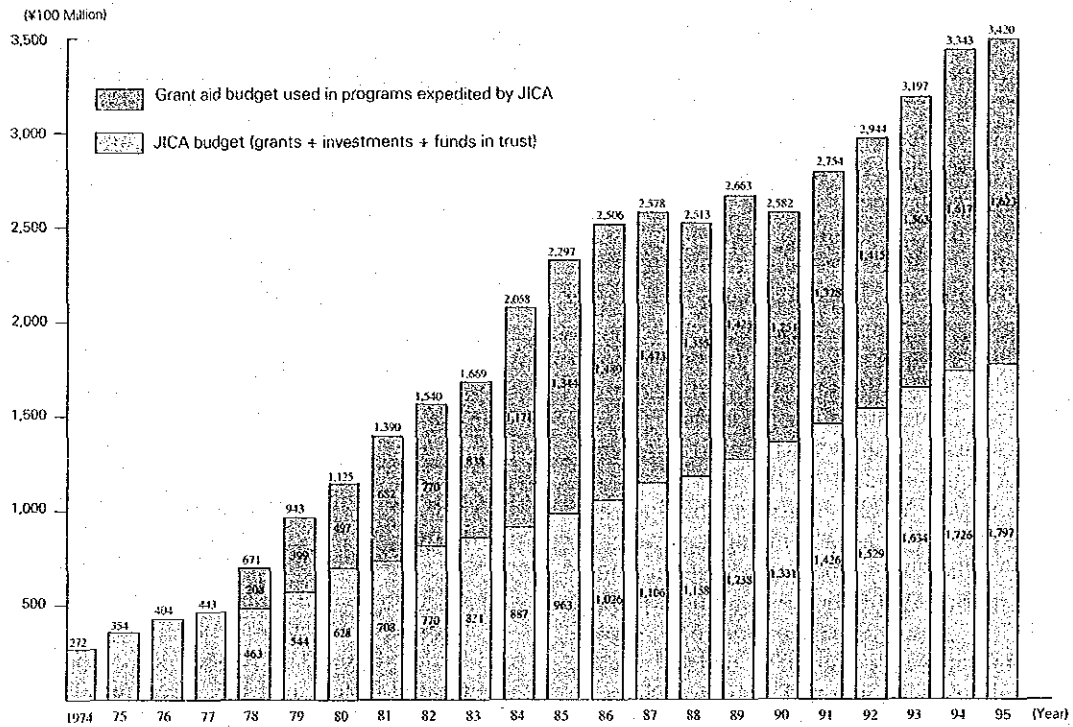


Figure 1-3 Changes in the numbers of personnel involved in different types of cooperation

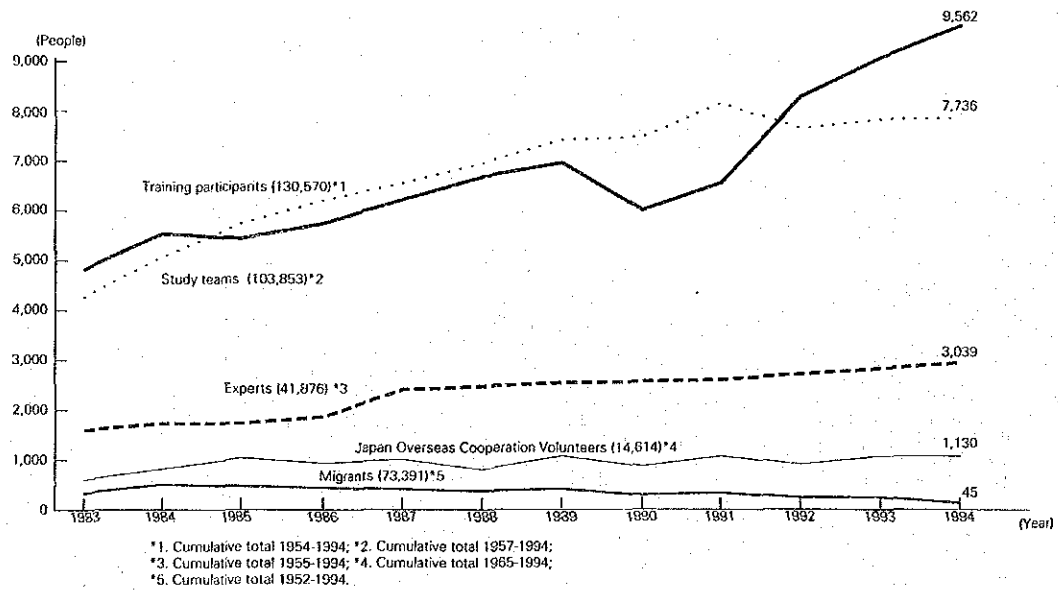
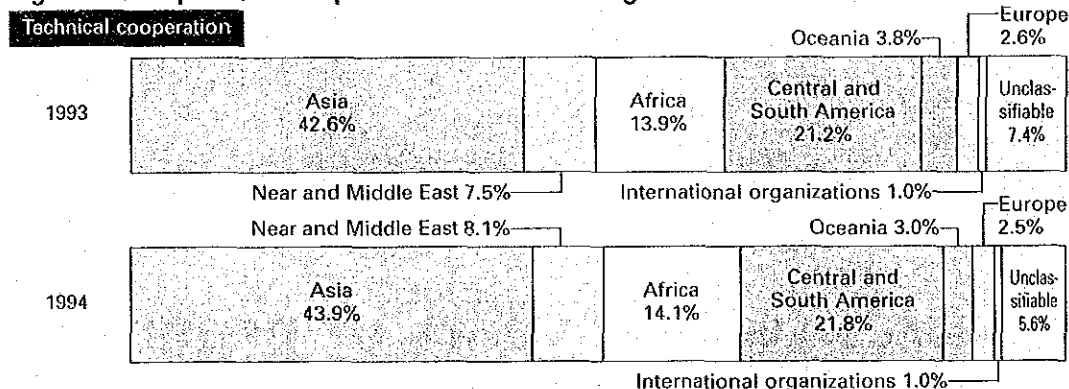




Figure 1-4 Proportion of expenditure in different regions



### Proportion of activities in different sectors

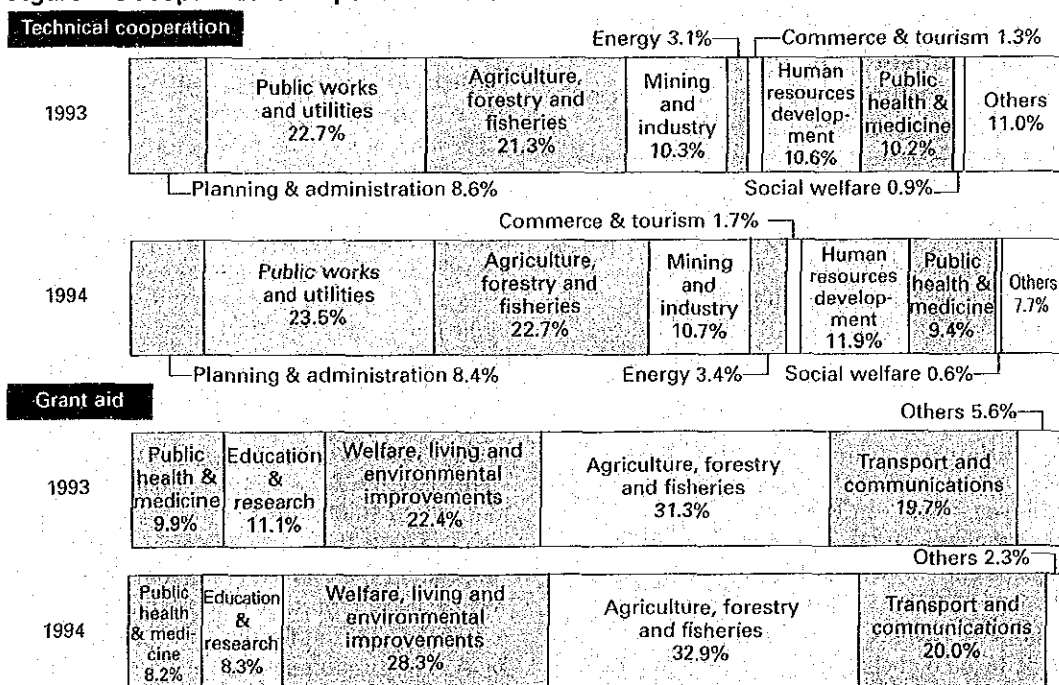
Seen in terms of the sectors of activities of the aid in fiscal 1994, 8.4% was planning and administration, 23.5% public works and utilities, 22.7% agriculture, forestry and fisheries, 10.7% in mining and industry, 3.4% energy, 1.7% commerce and tourism, 11.9% in human resources development, 9.4% public health and medicine and 0.6% social welfare.

health and medicine and 0.6% social welfare.

Of the total Japan's grant aid expedited by JICA, 8.2% was for public health and medicine, 8.3% for education and research, 28.3% in welfare, living and environmental improvements, 32.9% for agriculture, forestry and fisheries, 20% for transport and communications.

The proportion used in the different sectors and a comparison with the previous year are shown in Figure 1-5.

Figure 1-5 Proportion of expenditure in different sectors



1. Based on the fiscal 1993 and 1994 budgets for JICA responsibilities (general project grant aid, grant aid for fisheries, grant aid for increased food production).

2. JICA is responsible for basic design studies for, and implementing the programs in, the grant aid component of this budget.

## Chapter 2

# Addressing new topics

## JICA's twenty years of progress towards human resources development

JICA reached its twentieth anniversary in August 1994. This year was also the fortieth anniversary of the start of Japan's technical cooperation. Here we shall try to retrace the twenty-year history of JICA, concentrating mainly on how JICA's activities have engaged with the general theme of human resources development.

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### The establishment of the aid administrative system and changes in the nature of the activities

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#### The start of technical cooperation and the establishment of JICA

Japanese technical cooperation on a government level began with joining the Colombo Plan\* in October 1954. Technical cooperation has expanded and diversified rapidly in the years since then. In the case of financial cooperation, this began with the Japan-Burma Agreement on Reparations and Economic Cooperation in 1954 and continued with yen credits\* in 1958 and grant aid cooperation in 1969. The framework of the Japan's current Official Development Assistance (ODA) was formed in this way.

Initially technical cooperation was undertaken on behalf of the government by such bodies as the Asian Cooperation Foundation. Subsequently the Overseas

Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA) was set up in 1962 as the overall administrative organization. Then, in 1974, as a result of economic expansion in Japan and changes in the international situation, JICA was founded by merging OTCA and the Japan Emigration Service (JEMIS). In addition to JICA, government agencies and bureaux and related corporations also carry out technical cooperation in their expert sectors.

#### Trends in Japan's aid and changes in technical cooperation

The tendencies over the last forty years in Japanese ODA show that this was no more than two billion dollars, about 0.2% of GNP, until the 1970s. This grew rapidly however after the First Medium Term Target was set in 1978 and it has been the largest in the world in the four years from 1991, reaching 13.2 billion dollars in 1994. In recent years the proportion of GNP has increased to 0.3%.

The changes in the technical cooperation component of ODA have shown that this has increased from 5.6% in 1974, when JICA was founded, to 16.6% in 1993. However, a comparison with the average technical cooperation share in the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), which is 25%, indicates a demand for further expansion of JICA's cooperation not least because of the importance of human resources development.

\* Colombo Plan: a cooperative institution launched by 28 nations in 1950 for the purpose of promoting economic and social development and improving living standards in the South and South East Asia regions.

\* Yen credit: ODA credit granted by the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF).

### JICA's budget and administrative system

The budget of JICA, which is a major administrative organization of governmental technical cooperation follows the general trend of ODA by increasing greatly. However, there has not been a corresponding increase in the JICA staff. In 1974, the year of its foundation, JICA had a budget of 25.2 billion yen (or 27.2 billion yen if the funds entrusted to JICA by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) are included) and a staff of 994; this rose in 1994 to a budget of 162.7 billion yen (172.6 with MITI funds) with a staff of 1,158. Thus although the budget has increased about sixfold in the twenty year period the staff has only risen 1.16 fold. The adjustment of the administrative system by personnel enhancement is an important future topic.

### Changes in dispatch and acceptance of personnel

The changes in the activities over these forty years can be glimpsed from the movements of

people from Japan. In 1960 emigration activities involved 8,400 people leaving Japan but this number had reduced sharply to 38 people in 1993 (a grand total of 73,100).

By contrast, technical cooperation activities have shown a steady increase over the years. For example, the number of participants accepted for training in Japan was 16 in 1954 (or 138 if the Japan-U.S. joint plan component is included) but this figure had increased to 9,500 in 1994 and the total number to have been trained in Japan amounts to more than 130,000. The dispatch of experts abroad, which began a year later, rose from 28 people in the first year to about 3,000 people in 1994 and the total number of experts to have been dispatched is about 42,000.

40 Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers were dispatched in 1965, the first year this was done; and approximately 1,000 are now dispatched every year and total has now reached 14,600. Also, the total number of survey team members to have been dispatched has reached 104,000.

Figure 2-1 JICA budgets and staff

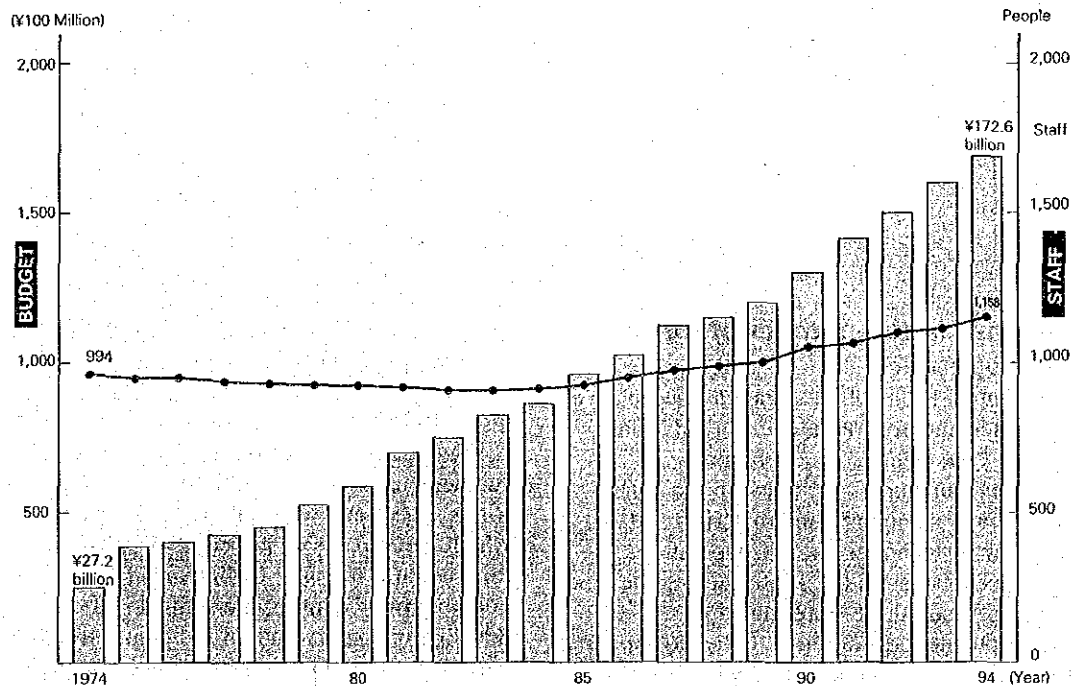
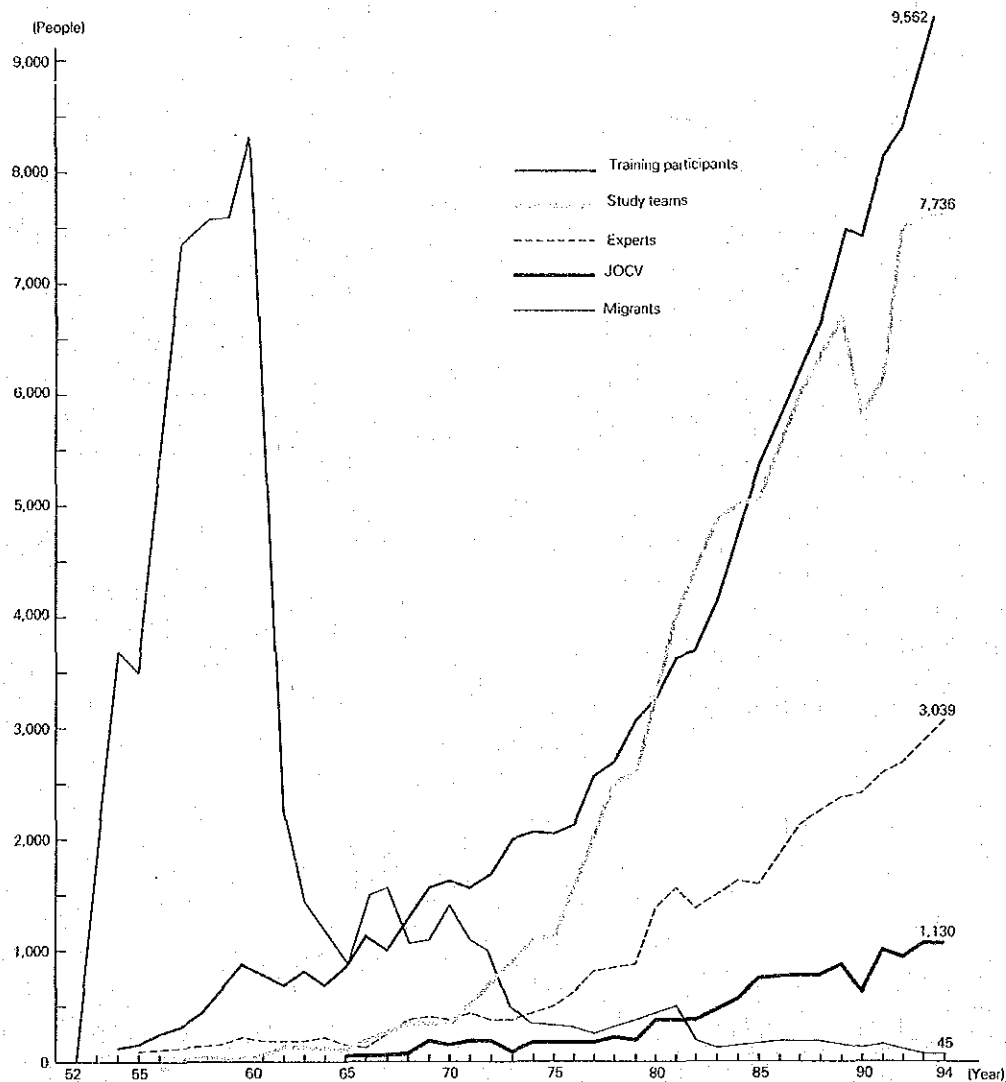


Figure 2-2 Personnel engaged in different types of cooperation



### Increase in the number of forms of cooperation

The main forms of cooperation - acceptance of participants for training, experts dispatch, project-type technical cooperation\*, development studies\* - started in the 1950s. Supplies of machinery and materials and dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers began in the 1960s, during the time of OTCA, and these were joined by development cooperation activities to support private economic cooperation when JICA was founded in the 1970s and commissioned by

the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to expedite the grant aid program. The Youth Invitation Program and emergency disaster relief began in the 1980s.

The content of all of these activities were supplemented through the years in various forms. There are, for example, schemes in which participants do not come to Japan: in third country training, participants from neighbouring countries are trained in a developing country and, in in-country training, participants are trained in their own country.

Third country experts dispatch, in which

\* Project-type technical cooperation: a combination of experts dispatch, acceptance of participants for training and provision of equipment and materials in a single project, from proposal to implementation and appraisal.  
\* Development study: study to draw up a development plan for a public project which will have an important role in the social and economic development of a developing country.

personnel from comparatively advanced developing countries are sent to other developing countries, began in 1994 and much is expected from this in terms of support for South-South Cooperation.\* JICA continues to make every effort to respond appropriately to the increasingly diverse needs of developing countries.

### **Increase in recipient countries and regions**

Technical cooperation, which initially began in the Southeast Asian region, subsequently expanded in stages to cover a wider area. Notable trends in the period since the end of the Cold War have included support for the black communities of South Africa, the start of aid to central Asian nations, the re-commencement of substantial aid to Indochina, and the start of aid to Palestine. The number of recipient countries has increased from 91 when JICA was founded to 150 in 1994.

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### **The four basic ideas of technical cooperation**

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What are the conceptual approach and philosophy which have underpinned Japanese technical cooperation over the last forty years? The basic ideas are described below.

#### **Cooperation for human resources development**

One idea is that technical cooperation is cooperation for human resources development. Japanese technical cooperation has the purpose of transferring technologies through the "human resources" represented by Japanese experts and the technicians and officials of the recipient country, the extremely effective means of "aid with a human face". Such technical cooperation does not simply regard people as an economic resource but increases mutual understanding through full human contact with the people of developing countries and by developing and transferring knowledge and know-how appropriate to the area. This is linked to the human resources development of the recipient country.

Japan has a deep appreciation of the importance of human resources development,

stemming from its own experience since the mid-nineteenth century. This appreciation was at the basis of the words of Mr Ohira, the then prime minister, as he emphasised the importance of this to the 1979 General Council of UNCTAD: "The basis of the development of a country lies in the development of its human resources". JICA's mission statement "Human development, national development and bringing people together" is a phrase which well expresses the essence of technical cooperation.

The ASEAN Human Resources Development Projects are representative of the projects in which JICA cooperation has been completed. Between 500 and more than 5000 participants are trained annually at centers set up in the ASEAN nations of Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore. In the field of education too, educational materials and equipment have been supplied and experts dispatched to train educationalists and improve school education in the regions of developing countries. Currently education aid has grown to 12.4% of all JICA cooperation.

#### **Support of self-help effort**

The second basic idea is aid to self-help efforts, something which is now highlighted internationally. In the background to this is the realization that the way in which countries of Europe and North America have given aid over the last thirty years to countries, mainly in Africa, in which all the developing country's expenses, including personnel costs, were paid, has not achieved results.

Based on Japan's own experience of economic development, great importance is



Technical transfer through people - technical training with construction machinery (Pakistan).

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\* South-South Cooperation: promoting mutual economic development through regional economic cooperation, etc. among developing nations.

given to the people of the developing country working hard and trying their best. When aid is given, there is always a requirement that the developing country should make a matching commitment and appropriate aid is given for the component which exceeds the limits of self-help effort.

### Continuous cooperation

The idea that "continuity is strength" is necessary to achieve human resources development through aid to the self-help efforts of developing countries. This is the third idea.

A symbolic example in which continuous cooperation has led to results which have set deep roots in the host country is the King Mongkut's Institute of Technology in Thailand. Cooperation over more than thirty years since 1960 has resulted in the Institute producing a total of more than twenty thousand graduates. Currently, the number of graduates amount to 18% of all graduates from technical colleges in Thailand and it is the largest college of science and technology in the country.

Including this type of cooperation, the total number of participants received from overseas for training and experts, JOCV volunteers and study teams dispatched abroad has increased each year since 1954 and now stands at 291,000. Human resources development, carried out in a range of different forms, has produced great results in a variety of fields.



King Mongkut's Institute of Technology.



Working with the poor: a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer teaches hand crafts to village women (Bangladesh).

### Grass-roots assistance

The fourth idea is grass-roots assistance which reaches poor people. The trickle-down theory\*, representative development theory of the 1950s and 60s, maintained that the economic growth of a country permeates to the grass roots.

However, a fixed limit was found for this theory in the 1970s and there was a greater assertion of the need to take a basic human need (BHN)\* approach, acting directly on the poorer social strata. JICA is positively engaging with the BHN sector, not least by dispatching Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers. In the future there will be a need for more attention to be paid to the poor, stronger coordination with NGOs (non-governmental organizations) and greater encouragement of participatory development.

\* Trickle-down theory: a theory which states that if the lack of capital reserves is overcome, and economic growth is maintained concentrating upon modernized sectors, productivity of the stagnated sectors will be improved.

\* Basic human need (BHN): essential services for the community, such as drinking water, sanitary equipments, hygiene, education, as well as basic consumer goods such as food, housing and clothing.

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### **A range of approaches to produce results from cooperation**

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The approaches adopted by JICA to develop cooperation effectively and in appropriate response to the varied needs of developing countries are as follows.

Firstly, there is a greater emphasis on *approaches adapted to individual regions and countries*. Since its foundation, the administration systems for individual sectors and programs have been improved and regional sections were established in the Planning Department in 1981. Country-specific aid studies were begun at the Institute for International Cooperation in 1986, guidelines for the implementation of country-specific aid have been prepared from 1989 and the capability to identify and formulate good projects (where good results could be expected from cooperation) has been enhanced.

Secondly there is an integrated approach. In addition to the linkage of grant aid and project-type technical cooperation, there are integrated regional development covering an area greater than an original project, package cooperation\*, in which various technical cooperation and grant aid are linked, and umbrella cooperation\*, where yen loans are also incorporated.

Evaluation functions are also being enhanced, including the setting of evaluation guidelines, and there is a continuing effort to improve and disseminate Project Cycle Management (PCM)\*, the method of administering and managing projects in a planned way. Also in recent years, since there will be an increasing importance for some topics to be addressed in a concerted fashion and to avoid the duplication of aid, JICA will actively align itself with the aid organizations of other advanced countries and international organizations in pursuit of cooperation and complementarity.

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### **Responses to global issues**

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Against a background of trends in the international community which include the United Nation Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), JICA founded the sectoral aid study groups on the environment in 1988 and further enhanced its engagement with the environment on the basis of the proposals made in their reports.

In the case of environmental cooperation, for instance, there is currently cooperation in the foundation of environment centers in *Thailand, Indonesia and China and plans to expand cooperation to Mexico and Chile*. Cooperation is also in progress in various environmental fields such as the planting of tropical forest, countermeasures against acid rain and other air pollution problems and the provision of water drainage facilities. As regards environmental consideration, environmental guidelines have been prepared for the twenty sectors related to development study activities.

Apart from the environment, active efforts are also being made to promote research on assistance for the global problems of women in development (WID), poverty and population, the preparation of manuals and supplementing of related activities.

JICA established an environmental section in its Planning Department in 1989 and this was converted to an environment and women's section in 1993 with the intention of strengthening the administrative system.

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### **The promotion of aid through wider public participation**

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Over the last forty years technical cooperation has paid a major role in the internationalization of Japan, through the acceptance and dispatch of a large number of people. As has been said the total number of people either to have been a member of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, Youth Invitation Program or the Training Programs or dispatched as an expert or a member of a

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\* Package cooperation: a support program for more specific development aims (such as minor tasks in important areas of a certain sector).

\* Umbrella cooperation: a support program for medium scale and larger tasks in important areas of a development sector, or mainly primary national development targets.

\* Project Cycle Management(PCM) method: method of administering and managing all stages of a project from origination to completion.



Young people invited to Japan enjoy a home stay with a typical Japanese family.

study team is now about 291,000 (or 364,000 if those involved in emigration are included) and the people of Japan and the developing countries have found opportunities for mutual contact and understanding through the activities of these people.

With the expansion and diversification of aid has come a widening of the personnel involved from being mainly officials of government organizations to include employees of corporations with special status, nonprofit foundations, regional governments, private companies and NGOs. This widening of the range of people involved with technical cooperation is a part, quite literally of this people-participatory type of assistance.

JICA has created an administrative system for its own activities based on its own ideas, adapting as it does so Japan's basic policies of international cooperation for the economic and social development of developing countries. It has adopted a variety of approaches to grapple with human resources development and a range of other topics.

Currently, assistance faces a major turning point both in Japan and abroad and ODA is becoming increasingly important as a way for Japan to contribute to the international community. In these circumstances, and based on a history of twenty years, JICA is hoping to develop cooperation which will be of true assistance, and bring pleasure, to the people of developing countries and also adapt to the expectations of the Japanese people.



## Coping with the environment, population, WID and other global problems

With the end of the Cold War and the cessation of East-West confrontation, attention has now been directed to the global issues of the destruction of the natural environment, the rapid rise in population and the spread of AIDS. It is the developing countries which are particularly severely affected by these and the most serious problems to be faced in order to solve these issues include the spread of education, support for WID and the solution of the problem of poverty.

The World Population Conference was held in Cairo, Egypt in 1994 to consider the problems of world population, especially the health and rights of women. Also, the Social Development Summit, the first international conference in history to examine the alleviation of poverty and other aspects of "social development with people at the center" as a priority issue, was held in 1995.

### Cooperation in the environmental sector - the results of environmental cooperation

As was reconfirmed at the Naples Summit in July 1994, environmental protection

continues to be the highest priority agenda item for international cooperation and is an important pillar of Japanese assistance.

Environmental measures were one aspect of the "common agenda for cooperation in a global perspective" of the Japan-U.S. Economic Framework Negotiations and is also important as a field in which assistance cooperation is being carried out with countries such as Canada, Australia and the United Kingdom.

### Carrying out environmental cooperation

At the 1992 Earth Summit, Japan pledged to increase the target for cooperation for environmental protection as between ¥900 billion to ¥1,000 billion for the five years to 1996. The amount spent by Japan in 1994 for cooperation in the environmental field was ¥195.7 billion (provisional) and the total for the previous three years is ¥704 billion and it is thus following a steady course. Of these, JICA's total for 1994 was ¥21.8 billion, 11% of environmental ODA, a proportional increase.

JICA is also continuing to engage with strengthening environmental consideration in development projects, a consideration which is equal in importance with projects which have

Table 2-1 Environmental trends in 1994

1994 May	Japan-U.S. Environmental Inquiry Committee (23-24, Budapest) UN Disaster Prevention World Conference (23-27, Yokohama) Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) 2nd Meeting, (16-27, New York)
June	Adoption of the Convention to Combat Desertification (Paris; signing ceremony October) Asian and Pacific Environmental Conference (Eco-Asia '94: 21-22, Omiya)
August	Ninth World Congress of Global Environment Parliamentarians Federation (GLOBE) 31- 2 Sept, Moscow)
October	DAC Environment and Development Meeting (Paris)
November	First Meeting of Signatories to the Convention on Biological Diversity; 2 weeks from 28th; Nassau, Bahamas)
December	Cabinet decision on basic environmental plan (6)
1995 January	First Anglo-Japanese Environmental Policy Discussions (17, Tokyo)

as their purpose the protection of the environment. In development studies, guidelines for environmental consideration have been prepared in twenty sectors and in 1994 as many as 220 experts have been dispatched in connection with environmental consideration.

JICA is both engaged in strengthening environmental consideration in activities such as grant aid and in making efforts to increase staff training.

### Distribution of environmental cooperation

In 1994 JICA used a total of ¥21.8 billion, an increase of ¥400 million or 1.8% over the previous year, in environmental cooperation. The uses of this money in terms of programs, regions and sectors are shown in Tables 2-2, 2-3 and 2-4. In terms of sectors, it is the sectors in which Japan has traditional strengths which are central. Recent trends have been characterized by an increase in general activities, the software sector and new sectors.

**Table 2-2**  
**Environmental cooperation activities**

Program	People	Sum (¥1,000)
Acceptance of participants for training	1,213	2,656,500
Individual experts dispatch	325	1,900,966
Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers	116	597,764
Development studies	80 cases	8,967,341
Project-type technical cooperation	48 cases	6,824,100
Independent provision of equipment	18 cases	280,075
Development cooperation	3 cases	395,295
Recruitment and training of experts	7 courses	75,329
Aid effectiveness promotion	12 cases	176,316
<b>Total</b>		<b>21,873,686</b>

**Table 2-3 Recipient countries for environmental cooperation (leading ten)**

Country	Sum (¥1,000)
Indonesia	2,059,159
Philippines	1,866,664
China	1,679,909
Thailand	1,265,689
Brazil	1,118,338
Malaysia	944,954
Chile	637,593
Bolivia	524,983
Mexico	488,131
South Korea	468,624
Others	10,819,642
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,873,686</b>

**Table 2-4**  
**Areas of environmental cooperation**

Area	Sum (¥1,000)
Anti-pollution measures (air pollution)	1,101,743
Anti-pollution measures (water pollution)	226,255
Anti-pollution measures (complex, others))	1,609,696
Energy saving, alternative energy	608,887
Waste processing	1,304,639
Water supplies, underground drinking water	3,769,110
Drainage	601,893
Forest preservation, reforestation	4,438,146
Disaster prevention	2,978,432
Resource management (agricultural, fisheries)	1,361,223
Biodiversity conservation	881,954
Environmental administration and management	692,755
Environmental education	33,008
Combined projects, environmental measures enhancement, others	2,265,945
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,873,686</b>

## Cooperation in the Women in Development (WID) sector

In 1994 regional preparatory assemblies were held in many countries ahead of the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing and the country reports which were prepared demonstrated a willingness to address the circumstances in which the women of the country were placed and how to ameliorate these. Globally, there has been an

increasing concern with WID and an increased willingness to address this, with both the International Conference on Population and Development in September 1994 and the World Summit for Social Development in March 1995 acknowledging the importance of women in development.

In Japan too there has been an increasing engagement with WID and at the Japan-U.S. Economic Framework Negotiations in January 1995 "aid to women in developing countries" was made part of the common agenda for

### KENYA: Supporting women working at the grass roots

Addressing WID through in-country training

In Kenya 80% of the population lives in agricultural villages and around 80% of the farms are run by small scale farmers. Moreover men leave the villages to work in the cities and more than 70% of the farming work is done by women. It can thus be said that women play a decisive role in Kenyan agriculture.

JICA has long carried out technical cooperation in Kenya. The training we describe here, which began in January 1995, is what JICA calls In-country Training, in which personnel, equipment and facilities fostered by previous technical

cooperation are utilized to spread the transferred technology more widely throughout the country.

Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, where JICA is currently carrying out project-type technical cooperation, was established with Japanese grant aid in 1981 and at the end of 1994 attained the rank of national university in both name and fact. On this occasion, fifty women who are leaders of grass-root activity received agricultural training here for thirty days. They learned agricultural techniques through practical work over a range of

subjects including vegetable growing, dairy farming, irrigation, food storage and processing and marketing.

The efforts of the fifty women, whose curiosity and enthusiasm were stimulated by this training, the university staff who looked after and instructed the women and the Japanese experts who encouraged them and advised on how to carry out in-country training bore fruit in the great success of this first round of training.

This course provided direct support of women working at the grass roots, and was thus the beginning of a new epoch for JICA.



cooperation in a global perspective and it was announced that Japan and the U.S.A. would actively provide this together in the future.

In these circumstances, there has been an increased emphasis on WID at JICA in the sites of international cooperation. In 1994, WID experts were added to every type of study team and efforts were made to understand the circumstances of women before any project began and to increase the number of WID experts dispatched on existing projects. Training was also carried out to increase the understanding of WID by JICA staff. Specifically, WID activities were as follows.

### **Enhancement of identification and formulation of WID-related projects**

A project formulation specialist was dispatched to Cambodia.

### **Summary of WID-related projects**

Of the programs in which activities have been carried out, development studies mainly in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector have been central to the increase as WID-conscious projects showed a marked increase from 24 in 1993 to 32. Project-type technical cooperation increased from 30 in 1993 to 35 and, as in 1993, there were many WID-related projects in the health and agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors.

Training activities showed an increase from 11 in 1993 to 27 in 1994, including In-country Training\*, which started in 1994, and new forms of training in which previous forms are restricted in content to a focus on women. There was also an increase in the number of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers involved in the WID sector of grassroots activity from 473 to 539.

#### **1. Dispatch of WID experts to existing projects**

In the case of existing WID-related matters, many WID experts in the forestry field were dispatched to projects in Nepal, Thailand and Kenya. Also education experts were sent to domestic science and WID courses in universities and population education promotion projects. Furthermore, experts in a

variety of fields were dispatched, including advisers to the ministries for women in various countries, lectures to WID seminars and participants of the preparatory meeting held in Indonesia ahead of the Fourth UN Conference on Women held in Beijing.

WID experts were also dispatched to In-country Training which began in Kenya and the Philippines in 1994.

#### **2. Dispatch of WID experts to preliminary study teams**

In each project and development study, fairer and more effective implementation can be achieved if the social and economic circumstances, and roles, of women are investigated and understood from the initial stages of the study. In order to study the circumstances in which women are placed from the preliminary study stage (at the preparatory stage before technical cooperation requested by a developing country is carried out) JICA has dispatched WID specialists as team members for a total of ten projects including mother and child health, work health, livestock rearing and water-related matters.

A preliminary study was performed in the Philippines on the basis of results of the initial study "An Examination of Technological Upgrading for Women for Village Livelihood Improvement (Phase I\*)" which has been carried out over the previous three years.

### **Studies and research**

Phase II of the Examination of Technological Upgrading for Women for Village Livelihood Improvement began in 1994 on the basis of the work in the previous three years. As a part of this phase, a study team was dispatched to Indonesia to research the methods of agricultural village studies in terms of society and gender.\*

It has also been involved in preparing a "Manual on Integrating Social and WID Considerations into Development Study Program" for WID specialists taking part in development studies where it is particularly necessary to give consideration to social aspects.

\* In-country Training: staff from developing nations who have been trained through past technical cooperation give training as lecturers in their own country.

\* Phase: when the same project is carried on after completion of one stage of the project, this word is used. "Phase I" is equivalent to "Part I".

\* Gender: sexual difference in terms of its social aspect.

### **Recruitment and training of personnel**

Four half-day courses have been held for JICA staff to increase their understanding of WID. Eight people have taken part in ten weeks of training including study travel to Nepal as part of education and training for technical cooperation experts on WID.

### **Information handling**

The "Country-specific WID Information Study" was begun in 1994 in order to find out about the circumstances of women in different countries, the way in which governments are dealing with these and trends in aid. Study teams have been sent to Zambia and Malawi.

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### **Cooperation in the fields of population and AIDS**

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The rapid rise in the global population has its origins in the developing countries of, mainly, Asia and Africa. Not only is this population increase a factor which hinders their economic development but is also one cause of global problems such as forest destruction and desertification.

In the case of AIDS, the majority of infected people are in Europe, America and Africa but a rapid increase is anticipated in the Asian region. There are an estimated 14 million people infected with AIDS and this is expected to rise to 30 or 40 million by the year 2000, 90% of these in developing countries.

In 1994, world attention was focused on the problems of population and AIDS with the Tenth International AIDS Conference, held in Yokohama and the Third International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo.

### **Global Issues Initiative**

Accepting that the problems of population and AIDS are a common agenda for humanity, the Japanese Government announced in February 1994 at the Japan-U.S.-Economic Framework Negotiations, that it would actively cooperate with the USA on the Global Issues Initiative on Population and AIDS, with

a target budget of three billion dollars over the following seven years.

Every donor country and organization pays great attention to aid related to population and AIDS but, coupled with the holding of the International Conferences in 1994 mentioned above, the Japanese initiative attracted particular attention. JICA is providing active cooperation to pursue this initiative.

The aid cooperation carried out by JICA in the field of population and AIDS is as follows.

### **Performance of population and AIDS-related activities**

1. Dispatch of project formulation specialists\* to the USA.

JICA dispatched project formulation specialists to the United States of America with the purpose of examining and proposing possible future Japan-U.S. cooperation in approaches to population and AIDS. They visited USAID (United States Agency for International Development) and other organizations with connections to population and AIDS and studied the American approaches in these fields for three months.

2. Project formulation studies

Requests for aid from recipient countries tend to favour "hard" aspects such as the infrastructure (roads, bridges and other parts of the basis for daily life) and there are relatively few requests in the fields of population and AIDS. For its own part, however, and in consideration of the seriousness of the issues of population and AIDS, JICA considers it particularly important to respond positively from the stage at which possible projects are identified and formulated.

Project formulation study\* teams were dispatched to the Philippines, Indonesia and Egypt and these have worked not only to understand the situation and needs of the recipient country but also to identify and formulate outstanding projects. In Kenya, local consultants were employed to conduct an overseas project formulation study (a study conducted by a JICA overseas office).

The special characteristic of these studies was that, from the examination meeting, the

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\* Specialists sent to carry out basic studies of sectors of high development priority in developing countries and to plan and promote the identification and formulation of projects whose development effects will be great.

\* Project Formulation Study: a study to identify and formulate projects which are insufficiently defined by developing nations, or projects which are unlikely to be requested by developing nations even in priority aid areas.

earliest stage, JICA made efforts to link up with NGOs closer to the grassroots by canvassing their opinions and exchanging views with local NGOs during the study periods. It is planned to conduct projects related to population and AIDS on the basis of these studies.

### 3. Achievements in population and AIDS cooperation

In addition to these studies, JICA's achievements in cooperation directly related to population and AIDS in 1994 included project-type technical cooperation of eight "Family planning and maternal and child health" projects and three "Population education promotion" projects. A project for the prevention and control of AIDS is under way in Thailand.

Training in Japan has included a "Seminar on Family Planning Administration for Senior Officers II" and a "Seminar on Community-based Family Planning Strategy" and also, on the subject of AIDS, the establishment of a "Virological Diagnosis Techniques of HIV Infection" course. In addition to training in Japan, there has been Third Country Training\* in family planning in Indonesia, in cooperation with the host institution, the State Family Planning Committee.

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## Engagement towards enhancement of education aid

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### Aid to developing countries to address education development

In recent years the extension of basic education, that is primary education and anti-illiteracy education, has been recognized as being central to any approach to global issues such as poverty, population, AIDS and WID.

For example, it is generally acknowledged that improvement in the rate of completion of primary school and improvement in the literacy rate produce an increase in the income of the people, reduce social inequalities, improve the employment rate for women and are linked to a decline in the birth rate.

Since the "World Congress on Education for All" held in 1990 in Thailand, there has been a greater engagement in developing countries with the extension of basic education and improvement in literacy rates towards the year 2000.

Many developing countries have educational development as a key policy and are making efforts to increase the education budget. However, investment in sectors such as basic education which affect a wide range of ordinary people is difficult for developing countries to finance, and they have little experience of establishing an education system and improving educational content to be suitable for regional needs.

When such wide-ranging aid is given there are many projects which are tackled in coordination and cooperation with international organizations and donor countries.

### JICA's engagement

JICA formerly placed emphasis on technical cooperation and research cooperation with vocational and technical schools and universities and research institutes. Most of the work in the field of basic education was in the form of grant aid for the construction of primary schools and the dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers as science and mathematics teachers or primary school teachers.

Educational aid occupies only 8.37% of Japan's total ODA (1994 figures) but with global trends favouring expansion of educational aid, it will be necessary for Japan as well to gain a thorough understanding of the education in developing countries and form a policy on what kind of educational aid should be given. A study group (the Study Group on Development and Education, one of the aid study groups set up for the different aid sectors) was set up in September 1992 and produced recommendations in January 1994. Once it had received these recommendations, JICA established the Task Force for the Expansion of Educational Aid within the Planning Department, in order to examine future expansion of educational aid (particularly in the field of basic education) with the staff of the departments concerned.

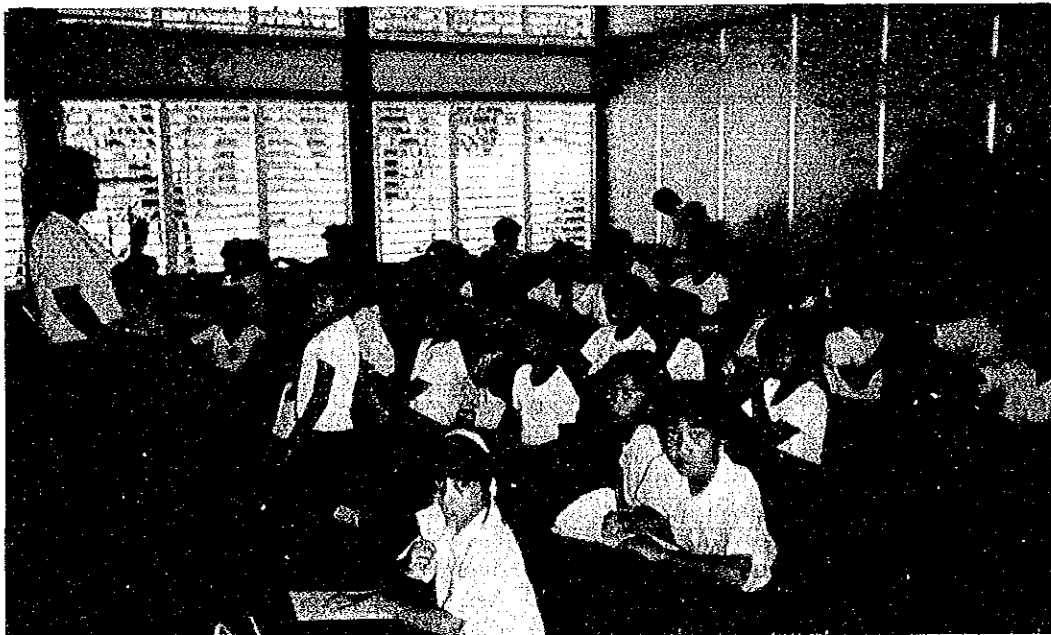
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\* Third Country Training: training held in one nation outside Japan with participants coming from neighbouring nations.

### Current implementation of educational aid

JICA's current aid activities which show a high proportion of education-related work are the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (about 47%) and the Youth Invitation Program (about 30%). Similarly the activities of the Volunteers and the Youth Invitation Program are central to cooperation in the field of basic education and new approaches to basic education are being tried, with 20% of educational cooperation aid being categorized under assistance efficiency cost\*, which is reserved for the identification of appropriate projects as its main objective.

Many of the previous projects carried out hitherto have been "one-off" projects such as the construction of schools, dispatch of JOCV volunteers to schools and dispatch of experts to teacher training colleges but there has been a new approach to methods of conducting cooperation. These new forms of cooperation include package cooperation. In one example, conducted in the Philippines since 1993 (for science and mathematics) the aim of increasing the scope of cooperation was achieved by having a package which consisted of grant aid, the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers and the project-type technical cooperation.



A Philippines primary school built with grant aid.

\* Assistance efficiency cost: an example of this is "the cost of assistance efficiency improvement activities" which is reserved for identification and formation of appropriate projects, and evaluation of the efficiency of cooperative projects carried out.

## **Expansion and reinforcement of country-specific approaches and evaluation functions**

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### **Country-specific approaches**

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With the changes in the economic and social circumstances of developing countries in recent years, their development needs have become of a higher order and more complex, with democratization and structural adjustment, the transition to a market economy, encouragement of exports, a move to high technology industry and also the alleviation of poverty and environmental protection being added the previous needs for BHN and the provision of economic and social infrastructure.

In order to respond appropriately to the needs of developing countries of differing national characters and developmental level, the topics, field and region on which aid is to be concentrated are to be clarified on the basis of a precise understanding of the state and problems of the social and economic development of the country. It is also vital to take a "country-specific approach" in proposing effective and efficient forms and contents of cooperation.

#### **The country-specific aid study group**

A Country-specific Aid Study Group was established by JICA in 1986 as part of the country-specific approach. With the participation of many people of learning and experience, aid studies such as analysis, examination and field studies of the main recipient countries and regions, have been conducted in order to examine how to carry out country-specific aid effectively and efficiently.

Country-specific aid studies, which concern social, economic and political trends, the present state of development plans and the priority sectors and an analysis of aid trends and the direction of future Japanese aid, takes

between six months and one year for each country (or region). The comments of an open panel discussion are added and a report is prepared for three or four countries (or regions) annually. These provide important reference materials when government-based General Study Teams for Economic Cooperation are dispatched.

#### **Aid policy and creation of support systems**

"Guidelines for the Implementation of Country-Specific Aid" have been prepared at JICA on the basis of the results of the above studies. This produces an ordered arrangement of objectives, problems and countermeasures for individual sectors\*, medium term state policies and economic and social indices, for countries in which there are JICA overseas offices, in order to conduct activities in a planned manner. A "Mid-term Basic Plan for Country-Specific Projects" which summarizes candidate projects, has also been produced.

When a project which has been requested is examined, a Country-specific Cooperation Examination Committee is held to identify outstanding projects which match up to the Basic Plan and the Guidelines.

The relevant departments are coordinated to support and strengthen the implementation system based on this country-specific approach. In 1989 a system of two regional divisions was established in the Planning Department to play a plan coordination role. In 1990 this was expanded to a three-regional division system. The regional division systems were subsequently adopted in the Training Department, Experts Dispatch Department and the Secretariat of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers.

From 1990 information concerning the political and economic conditions in the recipient country, development plans and aid trends in Japan, other donor countries and

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\* Sector: a certain economic division, such as a transport sector, an agricultural sector, or a communication sector.



international organizations has been collected and presented as "Country Information Files". These files were prepared for 107 countries in 1994.

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### **Expansion and strengthening of evaluation functions**

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As a means of developing the country-specific approach described above, JICA has made efforts to collect and analyze information and identify, formulate and evaluate projects as part of an Aid Efficiency Promotion Program and to establish a rational and integrated implementation system, which follows a project cycle from entrance (identification of the project) to exit (evaluation of the project).

At the aid entry point, outstanding projects which respond to needs and cooperation which suits the conditions of the developing country or region are actively identified and formulated in order to carry out cooperation *effectively and efficiently*. At the exit point, the projects which have been completed are assessed appropriately and every effort is made to improve evaluation activities so that the lessons learned can be applied to new activities. The Evaluation Study Committee was set up in JICA in July 1981 in order to carry out activities more effectively and smoothly. In 1983 "Preliminary Guidelines on Evaluation at the Completion for Various Modalities of Technical Cooperation" was prepared to summarize methods of final evaluation of activities including training, experts dispatch and project-type technical cooperation.

In 1991, there was further progress in the approach to this "Preliminary Guidelines" and "Evaluation Guidelines" were prepared for project-type technical cooperation, provision of equipment, grant aid, training and experts dispatch. This incorporates evaluation activities in the cycle from proposal of project plan to cooperation completion, provides systematic and consistent evaluation and is already being applied to many projects.

From 1992, PCM (Project Cycle Management; see page 17) began to be applied experimentally to project-type technical cooperation to perform project management more effectively and efficiently. With this introduction, a new "Manual for Monitoring and Evaluation by the PCM Method" was prepared in 1993. And again in 1994 evaluation guidelines were prepared for development studies and development cooperation.

## **Strengthening of the Project Formulating Function**

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### **The Importance of Project Formulating Work**

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Almost all of JICA's work is request-led: it begins with the making of an international agreement and the nature of the cooperation is determined only when a request is received from a developing country. This method is used in order to respect the wishes of the developing countries but it is not possible to carry out cooperation which will contribute to the development of the recipient country merely on the receipt of a vague request.

A recognition of this is indicated as the "strengthening of the project identification and formulating functions" in the Fourth Medium-term Target of ODA in 1988 and has been established as a current government policy. In the same year, in response to these recommendations, JICA grouped together all activities to formulate new cooperation projects and evaluate finished projects as activities to promote the effectiveness of aid and these form part of an integrated system administered by the Planning Department.

As stated in the ODA White Paper of 1994, 'the phrase "aid-on-request approach" which has been used in the past should not be misunderstood as meaning that Japan gives aid simply at the request of developing countries or that aid is decided on request without a thorough preliminary study by the Japanese side. This phrase is not an appropriate expression of Japan's basic stance on aid. Thus, project formulating work, the ODA entrance, is increasingly important.

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### **Establishment of a Project Formulation Study Department**

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In recent years, since the end of the Cold War, the international community has changed in many ways. It is now necessary to make some adjustments to the existing systems and methods in order to adapt to countries moving towards a market economy, such as those in Eastern Europe and former Yugoslavia, the countries of Indochina now recovering from the ravages of war and internal conflict, South Africa, Palestine and others of a widening variety of recipient countries, plus Malaysia, Thailand and other countries which have seen marked development and are changing from recipient countries to donor countries. It is particularly important at the beginning to have an accurate understanding of the kinds of cooperation which are actually necessary for the developing countries and to devise cooperation precisely adapted to the circumstances of each country.

In order to do this, it is necessary to have a study function capability when the project is formulated, that is, the capability of examining when the activity should be carried out, what it should consist of and what form it should take. In JICA, the Project Formulation Department was set up in July 1994 as the department which specializes in carrying out the project-formulating studies which form the core of the project-formulation work.

## Summary of project-formulating studies (1994)

In project-formulating studies, as well as studies which formulate individual projects, JICA lays emphasis on sector studies which study specific sectors such as agriculture, forestry and transportation, as in 1994, and examine directions for future cooperation. Some typical cases are described below.

### (1) Transportation and communications sector study of the Indochina region

In order to promote the economic development of the three countries of Indochina, whose economies have been sapped by prolonged warfare, it is necessary to aim to stimulate the economy of the entire region not only by the self-help efforts of these three countries, but also by strengthening relations with surrounding nations such as Thailand and China.

Based on this recognition, JICA has regarded Indochina as a single economic zone and studied a medium term direction of aid towards the development of infrastructure, mainly transportation and communications, such as cross-border roads. The results of this were reported at the "Forum for Comprehensive Development of Indochina" which was held in February 1995 with the participation of the three Indochinese states and the donor countries.

### (2) Study for formulating population and AIDS projects in Indonesia and the Philippines.

At the Japan-U.S. Economic Framework Consultation in February 1994, the two governments decided on the Global Issues Initiative. Since becoming party to this, the Japanese Government has announced that it will extend aid to developing countries by ODA with a total budget of 3 billion dollars from 1994 to 2000.

JICA has re-examined the current state of population and AIDS and medical treatment in Indonesia and the Philippines, two of the twelve countries designated as important recipient countries by Japan and the U.S.A. After consultation with the governments of

the recipient countries and the local USAID offices, projects in which Japan could give aid were identified.

## Future prospects

JICA will, as a matter of policy, continue to carry out project-formulating studies to bring into concrete existence those projects which, although outstanding have unclear points such as their position in the recipient country. It will also actively formulate projects related to the environment and WID where requests are not readily forthcoming and will propose aid cooperation to recipient countries.

JICA is making efforts to improve, both theoretically and practically, its approach to project-formulating studies. Specifically it takes into account the following matters:

- (1) When a project-formulating study is conducted, emphasis is placed on the sector or national economy which is the background to the individual project. When an individual project is proposed, the position of the project in the sector and position of the sector in the national or regional economy are identified.
- (2) When a project is studied, its economic, financial and social restrictions are analyzed.
- (3) JICA's past experience of aid is analyzed for each sector and country and the results of the analyses are reviewed.
- (4) A thorough understanding of cooperation with other donor countries and international organizations is gained in order to examine the possibilities of linked or joint approaches to cooperation, thus avoiding duplication.
- (5) On the basis of the above analyses, cooperation plans are examined which will both contribute to the development of the recipient country and improve the lives of the people of the target area of the projects.

## Promotion of wider public participation in aid

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### From a government centered system to a wider system

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Japan's ODA has grown rapidly until now it is the highest in the world and the interest of the Japanese people has also increased. The occasional criticism of ODA can be understood as an expression of the Japanese people's strong expectations that aid will be administered more efficiently and effectively. It will be necessary for JICA to make even more earnest efforts to respond to these expectations and it is hoped that the people will participate more directly and actively in ODA and the aid work of JICA.

In "Development Cooperation in the Nineties" published by the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) in December 1989, participatory development is instanced as an important part of the agenda along with the promotion of sustainable development and the restraint of population growth. "Participatory development" means the widespread participation of the people of both the developing country and the developed country in all stages from the planning of aid activity to implementation and the distribution of the benefits.

ODA activities have increased year by year, requests from developing countries have diversified from "hard" to "soft" and there is a wider range of sectors which have to be coped with. It is considered necessary for JICA to respond to these diverse requests by expanding the system from one centred on the state to a wider one.

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### Technical cooperation supported by private companies

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Examination of the types of individual experts shows that the proportion of experts belonging to private companies dispatched by JICA on a contract basis was 36% in 1994. There has also been an increase in the number of companies which allow their employees who wish to take part in the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers program to retain employee status while working as volunteers.

In the case of training activities, 115 of the 298 courses of group training course were conducted by non profit organizations and 19 mainly by private companies.

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### Utilization of consultants

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JICA contracts with private consultant firms\* to conduct development studies and basic design studies for grant aid projects. 692 contracts worth a total of about 33 billion yen were exchanged between JICA and consultants in 1994. The increase of the role of consultants has also spread to involvement in preliminary studies and evaluation studies of project-type technical cooperation in addition to development studies and basic design studies of grant aid.

There has also been an increase in the number of local consultants in developing countries used in the formulating and evaluation of projects.

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\* Consultant firm: a firm which provides services such as advice and recommendations regarding the administration of a project plan.

## **Collaboration with local government bodies**

Amidst the tide of change which is taking place, "from international exchange to international cooperation", local government bodies have come more active in international cooperation. In response to this trend, in October 1994 a Joint Cooperation Promotion Section began operations in the JICA Planning Department. This is responsible for planning and coordination work for information exchange and joint operations with local government bodies, Japanese and foreign aid organizations and NGOs. As part of the cooperation with local government bodies, "local government and international cooperation" seminars were held in 1988 for prefectural and city governments and a study meeting on "Local Government and International Cooperation as it Should Be", comprising people of learning and experience, local governments, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA was also set up.

This study examined how local government bodies should take the initiative in international cooperation and the ways in which the cooperation between JICA and local government should be directed to achieve this. The results of this examination have been published under the title "Local Government in a Global Age" (Publisher: Kokusai Kyoryoku Shuppankai).

### **Joint activities in 1994**

The following activities were conducted jointly between local government and JICA in 1994.

Fifteen group training courses, involving 99 participants were held by local government bodies; they also trained 78 individual participants in addition to the group participants, and held 26 special courses for a total of 195 participants. Their activities represented 6.0% of all training activities. 271 local government servants were dispatched as experts and 254 as Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, 5.9% and 8.0% of the total activities respectively. Since 1984 all Youth Invitation activities have been

conducted jointly with local governments; in 1994 1,384 people were invited.

As for development study activities, there has also been participation in preliminary studies and in supplying work monitoring personnel and, as for project-type technical cooperation, there has also been cooperation in participation in study teams, experts dispatch and acceptance of participants for training.

### **Support of International Cooperation Activities**

The participation in international cooperation activities by local government bodies is increasing annually but the way in which this is addressed is not uniform but differs between local government bodies. When a local government body participates in international cooperation, JICA supports it in a way which is adapted to the particular circumstances, including the body's experience.

Since 1986, JICA has trained local government employees (practical training: 1 week; language training: 3 weeks) at the Institute for International Cooperation; in 1994 94 people were trained. Since 1993, training and public lectures for the general public have been held jointly with local governments outside Tokyo; in 1994, 1,045 people participated in these programs. Recently there has been an increase in the number of requests from local government to JICA to send lecturers on international cooperation and for appointments to membership of internationalization study committees.

From 1992, as a part of the support for region-led international cooperation, materials collected by local governments were collected via local JICA branches for dispatch to affected areas as part of JICA's international disaster relief. In 1992 such privately supplied material was sent to the area affected by the lava flow from Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines but there was no equivalent recipient in 1993 and 1994.

In order to actively identify and formulate joint projects between JICA and local government, JICA plans to enhance the functions of information exchange and coordination with local government through its regional branches.

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### **Towards greater popular participation**

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In 1987 the activities to promote understanding of international cooperation which had begun in 1983 were given the title "International Cooperation Campaign". The intention was to increase the activities, based on regional branches, by holding symposia, talks and photograph exhibitions at schools. Such activities have been held in approximately 128 places in 1994 and 1.45 million people have taken part in these.

Japanese NGOs are rarely connected directly with JICA activities but cooperate by

taking part in study teams, dispatch of experts and acceptance of training participants for projects connected to public health and hygiene and relief of poverty. The NGOs also joined JICA and the OECF (Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund) at the International Cooperation Festival, held as part of the International Cooperation Campaign.

The "Senior Cooperation Experts" system, under which people between 40 and 69 years of age who are full of the volunteer spirit and also have a fund of practical experience, are dispatched to developing countries, began in 1990. 1,224 people were on the register for this in 1994 and 24 people were selected from 208 applicants and dispatched during this year.



Training participants offer home cooking to local people at an international festival - at the Okinawa International Center.

# Cooperation with Developed Countries and International Organizations

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## The necessity of cooperation with other aid-giving countries and organizations

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With the quantitative increase in Japanese aid and the increase in the regions receiving this, a new topic which has had to be addressed is that of the promotion of policy coordination and joint projects with other donor countries and organizations.

Japan is now a major donor country on the same scale as the U.S.A. and gives aid to almost every developing country, being, in particular, the largest donor country to 28 countries and regions. Thus, in no few cases, its aid policy exerts a considerable effect on the development policies of developing countries. For other donor countries and organizations, too, the trends in Japan's aid cannot be ignored. Because of this, there will be a continuing requirement for detailed consultation and coordination with other donor countries and organizations as well as with recipient countries.

There has been an increase in the need for policy-support cooperation such as promotion of democratization and a change to a market economy and support for structural adjustment to cope with accumulated debt. In such circumstances, it is important to set up a powerful international support system, that is to work jointly with other donor countries and organizations.

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## Promotion of joint cooperation

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A Joint Cooperation Promotion Section was established in the Planning Department of JICA in October 1994 to cope with these needs besides promotion of further cooperation with local governments and this is making effective progress in joint activities and coordination with bilateral aid organizations and international organizations. Cooperation with other donor countries and organizations is promoted, for instance, by participation in meetings of the Development Assistance Committee, participation in the World Bank-sponsored Consultative groups, cooperation on an individual project level with, amongst others UNDP and USAID, carrying out studies for the loan activities of the World Bank and jointly holding seminars and symposia.

Such joint activities make it possible to: (1) gain accurate information and an understanding of the development needs of developing countries, (2) improve the total development effectiveness by carrying out aid activities in sectors of special skill, avoiding duplication, (3) carry out activities efficiently and effectively by promoting understanding between donor countries and developing countries.

JICA has carried out personnel exchanges with the CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency) since 1992 and a joint JICA-CIDA seminar was held on the countries of Southern Africa in 1994. Consultations with the World Bank continue to be held. Exchanges with the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) have recently become more active.

## **Promotion of support for Cooperation between Developing Countries (South-South Cooperation)**

Cooperation between developing countries (South-South Cooperation\*) means cooperation from one developing country to another with the aims of economic and social development. Usually, this is in the form of developing countries in relatively advanced stages of development extending cooperation to other developing countries but, apart from this, there is regional cooperation; cooperation performed in the interests of regional security and cooperation based on political ideology.

The importance of South-South Cooperation has been discussed in the United Nations and other international conferences. Recognizing the great benefit of supporting the changing of developing countries into donor countries and using the experience and know-how of developing countries to help less developed countries, JICA is actively addressing the support of South-South Cooperation.

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### **The effects of support for South-South Cooperation**

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The effects from the support of South-South Cooperation are as follows:

- (1) Support of regional cooperation between developing countries

With the increasing interdependency of the international economy, it is more effective to promote investment and trade within the region by reducing the price differences within the region and raising the overall purchasing power and to deal with other regional economies as a coherent group. There is an increasing movement towards regional economic unions such as the EU (European Union) and NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement). Support for South-South Cooperation is effective in supporting regional

cooperation between developing countries.

- (2) Solving shortages in aid funds

If the East Asian and ASEAN nations, which are regarded as hopeful sources of new aid funds, actively increase their aid activities in the future as semi-developed countries, this will be an effective policy to supplement the global shortage of funds, produced by the increase in demand and failure of supply to expand.

- (3) Efficient technology transfer

When technology transfer to developing countries is considered, it may be more appropriate for the technology to be transferred not from Japan but from a developing country with similar natural features, culture (language, religion etc), and industrial structure or a country at a slightly higher stage of development. A certain amount of time is needed from Japanese technologists to understand the state of affairs in, and grasp the problems of, countries which are technologically very different, whereas in South-South Cooperation the country which gives the cooperation readily understands the problems and can select the appropriate technology and know-how effectively.

- (4) Reduction of expenses

One side-effect of this is that the expenses of experts being dispatched from a developing country and personnel being accepted for training in a developing country are less than if the same tasks are performed by Japan. The same effects as direct Japanese aid can be achieved at less cost by using experts and training organizations of developing countries through support of South-South Cooperation.



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## **JICA's support of South-South Cooperation**

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JICA supports South-South Cooperation by introducing, from 1994, new schemes for third country experts in addition to Third-Country Training and the trilateral cooperation described below.

### **Third country training**

In Third Country Training, one of JICA's acceptance of participants for training activities, a host country is chosen from a region of developing countries which share a common base in terms of nature, society and culture, to train participants invited from neighbouring countries, with financial and technical support from JICA. It is intended to transfer Japanese technology and know-how in a form appropriate to local circumstances and to promote technical cooperation between developing countries.

There are two forms of Third Country Training, group and individual. Group training began in 1975 and has expanded every year since; individual training began in 1986. When it is judged that Third Country Training will be more effective, it is carried out mainly for JICA project counterparts.\*

### **Third-country experts**

This is a new form of technical cooperation, given a budget in 1994, in which there is a system of using personnel from developing countries as experts. The aim is for the technical cooperation carried out by Japan to be supplemented and supported by specialized personnel dispatched from a third country and to disseminate and develop the results of Japanese technical cooperation. Secondly, this provides support to South-South Cooperation and, by extension, to countries who have shown marked economic development in their transition into aid-giving countries.

There are various types of cooperation involving Third Country Experts, depending on the process through which the project has been shaped. In what might be called an experimental implementation, in 1994 a comparatively easily implemented form was

chosen, for projects which required short term postings and were limited to a region centered on Southeast Asia. Other forms and expansion to other regions will be implemented after thorough consultation with the partner countries in the future.

### **Trilateral cooperation**

In trilateral cooperation, cooperation activities are carried out in developing countries jointly with another aid-giving country.

One project currently being carried out is the "Rural Development and Resettlement Project in Cambodia". The aim of this project is to improve the livelihood of returning refugees through provision of village infrastructure and a regional village development in the Cambodian provinces of Kompong Spuh and Takeo. During implementation, Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers were dispatched along with experts from the ASEAN nations of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand, to carry out the cooperation activities in agriculture, livelihood improvement, education and public health.

The expenses necessary for the smooth performance of these cooperation activities are born by the Japan Fund furnished by the Japanese Government. Specifically the UNHCR (United Nations High Commission for Refugees), until March 1994, and the UNDP (United Nations Development Plan), from April 1994, have entered into an agreement with the Japan International Cooperation Center (JICE) on the basis of the Japan Fund, to support trilateral cooperation. JICE provided improvements to rural roads in the recipient region and a main center and three sub-centers for the project.

In that Japan is providing support in this project to ASEAN nations in their cooperation activities in Cambodia, it can be characterised as support for South-South Cooperation.

### **Support for new donors**

The more advanced developing countries in East Asia and ASEAN are in a process of transition from being recipients of development cooperation to being donors and

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\* Counterparts: technicians in developing nations who share activities with Japanese experts and Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, and who receive technical transfers from them.

Japan is supporting these countries. This is typical South-South Cooperation in which a developing country supported by Japan gives aid as a new donor to other developing countries.

In the case of Korea, employees of the Korean International Cooperation Agency have been invited to JICA for on-the-job training (OJT) on how technical cooperation work is carried out. There has been active interchange between JICA and KOICA and opinions and information on the aid work are exchanged when the opportunity arises.

Japan is setting up partnership programs with new donors and the Japan-Singapore Partnership Program (JSPP) and the Japan-Thailand Partnership Program have already been signed.

Under these partnership programs, the two countries jointly accept participants for training and dispatch experts and, when necessary, there is technology transfer of aid know-how from JICA to the aid organizations of Singapore and Thailand.

### **Budgets related to South-South Cooperation**

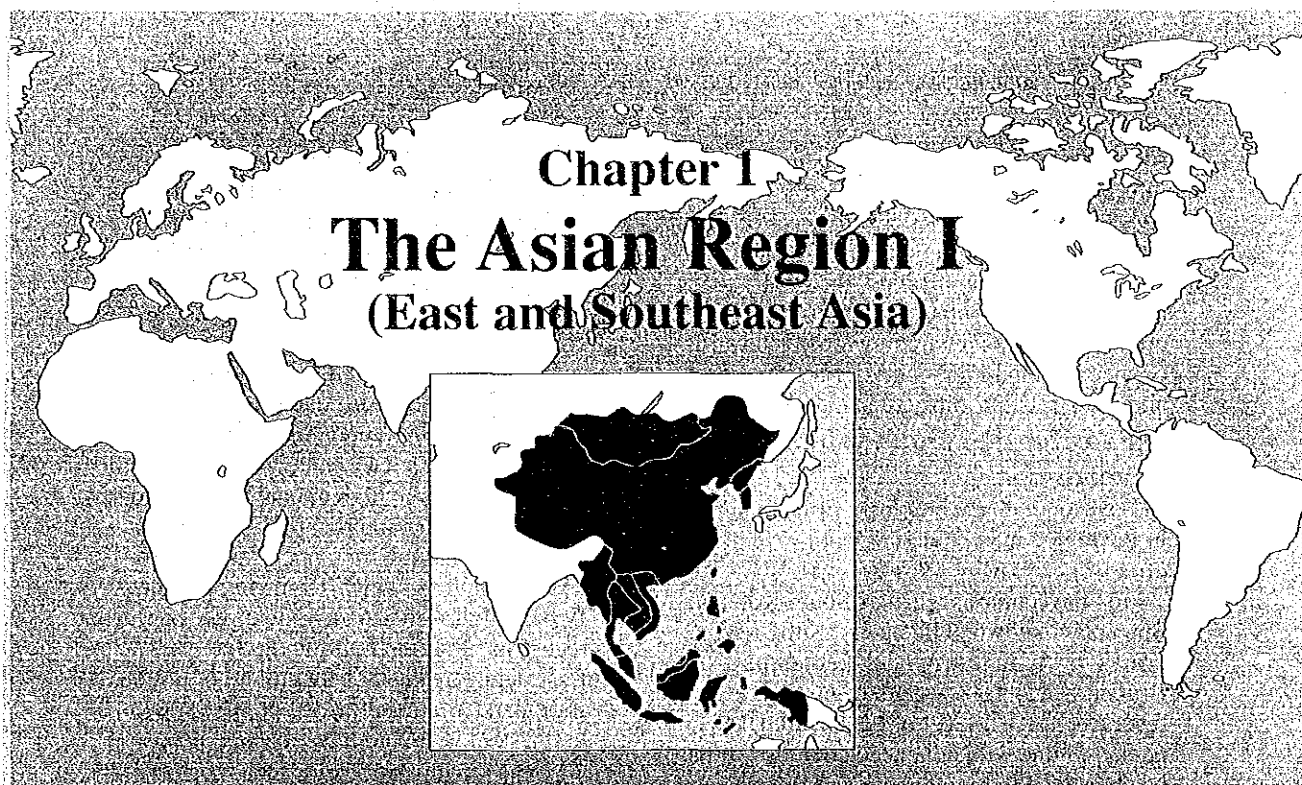
South-South Cooperation is not "cooperation carried out on a government-to-government basis with a developing country" but there are several budgets indirectly related to support for South-South Cooperation in local operational expenses, which are included in JICA operational expenses.

These include, for example, "technical exchange expenses" for experts and their counterparts to visit similar projects in neighbouring countries, to exchange technology, know-how and experience, and to make presentations and collect information by participating in academic conferences held in regions other than Japan and "local seminar fees" to hold local seminars involving the dispatch of seminar experts and research cooperation experts from abroad.

## **Part 2**

# **Regional activities**





### **Population concentration in regions extending from the tropical to the subtropical zones**

East and Southeastern Asia is a large region extending from eastern Hokkaido in the east to the Pamir plateau in the west and from the Timor sea, south of Indonesia, in the south to the southern edge of Russia in the north.

In this region recipients of Japanese ODA are China, the Republic of Korea and Mongolia, which are on the eastern tip of the Eurasian continent, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia and Myanmar, on the Indochinese peninsula, and Singapore, the Philippines and Indonesia, that is, the majority of the countries in the region.

In terms of population, this can be said to be the most populous region in the world containing as it does China, with a population of 1.2 billion, one fifth of the world population, and Indonesia, the seventh most populous country with 190 million people.

Being such an extensive region, there is a wide range of climate, topography and other conditions and it has subarctic, temperate and tropical climates. There are regions covered

with evergreen and broadleaf trees and also, in the central continental region, the Gobi and Takla Makan deserts.

The people are also varied, with a religious diversity including countries with a majority of Muslims and countries where Buddhism is the state religion.

### **Major changes in the region after the end of the Cold War**

Previously this region has been described as a point of tension between liberalism and socialism. With the end of the Cold War, however, a major change has been seen in the political and economic conditions of the countries and the relationships between them.

Of the Asian socialist countries, China, Vietnam and Laos, although maintaining the political system of a single-party communist state, have introduced an economic system based on market principals and are moving towards economic development. Mongolia and Cambodia have abolished the previous socialist political system and are working towards national reconstruction based on democracy and a market economy. The closed political system continues in Myanmar but

some opening to the outside is being promoted in economic aspects.

Accordingly, the relationships between the countries of the region can be understood as economic interrelationship rather than ideological confrontation. In present circumstances, there are movements towards cooperation and joint activities in all sectors and close relationships are being strengthened.

### **NIEs countries with rapid economic development**

The economic development of the countries in the region may be divided into several groups, as follows.

First the countries, such as South Korea and Singapore, known collectively as the Asian NIEs (Newly Industrializing Economies) and Brunei, which has a wealth of natural resources, have a level of GNP (or GDP) per person in line with advanced countries. It has been decided that Singapore and Brunei, in particular, will be removed from the ODA recipient nations in January 1996 and will thus "graduate" from being developing countries.\*

Asian NIEs such as South Korea and Singapore have achieved the most rapid economic take-off amongst the developing countries of the region by adopting economic development strategies of export-oriented industrialization, introduction of foreign investment and low-wage labor-intensive industries.

In recent years, however, as mentioned below, the ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) countries have been in rapid pursuit and the comparative advantage of low wages has been lost. The NIEs have been moving towards conversion to service industries and knowledge and technology-based industries. This has brought benefits and they are continuing to show stable economic growth based on a widened economic base.

### **The ASEAN nations who show economic growth closely rivalling the NIEs**

The ASEAN nations of Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia have shown continuous economic development with a vigor which closely rivals the NIEs. Malaysia and Thailand, in particular, are said to be close to becoming NIEs themselves. In these countries,

as in the previous NIEs, there has been massive export-oriented industrialization and introduction of foreign capital, against a background of capable, cheap and plentiful labor, and these have provided the motivating force for economic development.

Due to the prolonged recession in the advanced countries which are the destinations of the exports from these countries, the previous double-digit economic growth rates cannot now be expected but economic growth has continued at the high annual rate of 7 to 8% for some years and this performance is expected to continue for some time.

The Philippines, which seems to be some way behind the other ASEAN nations, has directed its efforts in building up the infrastructure against a background of political stability and as a result its economic growth rate for 1994 is said to have reached the 5% mark. The circumstances are such that continued economic growth can be expected, that is, the inflation rate has stabilized in single figures and foreign investment is growing steadily.

It is, however, necessary to pay attention to growth-induced distortions, such as differences in development levels between urban and rural areas, differences in people's incomes and environmental problems, which are the hidden down side of rapid economic growth in the ASEAN nations.

### **Countries which are intending to convert their economic systems**

Another group of countries, including the three Indochinese countries and Mongolia, are aiming to achieve economic take-off by scrapping central economic planning and introducing a market economy system.

The three countries of Indochina (Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam) have a low GDP per person, around 200 dollars, reflecting their history of conflict. However, with the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, there has been a marked decrease in the aid for these countries and they have begun to engage in national reconstruction and economic stimulation by restoring relations with the advanced countries of the West.

\* "graduate" from being developing countries: standards are set up by DAC (Development Assistance Committee of OECD). For example, those countries which have exceeded the level of high income nations according to the World Bank Category (GNP per capita was \$8625 in 1993).

Vietnam decided in 1986 to adopt a policy of Renewal (Doi Moi), the principal parts of which are to focus efforts into three major plans for food and food product industries, consumer goods industries and exports, to adopt an independent management style for each production unit following market principles, to expand economic cooperation with all countries, including capitalist countries, and to become more open to other countries.

Also in 1986, Laos decided to adopt a "New Economic Mechanism" policy with the aim of converting from a self-sufficient economy to a market economy, under the slogan "New Thoughts".

Such attempts at economic reform have been assessed as steadily producing results. Vietnam, in particular, has been highlighted as a promising investment market and there has been a rush of foreign capital into the country after the removal of the American economic embargo in February 1994.

In Cambodia, on the other hand, the civil war was ended by the signing of the Paris Peace Accord in October 1991. Subsequently, with the aid of UNTAC (United Nations Temporary Administration in Cambodia), a new constitution was promulgated in September 1993, proclaiming a constitutional monarchy and the political situation is said to have become much more stable. However the long years of conflict have damaged the human resources, systems related to national management and infrastructural sectors and this has resulted in Cambodia being the most economically undeveloped of the three Indochinese countries.

Mongolia, which has been engaged in economic reform since 1987, has both made a substantial shift to democratization, with universal suffrage being implemented in 1990, and also introduced a comprehensive market economy system. However, due to the rapid reform of the economic system and the rapid reduction of aid from the COMECON countries, it has experienced unprecedented economic hardship. Subsequently, it has

moved towards recovery and there have been optimistic signs, such as the first positive growth rate since the reforms being recorded in 1994.

In Myanmar, after the army seized power in 1988, the distinctive socialist economic policy known as the "Ne Win System" which was previously in force was abolished and moves towards a line of economic liberalism were made. State industries have been privatised, private investment encouraged and liberalization of transactions and other policies have produced the basic economic conditions for recovery since 1992. The increase of investment from the ASEAN nations in search of cheap labor, in particular, has been a major driving force for economic stimulation. However, there remain a large number of problems such as a murky political situation and a system which remains rigid.

China has implemented distinctive economic reforms. A policy of "socialist market economy" was adopted at the Fourteenth Party Congress in October 1992 and the policies of reform and opening up which had been adopted in 1979, although experiencing some vicissitudes, have brought about rapid economic growth since 1992. The Chinese economy has been the most active economy in the East and Southeast Asian region and is increasingly influential.

On the other hand, inflation pressure due to economic overheating, large financial deficits, bottlenecks of energy and transport etc, deficits in nationalized industries, increased regional differences, environmental problems and other problems which accompany development have become more evident.

### **JICA activities in the East and Southeast Asian Region**

JICA activities in the East and Southeast Asian Region are in the top rank whether considered in terms of form, expenses or number of personnel. Furthermore, most of the leading recipient countries are located in this region and Japan is the largest donor\* to each of the countries so that it is no exaggeration to describe this as JICA's most important region.

In 1994, \$3.763 billion (39% of the total) of Japan's bilateral ODA was used in the East and Southeast Asian Region. In greater detail, technical cooperation is \$1.014 billion (27%), grant aid \$639 million (17%) and loans \$2.19 billion (56%).

For JICA's activities alone, the regions accounted for ¥51.277 billion, 36.8% of the total, on the 1994 cost basis.

We have looked at the economic development of the countries in the East and Southeast Asian region. Based on this, JICA extends the following aid to these countries.

#### **Main points of the aid to the ASEAN countries**

It is important to ensure that the current steady economic development of the ASEAN countries should continue. Emphasis is placed on cooperation connected to the provision and enhancement of infrastructure (including institutions), fostering and support of small and medium scale enterprises (supporting industries) to raise the standard of the industrial structure, improvement of scientific and technical research capabilities to support industrial development, personnel education capable of adapting to high-grade industry (in particular, promotion of science and mathematics in primary and middle education, increased higher education and vocational training).

For example, the Japan-Malaysia Technical Institute Project discussed at the Japan-Malaysia Prime Ministerial Conference in late August 1994 is a form of cooperation for a vocational training centre in the high-tech fields of mechatronics, measurement and control, micro-computers and automobile electrical systems. JICA is taking advice from experts as it goes ahead with preparations for

the implementation of this plan.

In Luzon, the Philippines, where there are increasingly serious power shortages due to the increases in power demand which have accompanied economic development, the development study\* on the "Malaya Power Plant Reliability Improvement Project" is already under way and JICA is engaged in establishing comprehensive plans to improve methods of managing operations which combine both software and hardware.

#### **For sustainable economic development**

To ignore the problems which may be termed developmental distortion in the ASEAN countries, problems which are produced by rapid economic growth, will put the sustainability of economic development at risk. Accordingly, it is important to engage with an aid agenda including village development to correct regional differences and alleviate poverty, environmental improvements in cities, and strengthening of systems to protect the environment.

Specific examples include cooperation in the establishment and running of an environmental management center in Indonesia which will function as a central organization to establish an environmental policy. This is project-type technical cooperation with the purpose of increasing the ability to deal with environmental problems. Another example of project-type technical cooperation in Indonesia, the Tropical Rainforest Research Project has the target of renewing the tropical rainforest, a precious biological resource, and is a continuing and long-lived cooperation.

It is well known that there has been an extreme concentration of population in Bangkok, the Thai capital, and the causes of this can be found in the extreme disparities in income between the regions. One method of coping with this is the provision of high-speed roads between the cities as provided for in the Thai Government's National Development Plan. For the eighteen months up to March 1995 JICA carried out a feasibility study\* on the construction of two stretches of toll motorway, a total of 236 km, stretching north and west from Bangkok.

\* Donor: a nation or institution granting aid.

\* Development study: study for setting up development plans, etc. concerning public projects which will play an important role in terms of the social and economic development of developing nations.

\* Feasibility study: study to evaluate and review the possibility of carrying out a project from technical and economic view points. Practicability study.



# The Philippines

Improving maternal and child health standards

## .....Maternal and Child Health / Family Planning Project

### ●● Providing for the health of mothers and children

A typical rural region of the Philippines, with extensive paddy fields and sugar-cane fields. This is the site of the project-type technical cooperation. Physicians and publicity experts, who are posted from Japan and stationed with their local counterparts, began this cooperation three years ago under the motto of creating an action program which incorporates all the local needs.

The experts do not stay in their offices but walk around the villages and have built up first-name relationships with the health workers and midwives.

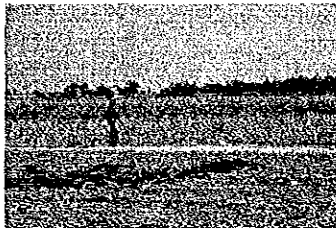
A system which supplies mothers with an easily understood Mother and Baby Notebook and villages with jointly purchased vital medicines has emerged from these activities. An unprecedented form of technical transfer of local medical treatment, in which they have gained a precise understanding of the health service the people really need and use Japanese experience to bring this about, is steadily bearing fruit.

The project mainly consists of the provision of publicity about mother and child health and family planning, personnel training and support for local activities and education.

The final objective is, through these activities, to stimulate the health activities of the region in which they work, to strengthen the mother and child health service and improve the health of mothers and children and, by extension to be of use to the population policies of the Philippines.

### ●● Teachers make a great effort

An improvement in the knowledge and abilities of the



The rural area of Tarlac with its wide stretches of sugar cane fields and paddy fields.

health workers who work at the village clinics and come into direct contact with the mothers and children is vital to bring about the health improvements which are the ultimate aim of the project. However there are 200 midwives and 2000 health volunteers scattered throughout an area which is the same in size and population as one of the smaller Japanese Prefectures.

It is impossible for JICA to carry out training of such a large number of people.

Accordingly, the project has started with the training of the counterpart doctors and nurses as instructors.

This had been influenced by the opinion of the counterparts that although they were grateful of the presence of JICA they were aware that this was not permanent and would like to acquire the ability to train health workers.

However, Japanese experts with medical knowledge and skills are not teachers. These "instant" teachers experience the difficulties of teaching to the full as they realise that their voices are too soft, their methods of showing their materials are incompetent and

their body language and gestures are inappropriate - and both the teachers and their pupils ended up wanting to give up.

What was to be done? The JICA experts, who had experience in a number of other overseas aid regions, were certain they knew. They just looked on with an expression of bafflement. The people of the Philippines are the most sociable of people and someone would quick-wittedly make a joke to change the mood and there would be singing, dancing, laughter and a complete change of atmosphere.

When in contact with this kind of effort by these people, there is the illusion that all barriers of culture and custom suddenly disappear. The experts who have finally adopted the role of lecturers continue to experience days of exhilaration and of despair.

(JICA Philippines Office)

### The Philippines Maternal and Child Health / Family Planning Project

Experts have been dispatched, participants accepted for training in Japan and equipment supplied to provide support for local activities and education, staff training for population information management and maternal and child health, publicity activities for personnel involved in family planning and mother and child health, with the Tarlac State (100 km north of Manila) taken as the model region.



It is essential to support educational activities for the project to progress.

### **Support of "South-South Cooperation"**

The NIEs and the ASEAN nations have themselves become donor countries and have adopted the stance of promoting "South-South Cooperation" in which they carry out cooperation with other less-developed countries. Japan has expressed its support of this trend both domestically and internationally and has signed Partnership Agreements, with Singapore in January 1994 and with Thailand in August of that year.

In these agreements, Japan and either Thailand or Singapore agree to a framework in which they bear the costs as equal partners to carry out technical cooperation with other developing countries. Within this framework, JICA will both work to supplement Third-Country Training and to examine the joint dispatch of experts and volunteers (Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers) and other possibilities for joint action.

The cooperation in the establishment of the Thai International Training Center is a part of the support of Thailand's transition to donor status. The Thai Prime Minister's Office Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation has a plan, modelled on JICA's training program, to positively move ahead with training of personnel from the three Indochinese countries. It is anticipated that the training know-how built up by JICA will be used in the cooperation involved in the design, construction and management of the Training Center, which will be the core organization.

### **Support of transition to a market economy**

Japan's ODA Charter shows concern for efforts to introduce market-oriented economies to developing countries. In line with this policy, JICA carried out cooperation to strengthen the administrative organization and implementation capacities necessary for the introduction of the market economy to the Indochinese region, China and Mongolia.

It also acknowledges that provision of infrastructure and development of human resources are important parts of an agenda for economic stimulation. As part of the intellectual support for the transition to a

market economy, it is cooperating in the study "Economic Reform and Development".

In the case of Vietnam, JICA has carried out a country-specific aid study for one year from January 1994 with the assistance of knowledgeable and experienced people, mainly researchers at Japanese universities. The results of this study, based on a wide-ranging social and economic analysis, were produced in March 1995 and were highly valued by the Vietnamese side. Following on from this, there is now the prospect of a development study of support for Vietnam's transition to a market economy.

### **A prioritized approach to the Indochinese region**

The Indochinese region suffers badly from the after-effects of civil war, and improvements in social services, provision of an infrastructure for the improvement in living environments and human resources development are urgent problems. In addition, as an increase in agricultural production, the occupation of most of the population, is a precondition for economic development, much of the cooperation is involved with improving agricultural productivity and village development.

In Cambodia, where the post-war revival has been rapid, the "Maternal and Child Health Project", which is the first project-type technical cooperation since aid was re-started, commenced in April 1995. In Laos, preparations are under way for an agriculture and village development project in the Vientiane region.

One of the international trends which affects the Indochina region is the "Forum for Comprehensive Development of Indochina" advocated by Japan.

This forum, which treats the three Indochinese countries as a single region, has started with the aim of producing harmonized and efficient development of the region.

At a cabinet meeting held in Tokyo in February 1995, the present state of the support given by donors, including international organizations, and the orientation of future approaches in the fields of infrastructure provision, human resources development and trade and investment were confirmed. Prior to

## Front Line

# Indonesia and Singapore Support for "South-South Cooperation"

## .....Third Country Training and Third Country Experts Dispatch



A lecture in the Singapore "Protection Engineering in Logistics" course.

Aid to developing countries usually takes the form of developed countries of the north assisting the developing countries of the south. However, some developing countries which have shown a steady rate of growth have offered aid to other countries while still continuing to receive aid themselves.

This cooperative relationship between developing countries is known as "South-South Cooperation". In "South-South Cooperation", the donor country uses its experience to pass on technology appropriate to conditions in the recipient country and this may well produce results which North-South Cooperation is incapable of.

### ● ● South-South Cooperation by Indonesia

Indonesia has a long history of South-South Cooperation, beginning with a dispatch of experts to Tanzania in 1979 and the first acceptance of training participants from a developing country in 1980. Cooperation has subsequently expanded and there has been active development of the dispatch of experts and study teams and acceptance of participants for training. In 1994, with the cooperation of the United Nations, the UNDP (United Nations Development Plan) and JICA, it held the Asian-African Development Forum to search out further possibilities for South-South Cooperation.

since 1980 has developed so that there were thirteen training courses in 1994. JICA supplies materials for training use, dispatches Japanese lecturers and meets expenses. The advantages of training participants from neighbouring countries include the possibility of transferring technologies which have been applied, and improved, in other developing countries.

In addition Indonesia has dispatched its own experts in the fields of agriculture and health to the refugees resettlement project presently being carried out in Cambodia. JICA has supported this and the dispatch of Indonesian experts to other developing countries.

(JICA Indonesia Office)

### ● ● JSPP: a stronger partnership with Singapore

The Japan-Singapore Partnership Program formed between Japan and Singapore in 1994 is a notable future trend from a "South-South Cooperation" perspective.

Singapore, which is described as "graduating from developing

country status", will be removed from the recipient country list of the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) in January 1996.

It is the aim of JSPP to focus on Singapore's experience of development and to combine the personnel, technical and financial strengths of Japan and Singapore to assist the economic development of developing countries who are lagging behind. This aim still reflects the ideal of South-South Cooperation.

The activity which is central to JSPP is Third-Country Training and, as shown in the table below, there are currently nine training courses being held at six training institutions. The costs of these courses are borne equally by the two countries and Japanese experts are dispatched as lecturers when necessary. JSPP is gradually expanding the courses to twelve courses (with 200 participants) in 1997.

(JICA Singapore Office)

### Third-Country Training; Third-Country Experts Dispatch

Third-Country Training is training in a region of developing countries with common social and cultural backgrounds, in which a key country and training organization are chosen to train participants from surrounding countries. Third-Country Experts Dispatch is a form of cooperation intended to transfer technology by dispatching experts from a country other than Japan to a developing country.

### ■ Singapore Third-Country Training in 1994

Course name	Institution	Participants
1. Software technology	Japan-Singapore Institute of Software Technology	23(3)
2. Management consultation	Singapore National Productivity Agency	23
3. Airport information services	Singapore Civil Airport Training Center	10
4. Airport regulation	Singapore Civil Airport Training Center	6
5. Power supply and transmission	Singapore Polytechnic	24(4)
6. Advanced management consultation	Singapore National Productivity Agency	18
7. Protection engineering in logistics	Singapore Industrial Standards Technical Institute	18
8. Food packaging	Singapore Polytechnic	20(4)
9. Port management	Singapore Port Authority	15(1)

\* In the participants column ( ) Indicates the number assigned to Singaporean citizens.

this meeting JICA had dispatched a project formulation study team to examine how Japan should approach infrastructure provision and human resources development.

In April 1995, the "Cooperation Treaty for the Sustainable Development\* of the Mekong Basin" was signed by the three Indochinese countries and Thailand. This agreement stipulates the development, use, environmental and ecological protection and preservation of the water and related resources of the basin. It is expected that Myanmar and China will become signatories to this agreement and alliances between the countries surrounding the Mekong river are expected to become stronger in the future.

### **Approaches to notable problems in the region**

Based on a policy of giving as much aid as possible to China, which is making efforts towards modernization through a policy of reform and greater openness, Japan is actively cooperating in many fields. China is currently the largest recipient country for JICA aid activities in all sectors.

Recently, reflecting the situation of a steadily-growing Chinese economy, and in addition to the previous cooperation with economic infrastructure mainly in coastal regions, there has been an intention to promote cooperation to correct regional imbalances and in the environmental field especially focused on the Japan-China Friendship Environmental Protection Center.

There are also some notable trends in the East and Southeast Asian regions.

For instance, the Japanese government has announced that it will undertake cooperation with a target budget of three billion dollars from 1994 to 2000 as a Global Issues Initiative (Population and AIDS) and Indonesia and the Philippines will be priority nations for this cooperation.

JICA dispatched a project-formulating study team in November 1994 with the aim of identifying and formulating specific projects for cooperation in these two countries. In this study, consultations and exchanges of views were carried out not only with relevant

organizations in the recipient countries but also with other donors and locally active NGOs. This policy will help with the efficient and effective implementation of subsequent cooperation.

Full-scale aid to Vietnam recommenced in 1992 and in 1994 this was augmented by the dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers. An agreement to dispatch Japanese language instructors was made in August 1994 and the first team of three was sent in February 1995.

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\* Sustainable Development: development which will meet the requirements of the current generation, without sacrificing the possibility of meeting the requirements of future generations.