

Chapter 2

Program implementation

Project-type technical cooperation

Forms

Under the project-type technical cooperation, the developing country, in most cases, provides the buildings and land (farmland etc.) where technical cooperation can take place and pays the operational costs, while JICA ties together and implements the following three forms of cooperation, namely the acceptance of participants for training, the dispatch of experts and the provision of equipment. The set objectives are achieved within the term of the cooperation (usually five years).

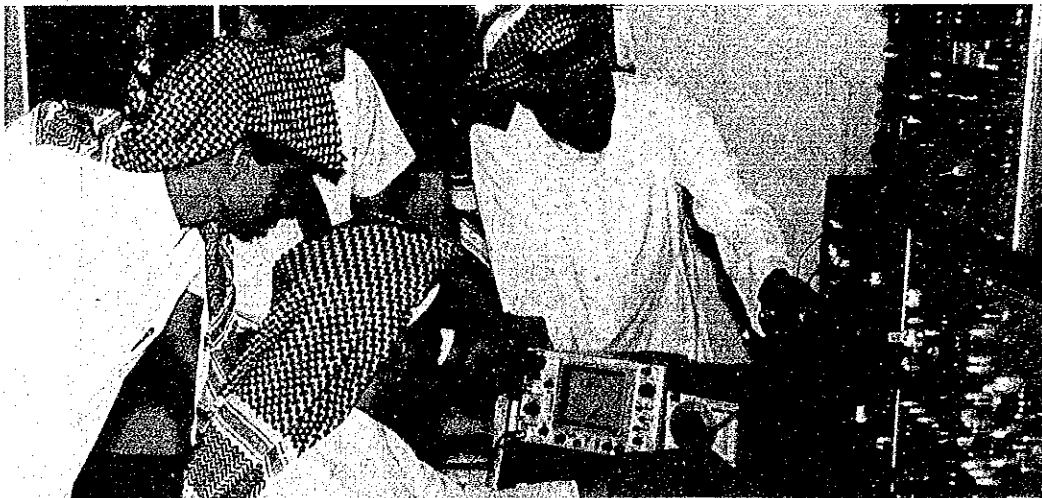
Since project-type technical cooperation continues over a relatively long period, this enables research and development of technology to be suited to local conditions and

also enables technology transfers to be made in a planned manner and by methods suited to local conditions. The cooperation is devised so that recipient country can use the transferred technology itself after the cooperation has been completed.

The number of experts dispatched to one project site ranges from several to over a dozen. The project is carried out under the leadership of the representative of a team (generally called a "leader"). A project may also involve the coordinated activities of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers.

Special characteristics

A special characteristic of project-type technical cooperation is that the Japanese side



A counterpart* who has returned from training in Japan receives technology transfer from a Japanese expert - at the Royal Technical Electronics Institute, Saudi Arabia.

* counterpart: someone who receives technical transfers from Japanese experts and Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers.

shares the burden of operating costs.

In principal, operating costs are borne by the recipient country. However, it may be difficult for developing countries to bear all the necessary costs. JICA is able to take budgetary measures to cover such costs as land improvement for cultivation, research and seminars. When the recipient country cannot provide buildings etc. for the site of the cooperation, Japan may donate the necessary facilities, equipment and materials, including buildings, to be the center for cooperation.

The cooperation term is usually five years but an evaluation is carried out when the cooperation is completed and it may then be extended. Short-term experts may be dispatched, a small number of participants accepted for training and a small amount of equipment and materials supplied for projects which continue for three years or more after the completion of cooperation. Aftercare cooperation activities may also be carried out to promote the autonomy of the recipient country.

Nature of the activities

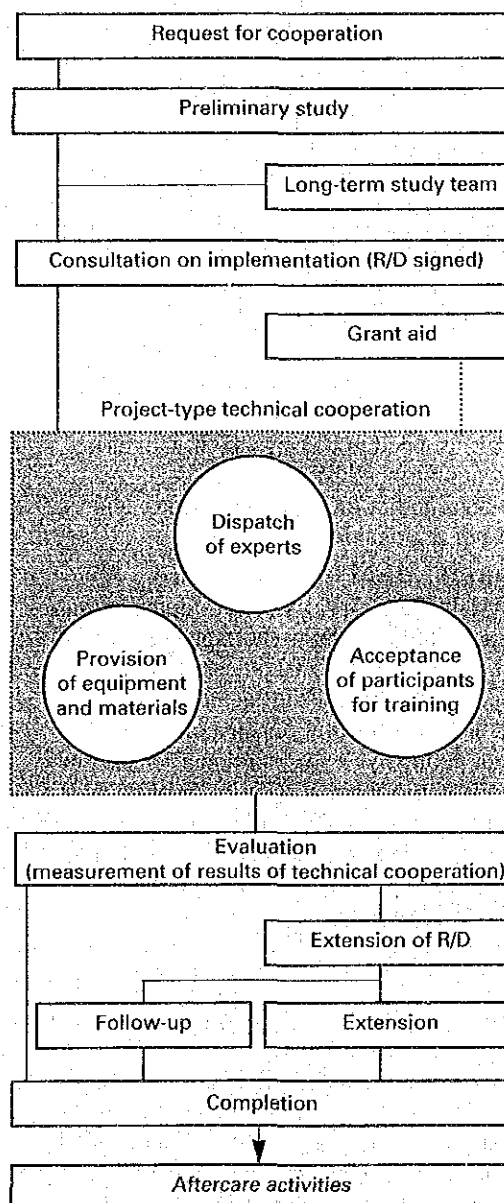
JICA carries out project-type technical cooperation in the following five categories.

Social development cooperation

Cooperation is carried out in personnel training, technology dissemination and research and development, in the fields of science and technology, education, vocational training, transport, communication, construction, telecommunications and broadcasting.

Recently, personnel training and technical development have been increased in the fields of the environment, earthquake and disaster countermeasures and, in the field of education, improved teaching standards, all of which are problems of special importance in developing countries.

Figure 2-1 Sequence of project-type technical cooperation



*Preliminary study: a study of the background to and nature of the cooperation request and the administrative systems of the recipient country which examines the feasibility of the project.

*Long-term study: a supplement to the preliminary study, which studies items on which the preliminary survey is not thoroughgoing enough for the making of a plan for implementation.

*Consultation on implementation: discussions are held on conditions, scope, duration and implementing institutions for the cooperation and these are brought together as a Record of Discussions (R/D) which is signed by JICA and the recipient government.

*Follow-up, extension: follow-up means the extension of cooperation in a specific field which has partially failed to achieve targets; extension means an extension of the entire cooperation.

Since the response required is one which is appropriate to the degree of development of the developing country, diverse and precisely adjusted cooperation is carried out.

Cooperation in population and family planning

Population growth in developing countries continues to be high and to seriously affect the balance between food supply and demand and economic circumstances. Population and family planning projects are progressing to cope with the population problem which is now of a global scale, through the training of staff who will engage in popular education in maternal and child health and family planning.

These, more than any other cooperative projects, need to be carried out with close attention to the historical and social background of the recipient country and as a part of regional society.

Cooperation in health care

Health care services in developing countries face such problems as shortages of doctors, laboratory technicians, nurses and other medical staff, and insufficient medical facilities and institutions in addition to the poor public hygiene conditions. This is one threat to the "human security"* of people living in developing countries.

Health care projects include cooperation in hospitals, laboratories, universities and schools of nursing to improve this situation and cooperation in the fields of public hygiene and regional health care.

Cooperation in agriculture, forestry and fisheries

Cooperation in agriculture, forestry and fisheries of developing countries is intended to make a contribution to improvements in standards of living and environmental protection through increased food production and stability of supply, increase in farmers' incomes and the development of agricultural areas, by the appropriate use of forest and sea resources, research at colleges and testing centers, training of agricultural dissemination experts and the development of the agricultural, forestry and fishing industries of developing countries.

Recently the recipient countries of this kind of cooperation have widened from a group centered on Southeast Asia to the rest of Asia, Central and South America and Africa. There has also been a growing requirement for an engagement with sustainable development* suitable for the local climate and topography, cooperation in the fields of biotechnology and plant genetics and global issues such as environmental problems, the alleviation of poverty and WID (Women in Development).*

Cooperation in mining and industry

In mining and industry there is a wide field of cooperation which extends from the promotion of individual industries, mainly small and medium scale enterprises, in developing countries to the fostering and strengthening of the primary industries which underpin future economic development.

Recently, in addition to working to provide an industrial infrastructure through such things as industrial standardization, measuring technology, quality control and productivity improvement which will provide the basis for industrial stimulation, there has been an increasingly active engagement with cooperation in the fields of energy and environmental protection, where rapid responses may be necessary.

* Human security: freedom from the threat of poverty and illness; and repression due to race or doctrine

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

* WID: an approach in which women's participation in development projects is considered to be important in order to carry out effective development aid, because women play important roles in developing nations.

Project-type technical cooperation

NO	Area/Country	Project	Duration
	ASIA		
1	Bangladesh	The Institute of Postgraduate Studies in Agriculture Project Phase 2	1990/07/04~1995/07/03
2	China	The China-Japan Medical Education Center Project	1989/11/18~1994/11/17
3		The Beijing Vegetable Research Center Project	1988/01/01~1994/12/31
4		The Watershed Management Training Project on the Loess Plateau	1990/01/15~1995/01/14
5		The Laboratory Animal Science and Technology Training Center Project	1992/07/01~1997/06/30
6		The Dalian Energy Conservation Training Center Project	1992/07/09~1997/07/08
7		The Japan-China Friendship Environmental Protection Center Project	1992/09/01~1995/08/31
8		The Pilot Scheme for Technological Development on River Information System Project	1993/06/01~1998/05/31
9		The Computer Software Technology Training Center of SSTC	1993/11/12~1998/11/11
10		The Research Center of Mineral Resources Exploration Project	1994/09/01~1999/08/31
11		The Project of the Training Center for Instructors of Vocational Training of Ministry of Labor	1994/11/01~1999/10/31
12		The Polio Control Project	1991/12/04~1996/12/03
13		The Tianjin Drug Quality Control Project	1993/11/06~1998/11/05
14		The Tianjin Dairy Farming Development Project	1990/03/01~1997/02/28
15		The Forestry Development Project in Fujian Province	1991/07/01~1996/06/30
16		The Technology and Training Project for Repair and Maintenance of Agricultural Machinery	1992/04/01~1997/03/31
17		The Rice and Wheat Research Project in the Yellow River Basin in Henan Province	1993/04/01~1998/03/31
18		The Irrigation and Drainage Engineering Development and Training Center Project	1993/06/10~1998/06/09
19		The Forest Protection Research Project in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	1994/04/01~1999/03/31
20		The Dairy Product Manufacturing Technology Development Project, Inner Mongolia	1994/06/01~1999/05/31
21		The Shanghai Modern Molding Die Technology Training Center	1991/09/01~1995/08/31
22		The Research Center for Water Pollution and Water Re-Use	1992/11/19~1997/11/18
23	India	The Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Science: SGPGI	1990/08/01~1995/07/31
24		The Bivoltine Sericulture Technology Development Project	1991/06/01~1996/05/31
25	Indonesia	The Image Processing Laboratory for Oil and Gas Study	1989/08/21~1994/09/20
26		Family Planning and Maternal and Child Health	1989/11/29~1994/11/28
27		The Strengthening of Artificial Insemination Center Project	1986/04/01~1995/03/31
28		The Remote Sensing Engineering Project Phase 2 for the Development of Agricultural Infrastructure	1988/06/06~1994/06/05

Project-type technical cooperation

NO	Area/Country	Project	Duration
	ASIA		
29		The Tropical Rain Forest Research Project Phase 2	1990/01/01~1994/12/31
30		The Higher Education Development Support Project HEDS	1990/04/12~1996/07/31
31		The Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Training Center	1991/04/01~1996/03/31
32		The Sabo Technical Center Project: STC	1992/04/01~1997/03/31
33		The CEVEST Vocational Training Development Project	1992/06/01~1997/05/31
34		The Modernization of Penurka's Education and Training System in Jabotabek	1992/09/01~1997/07/31
35		The Environmental Management Center	1993/01/01~1997/12/31
36		The Development of Appropriate Technology for Multi-Story Residential Building and Its Environmental Infrastructures for Low Income People	1993/11/01~1998/10/31
37		The Telephone Outside Plant Construction Center Project	1994/11/20~1998/11/19
38		The Project for Development of Vocational Rehabilitation System in the National Rehabilitation Center for the Physically Disabled People, PROFDR, Surakarta	1994/12/20~1997/12/20
39		The Fundamental Technology Transfer Project for Production of Live Attenuated Measles and Poliomyelitis Vaccines	1989/09/01~1994/08/31
40		The Project for Upgrading the Emergency Medical Care System of the Dr. Soetomo Hospital in Surabaya/East Java	1995/02/01~2000/01/31
41		The Forest Conservation Project in South Sulawesi	1988/07/21~1995/07/20
42		The Integrated Agricultural and Rural Development Project in Southeast Sulawesi Province	1991/03/01~1996/02/29
43		The Forest Tree Improvement Project	1992/06/01~1997/05/31
44		The Seed Potato Multiplication and Training Project	1992/10/01~1997/09/30
45		The Research and Development for the Multispecies Hatchery Project	1994/04/02~1999/04/01
46		The Irrigation Engineering Service Center Project	1994/06/10~1999/06/09
47		The Agricultural Statistics Technology Improvement and Training Project	1994/10/01~1999/09/30
48		The Tropical Rain Forest Research Project Phase 3	1995/01/01~1999/12/31
49		The Indonesia Export Training Center: IETC	1988/09/02~1995/09/30
50		The Training Project in Industrial Pollution Prevention Technology	1993/10/08~1998/10/07
51	Korea	The Research Project on Promoting Efficiency in the Utilization of Agricultural Lands	1989/06/01~1994/05/31
52		The New Materials Evaluation Center Project	1991/10/15~1996/10/14
53		The Project for Prevention of Occupational Diseases	1992/04/13~1997/04/12

Project-type technical cooperation

NO	Area/Country	Project	Duration
	ASIA		
54		The Project for Development of Water Quality Renovation System	1993/09/01~1998/08/31
55		The Korean Gerontology Project	1990/11/01~1995/10/31
56	Laos	Joint Japan/WHO Technical Cooperation for the Primary Health Care Project	1992/10/01~1997/09/30
57	Malaysia	The Radiation Applications Project	1989/07/05~1994/07/04
58		The Malaysia AI System Development Laboratory	1995/03/01~2000/02/29
59		The Project for Upgrading Accident & Emergency Care Service at Sarawak	1992/03/01~1997/07/31
60		The Project for Research and Development on Diagnosis of Selected Tropical Diseases	1993/01/01~1995/12/31
61		The Development of the Department of Biotechnology at the Faculty of Food Science and Biotechnology, UPM	1990/06/01~1995/05/31
62		The Effective Wood Utilization Research Project in Sarawak	1993/04/01~1998/03/31
63		The Project on Evaluation and Analysis of Hazardous Chemical Substances and Biological Treatment of Industrial Wastes	1993/09/09~1997/09/08
64		The Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation	1994/07/01~1999/06/30
65	Mongolia	The Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources	1994/03/09~1999/03/08
66	Myanmar	The Irrigation Technology Center	1988/04/01~1997/03/31
67		The Central Forestry Development Training Center Project	1990/08/01~1995/07/31
68	Nepal	The Project for the National Tuberculosis Program	1987/04/17~1994/04/16
69		The Forestry Extension Project	1991/07/16~1994/07/15
70		The Water Induced Disaster Prevention Technical Center Project :DPTC	1991/10/07~1996/10/06
71		The Medical Education Project	1989/06/20~1994/06/19
72		The Primary Health Care Project	1993/04/01~1998/03/31
73		The National Tuberculosis Control Project Phase 2	1994/07/05~1999/07/04
74		The Project for Natural Water Fisheries Development	1991/11/01~1996/10/31
75		The Horticulture Development Project Phase 2	1992/11/12~1997/11/11
76		The Community Development and Forest/Watershed Conservation Project	1994/07/16~1999/07/15
77	Pakistan	The Genetic Resources Preservation and Research Laboratory Project	1993/06/01~1998/05/31
78		The Geoscience Laboratory in the Geological Survey	1990/10/01~1995/09/30
79	Philippine	The ASEAN Project on Atmospheric Corrosion-Metallic Coating	1987/10/30~1994/10/29
80		The Occupational Safety and Health Center Project: OSHC	1988/04/01~1995/03/31

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NO	Area/Country	Project	Duration
	ASIA		
81		The Soil Research and Development Center Project	1989/07/13~1994/06/30
82		The Crocodile Farming Institute Project	1987/08/20~1994/08/19
83		The Rural Livelihood Generation Project: RLGP	1991/10/01~1996/09/30
84		The National Center for Transportation Studies: NCTS	1992/04/01~1997/03/31
85		The National Construction Productivity Development Project: NCPDP	1993/04/01~1998/03/31
86		The Project for Enhancing Vocational Training of the IVTD-NMYC.: PEVOTI	1994/04/01~1999/03/31
87		The Science and Mathematics Education Manpower Development Project: SMEMDP	1994/06/01~1999/05/31
88		The Philippine Software Development Institute	1995/01/01~1999/12/31
89		The Public Health Development Project	1992/09/01~1997/08/31
90		The Family Planning and Maternal and Child Health Project	1992/04/01~1997/03/31
91		The Philippine Rice Research Institute Project	1992/08/01~1997/07/31
92		The Diversified Crops Irrigation Engineering Project Phase 2	1993/05/28~1998/05/27
93		The Soil Research and Development Center Project Phase 2	1995/02/01~2000/01/31
94		The Industrial Standardization and Electrical Testing	1993/08/24~1997/08/23
95	Singapore	The Japan-Singapore AI Center in Singapore	1990/04/01~1995/03/31
96	Sri Lanka	The Project of the Center for Plant Genetic Resources	1988/04/01~1995/03/31
97		The Medical Research Institute Project	1989/01/01~1995/12/31
98		The Agricultural Extension Improvement Project in Gampaha	1994/07/01~1999/06/30
99		The National Plant Quarantine Services Project	1994/07/01~1999/06/30
100	Thailand	The Project on Atmospheric Corrosion-Organic Coatings	1987/11/30~1994/11/29
101		The Research Project in the National Institute of Health (NIH)	1985/08/01~1994/07/31
102		The Strengthening Research Activities Project (Phase 2) at Kasetsart University	1987/04/16~1994/04/15
103		The Agricultural Development Research Project (Phase 2) in Northeast Thailand	1988/12/16~1994/12/19
104		The Industrial Standardization, Testing and Training Center	1989/12/01~1994/11/30
105		The Project on Environmental Research and Training Center	1990/04/01~1997/03/31
106		The National Computer Software Training Center	1991/05/01~1996/04/30
107		The Railway Training Center Project	1992/06/01~1997/05/31
108		The Training in the Distribution Automation System	1992/06/30~1997/06/29
109		The Project for the Expansion and Modernization of Merchant Marine Training Center	1993/03/03~1998/03/02

Project-type technical cooperation

NO	Area/Country	Project	Duration
	ASIA		
110		The Development of Mechatronics Engineering Course at Bachelor degree Level in Pathumwan Technical College	1993/04/01~1998/03/31
111		The Project to Enhance the Capacity of the Faculty of the Engineering at Thammasat University	1994/04/01~1999/03/31
112		The National Waterworks Technology Training Institute Project (Phase 2)	1994/09/01~1999/08/31
113		The Community Health Project	1991/09/01~1996/08/31
114		The Project for Prevention and Control of AIDS	1993/07/01~1996/06/30
115		The Project for Strengthening of Food Sanitation Activities	1994/04/01~1999/03/31
116		The Family Planning and Maternal and Child Health Project	1991/06/01~1996/05/31
117		The Research Project of Fishery Resource Development	1988/07/01~1995/06/30
118		The Irrigation Engineering Center Project Phase 2	1990/04/01~1997/03/31
119		The Reforestation and Extension Project in the Northeast of Thailand	1992/04/01~1997/03/31
120		The Land and Water Conservation Center Project in the East of Thailand	1993/06/10~1998/06/09
121		The Chiang Mai University Plant Biotechnology Research Project	1993/08/01~1998/07/31
122		The Dairy Farming Development Project in the Central Region	1993/08/01~1998/07/31
123		The National Institute of Animal Health Project Phase 2	1993/12/09~1998/12/08
124		The Research Project on the Quality Development of Fishery Products	1994/04/01~1999/03/31
125		The Northern Ceramic Development Center	1992/10/14~1997/10/13
126		The Productivity Development Project	1994/02/18~1999/02/17
	Middle East		
127	Algeria	The University of Science and Technology of Oran	1989/11/01~1994/10/31
128	Egypt	The Cairo University Pediatric Hospital Phase 2	1989/07/01~1996/06/30
129		The Project for the High Institute of Nursing, Cairo University	1994/04/01~1999/03/31
130	Iran	The Yazd Signalling Training Center (YSTC)	1993/12/01~1996/11/30
131		The Haraz River Basin Agricultural Development Project	1990/04/01~1996/03/31
132	Jordan	The Computer Technology Development and Training Center	1990/06/27~1994/06/26
133	Morocco	The Training Center for Road Construction Machinery and Road Maintenance	1992/04/16~1997/04/15
134		The Fisheries Technical Training Project	1994/06/20~1999/06/19
135	Oman	The Fisheries Training and Development Project	1993/05/07~1998/05/06
136	Saudi Arabia	The Royal Technical Electronics Institute	1974/06/12~1996/09/30

Project-type technical cooperation

NO	Area/Country	Project	Duration
	Middle East		
137	Tunisia	The Project for the Promotion of Family Planning Education	1993/03/23~1998/03/22
138	Turkey	The Earthquake Disaster Prevention Research Center	1993/04/01~1998/03/31
139		The Port Hydraulic Research Center	1995/01/01~1999/12/31
140		The Project of Development and Evaluation of Quality Control on Biological Products	1993/01/01~1995/12/31
141		The Project of Promotion of Population Education Phase 2	1993/11/08~1998/11/07
142	Yemen	The Project for Tuberculosis Control Program 2	1993/02/21~1998/02/20
	Africa		
143	Ghana	The Noguchi Memorial Institute Project, Phase 2	1991/10/01~1996/09/30
144	Côte d'Ivoire	The Agricultural Machinery Training Project for Irrigated Rice Cultivation	1992/08/01~1997/07/31
145	Kenya	The NYS Engineering Institute	1988/01/01~1997/12/31
146		The Jomo Kenyatta University College of Agriculture and Technology (Undergraduate Program): JKUCAT	1990/04/19~1997/04/18
147		The Kenya Institute of Surveying and Mapping	1994/10/01~1999/09/30
148		The Research and Control of Infectious Diseases Project	1990/05/01~1995/04/30
149		The Population Education Promotion Project (2)	1993/12/16~1998/12/15
150		The Mwea Irrigation Agricultural Development Project	1991/02/01~1996/01/31
151		The Social Forestry Training Project Phase 2	1992/11/26~1997/11/25
152	Malawi	The Community Health Science Project	1994/09/01~1999/08/31
153	Tanzania	The Maternal and Child Health Services Project	1994/12/01~1999/11/31
154		The Kilimanjaro Village Forestry Project Phase 2	1993/01/15~1998/01/14
155		The Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Center Project	1994/07/01~1999/06/30
156	Zambia	The Technical and Vocational Training Improvement Project	1987/10/01~1994/09/30
157		The Infectious Diseases Control Project	1989/04/01~1995/03/31
158		The University of Zambia Veterinary Education Project Phase 2	1992/07/22~1997/07/21

Project-type technical cooperation

NO	Area/Country	Project	Duration
	Latin America		
159	Argentina	The Informatics Training Center Project	1991/12/31~1996/12/12
160		The Research Project at the Faculty of Veterinary Science, The National University of La Plata	1989/03/01~1996/02/29
161		The Assessment and Monitoring of Fisheries Resources	1994/12/01~1999/11/30
162		The Plant Virus Research Project	1995/03/01~2000/02/29
163	Bolivia	The Livestock Improvement Project	1987/09/10~1994/09/09
164		The Gastrointestinal Diseases Control Project	1992/10/01~1995/09/30
165		The Health and Medical Care Delivery System in Santa Cruz	1994/12/15~1998/12/14
166		The Fisheries Development Research Center Project	1991/06/15~1996/06/14
167	Brazil	The SENAI/SP Manufacturing Automation Center	1990/06/28~1995/06/27
168		The Technological Capacitation in Materials Project	1992/12/15~1997/12/14
169		The Gastrointestinal Diagnosis and Research Center of the State University of Campinas	1990/07/06~1995/07/05
170		The Public Health Development Project for the North-East Brazil in Pernambuco	1995/02/10~2000/02/09
171		The Amazon Agricultural Research Cooperation Project	1990/06/28~1995/06/27
172		The Forest and Environment Conservation Research Project in the State of Sao Paulo	1993/02/01~1998/01/31
173		The Project of Sustainable Agricultural Development and Natural Resources Conservation in the Cerrado Region	1994/08/01~1999/07/31
174		The Training Center for Mine Pollution Control	1990/06/28~1996/06/27
175		The Industrial Waste Management Project	1993/08/27~1998/08/26
176	Chile	The Economic Geology Research Project at the University of Concepcion	1989/10/01~1994/09/30
177		The Digital Telecommunications Training Center	1992/07/27~1997/07/26
178		The Digestive Organs Cancer Project	1991/01/01~1995/12/31
179		The Plant Genetic Resources Conservation Project	1989/01/01~1995/12/31
180		The Erosion Control and Afforestation Project in Watersheds of Semi-Arid Area	1993/03/01~1998/02/28
181		The Mine Safety and Environment Training Center Project	1994/07/01~1999/06/30
182	Colombia	The Irrigated Agriculture Development Project in Sloping Areas	1991/10/01~1996/09/30
183		The Project on Recovery of Precious Metals from Vein-Type Complex Ores	1992/03/31~1996/03/30
184	Costa Rica	The Project for the Early Detection of Gastric Cancer	1995/03/01~2000/02/28
185		The Technical Instructor and Personnel Training Center for Industrial Development of Central America	1992/09/01~1997/08/31

Project-type technical cooperation

NO	Area/Country	Project	Duration
	Latin America		
186	Dominican Republic	The Research and Clinical Project for Gastroenterological Diseases	1990/01/01~1996/12/31
187		The Pepper Culture Development Project Phase 2	1992/07/07~1997/07/06
188	Ecuador	The National Aquaculture and Marine Research Center Project	1990/08/01~1995/07/31
189	Guatemala	The Project of Research for Control of Tropical Diseases	1991/10/01~1996/09/30
190	Honduras	The Project on the Fortification of Nursing Education	1990/09/01~1995/08/31
191		The Swine Production Development Project	1993/05/15~1998/05/14
192		The Technology Development Project on Irrigation and Drainage	1994/10/01~1999/09/30
193	Mexico	The Earthquake Disaster Prevention Project	1990/04/01~1997/03/31
194		The Educational Television Training Center	1991/04/01~1996/03/31
195		The National Actualization Center for the General Directorate for the Industrial Technological Education Project	1994/09/01~1999/08/31
196		The Family Planning and Maternal and Child Health Project	1992/04/01~1997/03/31
197		The Project for Agricultural Development in Mining Towns in the Arid Areas	1990/03/01~1997/02/28
198		The Mineral Processing Plant Operation Technology	1992/08/17~1996/08/16
199	Panama	The Project of Telecommunication Training Center	1990/08/01~1996/07/31
200		The Panama Nautical School Up-Grading Project	1993/10/01~1998/09/30
201		The Forest Conservation Technical Development Project	1994/04/01~1999/03/31
202	Paraguay	The Agricultural Statistics Project	1990/03/01~1995/02/28
203		The Re-afforestation Project in Gapitibary, Central Paraguay	1987/06/25~1994/12/24
204		The Telecommunications Training Center	1992/04/01~1997/03/31
205		The Community Health Project	1994/12/01~1999/11/30
206		The Main Grain Crops Production	1990/06/01~1995/05/31
207		The Marketing Improvement Project on Fruit and Vegetables	1991/03/06~1996/03/05
208		The Rural Development Project in the Region South of Pilar	1994/07/01~1999/06/30
209		The Quality Control Project for Textile Industry	1992/02/28~1997/02/27
210	Peru	The Family Planning and Maternal and Child Health Project	1989/10/06~1994/10/05
211	Uruguay	The Plastics Testing Project	1991/03/21~1995/03/20
212		The Forest Tree Improvement Cooperation Project	1993/03/10~1998/03/09
213		The Fruit Tree Protection Project	1995/03/01~2000/02/28

Project-type technical cooperation

NO	Area/Country	Project	Duration
	Oceania		
214	Solomon Islands	The Project for Promotion of Primary Health Care	1991/09/01~1996/08/31
215	Tonga	The Aquaculture Research and Development Project	1991/10/02~1996/10/01
	Europe		
216	Hungary	The Productivity Development Project	1995/01/01~1999/12/31

Acceptance of technical participants for training

The objectives and the significance of accepting participants for training

The acceptance of participants for training, in which technicians and administrators from developing countries are accepted by Japan as participants through whom it is intended to contribute to the national and human resources development of the developing country, is characterized as the most fundamental of JICA's activities.

In general "human resources development" is used to describe cases when training is provided which is necessary for the national development of a developing country. The participants, who come to Japan from the different countries and are based at JICA's International Centers throughout Japan, acquire expert knowledge and techniques in a variety of fields at universities, research institutions, hospitals, companies etc. They then play a major role in national development as contributors to the social and economic development of their own countries.

It is of great significance that these activities result in the fostering of greater knowledge of, and affection for, Japan in these participants. By the end of March 1995, there were alumni associations of ex-JICA participants in sixty countries throughout the world, a fact which promotes contact with Japan.

Special characteristics of training activities

The acceptance of participants for training activities has a wide coverage. The training provided, "from rice growing to atomic power", ranges from agriculture and fisheries, mining and industry to energy, health care, transport and communication and nuclear power. In addition to JICA, ministries and government organizations within Japan are also involved in this training. There are also

the institutions where training is actually provided and a large number of other people involved, including training supervisors who work with the participants, Japanese language instructors, staff of travel agencies and hotels, the staff of the canteen and other facilities of the International Centers, the staff of NGOs as well as local people.

The development of accepting participants for training in Japanese regions is connected with the fact that technologies developed uniquely by these regions are required for the training needs of developing countries and that such training increases the trend towards promotion of popular participation in international cooperation and contributes to the internationalization and stimulation of the regions. In the future, therefore, activities will spread from the Tokyo region and be carried out throughout the country.

Thus, the understanding and participation of local people throughout Japan is vital to acceptance of participants for training programs, which provide opportunities not only for technology transfer but also for the building of relationships of friendship and trust between the Japanese people and the participants.

A greater appreciation of personnel training needs and strengthened country-specific and sector-specific approaches

In terms of the needs for acceptance of participants for training activities, there has been a marked increase in the number of requests in the fields of the environment, population, poverty and WID, where a global approach is necessary, and of intellectual aid to countries who are moving towards democratization and a transition to a market economy.

JICA's Training Affairs Department which looks after the acceptance of participants for training is currently addressing the problem of

appropriate responses to these diverse needs and a system of acceptance capable of responding with the greatest possible certainty and precision is urgently required.

Against this background, the Training Affairs Department has adopted the following basic policies to achieve more effective implementation of acceptance of participants for training activities in accordance with the development needs of individual countries:

- (1) Enhancement of a country-specific training approach on the part of the Training Affairs Department
- (2) Enhancement of the sector-specific training capabilities of the regional International Centers.

These basic policies began in 1991 with the gradual transfer of training activities from the head office to the regional International Centers, and were put into practice through the reorganization of the head office organization from a sector-based system to a country-specific system.

Through this reorganization, it is intended to make it possible for the head office to concentrate on the creation of precise training plans according to the needs of individual countries, administration and management of overall training activities and evaluation of activities on a regional and country basis.

It also became possible for regional International Centers to carry out all functions, including preparation of training plans, their implementation and the management and evaluation of progress, as an integrated administrative organization for training planning and implementation. At the same time, it is expected that new courses will be developed which are adapted to needs, by a range of training know-how being accumulated and information being provided in fields in which individual International Centers have strengths.

A comprehensive personnel training menu

Eight thousand participants are accepted annually by the Training Affairs Department. Training is given in a variety of forms in order to ensure effectiveness and efficiency and to meet the needs of the developing countries as

closely as possible. These may be broadly divided into the following two types:

- (1) Bringing participants to Japan and giving them training with the intention of transferring technology (this includes group training, individual training and special training limited to a country or a region).
- (2) Training overseas with the aim of transferring technology appropriate to the social, cultural and linguistic conditions of individual developing countries.

In-country training and Third-Country Training are especially notable in that they transfer systematic and basic technologies and are disseminated in forms which are suitable to the needs of the recipients through the host nations (where training is carried out) and key regions, spreading from central points through out whole areas.

Third-Country Training as South-South Cooperation

In the future, Third-Country Training, a typical example of support for "South-South Cooperation" which encourages efforts towards independence, needs to be enhanced over a wide range by improving the training capabilities of the host countries and encouraging mutual technological improvement between developing countries.

For instance, training is carried out in methods of developing and preserving forests in tropical and subtropical regions in forms which are in harmony with the daily life of the people who live there.

The optimal method is considered to be for the host country, in whose territory the site is and which is the most knowledgeable in the ways of life and activity of the regional people, based on the cultural and socio-economic circumstances peculiar to the communities, which include slash and burn farming and the harvesting of forests as a cash crop, to take the initiative in exchanging information and knowledge with people in neighbouring countries who share the same problems and thus solve the problem.

One example of this is found in Thailand where the Royal Forest Department Forestry Research and Training Center, developed with Japanese technical cooperation, has accepted 121 participants since 1986 and made a major contribution to the field of social forestry in Southeast Asia.

In-country training, bringing the benefits of technical cooperation to regional populations

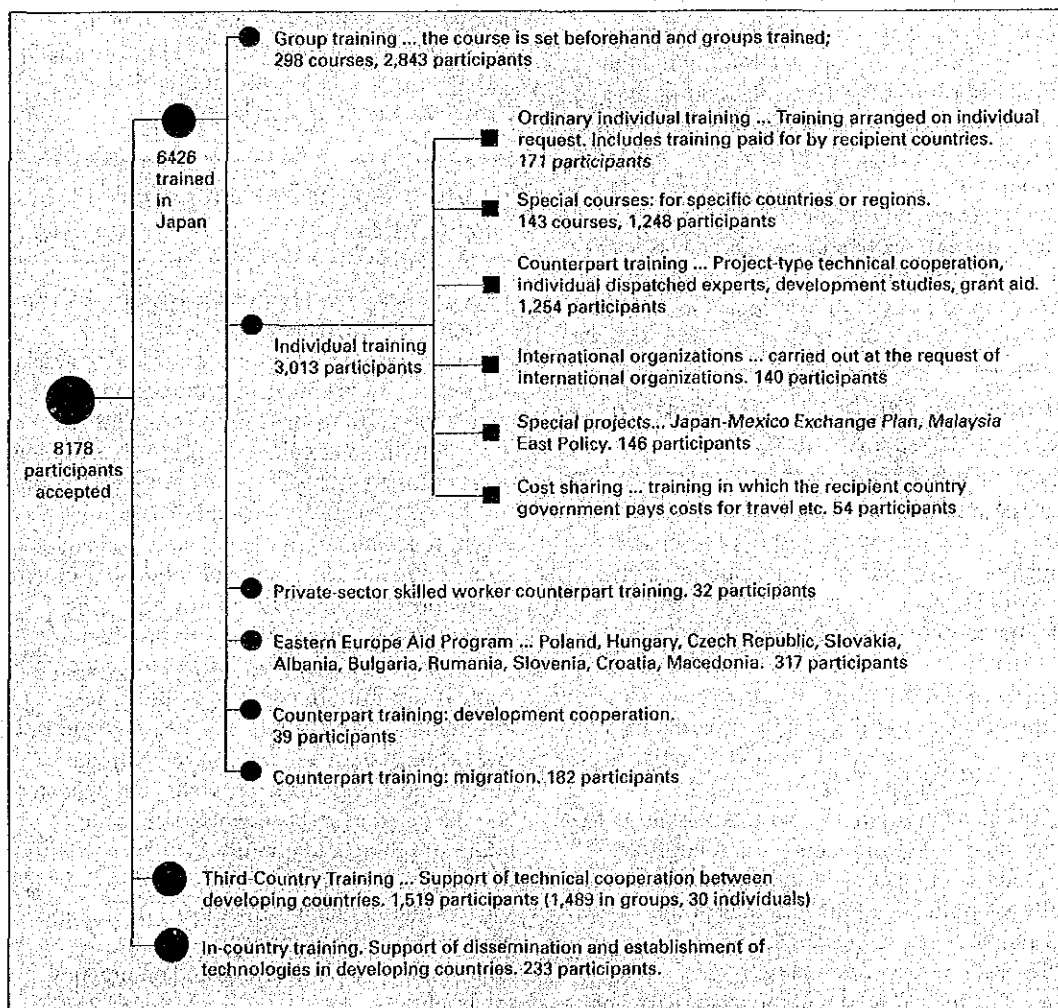
In-country training is a form of training whereby personnel from developing countries

who are trained by a Japanese cooperation program and then returned to their own countries to become lecturers.

This method is highly effective in disseminating technology transferred from Japan to the regions of the developing country and establishing it there and is highly rated by people in Japan and overseas as something which directly helps to raise standards of living in the recipient country.

Because the local technicians carry out the training in the local language, suitable technologies for the locality can be applied without having difficulties in communicating in different languages.

Figure 2-2 Types of training program and the number of participants accepted for training in 1994.



In Indonesia, for example, many excellent river management personnel have been trained by nearly 140 participants being accepted for training in Japan and the dispatch of 80 experts. Because of the geographical characteristics of Indonesia - it consists of more than ten thousand islands - it is difficult for these participants to pass on their knowledge and experience to colleagues facing the same problems who live in the regions.

In order to improve these circumstances, a "River Environmental Engineering Study for Disaster Prevention" was held in 1993 as a form of JICA in-country training at Bandung Water Resources Development Laboratories.

As for the training itself, the curriculum was substantially prepared by the Indonesian side and Indonesian lecturers gave the training in the Indonesia language in order to solve problems which are encountered throughout Indonesia while JICA furnished part of the costs of training and travel for the participants who are drawn equally from all regions of Indonesia.

The Indonesian texts used in this training were edited into a handbook which was distributed from regional river management offices to be used at sub-stations and local offices.

Preserving the bonds of affection through Aftercare activities

After returning home, the participants are active in leading and mainstay positions in a range of sectors and are important in having had direct contact with life in Japan and having become close to Japanese people.

The continued provision of guidance and support is important for the effective implementation of the programs and to make more effective use of the results of the technical training obtained in Japan.

It is also important to collect information to develop new training courses and improve existing training courses by conducting follow-up studies of the attitudes of the participants after returning home.

In order to respond to these issues, aftercare activities for returned participants are carried

out through the support of returned participants alumni associations, the provision of technical information by the supply of literature and the dispatch of follow-up teams.

Centers for personnel development throughout the country

There are eleven International Training Centers throughout Japan which provide participants with lodgings and organise their own training courses.

The refurbished Osaka International Center was opened in 1994, as a multipurpose center of international cooperation in Western Japan.

Two International Centers will be opened in Hokkaido in 1995, in Sapporo and Obihiro, to promote regional development of training work and coordination with local government, and there are plans for an International Center in Hiroshima for 1996.

To provide a better training environment

As a general rule, English is used by JICA in training but, when necessary, Japanese language training is given. Japanese language training might be either general training to enable the participants to cope more easily with daily life and gain a deeper understanding of Japan or an intensive course for participants for whom Japanese is particularly necessary.

Before technical training, the participants spend three days in Japan when they are given orientation for their stay, mainly about the content of the training and everyday life.

In recognition that the participants, who come to Japan from countries with quite different living environments, need to lead full and healthy lives, a variety of recreational events, including bus trips, visits to the theater and the cinema, sports events, parties and home stays are held, mainly by the International Centers.

Each International Center has a doctor and nurse, who provide appropriate medical consultations, examinations and emergency treatment.

Youth Invitation Program

Objectives and record

In the Youth Invitation Program, young people who will have a role to play in the future national development of their nations are invited to Japan by JICA for one month's study of a specific field, as a part of its technical cooperation with these countries. Through exchange with young people, the aim is to increase mutual understanding and to develop relationships of real friendship and trust.

This plan was undertaken in 1984 for 748 young people from the ASEAN nations, proposed during the visit by the (then) Prime Minister Nakasone to these countries in May 1983. Subsequently there has been a steady increase in the number of countries and invitees, and in 1994 a total of 1,384 people were invited from one international organization and a total of seventy countries, including the six ASEAN nations, the Pacific countries, China, South Korea, the seven countries of Southwest Asia, Mongolia and Africa. The total number of people invited over the eleven years of the program is 11,921.

The young people who visit Japan under this program are aged from 18 to 35 and hold leading positions in the economy, education, social development, agriculture, the environment, social welfare health care, the media and, except for ASEAN, workers, public servants, youth leaders and economic development officers.

The Issue of Invitations

Invitations may be issued to groups for a particular subject from a particular country or to groups for a particular subject from different countries. The period of the invitation is for one month between May and March and the program proceeds as follows.

Prior to coming to Japan the participants attend a briefing program lasting several days in their home country.

The schedule during the first week of their stay in Japan consists of attending lectures on the society and economy of Japan. In the



Young people invited from Malaysia who are discussing economic issues with Japanese youths.

second week there are study visits to relevant facilities in Tokyo and residential seminars. The third week features study visits to regional facilities and association with Japanese young people. At the weekend they stay in ordinary Japanese homes and go to see the sights of Kyoto or Hiroshima, for instance, before returning to their own country.

Associations of young people who have attended this program have been established in the ASEAN countries. Liaison conferences have been held between these associations since 1987. At the conference in Malaysia in 1994, when enhancements of, and support for, the program were among the subjects discussed.

Aftercare teams of Japanese young people and others involved in the program are sent to the countries in order to strengthen the bonds of friendship and trust forged by these visits to Japan.

These teams were dispatched to the ASEAN nations and China in 1994 with the objective of renewing contact with the young people who had taken part in the invitation program. There has also been an increasing trend towards renewal of contacts in order to develop the friendships resulting from the invitation program, at various levels including individuals, groups and local government.

Dispatch of Technical Experts

Technical cooperation experts are sent abroad, either in connection with project-type technical cooperation or development cooperation, or in response to a particular request from a developing country or international organization, generally known as individual expert dispatch. Here we describe individual expert dispatch.

Individual experts are usually posted to government-related administrative, research and educational organizations where they transfer technology to counterparts such as administrative officers and technicians of the recipient country. For example, they may provide advice on policy making and guidance on education, training and joint research or on the use and maintenance of machinery and facilities. An individual expert dispatched at the request of an international organization may work in the headquarters of the organization or on a project.

Previously, decisions regarding expert dispatch were made on the recommendation of suitable people by government bodies, regional government bodies, universities, private companies etc. In recent years, however, with the increasing diversity of the requests from developing countries, in an increasing number of cases, Development Specialists*, Associate Specialists* and candidate experts registered with JICA's Institute for International Cooperation are screened and sent out as experts.

In the experts dispatch program, a total of 18,770 experts have been sent to various countries, including some to developed countries, from 1955, when Japan joined the Colombo Plan* and 28 experts were sent to five countries in Southeast Asia, to 1994. In 1994, 1,949 experts were dispatched, including those who continued in post from the previous year.

INTELLECTUAL SUPPORT FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES OF EXPERTS IN FORMER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

Currently the former socialist countries in Eastern Europe, Indochina, Mongolia and Central Asia are continuing their efforts towards a transformation of the economic system, a reconstruction of administrative systems which form the root and branch of the state, as they move towards a shedding of the former political system and transition to a market economy.

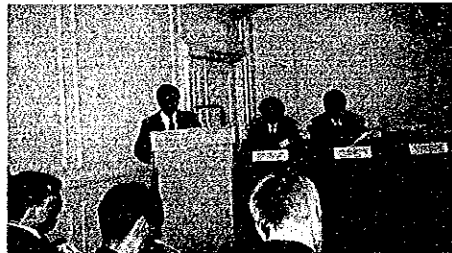
After the war, Japan moved

ahead to shed the former managed economy and stabilize the macroeconomy, while achieving economic reconstruction, reform of the tax system, fiscal reform, privatization and administrative reform.

The former socialist states believe they have much to learn from the post-war Japanese experience in creating their new countries and have made strong requests to Japan for cooperation

with the creation of the policies, systems and education necessary for economic reform.

In 1994 experts were dispatched to provide intellectual support in Mongolia for economic reform and development, in Vietnam for provision and support of the legal system, in Poland for fiscal and financial reform and production policies and in Kirgiz for the transition to a market economy.



Support for Poland's transition to market economy.

- * Development Specialists: unlike experts recommended by government organizations and companies, these are experts involved in cooperation force attached to JICA.
- * Associate Specialists: young workers who have had international experience in, for example, the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers and are involved in cooperation force attached to JICA, after they are given practical training.
- * Colombo Plan: A cooperation organization comprising 26 countries, which began in 1950 with objectives of developing the economies and raising the standards of living in the South and Southeast Asian region.

Details of the regions to which the 1,203 individual experts were newly dispatched in 1994 are as follows:

- (1) Asia: 716 experts (59.5%)
 - (2) Near and Middle East 104 experts (8.7%)
 - (3) Africa: 88 experts (7.3%)
 - (4) Central and South America: 235 experts (19.5%)
 - (5) Oceania: 16 experts (1.3%)
 - (6) Europe: 44 experts (3.7%)
- (mostly to previously socialist Eastern European countries)

The fields in which these experts instructed ranged from technologies such as agriculture, mining and industry, transport and communications, social infrastructure, communications and broadcasting to economic development, administration and environmental measures.

Types of individual experts dispatch

Broadly speaking, there are two types of individual experts dispatch, that is bilateral and multilateral.

Bilateral Programs

In this type, experts are dispatched in response to individual requests by governments of developing countries; 1,843 experts were dispatched in this way in 1994 (688 in continued postings and 1,155 new). These include experts dispatched for special plans.

1. Research cooperation

Researchers from Japan and developing countries conduct joint research on subjects helpful to the development of the society. This began in 1977 and 104 experts (22 continued, 82 new) were dispatched in 1994 to conduct research in twenty subjects in sixteen countries, including seismology in Egypt and catalyst chemistry in Argentina.

2. Dispatch of mini-project teams

This form of cooperation, intermediate between project-type technical cooperation and dispatch of individual experts, began in 1989. In 1994, 95 experts (44 continuing and 51 new) were engaged in 23 projects in twelve

countries including productivity improvement plans in the Philippines and fish farm development plans in Zambia.

3. Revitalization cooperation

This has the objective of providing the technical guidance necessary for the maintenance and management to revitalize facilities, equipment and materials which are idle due to a lack of technical expertise or capital. A total of eight experts were dispatched in 1994, five airport plant experts in Malawi and three trolley bus experts in Mexico.

4. Dispatch of private-sector skilled workers

People from the private sector with technical skills in ship-building, steel making and machinery are dispatched to government organizations and nationalized industries in developing countries. The objective is to give both technical guidance to the recipient countries and to develop the professional skills of the Japanese technicians in response to the internationalization of the Japanese company. This began in 1987 as a joint operation with the Employment Promotion corporation. In 1994 there were 25 experts (including those who had carried on from the previous year) in Indonesia, Vietnam, Zambia and Brazil.

5. Senior Volunteer Program

This program, begun in 1990, is a system of recruitment and registration, in which volunteers who are middle-aged and older (40 to 69 years of age), who are full of the volunteer spirit and have technical knowledge and experience, are dispatched at the request of a developing country.

In 1994 there were 48 experts in place (including those continuing from the previous year) in Malaysia, Paraguay, Western Samoa, Jordan, Honduras and the Dominican Republic. (As these are volunteers, they are not included in the numbers of individual experts).

Multilateral Programs

Experts are dispatched in response to requests from international organizations such as ESCAP (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific) and SEAFDEC (Southeast Asia Fishing Development Center). In 1994, 106 (58 continuing, 48 new) experts were in post.

Dispatch of study teams

The following studies are carried out in order that individual experts can be dispatched more smoothly and effectively.

Preliminary studies

Before an expert is dispatched, studies are made to investigate the background to the request, the nature of the instruction and local conditions. Eighteen study teams were dispatched in 1994.

Studies and instruction

Studies and guidance concerning the problems which experts may face whilst they are on assignment are examined. Sixteen teams were dispatched in 1994.

SENIOR COOPERATION VOLUNTEERS A PROGRAM FOR MIDDLE-AGED AND OLDER VOLUNTEERS

The population of middle-aged and older people is currently increasing in Japan. A participatory form of cooperation with ordinary people as described in the ODA Charter as "cooperation with a human face", "cooperation in physical work" and "cooperation at grass roots level" is also currently required.

The number of middle-aged and older people who wish to use the experience gained over the years as a volunteer in a developing country is increasing annually.

In short, the Senior Cooperation Volunteer Program is the senior version of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, for

people between the ages of 40 and 69.

1,224 people are registered (as of 1 April 1995) and there are ten participating countries.

JICA is making efforts to expand this program into a full government volunteer program which will attract a larger number of volunteers.



A senior volunteer active in the domestic science field - in Western Samoa.

Provision of Equipment for Technical Cooperation

The Provision of Equipment for the Technical Cooperation Program is intended to supply:

- (1) equipment and materials necessary for technical cooperation activities to be carried out in the appointed country by individual dispatched experts or Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers
- (2) equipment and materials necessary to disseminate technologies acquired during training in Japan after participants return to their own countries.

Technical literature (in English) and video teaching materials (in English, French, Spanish and Arabic) necessary for technical cooperation are also supplied. The aim is thus to further increase the effectiveness of technical cooperation by the organic combination of personnel, equipment and information (literature and video materials). This is referred to as "independent equipment provision" in order to distinguish it from grant aid and project-type technical cooperation.

This program was started in 1964 by the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA), the predecessor of JICA, with a budget of ¥50 million. There was a strong demand for this program from developing countries from the start, and there were forty requests, amounting to ¥150 million in the first year, far outstripping the budget. Subsequently, as the program became more widely known, and as the other programs such as experts

dispatch increased in scale, the quantity of materials and equipment supplied rapidly increased. Spare parts were supplied and repair and maintenance teams have been dispatched since 1970 as follow-up programs and installation advisory and study teams have been dispatched since 1974.

In 1994 the programs for supply of materials and equipment were as follows.

Supply of Equipment and Materials

1. Ordinary independent supply of equipment and materials

Supply of equipment and materials worth, in each case, between ¥10 million to ¥100 million, a total of ¥1,453 million for 45 projects in 29 countries.

2. Small-scale independent supply of equipment and materials

Supply of equipment and materials worth, in each case, no more than ¥10 million, a total of ¥154 million for 25 projects in 21 countries.

3. Supply of spare parts

Supply of spare parts necessary for the repair of equipment, a total of ¥16 million for 11 projects in 10 countries.

Dispatch of study teams in connection with supply of equipment and materials

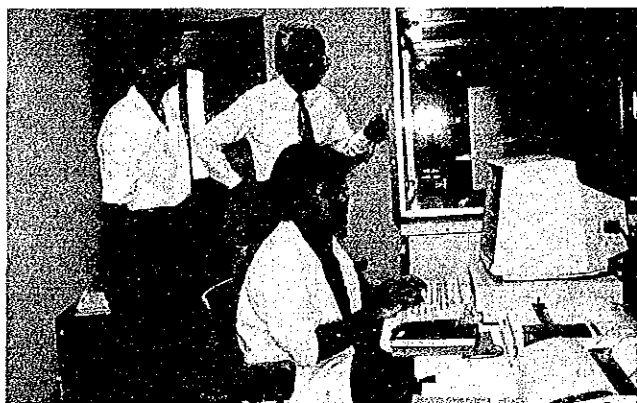
1. Dispatch of equipment installation guidance and study teams (24 projects, 41 people)
2. Dispatch of repair study teams (3 projects, 4 people)

Implementation planning studies

Studies of the purposes for use of, details of specification, peripherals and consumables connected with the equipment and materials requested; 17 countries, 12 projects, 25 people.

Supply of documentation

Supply of documentation and audiovisual aids (video material) in the foreign languages necessary for technical cooperation; 1,065 volumes of literature in 49 countries, audio-visual aids in 23 countries, ¥40.48 million.



An expert and the counterparts who are analysing minerals, using X-ray analysis equipment which has been provided to the Mineral Resources Department in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Panama.

Equipment Supply

NO	Area Country	Project	Expenses (# Thousand)
	Asia		
1	India	Equipment for the Vapor Heat Treatment System	22,330
2	Indonesia	Equipment for the Assay of Rare-Earth Elements	12,144
3		Equipment for the Clinical Study of Dental Surgery	9,807
4	Korea	Equipment for the Pollution Control	19,024
5	Malaysia	Equipment for the Technical Training of Making of Metal Mold	60,667
6		Equipment for the Flood Discharge Observation	9,233
7		Equipment for the Oil Separation Analysis	8,195
8		Equipment for the Vocational Training	3,465
9	Nepal	Equipment for the Assay of Pharmaceuticals	9,430
10	Philippines	Equipment for the Agricultural Promotion	26,222
11		Equipment for the Investigation into Leakage of Water	8,649
12		Equipment for the Maintenance Training of Nautical Mark	29,911

Equipment Supply

NO	Area Country	Project	Expenses (₹ Thousand)
	Middle East		
13	Egypt	Equipment for the Seismological Observation	71,865
14	Jordan	Equipment for the Technical Training of Machine Maintenance	43,543
15		Equipment for the Measurement of Urban Planning	3,641
16		Equipment for the Technical Know-How of the Criminal Identification	78,465
17	Turkey	Equipment for the Environmental Research and Measurement	11,227
18		Equipment for the Road Environmental Measurement	73,130
	Africa		
19	Ethiopia	Equipment for the Vocational Training for the Area Development	64,519
20	Ghana	Equipment for the Information Processing About Women in Development	8,384
21	Côte d'Ivoire	Equipment for the Internal Diagnosis of Digestive Organ	8,081
22	Madagascar	Equipment for the Protection of Rare Endemic Animals and Plants	32,435
23	Malawi	Equipment for the Research for the Mode of Life of Animals	6,195
24	Zimbabwe	Equipment for the Overhaul of Vehicles	42,906
25		Equipment for the Vehicles and Driving License Administration	8,037
26		Equipment for the Correspondence Course of Education	44,290
27	Zambia	Equipment for the Car Maintenance	30,049
28		Equipment for the Investigation of Urban Planning	8,189
29		Equipment for the Scientific Practice for the Use of Junior and Senior High School	9,282
30	Equatorial Guinea	Equipment for the Promotion and Development of Small Scale Fishery	22,454
31	Guinea	Equipment for the Education of the Micro-Circuit Maintenance	3,045

Equipment Supply

NO	Area Country	Project	Expenses (\$ Thousand)
	Latin America		
32	Argentina	Equipment for the Ingredient Research for Milk	2,884
33		Equipment for the Plan and Trial Manufacture of Machine	82,503
34		Equipment for the Technical Guidance of Vegetable Cultivation	27,266
35	Bolivia	Equipment for the Clinical Examination Diagnosis	6,002
36		Equipment for the Construction of Telecommunication Network	78,104
37	Brazil	Equipment for the Carcinogenic Potential Test	22,017
38		Equipment for the Study of the Utilization of Leftovers of Agricultural Processed Product	36,205
39	Chile	Equipment for the Culture Test of the Japanese Abalone	26,767
40	Colombia	Equipment for the Experiment on Endothropic Mycorrhiza	5,311
41		Equipment for the Vocational Training in Electronics	20,092
42	Costa Rica	Equipment for the Study of the Utilization of Leftovers of Agricultural Processed Product	7,677
43		Equipment for the Seismological Observation	47,998
44	Guatemala	Equipment for the Measurement of Electric Power	7,423
45	Honduras	Equipment for the River Sandbank Fixing Test	1,281
46	Jamaica	Equipment for the Hospital Hygienics	3,672
47	Mexico	Equipment for the Test and Evaluation of Low-Sulphur Fuel	22,875
48		Equipment for the Ingredient Microanalysis	16,830
49		Equipment for the Harbor Navigability Observation	2,921
50		Equipment for the Vocational Training of Founding and Forging	63,582
51		Equipment for the Performance Test of Agricultural Machinery	76,220
52	Panama	Equipment for the Cartography	35,307
53	Paraguay	Equipment for the Technical Guidance of Ceramics	9,670
54		Equipment for the Practice in Electricity and Electron Course	4,724
55		Equipment for the Surveillance of Radio Wave	68,444
56	Uruguay	Equipment for the Study of Diabetic Neuropathy	9,945

Equipment Supply

Equipment Supply

NO	Area Country	Project	Expenses (K\$ Thousand)
	Oceania		
57	Fiji	Equipment for the Non-Destructive Test	1,936
58		Equipment for the Precision Measurement	9,528
59	Tonga	Equipment for the Technical Training of Information Processing	6,709
60	Western Samoa	Equipment for the Electrical Communication	236
61		Equipment for the Educational Training	20,703
62		Equipment for the Tuberculosis Examination	5,727
63	Papua New Guinea	Equipment for the Maintenance of Engine of Small Fishing Boat	3,232
64	Micronesia	Equipment for the Radio and Television Development Project	887
65	Vanuatu	Equipment for the Home Airport Communication	3,672
	Europe		
66	Bulgaria	Equipment for the Diagnosis of Urinary Organs	9,528
67		Equipment for the Support for Agricultural Privatizing	19,897
68	Poland	Equipment for the Selective Breeding Test of Plants	19,405
69	Romania	Equipment for the Study of Rice Culture	23,587
70		Equipment for the Vocational Training	8,086

The Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

A brief description of the Cooperation Volunteers

The Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) program assists and encourages young people who wish to work overseas to help the development of the economy and society of developing countries, when these countries so request.

The Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, as a general rule, spend two years in the developing country, sharing the life and work with the people in the recipient country and carrying out cooperation activities. The fields of cooperation cover a wide range, including agriculture, forestry and fisheries, civil engineering and construction and also electricity, electronics, maths and science, health care, Japanese language, system engineering, archaeology and sports.

The program was founded thirty years ago, in 1965, when the first 26 volunteers were sent to Laos and three other countries.

In 1994, 1,130 new volunteers were sent out to 53 countries and, as of 31 March 1995, 2,190 volunteers were in post (including newly dispatched volunteers and those continuing from the previous year). There has been a total of 14,614 volunteers since the program's inception.

These volunteers include regular volunteers, senior volunteers, short-term emergency volunteers and coordinators (but not including holiday coordinators).

New dispatch agreements were made with Saint Lucia, Vietnam and Egypt in 1994 to make a current total of 64 countries with which such agreements have been made.

The volunteers include regular volunteers and senior volunteers. A senior volunteer is a volunteer who has returned to Japan, passed an examination to become a Senior volunteer and then been dispatched again at the request of the recipient country. United Nations volunteers are also dispatched at the request of the United Nations.

In order to encourage this program, the following programs are carried out at the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers secretariat (in Hiroo, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo).

From recruitment to dispatch

Recruitment and selection of volunteers

Volunteers are recruited, with the cooperation of local government and private companies throughout Japan, each spring and autumn. During the 1994 spring recruitment, explanatory meetings were held at 235 venues throughout Japan. 15,411 people attended these meetings and there were 6,301 applicants. In autumn there were 237 meetings, 11,234 participants and 5,531 applicants.

Selection is by written examination (primary screening) and by interview and health examination (secondary screening). The written examination consists of an aptitude test, tests in the English language and in the applicant's specialized subjects.

There were 649 successful candidates in the spring tests and 548 in autumn, making a total of 1,197 in 1994.

Pre-dispatch training

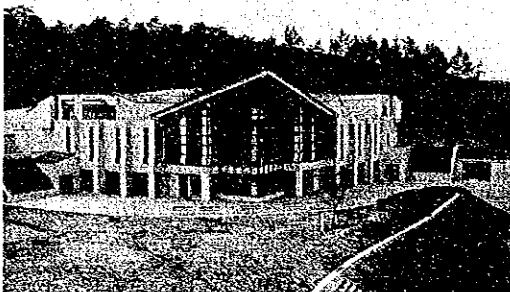
These successful candidates are trained for eleven weeks as volunteer candidates. This training consists of:

- (1) Education in the international situation, understanding of foreign cultures etc.



A volunteer working in a village with a counterpart. Zambia.

The Nihonmatsu Training Institute, completed in December 1994.



- (2) Health and hygiene for personal health and stamina
- (3) Local road safety and knowledge and survival skills for a developing country
- (4) Language studies.

The languages studied are English, French and Spanish and also eighteen local languages including Swahili and Nepali.

Training is carried out three times a year at three training institutes, at Hiroo, Shibuya-ku, Komagane, Nagano Prefecture and Nihonmatsu, Fukushima Prefecture.

Supplementary technical training

1. Short supplementary technical training courses

This is for those people who have passed the second stage of selection, senior volunteers and volunteers who have temporarily returned to Japan before an extension of their posting, who are recognized as needing technical training to respond to the requests from a developing country.

2. Long supplementary technical training courses

These are for people who have received technical training and achieved an acceptable standard. In 1994, 405 people were trained (14 on long courses).

Volunteer back-up systems

Injury compensation

If a volunteer suffers death, illness or injury during the period from pre-dispatch training to completion of work overseas and return to Japan, there is a system of providing compensation and disbursements for treatment and transportation.

Career consultations for repatriated volunteers

As many volunteers leave their employment to go overseas or join JOCV immediately after graduating from university, JICA has career counsellors at their offices and branches to give career advice and to support the volunteers in retaining careers or making a new career.

Of the 899 volunteers who returned to Japan, 798 decided their future careers within a year: 226 returned to their original employment, 324 found new employment and the remainder became self-employed or went on to further education.

Related activities

In addition to the above activities which are directly connected to the dispatch of volunteers, the following activities are carried out to further facilitate the program.

Advertisements and information

The following activities are carried out to introduce the general public to JICA's activities, to widen the range of people who wish to take part, and to exchange information with people in related fields.

- (1) Publication of the monthly magazine *Crossroads*.
- (2) *JOCV News* published fortnightly.
- (3) *JOCV Quarterly* published for overseas readers.
- (4) Information and facilities offered to the media.

Promotion of an in-job participation system

Many people find it impossible to take on work for JICA because they cannot obtain leave from their employers or have to leave their jobs to join. Because of this, JICA is making active moves to persuade economic groups, labor groups, private industry and local government bodies to allow volunteers to retain their posts while abroad.

JICA has set up a system in which the personnel expenses and indirect expenses incurred by the employer during the employees' absence overseas should be partially met.

As a result of these activities and systems, the number of companies and groups who agree to this in-job participation has increased. In 1994 218 people were given leave to participate: 3 were national civil servants, 89 local government servants, 2 employees of government organizations and 124 employees of private companies.

Cooperation with related organizations

1. The Association to Foster Volunteers (President: Chie Nakane, Emeritus Professor Of Tokyo University)

This supports the volunteer program by advertising, career support for volunteers after their return to Japan and information exchange. JICA cooperates with this association and also provides materials and sends speakers to events and study meetings held by youth groups and groups such as the Japan High School Association for International Education.

2. Japan Overseas Cooperation Association (President: Mitsumune Kaizuka)

This began as an organization which supported the activities of the "old boys" and "old girls" of the JOCV in 1983. It has developed into an organization which makes use of their experience of voluntary work by recruiting them to take part in events to support the volunteer program and the recruitment and screening of volunteers.

3. Cooperation with local government

Cooperation with local government bodies is very important in the promotion of cooperation programs. Through regular meetings with departmental heads and others responsible in local government and field trips of relevant personnel to see volunteer work, understanding of the programs is deepened and a relationship of cooperation built.

4. Cooperation with other bodies

Regular meetings are also held with other economic and labor bodies, views are exchanged on in-work participation and the involvement of companies and bodies with the volunteers. A great deal of cooperation has been obtained in this way.

5. Recommendations of participants for training

The counterparts of the volunteers (the developing country technicians who directly receive the technology transfer) are recommended to local governments as participants for training. In 1994, 140 participants from 34 countries received specialized technical training for ten months in 38 local governments.

The thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

Founded in 1965, the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers program has now reached its thirtieth anniversary and various commemorative events will be held in Japan and in those overseas countries where there are volunteers.

Rather than regarding this simply as a mark of the passage of time, the JOCV secretariat sees this as an occasion for a comprehensive review of the program and engaging with the construction of a more comprehensive system of implementation.

Grant aid

A brief description of grant aid connected to JICA

In Japan's grant aid, funds are given without any obligation of repayment. Grant aid is divided into the following categories:

- (1) General project grant aid
- (2) Grant aid for debt relief
- (3) Non-project grant aid for structural adjustment support
- (4) Grant aid for grass roots projects
- (5) Grant aid for fisheries
- (6) Cultural grant aid
- (7) Grant aid for disaster relief
- (8) Food aid
- (9) Aid for increased food production.

The forms of grant aid with connections to the JICA programs are general project grant aid, grant aid for fisheries and aid for increased food production for which JICA carries out preliminary studies, expedites execution and conducts follow-up work.



A communal water supply installed using grant aid. This contributes to domestic water supply, reduction in infectious disease and a reduction in the work done by women and children. Senegal.

General project grant aid

This type of grant aid makes up a majority of the total grant aid budget. It is given for projects in the fields of health care, environment improvement, improvements in the living standards of the general public, education and research, village development, transportation and communications. Central to these are projects which do not produce any direct financial benefit but which are directly linked to an improvement in the environment and the living standards of the general population or which contribute to human resources development.

Grant aid for fisheries

This aid is given to contribute to the stimulation of the fishing industry of the recipient country. Specifically, this consists mainly of cooperation to procure the means of production (fishing boats, tackle, nets etc), to improve the catches and to provide the infrastructure (fishing ports, distribution and processing, markets etc) for the fishing industry.

Aid for increased food production

Funds are given for the purchase of agricultural material and equipment (agricultural machinery, fertilizer, agricultural chemicals etc) necessary for the recipient country to achieve self-sufficiency in food.

Flow of the program

General flow of the grant aid program connected to JICA is as follows. Funds are allocated in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs budget.

Pre-work studies

Pre-work studies include preliminary studies, basic design studies and aptness study of the requested equipment to supply simple machinery and materials, all of which are carried out by JICA at the instructions of the Foreign Ministry.

1. Basic design study

This is the most important of the preliminary studies in which a basic draft plan is made for the cooperation including specifications for facilities, equipment and materials and a simple project budget. A report is prepared detailing the social and economic effects of the cooperation work on the recipient country, the ability of the government of the recipient country to undertake the work, the maintenance system after completion and environmental considerations. This is submitted to the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the government of the recipient country.

Ninety basic design studies were carried out in 1994.

2. Preliminary study

A preliminary study is carried out prior to the basic design study when there are many obscure points in the request from the recipient country or there is a lack of relevant information necessary to carry out the basic design studies (full-scale study).

25 preliminary studies were performed in 1994.

3. Aptness studies of the requested equipment

Aptness studies to supply machinery and materials are carried out on such projects in which the work plans and background to the request are easily understood from existing materials but for which there are no detailed designs for setting up. These studies may combine calculation work in Japan and field studies (local confirmation studies).

In 1994, 63 aptness studies to supply machinery and materials were carried out and 22 local confirmation studies were carried out.

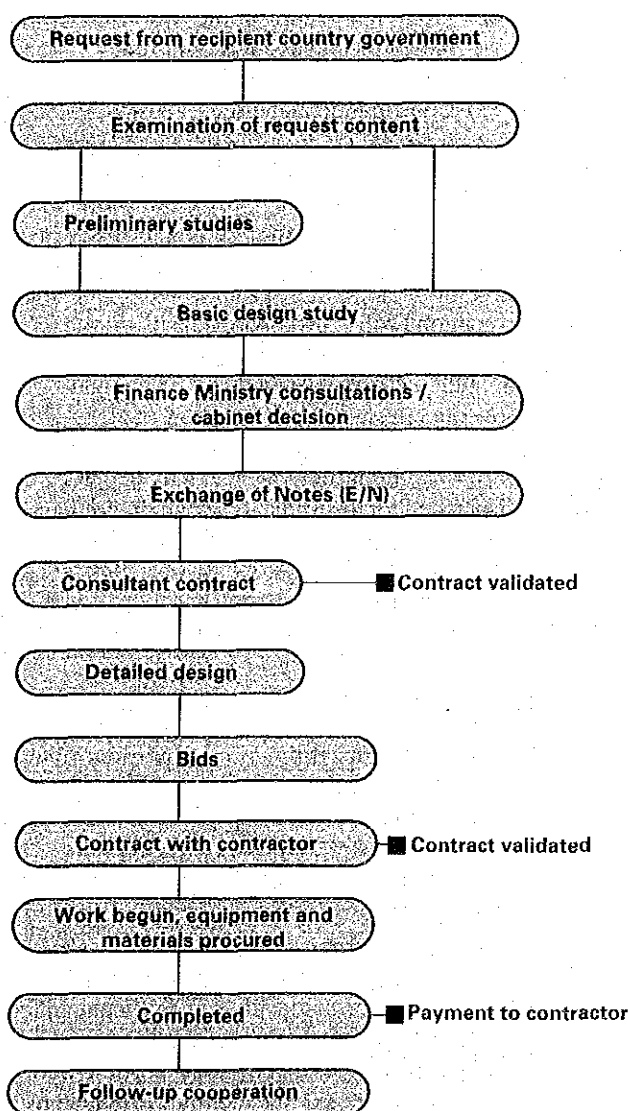
Aptness studies which are necessary for increased food production aid are carried out for all the aid-receiving country and 43 studies were performed in 1994 (of which 12 were combined with field studies).

Expediting the execution

When preliminary studies are completed and a cabinet decision has been made to authorise the project to go ahead, an Exchange of Notes* (E/N) is signed by the Japanese Government and the government of the recipient country. After the Exchange of Notes, Japanese companies (contracting

companies or trading companies) make bids based on the bid documentation prepared by the recipient country government with the cooperation, when necessary, of the consultants* used to carry out the basic design study, and a contract is signed between the successful bidder and the recipient country government. Actual shipping of equipment

Figure 2-3 Sequence of implementation of (general) grant aid



* Exchange of Notes: a document of agreement which is exchanged between governments or between a government and an international organization.

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

and materials and construction of facilities begin when this contract is signed and JICA carries out expediting execution activities to facilitate fair implementation of the process from contract to the construction of facilities and supply of equipment and materials.

Specifically, expediting execution activities consist of

- (1) Carrying out studies, mediation and communication (including bank agreements*) when a contract is signed between a recipient country government and a Japanese company.
- (2) Preliminary study of the contracts before they are validated by the Foreign Ministry.
- (3) Consultation and discussion with the recipient country and the Japanese companies so that the plan can be carried out smoothly and fairly on the basis of the provisions specified by the Exchange of Notes.

54 missions were dispatched to expedite the execution of the current projects in 1994.

In order for the project to progress fairly and smoothly, it is important that the recipient government should have a deeper understanding of Japanese grant aid. For this purpose, long-term grant aid study experts are dispatched to governments which do not have good knowledge of the Japanese grant aid system to explain the grant aid mechanisms, procurement procedures and carry out other work to expedite the execution of the current projects.

In 1994, six such experts were sent to four regions.

Since 1991, meetings of people responsible for the implementation of grant aid have been held in responsible JICA overseas offices.

In 1994 these were held in three regions (Asia; Middle and Near East Africa and Central Asia; and Central and South America)

Follow-up cooperation

The recipient country government provides maintenance for the facilities, equipment and materials supplied using grant aid. However a country may not assign a budget sufficient for such maintenance or the facilities provided by

the grant aid may be damaged by unforeseen natural disaster. In such cases, JICA carries out a follow-up field study of the donated facility, equipment and materials. When necessary a repair team or re-activated supervisory experts* are sent. When the facilities are damaged by natural disaster and it is difficult for the recipient country government to provide a budget for their emergency repair, emergency repair work is carried out by JICA.

In 1994, 44 follow-up studies were carried out and emergency repairs carried out on five occasions.

These are combined with a completion evaluation and studies to examine the use of facilities, which are carried out to study how the completed project has been implemented. The results of these studies are used in the implementation of new projects.

Carrying out effective and efficient programs

Ensuring that the programs are accountable and fair and that information is made public

In grant aid programs, it is intended that accountability and fairness are maintained. In this context, JICA has prepared procurement guidelines and has always operated the programs using a system of competitive tenders. From 1994 in order to further increase the accountability of the programs, in addition to the names of the contracted consultants and contractors which have already been made public, the bid results (project name, bidders' names, successful bidder's name and size of bid) are also published.

Expansion and strengthening of judgement capabilities

In order to increase the effects of grant aid, it is important to strengthen and enhance the judging capability before the selection of requested projects and thus to choose outstanding projects (where cooperation may be expected to bring results). At the

* Bank agreements: agreements between the recipient country and a Japanese foreign exchange bank, concerning payment methods of aid funds
* re-activated supervisory experts: experts who are dispatched to re-activate unused facilities and equipment and to give technical guidance for maintenance and management of these facilities and equipment.

preparatory examination stage of requested projects, JICA makes a comprehensive examination of the technical aspects of the project and the possibilities of tie-up with technical cooperation and works together with the Foreign Ministry's screening process.

Various efforts are made to improve the projects and enhance the examination of designs and budgets; guidelines and manuals are provided and price trend studies are made of third-country procurement (the purchase of materials in a country other than Japan and the recipient country) with the intention of increasing the efficiency of the pre-project studies.

Effective aid

As well as adopting a country-specific approach which is tied up with technical cooperation, a basic plan of evaluation results feedback has been prepared to carry out grant aid effectively.

JICA's Grant Aid

Total No.	NO	Country	Project	E/N Expenses (¥ Million)
		Asia		
1	1	Bangladesh	The Project for Construction of Meghna Gurni Bridge	1,947
2	2		The Project for Balancing, Modernization, Rehabilitation and Expansion of the Chandnight Water Treatment Plant	3,639
3	3		The Project for Construction of Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters 2	710
4	4		The Project for Provision of Portable Steel Bridges for Rural Roads	733
5	1	Bhutan	The Paro Valley Agricultural Development Project	716
6	2		The Increase of Food Production	300
7	1	Cambodia	The Increase of Food Production	600
8	2		The Project for the Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Electricity Supply Facilities in Phnom Penh	1,852
9	3		The Project for the Rehabilitation of National Road Route 6A	1,594
10	4		The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply Facilities in Phnom Penh	1,771
11	5		The Project for the Improvement of the Road Construction Center	1,486
12	6		The Project for the Rehabilitation of the Port of Phnom Penh	1,568
13	1	China	The Increase of Food Production	650
14	2		The Japan-China Friendship Environmental Protection Center	3,819
15	3		The Project for the Eradication of Poliomyelitis	202
16	4		The Project for the Improvement of Medical Equipment in the Tianjin Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Metabolic Diseases	504
17	5		The China Import and Export Food Inspection and Research Center Project	989
18	6		The Project for Improvement of Equipment for the Tibet Tuberculosis Control Center	709
19	7		The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Immunization	143
20	8		The Project for the Improvement of Educational Equipment for Secondary Schools in the Areas for National Minority	500
21	1	India	The Increase of Food Production	700
22	2		The Project for Improvement of Educational Media Production Facilities of Indira Gandhi National Open University	679
23	3		The Project for Construction of the Nizamuddin Bridge	52
24	4		The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment at Osmania General Hospital	757
25	1	Indonesia	The Increase of Food Production	1,550
26	2		The Project for Improvement of the Barombong Rating School	852
27	3		The Reservoir (Embung) Development Project in East Nusa Tenggara	1,418
28	4		The Project for Strengthening Road Transport Environment Management	525

JICA's Grant Aid

JICA's Grant Aid

Total No.	NO	Country	Project	E/N Expenses (\$ Million)
		Asia		
29	5		The Project for Strengthening Provincial Laboratories for Food and Drug Quality Control	448
30	6		The Project for Improvement of the Medical Equipment of the Pershabatan Hospital	259
31	1	Laos	The Increase of Food Production	550
32	2		The Project for Reconstruction of Bridges on the National Road Route 13	1,307
33	3		The Integrated Agricultural Rural Development Project in Savannakhet Province	1,727
34	4		The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply Facilities in Vientiane Municipality	1,120
35	5		The Project for Improvement of Satellite Communication System	225
36	1	Maldives	The Project for Seawall Construction in Male Island	1,336
37	1	Mongolia	The Increase of Food Production	250
38	2		Road Construction Utilizing Rock Asphalt	55
39	3		The Project for the Improvement of the Transshipment Facilities at Zamyn-Uud Station	1,007
40	4		The Project for Improvement of Ulaan Baatar Dairy Plant	878
41	5		The Project for Improvement of Dorkhan Meat Plant	927
42	6		The Project for Improvement of Public Transportation in Ulaan Baatar	1,059
43	1	Myanmar	The Increase of Food Production	1,000
44	1	Nepal	The Increase of Food Production	900
45	2		The Project for Modernization of Tribhuvan Airport	3,453
46	3		The Project for Expansion of Kanti Children's Hospital	418
47	4		The Project for Construction of a New Bagmati Bridge at Thapathali	1,241
48	5		The Project for Providing Material & Equipment for the Construction of Primary Schools	312
49	6		The Project for Extension and Reinforcement of Distribution System in Kathmandu Valley (11)	1,502
50	7		The Project for Equipment Supply for River Training and Road Protection	790
51	1	Pakistan	The Increase of Food Production	1,100
52	2		The Project for the Construction of Bridges in North West Frontier Province	529
53	3		The Project for the Improvement of Medical Equipment in North West Frontier Province	897
54	4		The Project for Watershed Management and Irrigation Development in Mithawan	456
55	5		The Project for Establishment of Teacher's Training College for Women and Improvement of Educational Equipment in the North West Frontier Province	857
56	6		The Project for Improvement in the Primary Education for North West Frontier Province	1,416
57	7		The Project for Expansion of the Second TV Channel for Education	333
58	8		The Project for Implementation of Equipment at the Institute of Educational Technology of Allama Iqbal Open University	97

JICA's Grant Aid

Total No.	NO	Country	Project	E/N Expenses (\$ Million)
		Asia		
59	9		The Project for Exploitation of Ground Water at North West Frontier Province	791
60	1	Philippines	The Increase of Food Production	1,800
61	2		The Rehabilitation Project for Typhoon-Damaged Water Supply System in Leyte	1,504
62	3		The Project for Rehabilitation of the Balara Water Treatment Plant	3,412
63	4		The Water Supply Project in Mt. Pinatubo Resettlement Areas	265
64	5		The Rehabilitation Project for the Dipalo River and Principal Communal Irrigation System in Eastern Panagasinan Province	591
65	6		The Optimum Water Utilization and Rural Development Project in Aganan River Irrigation System	2,177
66	7		The Project for Improvement of Educational Facilities (II)	2,857
67	1	Sri Lanka	The Increase of Food Production	1,550
68	2		The Project for Rehabilitation of the Kirinda Fisheries Harbor	212
69	3		The Project for the Improvement of the Rural Infrastructure in Walawe Left Bank Area	1,018
70	4		The Project for Establishment of Construction Equipment Mechanic Training Center	1,869
71	5		The Integrated Rural Development Project in Gampaha District (II)	531
72	6		The Project for Construction of the Mahaweri Road Bridge	76
73	7		The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Industrial Standardization and Metrology in Sri Lanka Standards Institution	539
74	1	Viet Nam	The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply Facilities in Gia Lam Area, Hanoi City (II)	2,766
75	2		The Project for Improvement of the Facilities and Equipment of the Faculty of Agriculture, Can Tho University	1,518
76	3		The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment in Hanoi City	1,126
77	4		The Project for the Rehabilitation and Upgrading of the Cho Ray Hospital	877
78	5		The Project for the Construction and Rehabilitation of Primary and Lower Secondary Schools (II)	1,446
79	6		The Project for Construction of Fishing Port Facilities at Vung Tau	379

JICA's Grant Aid

Total No.	NO	Country	Project	E/N Expenses (¥ Million)
		Middle East		
80	1	Egypt	The Increase of Food Production	650
81	2		The Project for Rehabilitation of Ahmed Hamdi Tunnel	3,058
82	3		The Project for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Amiry Water Treatment Plant	1,018
83	4		The Project for Rehabilitation and Improvement of Bahr Yusef Canal (D.D.)	94
84	5		The Project for Improvement of Solid Waste Management in Alexandria City (I)	1,161
85	1	Jordan	The Increase of Food Production	500
86	2		The Project for Improvement of Maintenance Equipment for Water Supply Facilities	660
87	3		The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment	800
88	1	Morocco	The Project for Construction of a Fishery Training Ship	864
89	2		The Project for Rural Water Supply	291
90	1	Syria	The Increase of Food Production	600
91	2		The Project for the Reinforcement of Educational Broadcasting	475
92	3		The Project for Improvement of the Fire Fighting Service in Damascus City	703
93	4		The Project for Improvement of Laboratories for Food Quality Control	568

JICA's Grant Aid

Total No.	NO	Country	Project	E/N Expenses (¥ Million)
		Africa		
94	1	Benin	The Increase of Food Production	250
95	2		The Project for Improvement of Installations for Drainage of Rain Water in the City of Cotonou (D.D.)	51
96	3		The Project for Water Supply in Villages	618
97	4		The Project for Procurement of Fishing Materials and Equipment (II)	382
98	1	Burkina Faso	The Increase of Food Production	400
99	1	Cameroon	The Project for Water Supply in Rural Areas	448
100	1	Central Africa	The Increase of Food Production	300
101	2		The Project for Groundwater Development in Western Region	427
102	3		The Project for Pavement of National Route No.3	2,190
103	1	Cape Verde	The Increase of Food Production	150
104	1	Côte d'Ivoire	The Increase of Food Production	500
105	2		The Project for the Renovation of San Pedro Fisheries Port	752
106	3		The Project for Rehabilitation and Reinforcement of Cocody University Medical Center	1,129
107	1	Comoros	The Increase of Food Production	100
108	1	Djibouti	The Project for Constructing the Junior High School Buildings	548
109	2		The Project for the Rehabilitation of Djibouti Port	1,399
110	1	Ethiopia	The Increase of Food Production	850
111	2		The Project for Small Scale Irrigation Development	705
112	3		The Project of Machinery Supply for Road Maintenance in Aggiz Ababa	978
113	1	Ghana	The Increase of Food Production	400
114	2		The Project for the Electrification of the Lower Volta Area	808
115	3		The Project for Rehabilitation of Tema Outer Fishing Harbour	691
116	1	Guinea	The Increase of Food Production	400
117	2		The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply in Eastern Conakry	1,432
118	3		The Project for the Development of the Artisanal Fishery (III)	465
119	1	Guinea-Bissau	The Increase of Food Production	250
120	2		The Project for the Water Supply in the Area of Biombo	971
121	3		The Project for the Development of the Artisanal Fishery (II)	441
122	1	Kenya	The Increase of Food Production	1,100
123	2		The Project for Reconstruction of Sabaki Bridge	1,840
124	3		The Project for Nakuru Sewage Works Rehabilitation and Expansion	1,421
125	1	Lesotho	The Increase of Food Production	200

JICA's Grant Aid

Total No.	NO	Country	Project	E/N Expenses (\$ Million)
		Africa		
126	1	Madagascar	The Increase of Food Production	450
127	2		The Project for Construction of Prawn Breeding Facilities	1,052
128	3		The Project for Improvement of Three Bridges on the National Road 2	591
129	4		The Project for Reinforcement of Medical Equipment of the Regional Hospital Center	342
130	1	Mali	The Increase of Food Production	450
131	2		The Water Supply Project Against Guinea Worms	1,978
132	1	Malawi	The Increase of Food Production	450
133	2		The Lilongwe Sewerage Project	3,161
134	3		The Mchinji Groundwater Development Project	271
135	1	Mauritius	The Project for Extension of the Albion Fisheries Research Center	714
136	1	Mauritania	The Increase of Food Production	400
137	2		The Project for Water Supply in the Middle-South Area	1,942
138	3		The Project for the Construction of the Fish Market in Nouakchotté	865
139	1	Mozambique	The Increase of Food Production	1,000
140	2		The Returnees Assistance Project	482
141	3		The Project of Supply of Equipment for Rehabilitation of the Inhambane Province Roads	699
142	1	Namibia	The Increase of Food Production	300
143	1	Niger	The Increase of Food Production	550
144	2		The Project for the Rehabilitation of Rural Zone of Ouallam(II)	437
145	1	Senegal	The Increase of Food Production	600
146	2		The Project for the Rehabilitation of Irrigation Facilities in the District of Debi	1,596
147	3		The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply Facilities in Rural Areas	1,203
148	4		The Project for the Construction of Classrooms in Elementary Schools	997
149	5		The Project for the Establishment of Water Supply System in Provincial Areas	480
150	1	Seychelles	The Project for Coastal Fisheries Development	463
151	1	Swaziland	The Increase of Food Production	300
152	1	Tanzania	The Increase of Food Production	850
153	2		The Project for Road Improvement and Maintenance in Dar es Salaam	886
154	3		The Medical Equipment Supply Project for the National Referral Hospitals	794
155	4		The Television Zanzibar Rehabilitation Project	448
156	1	Uganda	The Increase of Food Production	450
157	2		The Project for the Reinforcement of Electric Distribution Network in Kampala	966

JICA's Grant Aid

Total No.	NO	Country	Project	E/N Expenses (¥ Million)
		Africa		
158	1	Zambia	The Increase of Food Production	1,000
159	2		The Project for the Rural Water Supply Development	722
160	3		The Water Supply Project in Satellite Area of Lusaka	845
161	4		The Project for Improvement of Primary Health Care in Lusaka	451
162	1	Zimbabwe	The Increase of Food Production	550
163	2		The Rural Water Supply Project	164
164	3		The Project for the Improvement of Rural Roads	3,065

JICA's Grant Aid

JICA's Grant Aid

Total No.	NO	Country	Project	E/N Expenses (¥ Million)
		Latin America		
165	1	Bolivia	The Increase of Food Production	450
166	2		The Project for Modernization of El Alto International Airport	3,545
167	3		Detailed Design for the Project for Construction of Bridges in the North of Dept. of Santa Cruz	55
168	4		The Project of Machinery and Equipment Supply for the Improvement of Urban Roads in Local Cities	927
169	1	Chile	The Project for Construction of a Fish Market in the Metropolitan Area	1,167
170	1	Dominica	The Coastal Fisheries Development Project	559
171	1	Dominican Republic	The Increase of Food Production	300
172	2		The Project for Irrigation of Fields in Constanza City	978
173	3		The Project for Water Supply in Three Provinces in Western Region	391
174	1	Ecuador	The Increase of Food Production	300
175	2		The Construction of National Andes Research Center for Fish Cultivation	459
176	3		The Project for Improvement of the Medical Equipment at the National Hospitals	941
177	1	El Salvador	The Increase of Food Production	500
178	2		The Project for the Reconstruction of the Bridges on the Main National Highways in the Eastern Region	532
179	3		The Project for the Reconstruction of the Bridges on the Main National Highways in the Region (D.D.)	18
180	4		The Project for the Improvement of Garbage Collection Services in the Metropolitan Area of San Salvador	753
181	5		The Project for the Promotion of Fishing Activities	327
182	1	Guatemala	The Increase of Food Production	300
183	2		The Project for the Rehabilitation of the Water Treatment Plant in Guatemala City	1,045
184	3		The Project for Small Scale Groundwater Irrigation in the Eastern Region	258
185	4		The Project for Housing to Lower-income People	344
186	1	Grenada	St. George's Artisanal Fisheries Complex Project	299
187	1	Honduras	The Increase of Food Production	500
188	2		The Project for Water Supply for the Agricultural Zone in the Second Sanitary District	205
189	3		The Project for the Rehabilitation of Water Supply Facilities in San Pedro Sula City	1,236
190	4		The Project for Water Supply in Tegucigalpa	363
191	1	Nicaragua	The Increase of Food Production	500
192	2		The Project for the Reconstruction of the Bridges on the Main National Highways	518
193	3		The Project for the Reconstruction of the Bridges Between Nejapa and Izapa	987

JICA's Grant Aid

Total No.	NO	Country	Project	E/N Expenses (¥ Million)
		Latin America		
194	4		The Project for Development of Subterranean Water and Water Supply in the Rural Area of Meseta de Carrazo	576
195	5		The Project for Integral Development of Artisanal Fisheries in the North Atlantic	398
196	6		The Project for Water Supply in Managua (D.D.)	84
197	7		The Project for the Housing to Low-Income People	314
198	1	Paraguay	The Increase of Food Production	450
199	2		The Project for the Rehabilitation of Rural Roads in the Province of Itapua	627
200	1	Peru	The Increase of Food Production	700
201	2		The Project for the Improvement of Medical Equipment of National Hospitals in Lima	554
202	3		The Project for Rehabilitation of Micro-Hydroelectric Center in Rural Area(II)	552
203	1	Saint Lucia	Fisheries Development Project (III)	388

JICA's Grant Aid

Total No.	NO	Country	Project	E/N Expenses (¥ Million)
		Oceania		
204	1	Papua New Guinea	The Project for Construction of the Gerehu National High School	897
205	2		The Project for Port Moresby Water Supply Development	1,544
206	1	Tonga	The Project for Road Improvement Works in Tongatapu	778
207	1	Western Samoa	The Increase of Food Production	200
208	2		The Project for the Development of Rural Telecommunications	640
209	1	Kiribati	The Project for Outer Island Artisanal Fisheries Development (II)	224
210	1	Solomon Islands	The Project for Construction of Bridges in Guadalcanal Island	808
211	2		The Project for Improvement of the Fire Fighting Services	59
212	3		The Project for the Development of Fisheries in Noro	224
213	1	Micronesia	The Project for Extension of Weno Harbour in Chuuk State	990
214	2		The Project for Development of Artisanal Fisheries in Chuuk State	116
215	1	Vanuatu	The Project for the Improvement of the National Hospitals	500
216	2		The Sarakata River Hydroelectric Power Development Project	259
217	1	Marshall Islands	The Marshall Island High School Upgrading /Development Project	617
218	1	Palau	The Project for Improvement and Development of Electric Power System	468
219	2		The Fish Marketing Improvement Project	223
220	1	Europe		
		Uzbekistan	The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment for Child Care	650

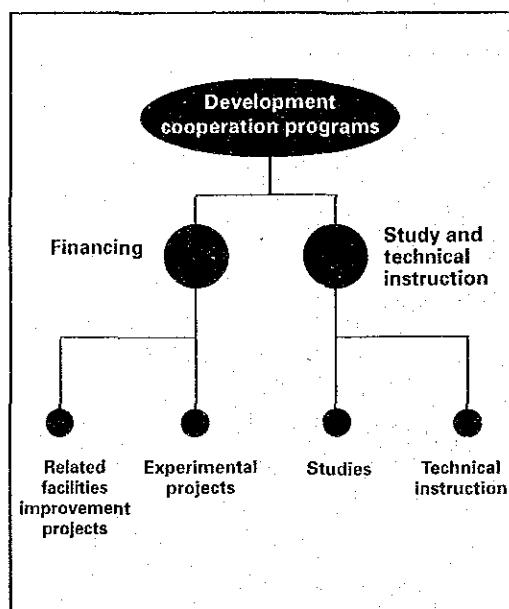
Development Cooperation

In development cooperation program, JICA supplies funds under advantageous conditions and gives the necessary technical guidance for less problematic implementation of projects carried out by Japanese private companies in developing countries which are connected to social development or development of mining and industry or agriculture or forestry, in cases when it is difficult to borrow the funds from the Japan Import Export Bank or Overseas Economic Cooperations Fund due to reasons such as risk, profitability and technical problems.

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

Development cooperation programs can be broadly divided into two types, as shown in Figure 2-4 below.

Figure 2-4
Development cooperation program



Investment and financing

Funds are provided at low interest and over long terms to

- (1) Japanese corporations which carry out development programs in developing countries and
- (2) Japanese corporations which make disbursements to local corporations to carry out development programs.

JICA holds funding symposia in order both to spread knowledge of investment and financing programs and to find out about the needs of companies.

The following programs may receive funding.

Related facilities improvement projects

Development projects are usually the objects of loans, credit guarantees or financing from the Export-Import Bank of Japan, the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, the Japan National Oil Corporation, the Metal Mining Agency of Japan, the Central Bank for Agriculture and Forestry, the Central Bank for Commercial and Industrial Associations, or JICA. However, it is sometimes difficult due to the reasons mentioned above to receive loans or credit guarantees from the Japan Import Export Bank or Overseas Economic Cooperation Bank for the related facilities of those development projects. JICA makes loans in such cases, when it is judged that the provision of the related facilities is beneficial to the development of the surrounding region or to the welfare of the local people. The following facilities may receive such funding:

- (1) Public facilities which help to improve the life and welfare of local people, such as schools, hospitals, public halls, churches, temples, public offices, post offices and fire stations.
- (2) Facilities which are necessary for the project and at the same time improve public services. These may include roads, port facilities, water supplies and

sewerage, meeting places, vocational training units and electrical installations.

Experimental projects

This is funding for experimental projects where it is difficult to achieve success unless it is combined with technical improvement and development and for which it is difficult to obtain loans or credit guarantees from the Japan Import Export Bank or the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund.

Experimental projects include, for instance, cultivation of crops, animal husbandry, afforestation, lumber processing, extraction, screening and purification of limestone, rock phosphate and rock salt, construction of low-cost housing and reclamation (excluding oil, natural gas or metallic minerals).

In 1994, eleven loans were made to experimental projects, to a total of ¥780 million.

Study and technical instruction

As a part of the JICA funding system, a range of technical services are provided at the request of companies in order that their overseas projects proceed smoothly and produce results which are beneficial to the people of the developing countries. The existence of these technical services is a major special characteristic of the JICA funding system.

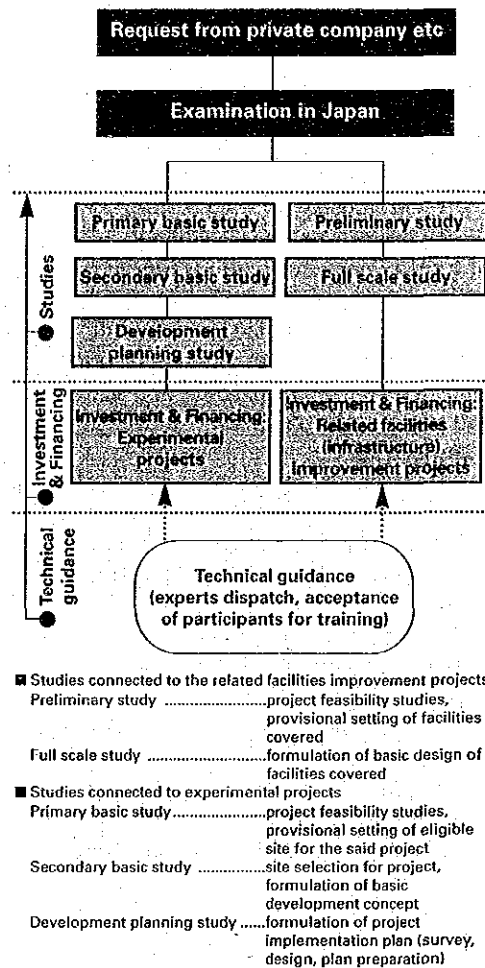
There are three types of services: studies, mainly field studies and to collect document materials, experts dispatch after a loan has been made and acceptance of participants for training.

Studies

1. Basic development studies

In these, the team, on behalf of the company contracted to carry out the project, collects data and surveys local conditions, examines the potential of the project and prepares basic concepts and implementation plans. This may involve, for example

Figure 2-5 Sequence of the development cooperation program



(1)

- Collection of basic data concerning natural conditions, economic conditions, investment environment, state of related facilities etc.
- Examination of the project feasibility
- Creation of basic concepts
- Selection of appropriate project sites and related facilities.

[Appropriate studies]

Related facilities improvement projects ...

Preliminary survey

Experimental projects ...

Primary basic study

Secondary basic study

(2)

- Collection of detailed documentation
- Preparation of implementation plan
- Basic design of related facilities
[Appropriate studies]
Related facilities improvement projects . . .
Implementation study
Experimental projects . . .
Development planning study

2. Field studies

When projects in the fields of agriculture and forestry have implications for the regional development and when it is also considered that documentary data is scarce and full realization of the project will require a long time, surveyors are dispatched over a relatively long period to study the feasibility of the project.

3. Regional development impact evaluation studies

After a specific period of the project, a study is made of the extent to which the project is contributing to the development and progress of the surrounding region and how it is being exploited in the development and progress of the country.

4. Investment and financing examination and studies

The following studies are carried out.

- (1) Prior to funding, the appropriateness of the project plan, its suitability for funding and the effects of the cooperation are evaluated.
- (2) After funding, the state of implementation of the project is determined and policies to cope with any problems are examined.
- (3) In the case of projects which have a long funding period, studies similar to (1) and (2) are carried out during the funding period.
- (4) Meetings to explain the investment and financing system are held overseas, with the cooperation of the local Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry. JICA also gives funding consultations, looks into the demand for funding and identifies and formulates projects for funding.

Experts dispatch

When technical problems which cannot be solved by the company implementing the project locally occur during the progress of the project, JICA, at the request of the company, dispatches experts with good knowledge of the field to give appropriate technical guidance.

Acceptance of participants for training

At the request of the company, JICA accepts local staff as participants for technical training in Japan in order to improve the technical standards of the local staff.

Experts dispatch and acceptance of participants for training is also offered to projects other than those funded by JICA. The expense necessary for these may, depending on the nature of the project, be met by the applicant side.

In 1994, 23 study teams and 60 experts (new and continuing) were dispatched and 39 participants were accepted for training.

Disaster Relief

In the disaster relief program, when a large-scale disaster occurs overseas, particularly in a developing country, a Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) team is sent or other disaster relief programs, including donations of equipment and materials, are carried out at the request of the government of the affected country or an international organization.

This disaster relief work began with the dispatch of a medical team to help Cambodian refugees in the early Seventies. Medical and emergency rehabilitation experts were dispatched subsequently and the system was completed with the promulgation and implementation of the Law Relating to the Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief Teams on 16 September 1987. There was a revision to the Law on 19 June 1992 to provide a more integrated system for the dispatch of JDR teams.

The record to date is that before the Law was passed, nineteen teams were dispatched and materials were supplied on fourteen occasions, whereas after the Law came into effect, 32 teams were dispatched and materials supplied 108 times. The fourteen occasions on which emergency relief activities were carried out in 1994 included the dispatch of an emergency medical team to the Indonesian volcano disaster and the sending of supplies to the cyclone disaster in Mozambique.

Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief Team (JDR)

The Japan Disaster Relief team consists of rescue, medical and other expert teams. Either a single team or a suitable combination of more than one team, depending on the scale and type of the disaster, is dispatched at the request of the government of the affected country or an international organization.

Rescue team

The main tasks of a rescue team are to locate and rescue disaster victims, and then give first aid and move them to a place of safety. Once a request has been received and a decision made, the Rescue team should leave Japan within twenty-four hours.

As it is necessary to have team members with knowledge and experience and to have good coordination and cooperation within the teams, rescue teams consist of experts from the National Police Agency, Maritime Safety Agency and the Fire Defence Agency.

In a recent incident, a team was sent to assist in the building collapse disaster in Malaysia in December 1993.

Medical team

This consists of doctors, nurses and medical coordinators recruited and registered with JICA beforehand as being willing to participate. Their main duties are medical treatment or help with medical treatment of disaster victims and a major aim is to be able to leave Japan within 48 hours of a request being made. In addition to treatment of victims, they are prepared to respond to the needs for prevention and limitation of infectious diseases.

A special characteristic of the medical teams is that they are the continuation of the Japan Medical Teams for Disaster Relief (JMTDR) which existed before the introduction of the JDR Law.

As of March 1995, 181 doctors, 216 nurses and 125 medical coordinators were registered, making a total of 522.

Recently teams were formed from these registered personnel and sent to assist with the flood disaster in Nepal in July 1993.

Expert teams

The purpose of expert teams is to advise on emergency measures to cope with disasters and recovery work. It consists of a combination of experts from relevant government organizations and others recommended according to the type of disaster.

In 1994 a medical team (of burns specialists) was sent to Indonesia to advise on the treatment of victims of the volcano eruption and teams of experts in earthquake resistance and fire prevention were sent to the Armenian earthquake, Mexico earthquake and Cameroon poison gas disaster to investigate the causes and devise disaster prevention strategies.

With the partial revision of the JDR Law in June 1992, members of the Self-Defence Force may form these teams when

- (1) The disaster is large in scale and requires large-scale relief and
- (2) Self-sufficiency work is necessary in the disaster area,

and after consultation between the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Defence Agency. The fields in which these SDF teams may operate are medical operations, water supply and transportation.

Related Activities

In addition to dispatch of these teams, this disaster relief work may also include the following activities.

Provision, procurement and storing of materials and equipment

Blankets, tents, water purifiers, simple water containers, electricity generators, medical products and medical supplies and other relief supplies are donated to the affected country to assist in disaster relief and rehabilitation.

There is therefore a need for these supplies to be procured and prepared beforehand in order that they can be donated rapidly, with certainty and in large quantities. Accordingly there is an overseas supply warehouse in Narita, Chiba Prefecture and similar warehouses in four overseas locations, in Singapore, Mexico City, Pisa (Italy) and Washington D. C.. The complete donation system includes emergency procurement of medical products which are difficult to store from UNICEF's supplies procurement department (UNIPAC) in Copenhagen.

In addition to this, equipment and materials for use in disaster relief which accompany the disaster relief team when they are sent to disaster areas are stored in the warehouse in Japan ready for emergency use.

Figure 2-6 Mechanisms for disaster relief decisions (not grant aid)

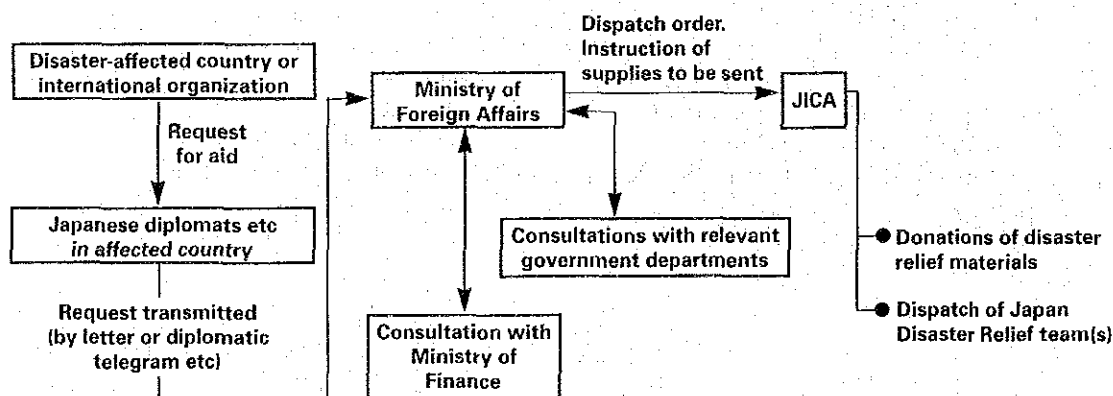
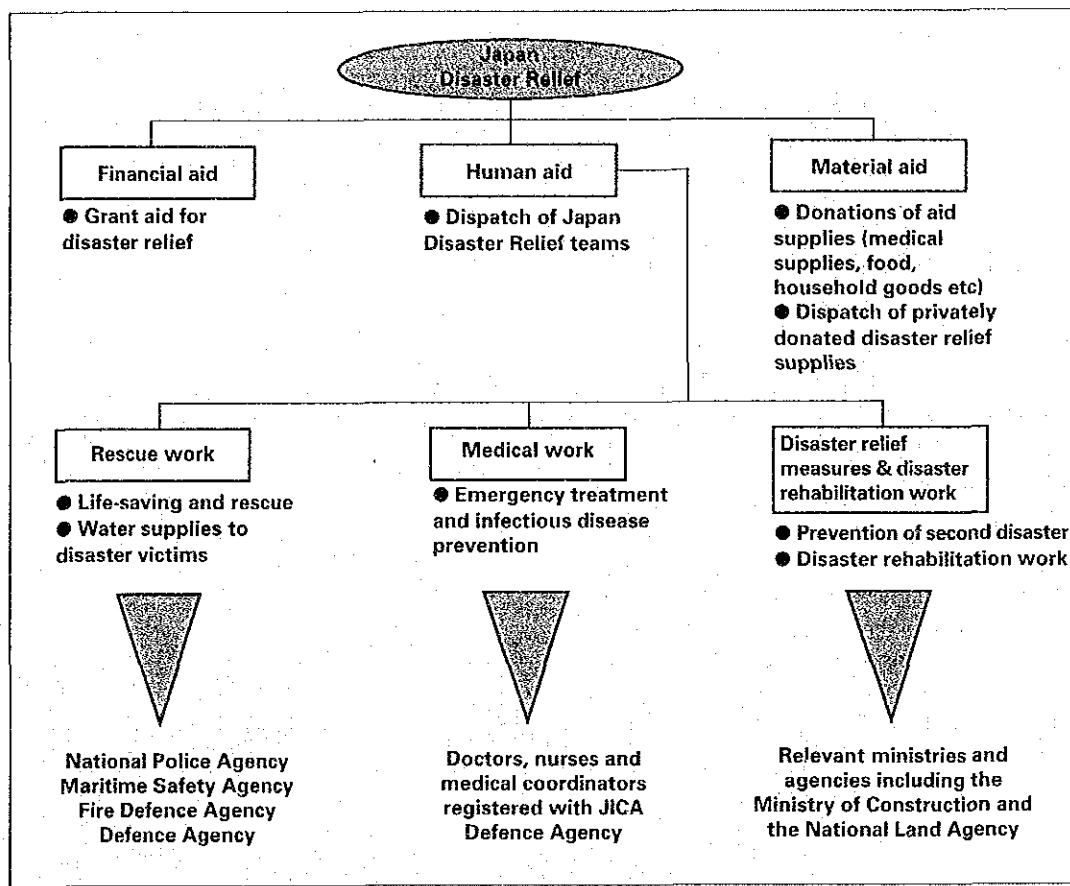


Figure 2-7 The Japanese Disaster Relief system



* Funding aid: implemented by the Foreign Ministry

* Personnel aid and material aid: implemented by JICA

Technical and other training

In order to carry out aid work overseas it is necessary to understand the society and customs of the countries and to be familiar with the transportation and communication. Excellent teamwork is also of great importance in improving the effects of disaster relief work. Accordingly technical and other training is carried out using fictional disasters.

1. Rescue teams

These are given a basic knowledge of rescue work at disaster sites overseas and practical training in coordination with medical teams and rescue teams from other countries. They are also trained in the use of special rescue devices (such as fibrescopes, underground

sound detectors etc) and given training and practice in the use of other equipment.

2. Medical teams

The object is to give training in a range of subjects necessary to give effective medical treatment at disaster sites, from a general knowledge of treatment procedures and the hygiene conditions in developing countries to a knowledge of life in disaster-affected countries and understanding of foreign cultures and how to operate INMARSAT (the international marine satellite which allows international communication). In particular the performance at actual sites is improved by practice in simulated situations in which past disaster and relief work are used as examples.

Delivery of privately supplied materials

As part of the emergency relief for major disasters when emergency supplies are necessary even after the Japanese government has given emergency aid at the request of the government of the disaster-affected country, emergency relief supplies from local governments, private bodies, individuals etc are loaded and shipped to the disaster area by JICA.

If a request for additional aid supplies is made, JICA issues an appeal via the media to the people of Japan and the supplies thus collected are sent by air from JICA to the Japanese embassy in the country and then, in principle, given to the government of the disaster-affected country.

This procedure was first carried out for the relief of the damage caused by the lava from Mt Pinatubo in the Philippines in November 1992, when a total of 46 tonnes of blankets, towelling blankets and soap blocks were sent to the Philippines government as emergency aid.

Disaster Relief Aid

Country	Disaster	Disaster Relief Aid
Mozambique	Cyclone (94. Mar.)	Provision of Relief Goods
Myanmar	Cyclone (94. May)	"
Indonesia	Earthquake (94. Jun.)	"
Colombia	Earthquake (94. Jun.)	"
China	Typhoon (94. Jun.)	"
Pakistan	Flood (94. Jul.-Aug.)	"
Niger	Flood (94. Aug.)	"
Moldova	Flood (94. Aug.)	"
Papua New Guinea	Volcano Eruption (94. Sept.)	"
India	The Plague Spreading (94. Sept.)	"
Egypt	Flood (94. Nov.)	"
Philippines	Earthquake (94. Nov.)	"
Haiti	Hurricane (94. Nov.)	"
Indonesia	Volcano Eruption (94. Nov.)	Medical Team Dispatch, Provision of Medical Supplies and Equipment

Emigration

2. 5 million people of Japanese descent live abroad

Modern Japanese emigration began in 1868, when 153 people travelled to Hawaii in search of a new life. Since then, both before and after the Second World War, many Japanese people have emigrated, mainly to North and South America. 73,000 of these migrants, in the postwar period, have been assisted by JICA in migrating to Central and South America. Currently there is a total of 2. 5 million Japanese migrants and people of Japanese descent in foreign countries and these have become firmly rooted in their adopted lands.

Emigration as a part of international cooperation

Japanese immigrants and people of Japanese descent are very active in various fields as good citizens of their adopted countries. In Brazil, Paraguay and the other South American countries which have been the main destinations for Japanese immigrants since the war, they have made major contributions to the national economy and development mainly in the field of agriculture.

One image of emigrants is of people who pursue their own fortunes on their own initiative but their activities make a contribution to the country they move to and this plays a role in international cooperation. This contribution to the new country has great significance in deepening the understanding of Japan and of forming stronger links between Japan and that country.

Changes in emigration and support for emigrants and people of Japanese descent

During the fifty years since the Second World War, there have been great changes in the patterns of migration including a decline in the number of new emigrants, a diversification of the jobs the migrants do, from mainly

agriculture to being in the commercial, manufacturing and service sectors, and a change from migration to Central and South America to migration to developed countries such as the USA, Canada and Australia. And as the immigrants in the overseas countries move on to their third generation, they also face a new time of change. In Central and South America in particular, the communities of people of Japanese descent are now mature and do not only contribute to the development of their country but also play a major role in promoting a relationship of friendship and cooperation between their countries and Japan.

In response to the changes in the circumstance of migrants, JICA reviewed the nature and administrative systems of its emigration operations in 1994.

The nature of the emigration work is:

- (1) Training and departure services for new migrants will be progressively eliminated from 1994.
- (2) Taking into account the settled life of the people who have already migrated with assistance from JICA, priority is to be given to the cooperation aspects and greater aid and cooperation will be concentrated on the communities of Japanese descent.

The administrative systems of the emigration operations are:

- (1) If the nature of the work is relatively similar, it will be covered within the Technical Cooperation Department.



Japanese immigrant and his son keeping their eyes on their onion field. In Pernambuco, Brazil.

- (2) As a result of (1) above, the Emigration Department will be discontinued.
- (3) As a result of (1) and (2) above, an Emigration Planning and Coordination Division will be set up in the Planning Department to undertake the emigration studies which other departments cannot do.

Nature of the migration activities

JICA carries out the following migration work.

Advertising

The following activities are carried out to increase the understanding of the Japanese people for Japanese emigrants and communities of Japanese descent abroad through introductions to the activities of these communities.

- (1) Publication of the monthly magazine *Kaigai Iju (Overseas Settlement)* (bimonthly from 1995)
- (2) Inviting prominent intellectuals of Japanese descent to Japan
- (3) Partial subsidies for the Convention of Japanese Abroad

The dispatch of Overseas Development Youth

In this system, the main objective is that young people who are interested in Japanese communities abroad and who have some



An Overseas Development Youth who teaches Japanese to children at the Japanese language school in Encarnacion City, Paraguay.

technical or other skill are sent to countries in Central and South America for three years to stimulate these communities through their activities. This began in 1985 and people between the ages of 20 and 35 qualify to take part.

In 1994, 43 people (22 male and 21 female) were selected for dispatch from 553 applicants (see Table 2-1).

Training emigrants and their descendants

The following training is carried out in Japan for emigrants, their children and other people of Japanese descent

1. General technical training for children of Japanese emigrants

Annually about thirty children of emigrant Japanese people are accepted for training in Japan for periods between eighteen months to two years. 25 people were accepted in 1994

Table 2-1 Overseas Development Youth Sent

() Women

Country	Year	1985-1990 1st-6th	1991 7th	1992 8th	1993 9th	1994 10th	Total
Argentina		28 (12)	7 (2)	6 (1)	9 (6)	8 (5)	58 (26)
Bolivia		18 (9)	5 (2)	6 (2)	3 (1)	5 (2)	37 (16)
Brazil		92 (18)	18 (6)	12 (4)	17 (8)	18 (9)	157 (45)
Colombia		3 (0)			1 (0)		4 (0)
Dominican Republic		3 (2)		1 (0)		1 (0)	5 (2)
Mexico		4 (2)	6 (3)	5 (2)	7 (4)	5 (3)	27 (14)
Paraguay		24 (14)	5 (2)	7 (2)	7 (1)	6 (2)	49 (21)
Peru		7 (1)					7 (1)
Chile				4 (2)	3 (1)		7 (3)
Total		179 (58)	41 (15)	41 (13)	47 (21)	43 (21)	351 (128)

2. Advanced technical training for emigrants' descendents

Every year, about twenty emigrants' descendents involved professionally in electricity, communications, pharmacology, law and other fields where higher specialized knowledge will be necessary in the future, are accepted for training for two years with the objective of giving them leading edge technology and knowledge. 22 participants were accepted in 1994.

3. Training for Japanese language teachers

About thirty of the local teachers of Japanese language schools established by emigrant groups for the Japanese language instruction of emigrants' children are accepted for three months or one year's training. 28 participants were accepted in 1994.

4. Training for doctors

Every year since 1979, three (five since 1987) children of emigrants who have completed a medical degree at a local university are accepted for two years' training. Five participants were accepted in 1994. Also in 1994, four doctors were accepted for between three and six months re-training.

5. Skill improvement training program for middle-level officials

The object of this program is to offer opportunities for training in leading edge technology and knowledge to mainstay employees of Japanese-descended bodies (agricultural cooperatives, companies etc) and thus to stimulate these groups and educate their future leaders. About ten participants have been accepted annually for six months' training since 1984. Fourteen participants were accepted in 1994.

6. Training for students at Japanese language schools

The objective of this training is to invite outstanding students of Japanese language schools, give them experience of Japanese culture and society through a home stay and to help them to deepen their understanding of Japan and improve their Japanese language ability. They have been invited for one month a year since 1987; 44 students were invited in 1994.

7. Training for researchers of Japanese ancestry

This program began in 1989 with the object of providing opportunities of training in advanced techniques and knowledge to prominent Japanese ancestry researchers at educational and research institutes, thus contributing to the development of the countries of residence and creating a link between them and Japan. 29 participants were accepted in 1994 for an average of three months training.

8. Training program for workers of Japanese descent in Japan prior to their return

In this program, technical training is offered to people of Japanese descent who have been employed in Japan and have a certain level of academic ability before they return to their own country thus providing a contribution to their country of residence. This program began in 1993 and 14 participants were trained in 1994.

9. Training for women

With the cooperation of the International Women's Training Center, training courses lasting 45 days in the Japanese language and Japanese culture are held twice a year for women of Japanese descent who are staying in Japan in order to increase their understanding of Japanese culture.

10. Central training for students of Japanese descent in Japan

These courses are held twice a year with the cooperation of the Association for Overseas Japanese Ancestry, for students of Japanese descent who are studying in Japan mainly with the support of Japanese local government.

Support for emigrants

In 1994 the following activities were carried out to support emigrants and improve the environment of the areas in which they live.

1. Test facilities and dissemination of agricultural management techniques.

JICA carries out experiments and research by running a General Gardening Experiment Station in Argentina, a General Agricultural Experiment Station in Bolivia and a General Agricultural Experiment Station in Paraguay

and offers agronomic consultation and technical guidance to farmers of Japanese descent and other farmers of the area. Agricultural experts are also dispatched (from Japan and Brazil) to improve the agronomic standard of migrants. JICA also offers training in advanced agriculture to encourage agriculture study groups and on the job training of employees of agricultural cooperatives.

2. Medicine and health

In the field of medicine and health, support is given for the running of five clinics in Paraguay and Bolivia. Medical aid is also given to migrants through contracts with local doctors in Paraguay and Bolivia and scholarships are awarded to medical and nursing students and a travelling medical service is provided immigrants living in more isolated regions. JICA has also refurbished and extended the Iguacu clinic in Paraguay.

3. Education and culture

In the educational sector, special payments are made to instructors to support education in the local language and Japanese language instructors are sent to Brazil, and Argentina.

Senior Migration Japanese Language Experts* are sent to eight countries in Central and South America and there is support for teacher emoluments, provision of teaching equipment and materials and construction of school buildings.

4. Social welfare policies

Senior Migration Experts are sent to three countries including Brazil and there has also been support of the construction of a public hall in the region of immigration (in Bolivia), for the extension of an old people's home (in Argentina) and equipment and materials for welfare facilities (in Brazil). Support has also been provided for road repair vehicles and machines in a total of six immigration areas in three countries including Paraguay and for restoration work after flooding in two areas of immigration in Bolivia.

Land for settlement

JICA acquires land and sells it to Japanese emigrants. In 1994, 33 lots were sold in the immigration area of Iguacu in Paraguay.

Table 2-2 Records of Senior Migration Experts

() Women

Year	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		Total	
Country	Japanese language	Welfare	Japanese language	Welfare	Japanese language	Welfare	Japanese language	Welfare	Japanese language	Welfare	Japanese language	Welfare
Argentina	2(0)		2(0)		3(0)		2(1)		1(1)		10(2)	
Bolivia					1(1)	4(0)					4(0)	1(1)
Brazil	4(0)		1(0)	3(2)	9(3)	2(1)	6(1)	3(3)	6(2)	1(1)	26(6)	9(7)
Colombia			1(0)				1(0)				2(0)	
Dominican Republic							1(0)				1(0)	
Mexico			2(0)				1(0)				3(0)	
Paraguay			2(1)		2(0)		2(0)	1(0)	1(0)		7(1)	1(0)
Peru	1(0)										1(0)	
Canada	1(0)				2(0)				2(1)		5(1)	
Total	8(0)		8(1)	3(2)	16(3)	3(2)	17(2)	4(3)	10(4)	1(1)	59(10)	11(8)

* Senior Migration Experts: volunteer experts of between 40 and 65 years of age sent to countries in which JICA carries out immigrant support activities.

Project Fund Loans

JICA lends business funds to businesses run by emigrants and organizations recognized as contributing to the settlement and stability of the emigrants. In 1994 a total of ¥1.5 billion was given in loans to Paraguay, Argentina, Bolivia and the Dominican Republic.

Surveys on Emigration and Others

Every year a range of different studies are carried out to collect basic data to aid the understanding of support and guidance of Japanese emigrants, people of Japanese descent and their communities. In 1994 studies were carried out on stimulation of regional communities of Japanese emigrants and people of Japanese descent in Paraguay and on the farming economies and the state of immigrant centres in five countries in Central and South America.

Counselling and guidance for workers of Japanese descent in Japan began in 1993 with the cooperation of the Association of Overseas Japanese Ancestry.

Recruitment and Training of Technical Cooperation Experts

Technical cooperation has a special characteristic and significance in that technology is transferred "from person to person", through full human contact and this contributes to the "human development" of developing countries. Because of this, it is no exaggeration to say that the success or failure of technical cooperation depends on the quality of the experts. In recent years, a new necessity has developed to address such fields as environmental problems, WID (Women in Development) and population problems and to take a country-specific approach.

Consequently, the work has become more complex, more diversified and of a higher order. The most important task in technical cooperation is, therefore, to retain and train experts with adequate ability and experience.

JICA's Institute for International Cooperation in Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, carries out this function. Since its foundation in 1983, the Institute has actively engaged in three main tasks: the recruitment and training of experts, studies and research on effective technical cooperation, and the collection and provision of technological information.

Specifically, it carries out the following activities:

Training of experts

The following training is carried out in order to produce experts with overall technical expertise matched to the needs of the recipient countries.

Pre-dispatch training of experts

In principle, the following training is given to experts who will be working abroad for at least one year.

1. Pre-dispatch training

The training, held eight times a year, lasts for five weeks. The first two weeks

concentrate on the role of the expert, local conditions and health advice, and the latter three in language training. Particular emphasis is placed on improving the ability to communicate in developing countries through increasing the understanding of foreign cultures and presentation skills. Therefore, in addition to English, courses can be given, when necessary, in Chinese, Spanish, French, Indonesian, Thai and other languages. Unique teaching materials have been prepared for these courses, incorporating phrases and expressions used at the site of the technical cooperation.

This is combined with general training for the spouse of the expert.

774 experts and 425 spouses, making a total of 1,199, took these courses in 1994.

2. Individual language training

Additional language training may be given to experts taking the above courses who may require this.

3. Third-country language training

Experts who are going to work in a Francophone or Hispanic country are trained during their period of service for a maximum period of six weeks at a language training organization in France or Mexico.

In 1994, 10 participants received French language training and 3 received Spanish language training.

4. Individual technical training

Technical training is given at related organizations in Japan to enhance and improve the expert technology.

44 experts were trained in 1994.

General technical cooperation training

1. Training for project leaders and coordinators

This is designed to train those experts who are to be sent to carry out project-type technical cooperation and who will be leaders or coordinators. This mainly consists of training in the management and control of projects. It is carried out as part of the pre-dispatch training held eight times annually.

70 leaders and 65 coordinators were trained in 1994.

2. Training in implementation of international cooperation for local government staff.

This work is done to support international cooperation by local government bodies. Training was held at the Institute for International Cooperation five times in 1994 and 94 participants attended. In total, 962 employees of local government were trained at JICA branches in Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Tokai, Hokuriku, Kansai, Chugoku, Shikoku and Kyushu and at the International Center in Okinawa.

3. Training for NGO staff

Foreign language training is given to NGO staff as part of the support work for these organizations. Twelve participants were trained in 1994.

Training courses for Technical Cooperation Experts

This training is held four times a year for ten (or sometimes five) weeks to give participants who will shortly be sent to work as experts a wide range of skills, including the knowledge and techniques necessary for technology transfer to take place.

In 1994, 180 participants took 24 courses of 19 types.

The content of the courses included infrastructure, manpower, general agriculture, agricultural civil engineering, forestry, energy resources, environmental health, industrial development, forestry (afforestation), urban environment, education, WID, poverty alleviation, anti-pollution measures, waste

disposal measures, environmental assessment, global environment, sea pollution prevention and the basics of the population problem.

Experts course in infectious disease prevention

In 1994, a group course "The Seminars on Polio Eradication, its Theory and Practice" was held at the Kyushu International Center to train experts in anti-polio measures. Two participants took this course and then went on to further training in Laos.

Long-term training overseas

Specialists are sent to overseas universities and research institutions for a maximum of two years to be trained as experts capable of assuming leadership positions in the future.

25 participants were sent for such training in 1994.

Recruitment of experts

The following system has been established to retain permanent experts to make it possible to dispatch highly-skilled experts rapidly to developing countries.

Special technical advisors

Currently one person has been appointed in each of the fields of agriculture, construction and industry in order to retain personnel with high level knowledge of expert technology and a wealth of experience and to obtain their advice on general technical cooperation.

Development specialists

This system was introduced in 1983 to retain experts of outstanding technological skill, personality and experience in technical cooperation, who would play an important role both within Japan and abroad, working overseas as leaders of project-type technical cooperation projects and as program supervisors, training course leaders, study and research leaders and in-house consultants.

Six candidates were appointed as the specialists in 1994 to make a total of 79.

Special advisors

Some of the experts returning to Japan who have worked exceptionally well and are expected to be sent out as experts again in the future are appointed. 32 experts were newly appointed in 1994.

Associate Specialists

Young people (JPOs*, ex-Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers etc) are retained to supplement the personnel involved in international cooperation. Eleven appointments were made in 1994 to make a total of 52 appointees.

Registration of Experts

People who wish to work as experts if the opportunity arises are registered and when a request which suits any of these applicants is received, the registered person is dispatched.

1,333 people were registered as of the end of 1994.

Returned Experts Association

Returned Experts Associations are being formed in coordination with JICA branches to promote liaison with returnee experts and to retain these people as a core of experts and also to contribute to the increased internationalization of the Japanese regions.

As of the end of 1994, regional associations had been formed in 33 places throughout Japan and a central liaison association was formed in July 1994.

Studies and research on technical cooperation

In response to the increased diversification and higher level of the needs of developing countries, country-specific, region-specific and sector specific studies and research are carried out to find out about the circumstances and problems of development and, on the basis of these studies and research, specific forms of cooperation progressed in a planned manner. Past experiences of cooperation are collated and analyzed and examples, which are useful for reference are collected and provided to experts or used as teaching materials for training experts. This is a method which is

effective in making qualitative improvements to cooperation. The following work is carried out for these studies and research and the preparation of teaching materials.

Country-specific and region-specific aid study

From 1986 country-specific and region-specific aid study groups have been established for each of the main recipient countries and regions. With the participation of a wide range of researchers and experts, the current situation and the state of aid work of three or four countries are examined annually to ensure the more efficient and effective use of Japanese aid.

In 1994, continuing on from 1993, the country under examination was Vietnam, to which India (secondary), Ghana, and Senegal were added.

Sector-specific aid study

Similar study groups have been set up to examine the way aid is progressed with regard to cross-sectional aid issues.

In 1994, a report "Participatory Development and Good Governance" was prepared.

Research into technology transfer etc

Other activities include methodological studies of technology transfer, methodological studies of the implementation of technical cooperation, preparation of teaching materials for experts training, international conferences on technology transfer and seminars at the Institute for International Cooperation.

Fifteen such studies were carried out in 1994 on subjects including the ASEAN Human Resources Development Impact Study*, reviewing policies towards elimination of poverty, and Japanese aid and the role of JICA in 2010 (Phase II)*. One video on JICA's activities, and six videos on countries where JICA is active, were produced. JICA also held international conferences: a symposium to mark the twentieth anniversary of JICA's foundation (June 1994), and a joint seminar with CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency) "Development Cooperation and Prospects in Southern Africa" (March 1995). Seminars have been held at the

* Junior Professional Officers: a work experience scheme as international civil service for Japanese citizens. They are trained for two years at an international organization.

* Impact study: a study of the economic and social impact of aid.

* Phase: when the same project is carried on after completion of one stage of the project, this word is used. "Phase II" is equivalent to "Part 2".

Institute for International Cooperation for people who are involved in international cooperation, to which people carrying out aid work and experts were invited.

Preparation and provision of information

Information concerning developing countries and experience and know-how gained in the past about technology transfer methods are vital knowledge to enable experts to carry out technology transfer effectively. Because of this, the following activities are carried out to provide general information on developing countries and technically relevant information to experts and other people involved in technical cooperation.

The library

A JICA library totalling some 100,000 volumes has been set up in the Institute for International Cooperation and this contains general books and maps, reports issued by JICA, text books and collections of documentary material on developing countries. The libraries are open to the general public.

Gathering and provision of information

Results of studies and materials and information on developing countries are gathered together in the following forms and the following activities are carried out to make these available to interested parties.

1. The magazine *Kokusai Kyoryoku Kenkyu* ("International Cooperation Research") is published in Japanese twice yearly and in English once yearly.
2. Preparation of technical information on developing countries
Sector-specific technical information is collected and collated for each developing country; currently there are 56 countries and 8 sectors.
3. Provision of technical information to experts
JICA procures and makes available literature related to technology needed in

technical guidance by experts (432 cases in 1994).

4. Preparation of general information on the countries (general information, living conditions etc.).

Materials are currently available on 99 countries, giving various information that experts will need once assigned.

5. Preparation of technical manuals for materials and equipment
JICA has prepared 33 technical instruction manuals for materials and equipment.

Related activities: Invitations of Overseas Development Experts

In order to become more familiar with aid trends and policies in advanced countries, as well as the status of development policies and projects in developing countries, JICA invites foreign researchers, experts and officials in charge of development to Japan to give seminars and lectures, primarily to those involved in development work. JICA invited 7 authorities to Japan in 1994.

Welfare and Recreational Benefits for Technical Cooperation Experts

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

Vacation and temporary repatriation

Experts who are assigned for at least two years (two and a half years in some cases) to regions where the living conditions are especially difficult may return to Japan on vacation once every two years (or two and a half years in some cases).

Personal health care travel

JICA subsidizes the costs of travel for health reasons in the case of experts assigned for more than one year to areas where living conditions are particularly poor.

Health management

JICA headquarters has a health clinic with consulting doctors and nurses who offer medical check-ups and health-care advice to experts and their families.

Health consultation and advisory teams consisting of doctors and nurses are also sent to offer medical examinations and consultations to experts and their families on assignment in developing countries.

In 1994 six teams were sent to eighteen countries.

It has also been agreed that nurses should be dispatched to offices in four countries to act as health carers in order to promote the health care of experts and their families.

Security Program

This includes activities such as liaison conferences on expert security measures. These are primarily held by JICA's overseas offices to provide and exchange information on the security situation and to establish regular contacts. In regions where public security is especially poor, radiocommunication equipment is provided to enable emergency messages to be sent, and crime prevention systems are installed. To enhance the safety of its personnel, JICA

stations security specialists in the countries concerned and sends teams to check on and supervise security and safety measures.

Compensation

Cooperation experts are covered by the Japanese Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance in the event of injury, illness or death during the course of their assignment.

In the event of injury or accident which occurs outside their official capacity, the Overseas Mutual Aid Society will pay for medical fees, emergency repatriation and, in the case of death, monetary compensation.

Improvement of living conditions

When living conditions are particularly poor, with, for example, the house or region in which the expert lives lacking an electricity supply, water supply and basic hygienic conditions, efforts are made to provide such facilities.

In order to facilitate further improvements surveys on basic living conditions are conducted.

In 1994, three survey teams were sent to six countries.

Publication of the magazine "EXPERT"

This magazine is published quarterly, in order to improve communication among experts by reporting on experts' activities and other expert-related matters.

Chapter 3

Evaluation and Follow-up

Evaluation

Objectives of evaluation

Technical cooperation in developing countries is, of necessity, carried out in conditions where there are many uncertainties and unforeseen difficulties. The projects must thus be formulated and implemented under conditions of difficulty which cannot be compared to the implementation of the project in Japan or any other developed country.

Because of this, appropriate monitoring and evaluation is carried out and it may be necessary to:

- (1) Extend the period of the project or change the content of the project when necessary during the progress of project
- (2) Collate the lessons to be learned from evaluation after completion of the project, provide additional materials and equipment, dispatch experts or provide other follow-up activities to ensure the success of the cooperation during the project.
- (3) Collate the lessons to be learned from evaluation again and feed these back to the formulation of future projects to increase the ability to carry out aid effectively.

The publication of evaluation results and details of how JICA's work is carried out and evaluated is of great significance in ensuring that Japanese people gain an understanding of aid and view it as "aid with a human face".

Types of evaluation

The types of evaluation carried out by JICA can be classified as follows.

Evaluation studies on project completion

A study team consisting of experts in the relevant fields is dispatched when an individual project is completed and an evaluation is made of the degree to which the project has achieved the aims of the cooperation and the degree of autonomy which has been achieved. An examination is also made with regard to extending the cooperation and the support necessary for this, and lessons and proposals are obtained which can be applied in the formulation of similar projects in the future.

Cross-sectional post evaluation studies

1. Country-specific evaluation studies

After the cooperation has been completed, cross-sectional evaluation is made of several projects in different sectors and of different types at a fixed time, in order to analyze the results of the cooperation. The implementation problems specific to the country are collated and analyzed.

2. Third party evaluation studies

Evaluations studies are carried out from both expert and objective viewpoints by other outside third parties such as experienced academics and experts from the private sector.

3. Joint evaluation studies

Evaluation studies are conducted jointly with development planning departments, implementation organizations of recipient countries or local researchers on the results and problems of the cooperation. Thus the insights of both parties are gained, views are exchanged about the setting and implementation of cooperation plans and these are reflected in future cooperation.

4. Evaluation studies on specific themes

Evaluation studies are conducted on individually set specific themes such as the types and sectors of JICA projects, and the effects and problems are collated and analyzed.

5. Overseas office evaluation studies

These surveys are conducted by JICA overseas offices and are also intended to attract the active involvement of local consultants, academics and researchers. It is intended that the functions of the overseas office to manage and plan projects should be reinforced.

The following are types of overseas office evaluation:

(1) Evaluation at completion

Cases in which an evaluation survey which previously has been carried out by an operating department is carried out by an overseas office, due to the increased number of projects.

(2) Post evaluation

Evaluation studies on such matters as autonomy potential and cooperation results are carried out after a fixed period of time following completion.

in Japan, it is also considered very important to provide feedback of the lessons from evaluation to the recipient government in order to improve the planning and management of cooperation projects and to ensure the continuation of development after the cooperation has been completed.

For this reason, evaluation through holding seminars is carried out. In this, the results of country-specific evaluations and specific theme evaluations carried out by JICA are summarized in a systematic and cross-sectional way with the intention that organizations of the recipient governments are made aware of the items for improvement through seminars and the planning and implementation functions of recipient countries are thus strengthened.

In addition to the existing joint evaluations with developing countries, joint evaluation studies have also been carried out with CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency) in 1993 and GTZ (the German technical cooperation agency) in 1994 with the intention of improving evaluation methods.

Evaluation feedback

JICA receives feedback on the results of country-specific and specific theme evaluations and this is circulated both within JICA and the relevant organizations in Japan, with the aim of improving implementation.

As a result of such evaluation, however, there are a certain number of cases in which factors which require improvement are the responsibility of the recipient government. Because of this, as well as receiving feedback

Follow-up

Types of follow-up

After the completion of cooperation on a project, the individual project has to be maintained and managed by the developing countries themselves. However, for various reasons, problems, such as breakdowns of donated equipment or insufficient funds for management after completion of the cooperation and other unforeseen problems, may occur and the management of the project be hindered.

Therefore, it is necessary to find out the current state of project after cooperation has finished and to carry out appropriate follow-up and aftercare activities, to keep the implemented project in a sound condition through support for the self-help efforts by organizations of the cooperation recipient and to maintain and develop it in the future.

Viewing such activities as a way of effectively using Japan's aid, JICA is actively engaged in follow-up and aftercare activities after cooperation is finished. JICA carries out the following follow-up activities.

Follow-up studies of training

Follow-up studies are carried out to look into the benefits and effects of training for participants after they have returned from Japan. In the case of youth invitations, youth groups and other organizations who played a central role in accepting these young people in Japan are sent to the relevant countries to follow up the results of the visits to Japan.

Follow-up and aftercare activities for project-type technical cooperation

1. Follow-up cooperation

When the targets for part of a project have not been achieved at the planned end of the cooperation, cooperation is extended for a fixed period.

2. Aftercare cooperation

After a fixed period following the completion of cooperation, if repairing or exchanging equipment, or despatch of experts is required, cooperation for the purpose of aftercare activities is carried out.

Follow-up and aftercare for development studies

1. Follow-up Studies

These are carried out to monitor developing situations for projects which have already been studied and to reflect the result in development studies in the future, so that they can be carried out more effectively and efficiently.

2. Aftercare studies

Because of rapid changes in social, economic or natural conditions of the developing country or as time passes after a development study has finished, it may be necessary to carry out a review study including an operational budget for the project. The survey results are reviewed or a supplementary study carried out in order that the results of the survey may contribute to effective use and planning. This is an aftercare study.

Follow-up of grant aid

When supplementary cooperation is necessary during the management of provided equipment and facilities, a system intended to achieve continued and effective use of the project is adopted, i. e. a study team is dispatched, necessary materials and equipment are provided, experts are sent out or other additional measures are taken. The necessity of follow-up cooperation is examined through a post-project evaluation and monitoring studies.

Follow-ups by the evaluation and post-project monitoring division

Since 1989 JICA has carried out "post-project monitoring studies" which regularly survey the situation of completed projects after a fixed amount of time, through the overseas offices. These studies concern project-type technical cooperation, grant aid and individual supplies of materials and equipment.

Post-project monitoring studies examine the present state of projects after completion of the cooperation in terms of organizations, facilities, materials and equipment and effects of implementation. The results of these studies are passed on to the relevant departments where they are used as material for the understanding of current circumstances or for decisions on necessary additional aid such as follow-up and aftercare activities, including dispatch of experts and supply of parts for repairs etc.