

Provision of equipment for technical cooperation

Description of program

This program involving the provision of equipment for technical cooperation has as its aim the supply of the following equipment:

(1) Equipment and materials needed by individual experts, senior overseas volunteers and Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in the performance of technical activities in the countries to which they have been assigned.

(2) Equipment needed by training participants once they have returned to their respective countries in order to disseminate the skills they have acquired in the course of their training in Japan.

Technical literature in English and educational videos in English, French, Spanish and Arabic needed for technical cooperation are also provided. One aim of the program is to enhance yet further the effects of technical cooperation through an organic combination of people, things (equipment and materials) and information (documentation and videos). The program is referred to also as "independent equipment provision" in order to distinguish it from equipment provision based on grant aid or project-type technical cooperation.

This program was started in FY1964 by the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA), the forerunner of JICA, with a budget of about 50 million yen. From the outset, developing countries showed great interest in the program, and in the first year alone there were some 40 requests involving a total sum of 150 million yen, far outstripping the budget available. As the program became more widely known, there was a rapid increase in the amounts provided in line with the expansion of the expert dispatch program and other programs. At the same time, enormous qualitative improvements were made. FY1970 saw the beginning of follow-up operations in forms such as the provision of parts for machinery and the dispatch of equipment repair study teams, while FY1974 saw the start of the dispatch of equipment installation study teams. In FY1995, a start was made on the provision of special WID-related equipment needed for JOCVs or senior overseas volunteers to carry out technical cooperation in the field of WID* aimed at raising the

social and economic role of women in the countries to which these volunteers are sent.

Results for FY1996

The content of the equipment provision program and figures for FY1996 are itemized hereunder.

Provision of equipment and materials

1. Ordinary independent supply of equipment and materials

Cases of provision of items valued between 10 and 100 million yen: 47 cases to 36 countries, total value 1.347 billion yen.

2. Small-scale independent provision of equipment and materials

Cases of provision of items valued at less than 10 million yen: 29 cases to 20 countries, total value 185 million yen.

3. Provision of special WID-related equipment

Cases of provision of items valued at less than 10 million yen: 26 cases to 17 countries, total 114 million yen.

Equipment provision survey missions

1. Dispatch of equipment installation survey missions: 21 missions, 37 persons.

2. Dispatch of repair survey missions: 4 missions, 9 persons.

Implementation planning studies

Studies on the purposes, detailed specifications, accessories and consumables of the equipment and materials for which requests were received: 7 studies in 13 countries, 17 persons.

Provision of technical literature

Provision of technical literature and audiovisual teaching aids (videos) in foreign languages needed for technical cooperation: 56.79 million yen for audiovisual materials, 18.3 million yen for documentation.

Equipment Supply

NO	Area Country	Project	Expenses (¥ Thousand)
	ASIA		
1	Bhutan	Equipment for geological structure investigation	78,817
2	Cambodia	Equipment for technical training on dress making	1,813
3		Equipment for technical training on dress making for high school students	1,606
4	China	Equipment for study on concrete dam construction	4,267
5		Equipment for the improvement of living environment	6,476
6	Indonesia	Equipment for analyzing industrial emissions and materials	30,251
7		Equipment for training on nautical mark	16,995
8		Equipment for inland fishery promotion	9,646
9	Laos	Equipment for VTR operation and maintenance	35,715
10		Equipment for forest management	3,595
11	Malaysia	Equipment for teaching criminal identification skills	10,712
12		Equipment for vocational training education	9,360
13		Equipment for technical training on dress making	4,359
14	Mongolia	Equipment for technical training on casting	13,757
15	Nepal	Equipment for investigation of the flood caused by the collapse of a lake	8,219
16		Equipment for a soil test	7,601
17	Philippines	Equipment for radio regulation	75,217
18		Equipment for effective utilization of agricultural products	40,685
19		Equipment for training on coating technique	33,939
20		Equipment for quality testing laboratory for cocoons and silk products	23,483
21		Equipment for electrical engineering practice	6,165
22		Equipment for technical training on ceramics	9,684
23	Sri Lanka	Equipment for empowerment of woman's societies in low income areas	4,339
24	Thailand	Equipment for environmental hygiene	7,560
25		Equipment for multiplication of feed grain seeds	3,230
26		Equipment for guidance of dress making for a minority race	9,857
27		Equipment for promotion of self-support for a minority race	9,178

Equipment Supply

NO	Area Country	Project	Expenses (# Thousand)
	MIDDLE EAST		
1	Jordan	Equipment for oceanographic study	37,616
2		Equipment for technical training on medical appliance maintenance	9,978
3		Equipment for satellite communication	4,017
4		Equipment for technical training on gardening	4,295
5	Morocco	Equipment for mapping	41,143
6		Equipment for computer graphics	35,020
7		Equipment for production of TV program for promotion of public hygiene improvement	6,907
8		Equipment for a nurses' school and a vocational school for women	5,592
9		Equipment for technical training on ceramics production	5,267
10	Oman	Equipment for calibrating electrical appliances	24,123
11		Equipment for abalone culture	5,367
12	Turkey	Equipment for bridge dynamics data analysis	48,410
13		Equipment for dressing nonferrous metals	1,515
	AFRICA		
1	Benin	Equipment for training on ship-repairing	22,336
2	Ethiopia	Equipment for development plan management	4,523
3	Ghana	Equipment for medical information management	11,256
4	Côte d'Ivoire	Equipment for the improvement of living conditions	1,537
5	Kenya	Equipment for training on digital communication technology	55,620
6		Equipment for maintenance of construction machinery	4,985
7	Madagascar	Equipment for training on agricultural mechanization	50,390
8	Malawi	Video production equipment for teacher training	16,995
9		Equipment for information processing for development planning	8,864
10		Equipment for construction machinery maintenance	7,406
11		Equipment for training on electric engineering	5,715
12		Equipment for maternity health and family planning education	7,880
13	Mauritania	Equipment for examination of the hull	8,343

Equipment Supply

NO	Area Country	Project	Expenses (# Thousand)
	AFRICA		
14	Mauritius	Equipment for training on car maintenance	58,163
15	Tanzania	Equipment for education of information processing	9,377
16		Equipment for training on information processing	7,077
17		Equipment for car maintenance	5,820
18	Zambia	Equipment for guidance of car maintenance	8,755
19		Equipment for technical improvement of leather processing	6,386
20		Equipment for practice in home education	4,042
21		Equipment for technical improvement of sewing	3,651
22	Zimbabwe	Equipment for training of digital communication	50,470
23		Equipment for guidance of production of female dress and children's clothing	634
	LATIN AMERICA		
1	Bolivia	Equipment for technical training on machine tools	38,038
2		Equipment for vocational training	10,274
3	Brazil	Equipment for study of molecular biology	5,644
4	Chile	Equipment for study of industrial waste water disposal technology	15,879
5		Equipment for practice for the culture of Japanese abalone	8,927
6		Equipment for investigation of the mineral deposit	7,602
7	Costa Rica	Equipment for examination of digestive cancer	51,500
8	Dominican Republic	Equipment for information processing	17,632
9		Equipment for activities of health	5,057
10	Guatemala	Equipment for technical training on electric power	30,643
11		Equipment for promotion of health	2,511
12	Honduras	Equipment for technical guidance of program production	39,068
13		Equipment for training on computer operation	8,608
14	Jamaica	Equipment for clinical examination & diagnosis	4,635
15	Mexico	Equipment for seismic observation network maintenance	28,122
16	Nicaragua	Equipment for survey of telecommunications	11,010

Equipment Supply

NO	Area Country	Project	Expenses (# Thousand)
	LATIN AMERICA		
17	Nicaragua	Equipment for marine resources research and analysis	9,558
18	Paraguay	Equipment for food analysis	9,972
19		Equipment for study on the development of agricultural machinery	9,312
20		Equipment for agricultural extension	5,150
21		Equipment for nursing education	5,963
22		Equipment for guidance of dental health education of pregnant women & nursing mothers	3,046
23		Equipment for prevention of gynecological diseases	1,079
24		Equipment for improvement of life in rural communities	328
25	Peru	Equipment for criminal identification	7,645
26	Uruguay	Equipment for testing of sawn quality	33,884
27	Venezuela	Equipment for technical training of smoked fish	17,160
	OCEANIA		
1	Fiji	Equipment for the promotion of medical health service	39,717
2		Equipment for the promotion of agricultural development	4,163
3	Micronesia	Equipment for practice in nutrition improvement	1,530
4	Western Samoa	Equipment for vocational training in electronics	31,055
5	Tonga	Equipment for clinical examination and diagnosis	14,832
6	Vanuatu	Equipment for circulating guidance of health	1,079
	EUROPE		
1	Bulgaria	Equipment for diagnosis of ophthalmology	14,884
2		Equipment for study of seismology	13,596
3		Equipment for study of tissue culture	2,645
4	Hungary	Equipment for diagnosis of cancer	40,891
5		Equipment for manufacture of artificial dental roots	15,512
6	Romania	Equipment for assay of investigation of air pollution	22,454

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

Outline of JOCV

The Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) program assists and encourages the activities of young people who wish to cooperate in the economic and social development of developing countries on the basis of requests received from these countries.

In principle, JOCVs spend two years involved in cooperation activities in developing countries, living and working with the local people. The fields of cooperation are wide-ranging, including agriculture, forestry and fishery, civil engineering, maintenance of electrical and electronic devices, education in mathematics and scientific subjects, public health care, Japanese language education, systems engineering, archaeology and sporting activities.

The JOCV program was instituted in 1965, and began with the dispatch of the first batch of 26 volunteers to Laos and three other countries that year.

A total of 970 volunteers were sent anew to 56 countries in FY1996. As of the end of March 1997, there were 2,303 active volunteers (including both newly dispatched volunteers and those continuing from the previous year), making a total of 16,651 volunteers since the program's inception.

These include regular volunteers, senior volunteers, short-term emergency volunteers, and coordinators (excluding JICA coordinators on leave).

In FY1996, agreements on the dispatch of volunteers were newly reached with Chile and Palao. As of the end of March 1997, Japan had concluded such agreements with a total of 67 countries.

Volunteers are classified as regular or senior. Senior volunteers are regular volunteers who have returned to Japan, passed the senior examinations, and are then sent overseas again at the request of recipient countries. Experienced volunteers are sent as United Nations volunteers on the basis of requests from that organization.

The following activities are carried out at JOCV secretariat in order to promote this program.

From recruitment to dispatch

Recruitment and selection of volunteers

Volunteers are recruited twice a year, in spring and fall, with the cooperation of local government bodies and private organizations throughout Japan. In the spring recruitment campaign, explanatory sessions were held at 246 venues nationwide. They were attended by 15,503 people, of whom 4,745 were applicants. In the fall recruitment campaign, sessions were held at 251 venues. These were attended by 14,842 people, of whom 4,971 were applicants.

Selection is based on a written examination (initial screening) followed by an interview and a medical checkup (secondary screening). The written examination consists of an aptitude test and questions to demonstrate knowledge of the English language and technical skills.

There were 523 successful candidates in the spring and 573 in the fall, making a total of 1,096 for FY1996.

Pre-dispatch training

Successful applicants undergo approximately 80 days of training as probationary volunteers. The training program is divided into four major areas, as follows:

(1) Knowledge of the economic, social and cultural features of the countries to which volunteers will be sent, international affairs, understanding of foreign cultures, etc.

(2) Health and hygiene to instill appreciation of state of health and to raise stamina.

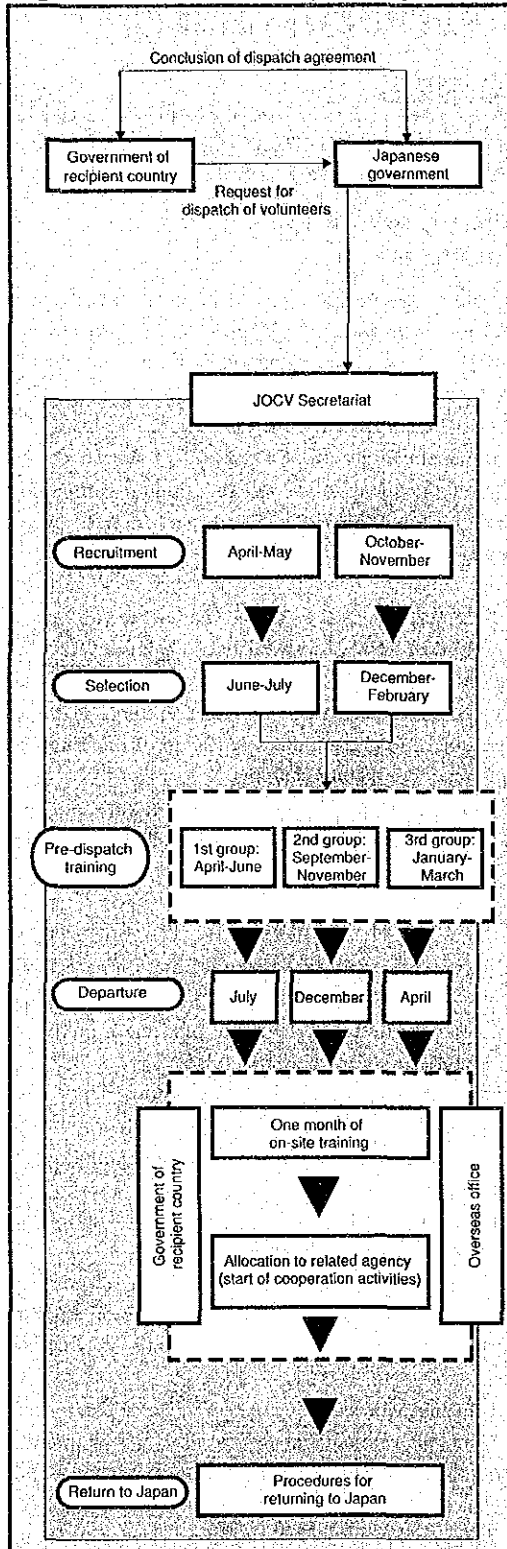
(3) Knowledge and skills needed for living in developing countries, including instruction on the attitudes required of volunteers and matters such as road safety, etc.

(4) Linguistic skills.

Courses are available in a total of 19 languages including English, French, Spanish, Swahili and Nepalese.

Training takes place three times a year at three

Figure 2-7 The JOCV dispatch system



locations, the JOCV Hiroo Training Institute in Tokyo's Shibuya ward, the Nihonmatsu JOCV Training Institute in Fukushima Prefecture and the Komagane JOCV Training Institute in Nagano Prefecture.

Supplementary technical training

The supplementary technical training programs outlined below have been instituted in order to improve practical skills and techniques required for cooperation activities so as to ensure that volunteers are able to respond precisely to the requirements of recipient countries. A total of 341 people took part in these programs in FY1996. Training may last between several days and a year, the length being determined as necessary.

1. Training in skills appropriate to requests

Training of this type is provided for volunteers whose technical skills are adequate but who are considered to stand in need of additional instruction in line with the details of specific requests.

It is provided also for senior volunteers and volunteers who have returned temporarily to Japan following extension of their period of service in cases where additional training is deemed necessary.

2. Training for supplementing practical skills in examination subjects

This training is provided for volunteers who have attained pass levels in basic technical knowledge during the secondary screening process but who are considered to possess insufficient practical skills.

Volunteer back-up systems

Technical instructor (advisor) system

With the aim of raising the effectiveness of cooperation provided by JOCVs, a technical advisor system consisting of experts in specific fields is available to give volunteers technical assistance and to ensure that the recruitment and selection processes are implemented appropriately.

Injury compensation

Compensation and disbursement for medical treatment and transportation are available in the

case where a volunteer dies, falls ill, or suffers injury during the period from the start of the pre-dispatch training until their return to Japan after completion of their voluntary service overseas.

Careers advice for returning volunteers

Many volunteers are people who have given up their previous jobs or have joined immediately after leaving school. In order to assist volunteers with their future careers after they return to Japan, counselors are available at the Secretariat and JICA branches and centers within Japan to provide advice to these volunteers on how to map out their careers and to open up paths for them.

Of the 942 volunteers who returned to Japan in FY1995, by the end of FY1996 745 had decided on their careers: 233 returned to their previous jobs, 369 took up employment (including self-employed persons), and 143 decided to continue their studies.

Related activities

In addition to the above-mentioned activities directly related to the dispatch of volunteers, various other activities, as described below, are carried out to promote projects.

Advertising projects

The activities described below are carried out with the aim of making the general public more aware of projects, stimulating a broader appreciation within Japan of JICA's activities, expanding the number of participants in projects and exchanging information with related parties.

- (1) Preparation of project outlines and other publicity literature.
- (2) Planning and editing of development education materials.
- (3) Issue of the monthly magazine "Crossroads."
- (4) Issue of JOCV News twice a month.
- (5) Quarterly issue of JOCV Quarterly, a publicity

On the front line of regional international cooperation

Episodes from pre-dispatch training of volunteers

Nihonmatsu JOCV Training Institute (Fukushima Prefecture)

During the 79 days of pre-dispatch training, activities outside the Institute were arranged on three occasions over three days. The probationary volunteers looked forward enormously to these activities outside their normal training environment. Activities were centered mainly in the vicinity of Nihonmatsu City in Fukushima Prefecture and involved visits to about 40 places including farms, dairy farms, nursery schools, elderly people's homes and facilities for the mentally handicapped in Koriyama City and Fukushima City.

On the first occasion some of the volunteers came back to the Institute having exhausted themselves playing with children all day long. Others had helped out at elderly people's homes, feeding, bathing and talking to the residents. Others had had their first experience of picking cucumbers and tomatoes, while yet others had worked together with the

staff of facilities for the handicapped and helped prepare meals.

The volunteers returned each with their own special memories of the day. Things may not have turned out as they had expected, but they made new and exciting discoveries in areas unconnected with their own fields of specialization and those who had been working in homes for the elderly felt profoundly affected by what the residents had had to tell them. In each case they learned invaluable lessons that can be conveyed only by experience and not by words.

By the time the second occasion came around, they had gained a better idea of how to work and had become able to see things in better perspective. Then the third and final occasion came around. Although the trainees had been involved in these activities for only a short time, farewell parties were held



in the places where they had been working. After being sent overseas, many wrote back to tell those they had been working with of their new experiences. These activities provided the opportunity for encounters which led to a real communion of hearts and minds.

These experiences are sure to have proved useful in many ways to the volunteers in the countries to which they were subsequently assigned.

magazine for overseas readers.

(6) Placing information and facilities at the disposal of the mass media.

Promotion of job retention scheme

Many people abandon the idea of joining the JOCVs or join only after resigning from their previous employment because their employers are unable to give them a guarantee of reemployment once their period of service is over. JICA has therefore been approaching economic and labor organizations, private companies and local government bodies to persuade them to allow employees to retain their job status while they are serving as volunteers.

JICA has also set up a system to pay a certain amount of the personnel expenses and miscellaneous costs incurred by employers while their employees are on voluntary service.

These efforts on JICA's part have brought about an increase in the number of companies and organizations accepting the principle that employees will have jobs waiting for them once they return from voluntary service. A total of 185 volunteers

participated on this understanding in FY1996, comprising one civil service employee, 89 local government employees, three employees of government agencies and 92 employees of private companies.

Cooperation with related organizations

1. The Association to Foster Volunteers

This association supports the JOCV program through advertising, career support of volunteers after their return to Japan and the promotion of development education. It also works on expanding the network of support organizations in the regions: 31 local support organizations have hitherto been formed, 29 in the urban and rural prefectures and two in cities.

JICA works together with the association on these activities, providing materials and sending lecturers for events and study sessions held by youth groups and groups such as the Japan Senior High School Association for International Educational Research.

2. Japan Overseas Cooperation Association

This association was established in 1983 to

On the front line of regional international cooperation

The core of international cooperation involving government and the people

Komagane JOCV Training Institute (Nagano Prefecture)

It was in April 1979 that JICA set up the first JOCV facility by opening the JOCV Training Institute in Komagane City in Nagano Prefecture. A training curriculum intended to encourage communication with the local community was introduced at the Institute from the outset.

A part of this curriculum involved activities by probationary volunteers at welfare facilities, in the homes of elderly people living alone and at farms. The probationers have learned a great deal through these activities, which in turn have played a major role in stimulating interest among the local community in developing countries and international cooperation.

Since FY1996, in collaboration with the Komagane City Board of Education, a training curriculum

has been introduced whereby the probationers travel to primary and junior high schools within the city to take classes on international understanding.

The Komagane City authorities are tackling the question of internationalization with JOCV at the heart of their approach. The authorities are coming together with the general public to implement various activities aimed specifically at making an international contribution and promoting international cooperation. Both the Nepal dispatch project and the JOCV practical experience project aimed at junior high school pupils constitute a kind of advance investment in internationalization in respect of the children in whose hands the future lies. These projects, together with the "JOVC Week,"



Helping farmers to plant shiitake mushroom fungus

which is being held with the participation of the whole city and provides an opportunity for the residents of Komagane City to think about international cooperation, are likely to continue for many years. A program again involving the city authorities and local people is on hand to greet a group of teachers from Nepal who will be visiting on the Youth Invitation Program in 1997.

support and encourage the activities of former volunteers. It makes use of the experience of former volunteers who cooperate with various projects in forms such as personal support for the activities of volunteer groups and the recruitment and selection of volunteers.

3. Cooperation with local government

Cooperation with local government is extremely important when promoting cooperation projects. Regular meetings are held with department heads and other persons with responsibilities in this connection in local government. Officials are also taken to observe the activities of the volunteers. These measures serve to enhance understanding of the volunteer program and to build cooperative relationships.

4. Cooperation with other organizations

Meetings are held with economic and labor organizations and opinions exchanged with them concerning the job retention scheme and the involvement of companies and organizations in volunteer work. Generous cooperation is being obtained from these organizations.

5. Recommendation on overseas participants for training

The JOCV Secretariat provides recommendations for counterparts* (technicians in developing countries to whom volunteers directly transfer technology) of JOCV volunteers in connection with the technical training in Japan of overseas participants implemented by local government bodies, such training being carried out using either subsidies provided for organizations promoting overseas technical cooperation (local government subsidies) by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or independent sources of funding. In FY1996, 137 overseas participants from 31 countries completed technical training in various specialized fields for about ten months under the auspices of 39 local government bodies.

Volunteer activities in addition to the work of JOCVs

The JOCV Secretariat is also involved in the dispatch of Japan Overseas Development Youth Volunteers, Senior Cooperation Experts on Overseas Japanese Community and Senior Overseas Volunteers.



Teaching baseball in Poland: beginning with instruction on how to use the equipment

Japan Overseas Development Youth Volunteers and Senior Cooperation Experts on Overseas Japanese Community are playing important roles in nation-building especially in connection with overseas Japanese communities in Latin America. Japanese volunteers are being sent to assist with these activities.

Overseas Development Youth Program was transferred to the JOCV Secretariat in FY1994. Since FY1996 it is being implemented under the title of Japan Overseas Development Youth Volunteers. As of the end of March 1997, 131 volunteers were active in eight countries working primarily in the educational and cultural sector. A total of 449 volunteers have now been sent since this program was begun.

Projects involving the Senior Overseas Volunteers and the Senior Cooperation Experts on Overseas Japanese Community were started in FY1990 and were transferred anew to the JOCV Secretariat in FY1996. As of the end of March 1997, 62 Senior Overseas Volunteers were active in eight countries and 42 Senior Cooperation Experts on Overseas Japanese Community were active also in eight countries. The total numbers of volunteers dispatched since these programs were instituted have reached 130 and 112, respectively.

Grant aid

Grant aid and the role of JICA

Grant aid constitutes part of grants of Japan's official development assistance (ODA) alongside technical cooperation and involves the provision of funds to the governments of developing countries without any obligation to return them. Funds are used to provide essential facilities and equipment and to assist with economic and social development in the countries to which they are provided. There are six main categories of grant aid, as follows:

(1) General grants (general project grant aid, grant aid for debt relief, non-project grant aid for structural adjustment support, grant aid for grassroots projects*)

(2) Fishery grants

(3) Cultural grants

(4) Emergency grants (disaster relief, assistance for democratization, assistance for reconstruction and development)

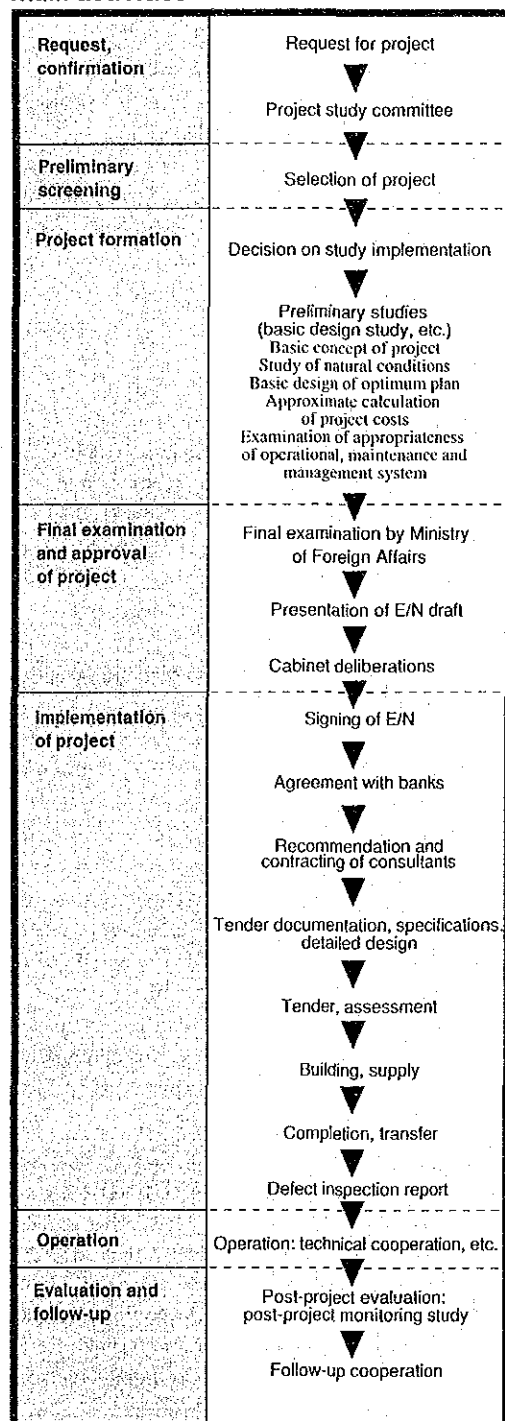
(5) Food aid* (KR)

(6) Aid for increased food production (2KR)

Of these various types of grant, JICA is responsible for the underlined types, namely general project grant aid, fishery grants and aid for increased food production. Since FY1997 the Japanese government has been proceeding with measures to enable JICA to take charge of food aid. These activities can be classified in two main categories.

One of these categories consists of work carried out prior to the final confirmation of projects. The main aspect of this work is studies carried out to confirm the precise details of a grant aid project, the optimum scale of the project, including appropriate design and the approximate costs. The other category includes promotion activities for projects which get off the ground with the signing and exchange of an intergovernmental agreement (E/N) concerning implementation of a project. This category also comprises follow-up activities aimed

Figure 2-8 The grant aid project and main activities



at maintaining and enhancing the effects of a project (see Fig. 2-8).

Grant aid cooperation projects are implemented on the basis of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs directly providing the funds. However, in practice, as in the case of technical cooperation, JICA is responsible for the selection of consultants and providing instruction to suppliers. This means that JICA plays an extremely important role in the provision of grant aid.

The significance of grant aid programs

Grant aid programs are made available to countries which qualify for interest-free financing from the International Development Association* (IDA). These are developing countries which remain very backward in terms of their economic and social development. The provision of grant aid is premised upon these countries being unable to implement projects with their own funds and borrowing capacity. Projects are thus selected and implemented under severely limiting conditions.

When selecting projects, emphasis is placed on whether the government of the recipient country has sufficient maintenance and administrative capacity, including budgetary and human resources. There is thus a strong connection between these projects and technical cooperation implemented by Japan and other countries. Priority is given particularly to BHN*-related projects which answer the most basic needs of human life.

When examining individual projects, those which will bring about commercial profit, those connected with high technology and those which run the risk of being adapted to military ends are rejected. Grant aid is thus made available mainly for projects in the public infrastructure sector, for instance, educational, training and research fields, health care, acquiring water for daily living purposes (service water and groundwater development), agriculture, improvements in roads, bridges and airports and projects connected with the environment. These

fields are determined in accordance with policies announced by the Japanese government at summit conferences and conferences aimed at supporting developing countries initiated by international organizations such as the United Nations and the World Bank.

Priorities of the Japanese government

In FY1996, the Japanese government explained at conferences such as those mentioned above that it would be giving priority to the following areas in its implementation of grant aid:

(1) Population and HIV/AIDS

Continued implementation of the "Global Issues Initiative (GII) on Population and AIDS" announced in February 1994.

(2) Child health

Cooperation with inoculation of children in line with the WHO's aim of eradicating polio by 2000.

(3) Environment

Continue implementation of Japan's commitment made at the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992 (aid amounting to between 900 billion and a trillion yen over five years; implementation already front-loaded at end of FY1995).

(4) Support for education and human resources development

To achieve the "Education for All*" goals, cooperation amounting to \$100 million to be provided over three years mainly for elementary education in Africa until 2015.

(5) Cooperation with public sector infrastructural projects in the poorest countries

Grant aid to be provided for improvements in the infrastructural sector including the construction of roads and bridges.

(6) Support for postwar reconstruction

Bosnia-Herzegovina, Angola, Rwanda, Mozambique.

(7) Support for the Middle East peace process

Jordan, areas under the rule of the Palestinian

Interim Self-Government.

(8) Support for South Africa

Support amounting to approximately \$300 million over two years aimed at rectifying economic differentials in the Republic of South Africa.

(9) Support for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia

Support centering on infrastructural improvements and BHN aimed at the three nations of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

JICA is striving to identify and formulate new projects on the basis of this government policy. It is also working with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where the projects are studied, to ensure that they are given the go-ahead.

Trends in JICA grant aid programs

Since August 1994 a system has been in operation whereby grant aid projects for which requests have been submitted by developing countries are studied

by a project study group within JICA as to their necessity, urgency and technical problems. The results of these studies are then handed on to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A total of 287 project proposals were submitted for examination in FY1996. The study group pays close attention to maintenance and administrative structures in the developing countries. They then present recommendations to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, centering on projects for which cooperation can be obtained from experts, JOCVs and project-type technical cooperation.

Projects for which recommendations have been forthcoming are then studied by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and their basic concepts are investigated. When so instructed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, JICA begins a study connected with basic design and calculating the approximate costs of the whole project. This study is generally known as a basic design study* and is carried out on the

Construction of elementary schools in Africa

- Cooperating in the construction of school buildings for disseminating primary education -

Japan has been cooperating with the dissemination of education in developing countries in line with the principles expounded by the World Conference on Education for All held in March 1990. One of the targets in the new DAC development strategy* adopted in May 1996 is to make primary education available in all countries of the world before 2015.

In the developing world, Africa is faced by particularly difficult conditions in this regard: the proportion of children receiving primary education has in fact decreased since the 1980s as a result of economic stagnation and rapid growth in the numbers of young people. Japanese former Minister for Foreign Affairs

Yukihiko Ikeda announced a plan to support human resources development in Africa at UNC-TAD in April 1996, promising to increase cooperation in the field of education, and in particular primary education.

There is an enormous shortage of primary educational facilities in Africa, and improvements in this respect are essential if access to education is going to be increased and quality is to be raised. Grant aid is being applied to the construction of school facilities such as primary school classrooms in parts of Africa where school attendance is low. It is contributing significantly to the dissemination of primary education by making it possible to increase class sizes and

Primary school in Burkina-Faso



improve the teaching environment.

The following are examples of primary school construction projects:

Senegal: 265 classrooms
Guinea: 75 classrooms
Niger: 137 classrooms
Ivory Coast: 237 classrooms
Benin: 354 classrooms
Burkina-Faso: 79 classrooms

basis of contracts concluded with consultants. When necessary, a start may be made with the preliminary study. About 170 basic design studies were performed in FY1996.

These are the procedures followed before a final decision is reached on a project. There was a total of 214 projects for which an E/N was signed, work was commenced and for which JICA received instructions to proceed with expediting the execution in FY1996. JICA is thus working on a total of 253 projects, including 39 continued from before FY1996. This means that the number of projects with which JICA provides direct or indirect cooperation and guidance every year exceeds 400.

JICA is also responsible for performing the administrative work needed for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to authorize the payment of funds. It carried out such work in connection with 533 projects in FY1996 (pre-verification works).

Projects which have been completed and taken over by recipient countries can see their prescribed aims and goals being realized only when the

necessary funding and personnel are obtained and when appropriate maintenance and management are in place. There are occasions, however, when unforeseen circumstances arise and the functions of facilities and equipment will be lost unless additional cooperation is provided. To ensure that such situations do not in fact arise, guidance and advice are provided on an everyday basis through consultants and JICA overseas offices. But aftercare is provided in cases where the government of a developing country is unable adequately to carry out maintenance and management.

This is generally referred to as follow-up cooperation. Experts and study teams are sent to carry out repairs and construction work, and on occasions cooperation in regaining essential functions is provided through the provision of updated equipment or spare parts. There are even cases where such support activities prove to be more effective than cooperating on new projects. On the other hand, Japanese cooperation is based on the idea of helping the governments of developing

Support for postwar recovery and grant aid

- Taking the initiative through rapid response to support for postwar recovery -

Angola, Mozambique, Rwanda, Palestine, and Bosnia-Herzegovina are among the countries where war and internal strife have at long last ended and which are now directing all their efforts toward national reconstruction. Roads, bridges, ports and other aspects of the economic infrastructure have been largely destroyed and the lack of such infrastructure is proving to be a serious impediment to economic recovery. Waterworks, schools, hospitals and many other facilities directly linked to the everyday lives of ordinary people have also been seriously

damaged.

Japan is providing grant aid to these countries as they strive toward postwar recovery.

Grant aid is playing a pioneering role in supporting postwar recovery by enabling a rapid response to aid needs in the form of improvements to the economic and social infrastructure in such developing countries.

Examples of projects involving support for postwar recovery in developing countries:

Mozambique:

- Improvement of equipment for vocational training centers (retraining of demobilized sol-

diers for civilian work)

- Rebuilding bridges on main national roads

- Improvement of medical equipment at three central hospitals

Rwanda:

- Strengthening and improving public transportation (provision of buses to compensate for the loss of means of public transport during the civil war)

Bosnia-Herzegovina:

- Restoration of the electric power distribution network (restoration of electrical supply lines destroyed in the civil war)

countries to help themselves, and Japan does not defray maintenance and management costs for facilities and equipment after their transfer.

There are therefore circumstances under which tie-ups need to be made with other donors possessing such a support system. JICA strives to establish links with international agencies right from the initial study stage; the number of projects of this type is on the increase.

Implementation issues for JICA

The most important matter when implementing grant aid is that of structural reinforcement. Amid the clamor for administrative reform, JICA is striving toward ever higher levels of efficiency and effectiveness. One example of JICA's efforts in this connection can be seen in the effective use of the agency's internal and external organization and personnel. The goal here is to identify and formulate high-quality projects through deliberations and meetings aimed at deepening

linkage with technical cooperation. More specifically, this involves the use of the functions and personnel of international agencies and other donors as well as of JICA's overseas offices, development specialists, project formulation specialists and long-term study teams.

Design and calculation are issues of keen interest to those involved in the implementation of projects. Since they make use of the national budget, grant aid projects begin with an approximate calculation of the total costs involved in a project. Projects which have drifted too far away from appropriate design and calculation standards are likely to entail the provision of wasteful facilities and equipment. To avoid such a situation, rigorous criteria have been applied in the past to the examination of design and calculation. However, to introduce further rigor into this process, from FY1996 the number of external experts has been increased and meetings are held not just in connection with basic design but also at the detailed design and execution stages. Various

Development of groundwater and grant aid

- Water supply projects in Africa -

By making it possible to provide Africans laboring under water shortages with clean, healthy water, groundwater development through grant aid prevents the occurrence of ailments such as the parasitic Guinea worm disease and diarrhea-related diseases and improves the health and sanitary environment for local communities. It also reduces the workload of women and children, who are generally responsible for fetching water, and improves living conditions generally.

At the first meeting of the International Conference on

African Development held in Tokyo in October 1993 (TICAD), Japan promised support for the development of groundwater and water supply, and JICA has since been providing cooperation on this basis. The second meeting of the TICAD is scheduled for 1998, and it seems likely that further expectations will be harbored for cooperation in this field.

Development of groundwater resources to ensure stable water supply is a field of cooperation which is likely to be continued in the future not only in Africa but in other regions as well.

Examples of water supply projects being implemented in Africa:

Morocco: Rural water supply project

Benin: Project for water supply in villages

Djibouti: Project for water supply in villages

Lesotho: Water supply and sanitation project for primary schools

Madagascar: Water supply project in southern provinces

Mozambique: Project for development of rural drinking water supply in Gaza Province



Ugandan children celebrating the completion of an electric power substation

guidelines have been drawn up for consultants and a common approach is now adopted.

One major ODA issue is providing information and publicity for the general public. A positive response to this issue is essential considering the large sums of money being spent on grant aid and the considerable benefits it is likely to bring. In parallel with project management, JICA is also involved in the production of support maps, project summary charts and videos and pamphlets providing introductions to projects.

JICA's Grant Aid

Total No.	NO	Country	Project	E/N Expenses (\$ Million)
		ASIA		
1	1	Bangladesh	The Project for the Eradication of Poliomyelitis	446
2	1	Bhutan	The Increase of Food Production	200
3	2		The Project for the Domestic Telecommunications Network in Western Region	2,178
4	1	Cambodia	The Increase of Food Production	600
5	2		The Project for the Telecommunication Network in Phnom Penh City	1,273
6	3		The Project for Improvement of National Broadcasting Station	1,352
7	4		The Project for Rehabilitation of National Road Route 6 & 7	944
8	5		The Project for Improvement of Water Supply Facilities in Phnom Penh Phase 2 (D/D)	42
9	6		The Project for Construction of a Bridge Over the Mekong River (D/D)	125
10	1	China	The Project for Improvement of Equipment of Jiangsu Province Health Care System of Women & Children	1,728
11	1	India	The Increase of Food Production	500
12	2		The Project for the Eradication of Poliomyelitis	768
13	3		The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment at Madras Children's Hospital	667
14	1	Indonesia	The Increase of Food Production	1,350
15	2		The Biodiversity Conservation Project	581
16	3		The Project for Construction of National Vocational Rehabilitation Center for Disabled People	1,590
17	4		The Project for Equipment Supply to TV Training Center	497
18	5		The Project for Construction of the Tropical Disease Center of Airlangga University	856
19	6		The Project for Supply of Equipment for Irrigation in Eastern Area	877
20	7		The Project for Equipment Supply to the Research Institute for Water Resources Development	476
21	1	Laos	The Increase of Food Production	550
22	2		The Project for Renovation of the Vientiane International Airport	2,771
23	3		The Project for Construction of Pakse Bridge (D/D)	143
24	4		The Project for Improvement of the Solid Waste Management System in Vientiane Urban Area	705
25	1	Maldives	The Project for Seawall Construction in Male Island (II)	1,148
26	2		The Atoll Island Electrification Project (II)	295
27	1	Mongolia	The Increase of Food Production	250
28	2		The Project for Improvement of Water Supply Facilities in Ulaanbaatar	171
29	3		The Rehabilitation Project for Improvement of the 4th Thermal Power Station in Ulaanbaatar	1,173
30	1	Nepal	The Increase of Food Production	850
31	2		The Project for Providing Material & Equipment for the Construction of Primary Schools (Phase 2)	587
32	3		The Project for Sindhuli Road Construction (Section 1)	2,112

JICA's Grant Aid

Total No.	NO	Country	Project	E/N Expenses (¥ Million)
		ASIA		
33	4	Nepal	The Project for the Expansion of Telecommunication Network in Northwestern Area	1,864
34	5		The Project for Construction of Sindhu Road (Section 4) (D/D)	118
35	1	Pakistan	The Increase of Food Production	950
36	2		The Project for Construction of and Medical Equipment Supply for Maternal and Child Health Center	1,905
37	3		The Project for the Eradication of Poliomyelitis	231
38	4		The Project for Exploitation of Groundwater in Province of Punjab	1,303
39	5		The Project for Improvement of Environmental Conditions in Quetta City, Balochistan Province	660
40	1	Philippines	The Increase of Food Production	1,650
41	2		The Rehabilitation Project for the Dipalo River and Principal Communal Irrigation System in Eastern Panagasinan Province	497
42	3		The Project for Improvement of Educational Facilities (IV)	1,233
43	4		The Project for Improvement of the National Monitoring Program on Pesticide Residue in Agriculture and the Environment and Pesticide Formulation	409
44	5		The Project for Improvement of Water Supply and Sanitation in Rural Areas	884
45	6		The Project for Construction of National Vocational Training and Development Center for Women	2,115
46	7		The Project for Rehabilitation of Angat Afterbay Regulator Dam	1,656
47	1	Sri Lanka	The Increase of Food Production	1,400
48	2		The Project for the Improvement of the Faculty of Dental Sciences, University of Peradeniya	2,245
49	3		The Project for Improvement of Housing for Low Income People Phase 3	674
50	4		The Project for Establishment of School of Nursing, Sri Jayewardenepura (D/D)	91
51	5		The Project for Improvement of Ed Equipment for the Faculty of Agriculture, Univ. of Peradeniya	655
52	6		The Project for Improvement of Educational Equipment for the Faculty of Medicine, Univ. of Sri Jayewardenepura	721
53	7		The Project for Improvement of Rupavahini National Channel	1,359
54	1	Vietnam	The Project for the Construction and Rehabilitation of Primary and Lower Secondary Schools (III)	1,998
55	2		The Project for the Improvement of Equipment for Reforestation Program in North-West Vietnam	571
56	3		The Project for Reconstruction of Bridges in the Northern District	3,512
		MIDDLE EAST		
57	1	Egypt	The Project for Improvement of Solid Waste Management in Alexandria City (II)	1,980
58	2		The Project for Rehabilitation of Cairo University Pediatric Hospital	598
59	3		The Increase of Food Production	600
60	4		The Project for the Rehabilitation of Floating Pump Stations in Upper Egypt (II)	354
61	5		The Maadia Fishing Port Development Project	1,256

JICA's Grant Aid

Total No.	NO	Country	Project	E/N Expenses (\$ Million)
		MIDDLE EAST		
62	6	Egypt	The Supply of Equipment for the Regional Environmental Monitoring Network	215
63	1	Jordan	The Increase of Food Production	400
64	2		The Project for Improvement of Greater Amman Municipal Drinking Water Supply Facilities	1,275
65	3		The Project for Reconstruction of Sheikh Hussein Bridge	771
66	1	Morocco	The Project for Agricultural Development in Ouergha River Basins	715
67	2		The Project for Development of Two Fishing Villages	671
68	3		The Rural Water Supply Project	430
69	1	Syria	The Increase of Food Production	600
70	2		The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment at Damascus Hospital	681
71	3		The Project for Construction of Electric Training Center	1,022
72	1	Yemen	The Increase of Food Production	500
73	1	Palestine	The Increase of Food Production	400
74	2		The Project for Improvement of the Fire Fighting Services in Gaza	311
75	3		The Project for Construction of Jericho Hospital	1,952
76	4		The Road Improvement and Rehabilitation Project in Gaza	506
		AFRICA		
77	1	Angola	The Increase of Food Production	600
78	2		The Medical Equipment Supply Project for Joshina Machel Hospital	166
79	1	Benin	The Increase of Food Production	250
80	2		The Project for Water Supply in Villages	587
81	3		The Project for Providing Material & Equipment for the Construction of Primary Schools	628
82	1	Burkina Faso	The Increase of Food Production	450
83	1	Cameroon	The Project for Water Supply in Rural Areas	416
84	1	Central Africa	The Increase of Food Production	400
85	2		The Project for Pavement of National Route No.3	1,479
86	1	Cape Verde	The Increase of Food Production	200
87	1	Comoros	The Increase of Food Production	150
88	2		The Project for Improvement of the Medical Equipment in El Maarouf Hospital	319
89	1	Côte d'Ivoire	The Increase of Food Production	500
90	2		The Project for Providing Material & Equipment for the Construction of Primary Schools	1,025
91	3		The Project for Water Supply in Rural Villages	284
92	4		The Project for Construction of Irrigation Cultivation Facilities in Central and Northern Area (D/D)	16
93	1	Djibouti	The Project for Water Supply in Rural Villages	811

JICA's Grant Aid

Total No.	NO	Country	Project	E/N Expenses (¥ Million)
		AFRICA		
94	2	Djibouti	The Project for Road Improvement and Maintenance (D/D)	58
95	1	Eritrea	The Increase of Food Production	300
96	2		The Project for the Development of the Artisanal Fishery in the South-Eastern Region	935
97	1	Ethiopia	The Increase of Food Production	850
98	2		The Project for Telephone Network Rehabilitation in Addis Ababa	895
99	1	Ghana	The Increase of Food Production	400
100	2		The Project for Small Stream Bridges Rehabilitation	994
101	3		The Rural Water Supply Project (D/D)	68
102	4		The Rural Water Supply Project	422
103	5		The Project for Construction of Sekondi Fishing Port (D/D)	65
104	6		The Project for Rural Electrification for Aseewa and Yefi Area	507
105	1	Guinea	The Increase of Food Production	350
106	1	Guinea-Bissau	The Increase of Food Production	250
107	1	Kenya	The Increase of Food Production	1,000
108	2		The Project for the Establishment of the Kenya Institute of Surveying & Mapping	929
109	3		The Project for the Eradication of Poliomyelitis	275
110	4		The Project for Improvement of the Kenya Medical College	1,014
111	5		The Equipment Supply for Science Teachers Colleges	204
112	1	Lesotho	The Increase of Food Production	300
113	2		The Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Primary Schools	207
114	1	Madagascar	The Increase of Food Production	500
115	2		The Project of Improvement of Three Bridges on the National Road 2	872
116	3		The Water Supply Project in Southern Province	764
117	4		The Project for Road Rehabilitation and Improvement in Antananarivo	690
118	1	Malawi	The Increase of Food Production	400
119	2		The Rural Water Supply Project in the West of of Mzimba District (D/D)	74
120	3		The Bwanje Valley Smallholder Irrigation Development Project (D/D)	45
121	1	Mali	The Increase of Food Production	350
122	2		The Project for Water Supply in Korofina District (D/D)	82
123	1	Mauritania	The Increase of Food Production	400
124	1	Mozambique	The Increase of Food Production	600
125	2		The Project for Development of Rural Drinking Water Supply in Gaza Province	293
126	3		The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Vocational Training Centers	165

JICA's Grant Aid

Total No.	NO	Country	Project	E/N Expenses (¥ Million)
		AFRICA		
127	4	Mozambique	The Project for Reconstruction of Bridges on the Main National Roads	510
128	5		The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment at Three Central Hospitals	705
129	1	Namibia	The Increase of Food Production	300
130	1	Niger	The Project for Construction of Primary School Buildings	676
131	1	Rwanda	The Project for Strengthening and Improvement of Public Transportation	300
132	1	Senegal	The Increase of Food Production	600
133	2		The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply Facilities in Rural Areas	514
134	3		The Project for the Improvement of Nurseries for Afforestation	325
135	1	South Africa	The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment in Nine Hospitals	1,531
136	1	Swaziland	The Increase of Food Production	300
137	2		The Rural Water Supply Project	616
138	1	Tanzania	The Increase of Food Production	950
139	2		The Project for the Eradication of Poliomyelitis	405
140	3		The Project for Bridge Improvement on Trunk Roads	625
141	4		The Project for Telephone Network Rehabilitation in Dar es Salaam	1,284
142	5		The Project for Expansion of the Dar es Salaam Power Supply System (D/D)	45
143	6		The Project for Improvement of Water Supply and Medical Service in Refugee Affected Areas of Kagera	748
144	1	Togo	The Increase of Food Production	400
145	1	Uganda	The Project for Rehabilitation of School Facilities	324
146	2		The Project for Improvement of Nakawa Vocational Training Institute	976
147	1	Zambia	The Increase of Food Production	800
148	2		The Project for Improvement and Maintenance of Lusaka City Roads	1,404
149	3		The Mongu Rural Development Project in Zambesi River Flood Plain	830
150	4		The Rural Water Supply Development Project in Southern Province	702
151	5		The Project for Upgrading of Mwekera Aquaculture Station	530
152	1	Zimbabwe	The Increase of Food Production	550
153	2		Nyakumba Irrigation Development Project	602
154	3		The Project for Construction of the Pediatric Facilities of Harare Central Hospital	1,232
155	4		The Project for the Improvement of Sanitary Conditions of the Municipality of Chitungwiza	399
		LATIN AMERICA		
156	1	Bolivia	The Increase of Food Production	500
157	2		The Project for Groundwater Development in Rural Areas	1,777
158	1	Colombia	The Project for the Improvement of Hospital Equipment	751

JICA's Grant Aid

Total No.	NO	Country	Project	E/N Expenses (¥ Million)
		LATIN AMERICA		
159	1	Dominican Republic	The Increase of Food Production	300
160	2		The Project for Rural Development in Dajabon Area	615
161	3		The Project for Construction of Primary School Buildings (D/D)	38
162	1	Ecuador	The Increase of Food Production	450
163	2		The Project for Improvement and Expansion of Water Supply in South Quito	1,764
164	3		The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment at the National Institute of Public Health and Tropical Medicine	1,092
165	1	El Salvador	The Increase of Food Production	450
166	2		The Project for Integrated Agricultural Development in Zapotitan District	987
167	3		The Project for Construction of Schools for Basic Education and National Institutes (II)	881
168	4		The Project for Equipment Supply to Ten National Rehabilitation Centers for Disabled People	344
169	1	Guatemala	The Increase of Food Production	350
170	2		The Project for the Improvement of Hospital Equipment (II)	402
171	3		The Project for Equipment Supply and Construction of Primary School Buildings	321
172	1	Haiti	The Increase of Food Production	400
173	2		The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment at Seven Hospitals	534
174	1	Honduras	The Increase of Food Production	450
175	2		The Project for Construction of New Choluleca Bridge	1,155
176	3		The Small Scale Fishery Development Project of North Coast of Honduras	576
177	4		The Project for Improvement of Metropolitan Hospital Network	998
178	1	Nicaragua	The Increase of Food Production	500
179	2		The Project for Construction of Primary Schools	900
180	3		The Project for Construction of Granada Hospital	823
181	1	Paraguay	The Increase of Food Production	400
182	2		The Project for Water Supply in the Rural Oriental Sector	340
183	1	Peru	The Increase of Food Production	700
184	2		The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment for Principal National Hospitals in Lima (II)	912
185	3		The Project for Rehabilitation of Mini Hydro Power Stations in Rural Areas (III)	548
186	4		The Project for Construction of a Fisheries and Marine Research Vessel	1,379
187	1	Surinam	The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment for the Hospital, Univ. of Paramaribo	993
		OCEANIA		
188	1	Fiji	The Project for Upgrading of Meteorological Observation and Forecasting System	747

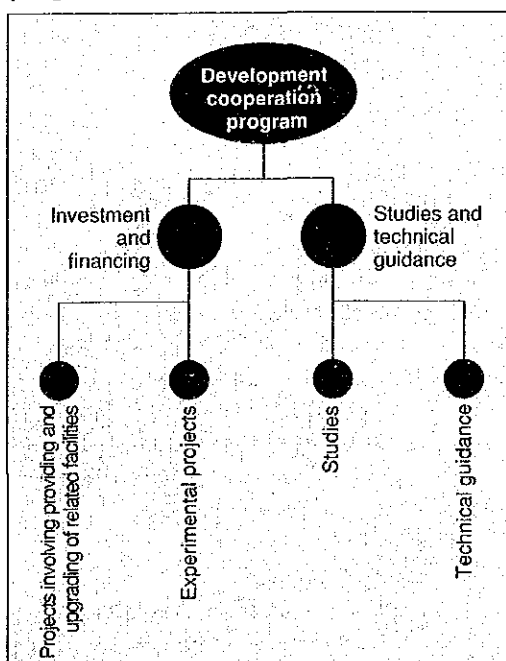
JICA's Grant Aid

Total No.	NO	Country	Project	E/N Expenses (¥ Million)
		OCEANIA		
189	2	Fiji	The Project for Construction of the Marine Studies Facilities in the University of the South Pacific	1,426
190	1	Kiribati	The Project for Improvement of Berio Port (D/D)	46
191	2		The Project for Upgrading & Development of Educational Facilities at K.G.V. & E.B. School	610
192	1	Marshall Islands	The Project for Improvement of the Road in Majuro Atoll (D/D)	54
193	1	Micronesia	The Project for Construction of Inter-Island Vessel for Fishing Villages	1,258
194	1	Palau	The Electric Utilities Up-grading Project	1,171
195	2		The Project for Small-Scale Coastal Fisheries Development in the Northern Region	303
196	1	Papua New Guinea	The Project for Upgrading of New Rabaul Airport (Tokua)	2,537
197	2		The Project for Upgrading of Teaching and Research Equipment of the PNG University of Technology	761
198	3		The Project for Rebuilding of Radio East New Britain (D/D)	46
199	1	Solomon Islands	The Project for Henderson International Airport Development	1,826
200	2		The Project for Improvement of Water Supply Systems in Honiara	680
201	1	Tonga	The Project for Construction of and Equipment Supply to a Vessel for Tuna Fishery Research and Training	700
202	2	Tuvalu	The Project for Upgrading and Expansion of Educational Facilities at Motofoua Secondary School	608
		EUROPE		
203	1	Albania	The Increase of Food Production	300
204	1	Armenia	The Increase of Food Production	400
205	1	Azerbaijan	The Increase of Food Production	350
206	1	Bosnia Herzegovina	The Increase of Food Production	500
207	2		The Project for Improvement of Public Transportation in Sarajevo	934
208	3		The Project for Rehabilitation of Electric Power Distribution Network	3,095
209	1	Gruziya	The Increase of Food Production	500
210	1	Kyrgyz	The Increase of Food Production	300
211	1	Macedonia	The Project for Upgrading Medical Equipment of the City of Skopje Hospital (Surgery)	593
212	1	Turkmenistan	The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment for Clinics	555
213	1	Uzbekistan	The Increase of Food Production	400
214	2		The Project for Improvement of Road Construction Equipment	960

Development cooperation

JICA's development cooperation is all about contributing to the autonomous economic development of developing countries by forging links between governmental aid and private development cooperation and by providing the financial and technical support for development projects implemented by Japanese private companies. Among the various types of development project implemented by Japanese private companies in developing countries, this cooperation program is concerned primarily with projects which contribute to social development and the development of agriculture, forestry, mining and industry. Having taken account of public benefits, technical and economic risks, profitability and experimental features, financing is provided under flexible terms. Essential technical guidance is provided and studies are performed in order to ensure the smooth implementation of the projects. Development cooperation projects are classified as shown in Figure 2-9.

Figure 2-9 Development cooperation program



Investment and financing

Financing is provided over the long term and at low rates of interest to:

- (1) Japanese corporations implementing development projects in developing countries, and
- (2) Japanese corporations which finance local corporations implementing development projects.

JICA holds symposiums both in Japan and overseas in order to stimulate greater awareness of investment and financing operations and to ascertain corporate requirements.

Projects eligible for financing and investment are described hereunder.

Projects involving the providing and upgrading of related facilities

When providing and upgrading facilities required for development projects for which loans, credit guarantees or financing have been provided by the Export-Import Bank of Japan, the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), the Japan National Oil Corporation, the Metal Mining Agency of Japan, the Central Bank for Agriculture and Forestry, the Shoko Chukin Bank and JICA, it may sometimes be difficult to obtain loans, credit guarantees or financing from the Export-Import Bank of Japan or the OECF. JICA's investment and financing program is intended to provide loans for projects considered to be useful for developing adjacent areas and for improving the living standards of local people. The following facilities are eligible:

- (1) Public facilities which help to improve the lives and well-being of local people such as schools, hospitals, community halls, churches, temples, public administrative offices, post offices and fire stations.
- (2) Facilities needed for projects which are also likely to benefit local communities such as roads, port facilities, water supply and sewerage, assembly halls, vocational training centers and electrical installations.
- (3) Afforestation projects oriented toward

environmental conservation and aimed at improving the local environment.

Experimental projects

An experimental project is a type of development project which cannot be realized unless combined with technical improvements and development. Financing and investment are directed toward projects which lie outside the scope of loans, credit guarantees and financing from the Export-Import Bank of Japan or the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund.

Experimental projects include, for example, cultivation of crops, livestock breeding, afforestation, development of unused timber resources, extraction, screening and refining of limestone, rock phosphate and rock salt, construction of low-cost housing, and land reclamation in cases other than those involving petroleum, natural gas and metallic minerals.

Twenty loans were made in FY1996 for experimental projects, the total amount of financing coming to approximately 3.331 billion yen.

Studies and technical guidance

Under JICA's investment and financing system, various types of technical support are provided at the request of companies to ensure that development projects proceed smoothly and bring about benefits for the people of developing countries. Technical support is one of the main features of JICA's investment and financing system.

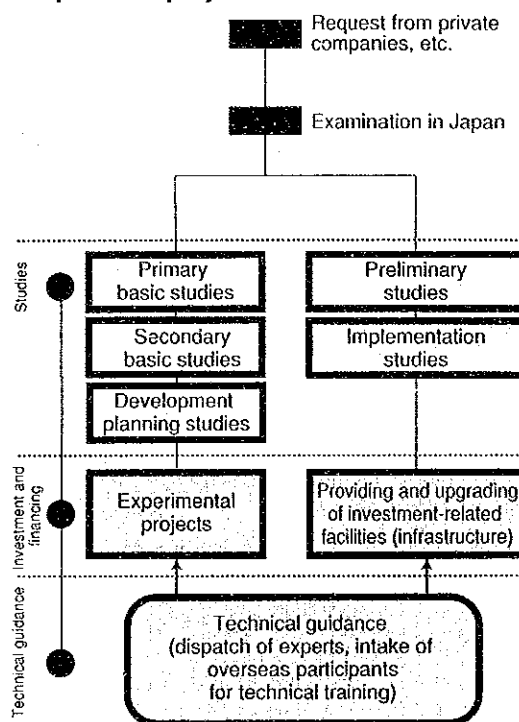
Technical support assumes three forms, namely studies (especially field studies) and the collection of data prior to financing and, after the loan has been provided, the dispatch of experts and the intake of overseas participants for technical training.

Studies

1. Basic development studies

JICA substitutes for companies in ascertaining local conditions, gathering data, examining the feasibility of projects, and formulating the basic concepts and the implementation plan for projects free of charge. It then transmits its findings to the

Figure 2-10 Procedures of development cooperation projects



implementing companies.

2. Field studies

Surveyors are dispatched for relatively long periods to consider the feasibility of projects in the fields of agriculture and forestry which involve regional development and which, owing to a deficiency of related data, will require a long time before they can be implemented in earnest.

The data gathered in the course of these studies is then submitted to interested companies.

3. Other studies

Other studies are as follows:

(1) Examination of investment and financing

Studies are performed with a view to ascertaining

how a project is progressing and how to deal with problems that may arise after it has been completed.

(2) Evaluation of impact on regional development

Once a certain time has elapsed after a project has begun, the extent to which the project is contributing to the development of the adjacent region is evaluated.

(3) Promotion of investment and financing in connection with environmental conservation

This type of study is concerned with the question of how companies are dealing with problems of environmental conservation arising in the course of development. Studies aim to identify and formulate projects worthy of receiving environment-related investment and financing. They involve meetings held overseas to explain investment and financing systems and individual consultations on loans.

Dispatch of experts

At the request of companies which are unable to respond adequately to technical problems arising in the project implementation process on their own initiative, JICA dispatches experts well versed in the field concerned to provide appropriate technical guidance.

Training

In order to raise the technical levels of local staff working on a particular project, JICA may, when so requested by a company, bring members of the local staff over to Japan to receive technical training.

In FY1996, 21 study teams and 49 experts (continuing and new) were dispatched overseas and 39 people were brought to Japan for training.

Disaster relief

Description of program

The purpose of the disaster relief program is to provide emergency relief when a major disaster occurs overseas, especially in developing countries. On the basis of requests received from the government of the country affected or of an international agency, emergency relief teams known as JDR (Japan Disaster Relief Team) are sent to the stricken area and materials and equipment are provided.

Such emergency aid activities date back to the late 1970s when medical teams were dispatched to assist in the relief of Cambodian refugees. Although experts in the fields of medicine and emergency reconstruction were subsequently dispatched to various parts of the world, it was in September 1987, with the promulgation and enactment of the Japan Disaster Relief Team Law (also known as the JDR Law), which provided for practical relief, that provision of disaster relief was properly systematized. This law was partially amended in June 1992, making it possible for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, after consultations with the Director General of the Defense Agency, to send teams from the Japanese Self-Defense Forces in the following two cases:

- (1) When a disaster on a large scale occurs and extensive aid is required;
- (2) When there is a need for self-reliant activities

in the disaster area.

These changes in the law have resulted in the formation of a more comprehensive implementation system as regards the dispatch of JDR teams.

Prior to enactment of this law in 1987, 19 teams were dispatched and materials were provided on 14 occasions. However, since the law came into effect, 35 teams have been dispatched and materials have been provided on 148 occasions. In FY1996, JDR teams were sent to Bangladesh following a major tornado and to Egypt after a large building had collapsed. Materials of various kinds were provided on 24 occasions, for instance in the wake of a major earthquake in Ecuador.

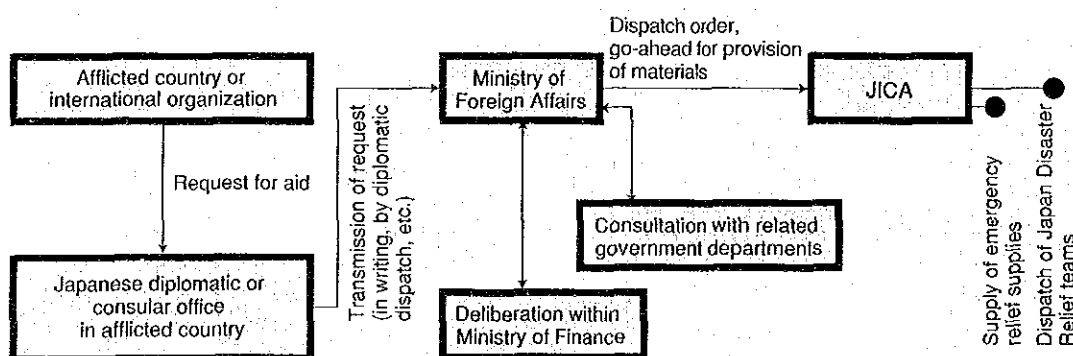
Dispatch of JDR teams

JDR teams are categorized as rescue teams, medical teams, or expert teams as described below. After a request has been received from the government of the afflicted country or from an international agency, either a single-category or an inter-category team is dispatched depending on the type and magnitude of the disaster.

Rescue teams

The main tasks of a rescue team are to search for and rescue victims of a disaster, provide first aid and transfer the victims to safety. A team should be able to leave Japan within 24 hours of a request for aid

Figure 2-11 Decision mechanism on the provision of emergency disaster relief



being received and a decision being made to respond positively to this request.

Since aid activities require knowledge and experience as well as cooperation and collaboration among the team members, each rescue team consists of representatives of related government agencies -- the National Police Agency, the Maritime Safety Agency and the Fire Defense Agency -- along with JICA operational coordinators.

A recent case was the dispatch of a rescue team in October 1996 in the aftermath of the collapse of a large building in Egypt.

Medical teams

Medical teams consist of doctors, nurses and medical coordinators who have previously expressed interest in taking part in JDR teams and are registered with the JDR Secretariat, together with JICA operational coordinators.

The main tasks of a medical team are to provide medical treatment, in either a central or a supportive role, for the victims of disasters. Once a request has been received and the decision to go ahead with the provision of aid has been made, a team is expected to be able to leave Japan within 48 hours. As well as treating the injured, medical teams may be required to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

The precursors of these teams were the Japan Medical Teams for Disaster Relief (JMTDR), which were engaged in medical activities prior to enactment of the JDR Law.

As of March 31, 1997, there were 189 doctors, 240 nurses and 124 medical coordinators -- a total of 553 persons -- registered under this scheme.

A team consisting of registered medical practitioners was sent to Bangladesh to provide relief in the aftermath of a tornado that struck that country in May 1996.

Expert teams

The tasks of expert teams are to take stopgap measures in the wake of disasters and to provide advice on how best to recover from disasters. Teams are made up of experts recommended by related government ministries and agencies according to the type of disaster.

Teams of experts specializing in fields such as seismic resistance, fireproofing, disaster measures, aseismic structures and treatment of burns have been sent overseas in the past to investigate the causes of disasters and to deal with their consequences. They have been sent to Indonesia in response to earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, to Armenia and Mexico in response to earthquakes and to Cameroon in response to emissions of toxic volcanic gas.

Related activities

In addition to the dispatch of the teams mentioned above, the disaster relief program involves the activities described below.

Provision, procurement and storage of materials

Aid materials such as blankets, tents, water purifiers, simple water containers, electrical generators and medical supplies and instruments are provided for relief purposes and to assist in the process of recovery.

To ensure that such supplies can be provided promptly and in sufficiently large quantities, they need to be procured in advance and kept in constant readiness for use. Warehouses keeping stocks of supplies are located at five places worldwide: Narita in Japan's Chiba Prefecture, Mexico City, Pisa in Italy and Washington D.C. in the United States. In emergencies, medical supplies for which permanent storage presents a problem are procured from UNIPAC, UNICEF's supplies procurement division in Copenhagen.

Equipment and materials for disaster relief which JDR teams take with them when they are sent to a stricken country are kept on hand at warehouses in Japan in readiness for emergency use.

Study and training

Understanding of a country's society and customs and knowledge of its transport and communications systems are vital when carrying out aid activities overseas. Outstanding teamwork plays a particularly important role in enhancing the effectiveness of emergency aid activities. Training is thus provided to take account of all kinds of

disaster eventualities.

1. Rescue teams

Rescue teams are provided with basic knowledge of rescue activities in disaster-struck regions overseas and receive applied training in methods of collaboration with rescue teams from other countries and medical teams. They also receive thorough training in the use of special aid equipment (fiberscopes, underground sonic detectors, etc.).

2. Medical teams

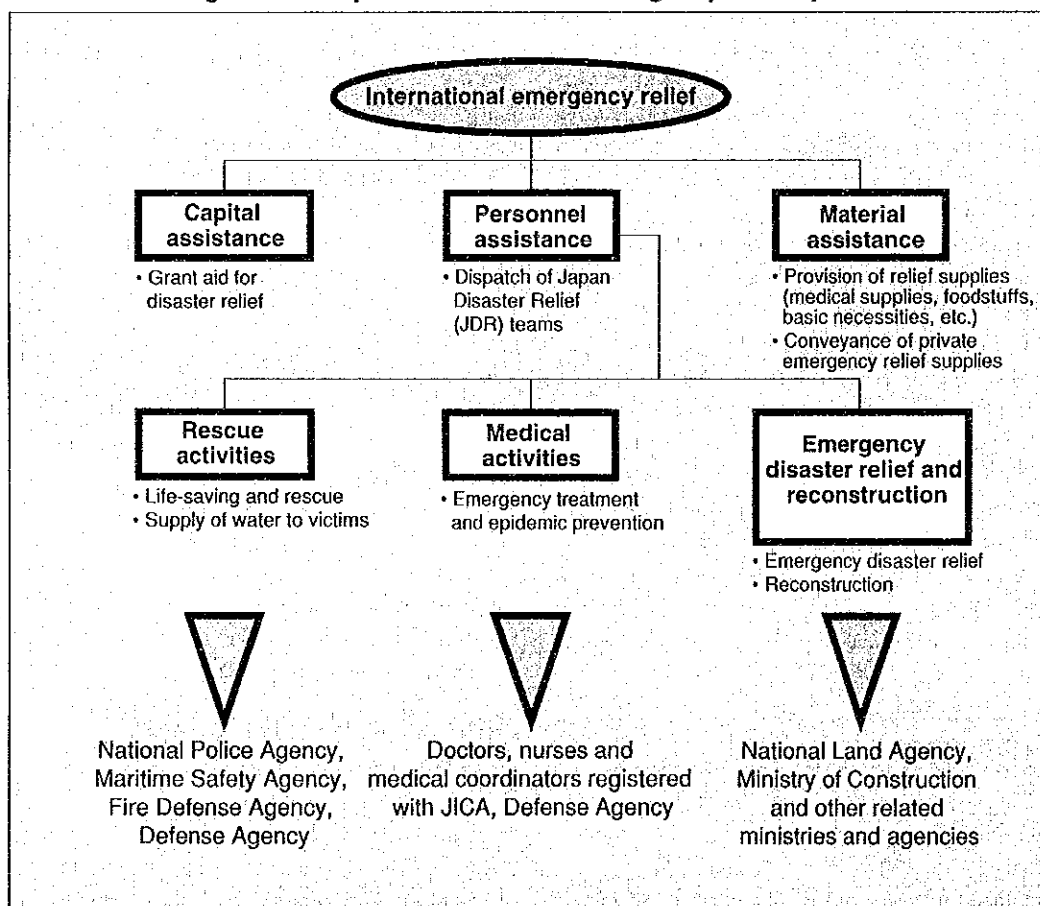
Training of medical teams aims at equipping team members with the knowledge they require to provide effective medical treatment in disaster areas. It extends from general knowledge of medical

examinations and treatment overseas, health conditions in developing countries and other aspects of medical skills and technology to the operation of portable satellite communication devices through Inmarsat (the International Maritime Satellite Organization). Simulation training based on the examples provided by past disaster relief and aid activities has proved highly effective in subsequent on-site activities.

3. Operational coordinators

JICA staff members who wish to accompany relief teams are registered as operational coordinators. Once registered, they are given training which provides them with the most recent

Figure 2-12 Japan's international emergency relief system



* Capital assistance: Implemented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Personnel assistance and material assistance: Implemented by JICA

information on the work of coordinators and aims to raise their work ability, in connection, for instance, with liaison operations, handling of portable equipment and the preparation of reports.

Conveyance of emergency aid materials provided by the private sector

In the case of a large-scale disaster for which relief supplies are still required even after the Japanese government has provided supplies at the request of the afflicted country, as part of its emergency relief work, JICA at its own cost collects supplies from local government bodies, private organizations and individuals and conveys them to the disaster area. After a request for additional relief supplies has been received, JICA appeals to the Japanese public for cooperation through the mass media. JICA then sends all the supplies thus collected by air to the Japanese embassy in the afflicted country, to whose government they are then donated.

The first project of this type involved the provision of relief supplies to the Philippines in the wake of the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in November 1992. Forty-six tons of supplies, including blankets, toweling blankets and bars of soap, were given to the Philippine government on that occasion.

Follow-up studies on emergency aid (supply of materials)

Study and analysis of the effects of emergency aid in afflicted countries or regions are of utmost importance to ensure the effective future implementation of emergency aid. Follow-up studies on emergency aid, in connection specifically with the supply of materials, are carried out in order to discover how Japanese relief supplies have been used in the afflicted area and how they have benefited the people affected by the disaster.

Seminars in Japan for overseas experts

JICA invites experts from overseas disaster aid agencies and international agencies to Japan to take part in seminars aimed at the members of relief teams and Japanese NGO* officials.

In FY1996, seminars were held in Sapporo, Tokyo and Osaka with two lecturers being invited, one from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in the United States and the other from the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).



A relief team sent to the scene of a building collapse in Egypt in October 1996

Disaster Relief Aid

Country	Date	Disaster	Disaster Relief Aid
Ecuador	96. April	Earthquake	Provision of Relief Goods
Bangladesh	96. May	Tornado	Medical Team Dispatch
"	"	"	Provision of Relief Goods
Yemen	96. June	Flood	"
China	96. July	Flood	"
Guyana	96. July	Flood	"
El Salvador	96. Aug.	Hurricane	"
Costa Rica	96. Aug.	Hurricane	"
Nicaragua	96. Aug.	Hurricane	"
Palau	96. Sept.	Bridge Downfall	"
Cambodia	96. Oct.	Flood	"
Laos	96. Oct.	Flood	"
Cuba	96. Oct.	Hurricane	"
Egypt	96. Oct.	Building Collapse	Rescue Team Dispatch
"	"	"	Provision of Relief Goods
Peru	96. Nov.	Earthquake	"
Honduras	96. Nov.	Flood	"
Panama	96. Dec.	Localized Torrential Downpour	"
Papua New Guinea	96. Dec.	Volcano Eruption	"
Malaysia	96. Dec.	Storm	"
Madagascar	97. Jan.	Cyclone	"
Peru	97. Feb.	Localized Torrential Downpour	"
Malawi	97. Feb.	Flood	"
Iran	97. March	Earthquake	"
Bolivia	97. March	Localized Torrential Downpour	"
Tonga	97. March	Cyclone	"

Support for Japanese emigrants and people of Japanese descendants

2.5 million people of Japanese descent living outside Japan

Japanese emigration in the modern era began in 1868, when 153 people traveled to Hawaii in search of new horizons. Large numbers of Japanese have since left to make new homes for themselves overseas, especially in Northern and Latin America. Since the end of World War II, about 73,000 have emigrated to Latin America with help from JICA and other organizations. There are thought to be about 2.5 million Japanese emigrants and descendants of Japanese emigrants living overseas, and they have set down firm roots in their adopted countries.

Emigration as a part of international cooperation

Japanese emigrants and their descendants are active in many walks of life as upstanding citizens of their respective countries. During the postwar years, many Japanese emigrated to Brazil and Paraguay, where they are now contributing greatly to the industrial and economic development of these countries, particularly in the field of agriculture.

Emigration is one way in which individuals aspire to happiness on their own initiative, but the activities of emigrants in their chosen countries make a significant contribution to the development of these countries and may thus be regarded in themselves as a form of international cooperation. The contribution made by emigrants is of particular significance in that it deepens understanding of Japan and establishes close relations between Japan and the countries where emigrants have settled.

Changes in the nature of emigration and support for Japanese emigrants and their descendants

The patterns of emigration have changed considerably over the past half century with a

decline in the overall numbers of new emigrants, diversification of occupation away from agriculture to trade, industry and the service sector and a tendency to emigrate to advanced countries such as the United States, Canada and Australia in preference to Latin America. Overseas Japanese communities are now in their second and subsequent generations and are thus going through a period of fresh transformation. Japanese communities in Latin America in particular have reached a high level of maturity and are now contributing significantly not only to the development of their countries but also to the promotion of friendly and cooperative relations between these countries and Japan.

In response to these changes in emigration patterns, JICA has been reviewing the content of the emigration program since FY1994 as follows:

- (1) Stepwise reorganization of training and departure services to new emigrants from FY1994;
- (2) While striving to ensure the stability of the lives of people who emigrated with support from JICA in the past, emphasis is being placed on international cooperation with a view to stepping up support and cooperation with Japanese overseas communities.

After careful review of the program and of the projects involving overseas Japanese communities which have been implemented in the past as part of the emigration program, it was decided to implement those strongly oriented toward technical cooperation (e.g. the provision of training in Japan and the dispatch of Japanese experts and volunteers) in the context of technical development projects from FY1996 onward, as follows:

- (1) Training in Japan of overseas participants of Japanese descent (formerly "intake of emigrant participants for training");
- (2) Dispatch of experts on overseas Japanese communities (formerly "dispatch of emigration experts");
- (3) Dispatch of senior cooperation experts on overseas Japanese community (formerly known as



Training Participants of Japanese descent performing a theatrical skit on Overseas Emigration Day during their stay in Japan

"senior emigration experts");

(4) Dispatch of Japan overseas development youth volunteers (formerly known as "overseas development youth dispatch").

For details of these projects, reference should be made to the sections concerned with technical training of overseas participants, dispatch of technical cooperation experts and the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers.

Content of the emigration program

JICA performs various activities in connection with emigration projects as described below.

Publicity

In order to deepen understanding among the Japanese people of overseas emigrants and Japanese overseas communities, the activities of emigrants and people of Japanese ancestry are presented through three main outlets, namely:

- (1) Publication of a bimonthly magazine entitled *KAIGAI IJU* (Overseas Emigration);
- (2) Invitation to Japan of prominent individuals of Japanese ancestry;
- (3) Provision of subsidies to assist with the organization of conferences for people of Japanese ancestry living outside Japan.

Training of the children of emigrants

1. Training for students of Japanese language schools

Gifted pupils of Japanese language schools overseas are invited to Japan and given the chance to experience Japanese culture and society first hand. They are able to improve their Japanese language abilities by attending Japanese junior high schools and staying as guests in ordinary Japanese homes. This training is provided for one month every year and has been in effect since FY1987. Forty-two pupils visited Japan to receive this training in FY1996.

2. Technical training for people of Japanese descent working in Japan before returning to their home countries

Training is provided to people of Japanese descent who have been working in Japan and who possess a certain level of academic ability. They are given technical training before they return home in order to enable them to contribute to the development of their countries. Training of this type was begun in 1993. A productivity enhancement course and a personal computer course attended by 15 students were conducted in FY1996.

3. Training for young people and women of Japanese descent from overseas

In order to give people of Japanese ancestry from overseas but currently living in Japan the chance to reach a better understanding of Japanese culture, 30-day courses in Japanese culture and language are provided with the cooperation of the International Women's Training Center.

4. Central training for students of Japanese descent

Grants are provided for study courses in Japanese society, culture and language organized twice a year by the Association of Overseas Japanese Descendants and the Japan-Brazil Central Committee aimed primarily at students of Japanese descent studying in Japan on grants from Japanese local government authorities.

Support for emigrants

Various projects were implemented in FY1996 to support emigrants and improve their living conditions.

1. Operation of test centers and dissemination of agronomy

JICA is involved in experimental and research

activities through its running of a comprehensive horticultural experiment station in Argentina and comprehensive agricultural experiment stations in Bolivia and Paraguay. JICA also provides technical guidance and advice on agronomic matters to farmers of Japanese descent and other farmers in the vicinity. Other activities aimed at bringing about improvements in the agronomic methods employed by emigrants include the dispatch of agricultural experts from Brazil, training in agricultural methods as practiced in advanced countries, encouragement of agricultural study groups and practical training for the staff of agricultural cooperatives.

2. Medical care and hygiene

Grants have been provided for the running of five clinics in Paraguay and Bolivia. Medical aid has been directed to emigrants in Paraguay, Bolivia and the Dominican Republic on the basis of contracts concluded with local physicians. Scholarships have been awarded to students of medicine and nursing in these countries.

3. Education and culture

Grants have been provided in forms such as reward payments to teachers with a view to supporting education in local languages. Support with Japanese language education is being provided through third country training* of local Japanese language teachers, reward payments to teachers, upgrading of educational materials and the construction of school buildings.

4. Support for improvements in social welfare and everyday infrastructure

A grant was provided for the construction of an international exchange center in Bolivia and funds were made available for the purchase of road repair

vehicles and machinery in six Japanese settlements in Paraguay and two other countries. Funds were also provided for carrying out work to prevent flood damage in two settlements in Bolivia.

Lotting-out of settlements

JICA is involved in the dividing up of housing lots in Japanese settlements.

In FY1996, seven zones in the Iguacu settlement in Paraguay were prepared for sale in the form of individual housing lots.

Business loans

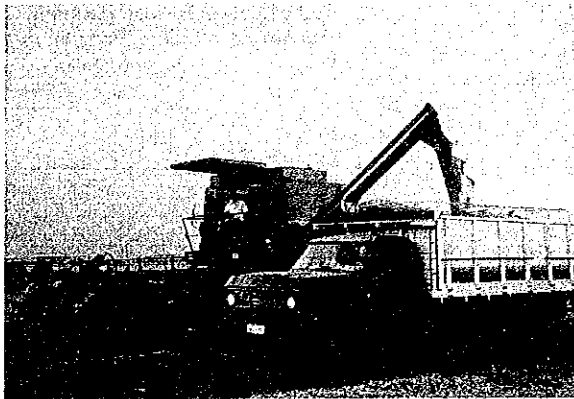
JICA offers loans to businesses run by emigrants as well as to business groups recognized as contributing to the permanence and stability of Japanese immigrant communities.

In FY1996, loans totaling 870 million yen were provided to emigrants and people of Japanese descent in Paraguay, Argentina, Bolivia and the Dominican Republic.

Studies on emigration

Various studies are performed every year in order to gather basic data likely to prove useful in supporting and giving guidance to Japanese emigrants and people of Japanese descent and in stimulating a better understanding of Japanese overseas communities. Studies performed in FY1996 included economic studies on farms in five Latin American countries, feasibility studies on the use of career opportunities for people of Japanese descent and studies in connection with the financing of emigration.

Since FY1993, cooperation has been obtained from the Association of Overseas Japanese Communities through consultation on matters related to daily living to people of Japanese descent working in Japan.



Harvesting soybeans at the Japanese settlement in Iguacu, Paraguay

On the front line of regional international cooperation

Projects to support overseas Japanese communities

Overseas Emigration Center, Kanagawa Prefecture

The Overseas Emigration Center was established as the emigration agency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Yokohama in 1961, since when it has been closely involved with the history of Japanese emigration. It currently functions as JICA's center for supporting overseas Japanese communities.

One of its functions involves the training of pupils of Japanese-language schools. Every year, 40 selected pupils of Japanese descent aged between 13 and 15 come to Japan from Latin America and Canada and are given the opportunity to stay in the region from where their parents or grandparents originally came or to attend school at Negishi Junior High School, located next to the Center. This program has been continuing for the past decade with the wholehearted cooperation of the teachers, pupils and PTA of Negishi Junior High School.

Training for Japanese language teachers aimed specifically at people of Japanese descent has been taking place since FY1997. This training course is concerned with methods for teaching the Japanese language to infants and young children and includes education in cultural matters.

The Basic Course for Japanese Language Teachers (1) newly established in FY1997 and aimed at novice teachers of Japanese was attended by seven partici-

pants, two of whom had previously visited Japan to receive training when they were pupils of Japanese-language schools. The participants thought fondly of Negishi Junior High School as their alma mater in Japan and were looking eagerly forward to meeting their Japanese friends once again.

One problem facing Japanese immigrant communities in South America is that of the shortage of Japanese-language teachers, a problem which results from the aging of first-generation immigrants. Training of Japanese-language school pupils has set down firm roots as a regular event involving JICA and regional communities. At the same time, the pupils who take part in this training are motivated to become Japanese-language teachers. From the angle of Japanese-language education, this training is providing solid support for Japanese communities overseas.

Provision of training is one program involving support for overseas Japanese communities in Latin America. The training participants are mostly the children and grandchildren of Japanese emigrants.

The impressions expressed by the participants in the reports they submit at the end of their training courses are often very interesting. Being so young, they are prepared to say exactly how they feel. Their directness of expression often seems to have



Studying at Negishi Junior High School on the training program for the pupils of Japanese-language schools

a distinctly "Latin" quality, and they frequently make points that would rarely occur to us Japanese any more. To quote but a few: "Why on earth do young Japanese people dye their hair brown? It doesn't suit them at all!" "Why don't Japanese teachers scold pupils when they're messing around?" "Why does everyone stay silent in trains?" "Japanese people spend all the time nodding assent when they speak." "Why do Japanese businessmen go out drinking when they get off work?" Among the more positive comments were "Japanese people love the changing of the seasons" and "Japanese people value nature greatly."

For those such as ourselves involved in technical cooperation, in our case through the provision of technical training for young people of Japanese descent, our association with the training participants has stimulated in us a new awareness of *our own country*.

Recruitment and training of technical cooperation experts

Technical cooperation is intended to contribute to the development of human resources in developing countries by means of transfer of technology achieved through authentic human contact. The success of technical cooperation is thus dependent on the quality of the experts responsible for technology transfer. Technical cooperation in recent years has been growing more complex, diverse and advanced in response to the demands of country-specific approaches, environmental problems, WID* and population problems. The key to the success of technical cooperation is thus the recruitment and training of experts with extensive ability and plentiful experience.

JICA's Institute for International Cooperation is responsible for recruitment and training. Since its foundation in 1983, the Institute has been involved in three main areas, namely the recruitment and training of experts, studies and research aimed at consolidating the foundations for technical cooperation and the gathering and provision of technical information.

More specifically, JICA is involved in the activities described hereunder.

Training of experts

Training is provided with a view to turning out individuals possessing comprehensive, specialized skills in line with the needs of recipient countries.

Training of experts before dispatch

The following training courses are generally provided for experts whose term of overseas service is more than one year.

1. Pre-dispatch training

A five-week training course is held eight times a year. It consists of general training lasting two weeks involving instruction on local conditions and health control and a language course lasting three weeks. Emphasis is placed especially on raising communication skills in developing regions through

the appreciation of cultures different from one's own and presentational methods. Language courses are thus provided in English and, when necessary, other languages such as Chinese, Spanish, French, Indonesian and Thai. Teaching materials are prepared specifically for these courses, with particular importance being placed on the written and oral expressions likely to be required in the regions where technical cooperation is to be provided.

In FY1996, these courses were attended by a total of 906 people, including 718 experts and 188 spouses.

2. Individual language training

Individual language training is provided to experts who have participated in pre-dispatch training and are in need of further language training.

3. Third-country language training

Experts sent to French-speaking or Spanish-speaking countries take part during their period of service in training lasting a maximum of six weeks at language institutes in France or Mexico.

In FY1996, seven experts received training in French and two in Spanish.

4. Individual technical training

Technical training is provided at related institutions in Japan to complement and raise specialized skills. Forty-two people received such training in FY1996.

Comprehensive training in technical cooperation

1. Training of project leaders and coordinators

This training is aimed at experts dispatched in connection with project-type technical cooperation projects, and in particular at project leaders and coordinators. Training centering on project administration is currently taking place within the format of the pre-dispatch training held eight times a year.

A total of 59 leaders and 60 coordinators received training in FY1996.

Training lasting about two weeks aimed exclusively at coordinators and centering on project management, accountancy and project cycle management (PCM*) was also provided. It was attended on this occasion by 20 people.

2. Training in international cooperation administration for local government officials, etc.

This training is intended to support international cooperation provided by local government. Five training courses attended by 127 people were provided in FY1996 at the Institute for International Cooperation. On the first occasion, "trainers' training" was provided for training instructors in connection with the intake of technical trainees. Training was also provided for 1,101 local government officials at branches in the Tohoku, Kanto, Tokai, Hokuriku and Shikoku regions, at International Centers in Hokkaido, Tsukuba, Osaka, Chugoku, Kyushu and Okinawa, and at the Nihonmatsu Training Institute of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers.

3. Training of NGO* staff

Training in foreign languages for the benefit of NGO staff is provided as part of the NGO support program and was attended by fifteen people in FY1996. JICA also cooperated with organization of the Development Education Seminar for International Cooperation Officials, which was sponsored by NGOs and attended by 52 people.

Recruitment and training of technical cooperation experts

Training aimed at people due to be sent overseas as experts in the near future is provided to give them the knowledge and skills they will need to transfer specialized skills and technology. This training is held four times a year and on each occasion lasts nine weeks, or five weeks in certain cases.

In FY1996, 203 students took 23 courses in 18 subjects, namely infrastructure*, manpower, general agriculture, agricultural engineering, forestry, energy resources, environmental hygiene, industrial development, social forestry, the urban environment and measures to combat pollution, education, WID, measures to combat poverty, waste disposal measures, environmental assessment, the global environment, conservation of the marine

environment and basic population issues.

Courses for experts in infectious diseases

Three experts participated in a group course entitled "The Infantile Paralysis Eradication Project: Theory and Practice" held in 1996 at the Kyushu International Center to train experts to cope with poliomyelitis.

Long-term overseas training

Aimed at training experts who will be qualified to occupy positions of leadership in the future, this training program involves the dispatch of individuals to overseas universities and research institutes for a maximum period of two years.

Twenty-three people were sent overseas for the first time on this program in FY1996.

Recruitment of experts

The systems described hereunder have been set up to enable the constant recruitment of experts. Such systems are essential in order to ensure that experts of the highest quality can be sent overseas immediately in response to requests from developing countries.

Specialized technical advisors

Individuals possessing advanced specialized skills and abundant experience are recruited and called upon to give advice on the whole range of technical cooperation. Three experts are currently active in this capacity, one in each of the fields of social development, mining and manufacturing development and agricultural development.

Development specialists

Individuals with plentiful experience and outstanding technical and personal qualities are recruited to serve as experts playing important roles in both overseas and domestic operations. Overseas, they are expected to serve as leaders of project-type technical cooperation, while in Japan they act as in-house consultants, specifically as program supervisors, training course leaders and study and research directors.

In FY1996 there were 94 development specialists, including nine recruited for the first time.

Special advisors

Special advisors are recruited primarily from experts who have returned to Japan after serving overseas, whose achievements have been especially outstanding and who are expected to be dispatched overseas again in the future. Thirty-four special advisors were newly recruited in FY1996.

Associate specialists

The aim is to recruit young people with international experience (e.g. as JPOs* or JOCVs) and train them to play roles in international cooperation. Twenty-five people were newly recruited in FY1996.

Registration of experts

Under this system, people who wish to take part in activities as experts register themselves in advance and are sent overseas when requests calling for their particular skills are received.

As of the end of FY1996, 2,000 people were registered under this system. Excluding from this number those taking part in specialized technical cooperation training, 373 people were registered on an ordinary basis.

Regional International Cooperation Liaison Association

A Regional International Cooperation Liaison Association is being set up in collaboration with JICA's domestic branches and centers. The aims of this association are to forge closer links between experts once they have returned to Japan from overseas service, to set these individuals at the core of the expert recruiting program, to contribute to internationalization in the regions and to promote public understanding of international cooperation.

As of the end of March 1996, regional liaison associations had been set up at 34 locations throughout the country and had about 2,000 members. A meeting of the central liaison association was held in July 1996.

Studies and research on technical cooperation

In order to provide effective cooperation in line with the diversification and increasing complexity of the needs of developing countries, it is essential to gain a thorough grasp of the state of development in individual countries, regions and sectors and of the problems being faced in this regard and at the same time to conduct comprehensive research on how best to proceed with cooperation. This research should then be used as the basis for methodical implementation of cooperation. Another effective way in which to raise the quality of cooperation is to arrange and analyze the results of past cooperation, extract examples most likely to be of reference in the future, hand these materials to experts, and use them as teaching materials for the training of experts. The activities described below are under way in connection with the performance of such studies and the preparation of teaching materials.

Aid studies concerned with specific countries and regions

As part of JICA's country-specific approach, aid study groups dealing with specific countries and regions were set up in FY1986. With the participation of a wide range of academic authorities and experts from outside JICA, analyses of present conditions and studies of how aid is being provided are carried out in connection with three or four countries or regions every year with a view to ensuring that Japanese aid is made available efficiently and effectively. The findings of these aid study groups are then summarized in reports.

New aid studies on Peru, Mongolia and Tanzania were performed in FY1996.

Sector-specific aid studies

Study groups similar to those involved in the above-mentioned country- and region-specific studies have been set up to study how best to proceed with aid in connection with lateral aid issues.

A study group on the new DAC development strategy* was set up in FY1996.

Research on methods of technology transfer

Other activities include the following:

- (1) Studies on technology transfer* methods
- (2) Studies on technical cooperation methods
- (3) Studies to promote cooperation involving the general public
- (4) Preparation of teaching materials for use in the training of experts
- (5) Organization of international conferences on technology transfer
- (6) Organization of seminars

Nineteen studies were conducted in FY1996, among which the following might be singled out for mention:

- (1) Promotion of good governance in countries emerging from a state of civil war
- (2) The present state of basic education in the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa and the potential of Japanese educational aid
- (3) Study on cases of research cooperation*
- (4) Basic research on international emergency aid systems and methods adopted by advanced countries
- (5) Participation of disabled people in international cooperation (Phase II)

Other events have included the holding of an international conference on technology transfer entitled "Support for Basic Educational Development in Sub-Saharan Africa" (March 1997) and seminars for those involved in the field of international cooperation to which aid workers and experts from Japan and overseas are invited.

Filing and provision of information

Information on developing countries and on past experience and expertise relating to methods of technology transfer is indispensable for experts if they are to be able to transfer technology effectively. The activities described below are carried out with the aim of providing experts and others involved in technical cooperation with a broad range of information on developing countries and technical matters.

Management of the JICA Library

The JICA Library is located in the Institute for

International Cooperation. It has a collection of about 120,000 items including standard volumes, JICA reports, textbooks and books and materials gathered in developing countries. The library is open both to JICA staff and to the general public.

Filing and provision of information

The activities described hereunder are carried out with a view to analyzing the results of studies, examining materials and information on developing countries, and providing information to experts serving in other countries.

1. Publication of the magazine *Kokusai kyoryoku kenkyu* (International Cooperation Research)

This magazine is published twice a year in Japanese and once a year in English.

2. Acquisition of technical information on developing countries

Sector-specific technical information on each developing country is gathered and organized. This information is at present filed according to 59 countries and eight sectors.

3. Provision of technical information to experts

Technical documentation needed by experts when giving technical guidance is traced and manuals and other such materials are acquired and made available to experts. This service was provided on 228 occasions in FY1996.

4. Filing of information on countries to which experts are assigned

Various types of information needed by experts to help them live in the countries to which they have been assigned are filed according to country. Information on 105 countries is currently available.

5. Preparation of technical manuals for equipment and materials

Three such technical manuals were prepared for instructional purposes.

6. JICA website

<http://www.jica.go.jp>

JICA has its own website which provides information on more than 100 countries where the agency is active and introduces various JICA projects and news stories. The aims of this website are to strengthen ties with other agencies both in Japan and overseas and to make information on JICA projects more readily accessible.

Related activities: Invitation of overseas development experts to Japan

To foster a better understanding of matters such as aid trends in advanced countries, development policy in developing countries and the current state of development projects, researchers on development issues, experts and officials responsible for development in developing countries are invited from abroad to Japan to participate in seminars and lectures held specifically for those involved in the field of international cooperation.

Ten people were invited in FY1996.

Welfare and recreational benefits for technical cooperation experts

A welfare system as described below has been instituted to support experts working in developing regions with difficult living conditions.

Temporary leave in Japan

Experts whose period of overseas service is two years (two and a half years in some regions) are allowed to return for temporary leave to Japan at some stage during this period.

Travel for health reasons

Experts sent for a year or more to regions where living conditions are particularly severe (specific unhealthy regions) are allowed to travel for health reasons. Experts working at high altitudes may travel periodically to low-lying areas.

Health maintenance

Doctors and nurses are on hand in the health clinic at JICA's headquarters to provide advice on health matters to experts and their families.

A traveling team of health advisors consisting of doctors and nurses is sent to each country where JICA experts are active to give advice on health matters and to carry out check-ups on experts and their families.

In order to strengthen the health control system available to experts and their families overseas, nurses (known as "expert health administrators") are assigned to overseas offices. These nurses are currently active in eight countries where this system has been approved.

Special health measures in malarial regions

In the case of experts who are sent alone for long periods to work in regions with especially poor living conditions, their spouses living in Japan are able to visit them temporarily to help them retain their mental and physical health.

Security measures

Liaison consultative meetings centering on JICA's overseas offices are held in connection with the security of experts active in the field. Information on security issues is submitted and exchanged and the liaison network operating between overseas offices is consolidated. In regions where particular attention to security questions is needed, funds are provided for the purchase of telecommunications equipment for use in case of emergency and crime prevention equipment and for the employment of security guards. Efforts are being made to strengthen security procedures by assigning security officers to instruct JICA staff and by sending security guidance teams to the countries where JICA staff are active.

Accident compensation

Experts who meet with injury, illness or death in the course of work or while traveling to work during their period of overseas service are eligible as special subscribers for compensation under the Japanese government's Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance scheme.

Accidents and medical treatment unconnected with official duties are covered by JICA's Overseas Mutual Aid Society.

Improvement in living conditions

Funds are provided in cases where basic living conditions are especially poor, for instance when electricity and water supply or health and sanitary conditions in the area and housing where experts live are of inferior quality.

To improve the living conditions of experts, teams are sent to investigate everyday conditions primarily in countries where JICA does not possess its own offices.

Issue of the magazine *Expert*

A magazine entitled *Expert* is published quarterly as a house information organ linking JICA with experts. The purpose of the magazine is to introduce the activities of experts and to deepen understanding of matters affecting experts.

Security benefits for returning experts

Experts who have served overseas for one year or more and who, despite wishing to obtain employment, find themselves unable to do so are provided with livelihood support for a maximum duration of six months.

Overseas Mutual Aid Society

JICA has its own Overseas Mutual Aid Society for the benefit of experts assigned overseas by JICA and accompanying members of their families. The Society pays the costs occasioned by accidents and medical treatment unconnected with work while overseas. It also pays condolence money in the event of death while on overseas service.

Chapter 3

Evaluation and Follow-up

Evaluation

Several conditions must be fulfilled to ensure that aid is implemented effectively and efficiently. First, quality projects which allow for cooperation in line with the situation and needs of developing countries and regions must be identified and formulated. Secondly, projects on which cooperation has been completed must be appropriately evaluated and the lessons and proposals obtained from these evaluations must be reflected in new projects. JICA has taken the following measures to improve the standards of project evaluation:

1981 (July): Evaluation Study Committee set up to examine how JICA projects are assessed.

1988 (April): Establishment of an Evaluation Division in the Planning Department.

1990 (April): Establishment of an Evaluation and Post Project Monitoring Division in the Planning Department.

1991 (January): Formulation of evaluation guidelines (for project-type technical cooperation, dispatch of experts, training programs, provision of equipment and materials and grant aid).

1992 (December): Introduction of project cycle management (PCM*) methods.

1994 (September): Formulation of evaluation guidelines for development study operations.

1996 (October): Establishment of an office of Evaluation and Post Project Monitoring.

Aims of project evaluation

In its capacity as an agency implementing technical cooperation, JICA conducts evaluations aimed at assessing the extent to which the objectives

of individual cooperation projects have been achieved and checking on the effects of cooperation and the extent to which sustainable and self-reliant development has been achieved. These evaluations provide basic information for implementing additional forms of aid such as may be required. The idea is that lessons and proposals obtained from evaluations should be fed back into the project cycle (a cyclical process beginning with draft planning, including the identification and formulation of projects, and proceeding to the examination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects and the feedback therefrom) and reflected in actual projects.

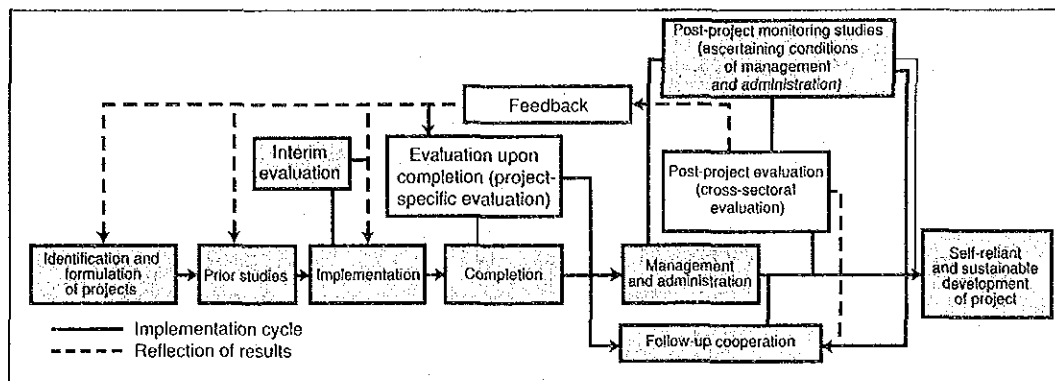
More specifically, as regards projects on which cooperation is currently taking place, studies are carried out to discover whether the original objectives have been achieved. Where necessary, the plan and content of cooperation may be changed and the project duration lengthened. As regards projects on which cooperation has ended, additional support may be provided in forms such as the repair of equipment and the supply of spare parts. The lessons learned from the evaluation are then coordinated and fed back into the formulation of new projects and project implementation.

Types of project evaluation and post-project monitoring studies

Evaluations upon completion and post-project evaluations

Within the context of aid project cycles, JICA's

Figure 3-1 Position of evaluation in the project cycle



project evaluations can be divided into evaluations at completion and post-project evaluations as shown in Figure 3-1.

Evaluations at completion are concerned with ascertaining at the time of its completion whether a project has been implemented according to plan. Investigations are carried out into whether the initial objectives have been achieved, the efficiency with which they have been implemented, and the prospects for future self-reliant and sustainable development. Other matters looked into include the question of whether there is a need for cooperation to be extended or for follow-up cooperation to be provided once the project is at an end.

Evaluations at completion are performed at different junctures depending upon the nature of the project. In the case of project-type technical cooperation projects, they are carried out about six months before the end of the term of cooperation; in the case of training projects (third-country training*), they are usually carried out one year before completion; in the case of expert dispatch projects (expert team dispatch, research cooperation*), they take place between four and six months before the end of the term of cooperation; and in the case of grant aid projects, they are performed within one year of completion of a project.

Completion evaluations are carried out by the department responsible for the implementation of a project, but in certain cases they may be conducted by JICA's overseas offices.

Post-project evaluations are performed once a

certain length of time has passed following the completion of cooperation. In this case the scope of the evaluation covers everything from the planning stage to the management and control stage following completion of the project. The evaluations are performed on all essential points centering on the effects of cooperation and potential for self-reliant and sustainable development. Post-project evaluations are conducted by the Office of Evaluation and Post Project Monitoring or in some cases by overseas offices. They are generally concerned with several projects en bloc, and can be classified into the types described below.

1. Country-specific evaluation

Several projects are considered on a cross-sectoral basis. The effects of cooperation related to the implementation of aid in the country in question along with problems involved in implementation are analyzed, the results being reflected in improvements in the methods employed in the future formulation and implementation of projects in that country.

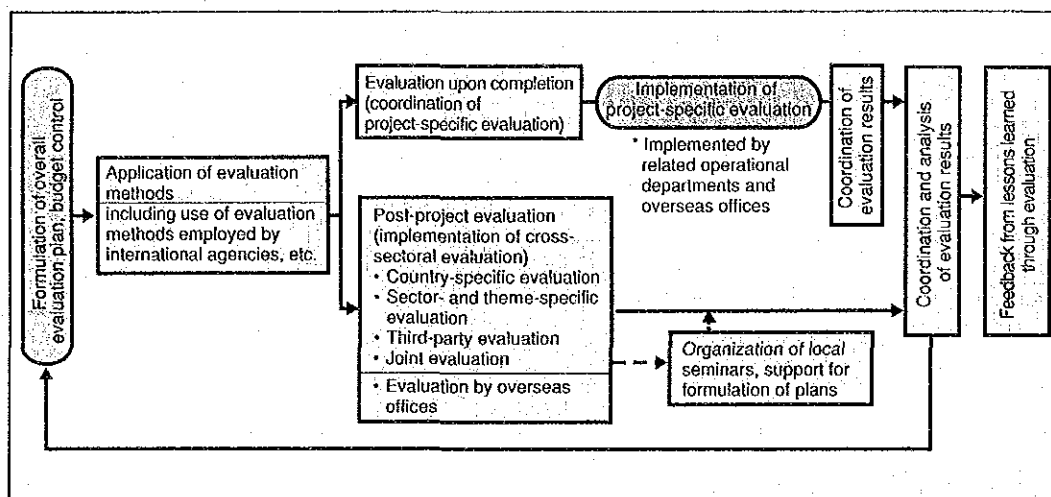
2. Sector- and theme-specific evaluation

Topics are fixed in accordance with specific sectors, project types and global issues (e.g. the environment and poverty), and are then evaluated from a broad perspective. Problems bearing on the implementation of cooperation projects based on a particular topic are analyzed and reflected in the identification, formulation and implementation of future projects.

3. Third-party evaluations

To ensure that evaluations are objective and wide-

Figure 3-2 Evaluation types and work flow



ranging, they are carried out by experts from academia and the private sector who have no links of any kind with the projects they are assessing. The proposals made by these experts are reflected in the future implementation of projects.

4. Joint evaluation

Evaluations are carried out jointly with related parties in the recipient country in connection with the effects and problems involved in specific projects. Having reached a common awareness of these matters, the effects of cooperation are reflected in the formulation of project planning and implementation. Joint evaluations are also carried out with international agencies and aid agencies in developed countries, thereby strengthening links with these agencies.

Post-project monitoring studies

Since FY1989, JICA has been carrying out studies at regular intervals after the completion of a cooperation project to ascertain its effects. Performed through JICA's overseas offices, these studies involve the three fields of project-type technical cooperation, grant aid and supply of equipment and materials for technical cooperation (independent supply of equipment).

Studies of this type are intended to examine how a project stands in terms of organization, facilities, equipment and the effects of implementation after cooperation has come to an end. The results of the

studies are reported to the operational departments involved and are used as data for assessing the current state of a project and deciding on where additional aid is required, for example, in forms such as the dispatch of experts, the supply of parts for repair purposes and the provision of essential follow-up and aftercare support. The results also provide basic data for enabling JICA's overseas offices to propose improvements in administrative and managerial procedures to implementation agencies in the recipient country.

Standards of evaluation

The evaluation standards employed by JICA are based on the following five criteria adopted in 1991 by the Development Assistance Committee* (DAC), an organization subordinate to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD):

(1) Achievement of objectives: The results achieved through a project are examined with reference to the originally planned or subsequently revised objectives.

(2) Effects: The direct and indirect benefits and negative aspects arising from the implementation of a project are examined. Effects not originally foreseen at the planning stage are also included.

(3) Efficiency of implementation: The level of results emerging from the input of a project is ascertained, and the appropriateness of means,

methods, duration and costs is studied.

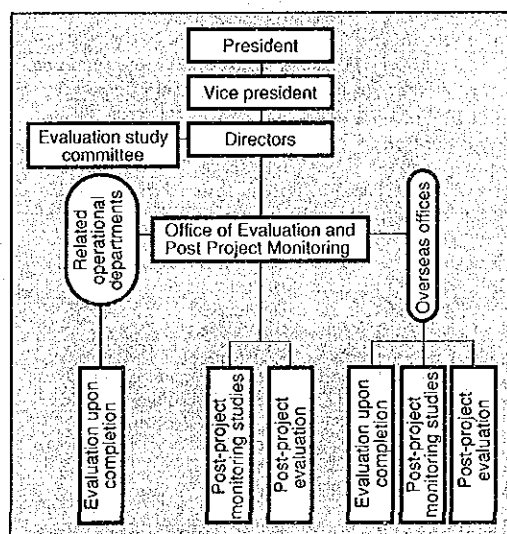
(4) Rationale for the plan: The needs of the recipient country are properly ascertained and the question of whether the objectives of the project are still valid is considered in the course of evaluation.

(5) Self-reliant and sustainable development: Whether the results and development effects of an aid project are still being maintained once the project is over is ascertained. Attention is directed also to the extent of self-reliance of the implementing agency from the angles of management and administration, finance, technology, etc.

System of evaluation

The way in which JICA conducts project evaluations is shown in Figure 3-3.

Figure 3-3 Project evaluation system



Results of evaluation projects in FY1996

The types and numbers of evaluation projects implemented in FY1996 are indicated below.

Post-project evaluation studies: 14

- (1) Country-specific evaluations: 2
Sri Lanka, Malaysia
- (2) Sector- and theme-specific evaluation: 7

Senegal, Burkina Faso, Mali: underground water development

Nepal: Education

Indonesia: Forest conservation and creation

Brazil, Chile: Environment, Prevention of mining pollution

Sri Lanka: Individual expert dispatch projects

Kenya, Zambia: Medical treatment, prevention of infectious diseases

Philippines: Irrigation cultivation

(3) Joint evaluations: 3

Indonesia: Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) (irrigation facilities)

Tanzania: Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) (agriculture)

Cambodia: Tripartite cooperation* (United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS))

(4) Third-party evaluations: 2

Thailand, Nepal: Forestry and fishery

Chile, Honduras: Fishery (development anthropology)

(5) Post-project evaluations by overseas offices: 28

20 offices including the Indonesian office

Evaluations upon completion (project-specific evaluation studies): 69

(1) Training: 3, dispatch of experts: 1, social development: 16, agricultural development: 6, forestry and fishery development: 3, health and medical care: 7, population and family planning: 1, industrial development: 7, grant aid: 8.

(2) Evaluations upon completion conducted by overseas offices: 17

11 offices including the Nepalese office

Post-project monitoring studies: 248

- (1) Project-type technical cooperation: 36
- (2) Grant aid: 59
- (3) Supply of equipment and materials: 153

Publication of evaluation results

In order to deepen the Japanese public's appreciation of these evaluations, since FY1995 the results have been published annually under the title

Joint evaluation studies by JICA and OECF

- Strengthening links with aid agencies -

Strengthening the links between the two ODA agencies JICA and OECF (Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund) is one of the most important factors in ensuring that aid is provided efficiently.

In this recognition, the two agencies have for some time been striving to work more closely together by exchanging aid information in connection with country-specific and sector-specific research. In FY1996, JICA and OECF worked together on an evaluation study on the Langkeme irrigation development project in Southern Sulawesi in Indonesia, with JICA performing a feasibility study and OECF providing a yen loan.

JICA drew up a master plan for the facilities in this project in 1978 and 1979 on the basis of a development study. A yen loan was

then provided in accordance with the Langkeme irrigation development project for which a study was implemented in 1981 and which was proposed as a maximum priority project constituting part of a plan for the comprehensive development of water resources in Southcentral Sulawesi. This project was concluded after six years of construction work.

The evaluation study performed on this occasion looked at the project from the angles of planning and implementation. The two agencies assessed the soundness with which the project plan had been formulated and the effects of implementation of the project.

It was concluded that construction of the facilities had proceeded relatively smoothly. On the other hand, the need for addi-



Irrigation facilities in the Langkeme project

tional technical cooperation for maintenance and management of the facilities after completion and expansion of use of the facilities for agricultural purposes was also stressed.

JICA and OECF have performed such joint studies before, but it is hoped that this recent collaboration will mark the start of a long and closer relationships between the two agencies.

of *Jigyo hyoka hokokusho* (Project Evaluation Report). The report on the results of evaluations upon completion and post-project evaluations conducted in FY1995 is due to be published in FY1997.

Follow-up

Once JICA has finished cooperating on a project, it is up to the developing country itself to maintain and manage the project. But problems often arise at the end of the cooperation stage. For instance, faults may develop in the supplied equipment or the agency responsible for implementing the project in the recipient country may run short of funds. Such problems may place obstacles in the way of management of a project.

Once a project is over it is thus important to remain constantly aware of the ongoing state of the project. Where necessary, appropriate follow-up and aftercare services are provided and efforts are made to maintain, sustain and develop the results of implementation by offering support to the recipient agency and assisting it in its efforts toward self-reliance.

In order to enhance the effects of Japanese aid, JICA is thus directing its energies toward follow-up and aftercare activities as necessary. JICA's follow-up activities involve the provision of cooperation and support as described below.

Follow-up on training program

Once training participants have returned home, they occupy positions of leadership in various fields of activity in developing countries. Having trained and lived in Japan and become thoroughly familiar with this country, former training participants play an invaluable role in increasing mutual understanding between the developing world and Japan. From the angle of the efficient implementation of projects, it is important that continued guidance and support be given to enhance the effects of their technical training in Japan.

Follow-up studies on the activities of training participants after they have returned home provide information which needs to be used in improving existing training courses and in developing new courses. JICA provides aftercare for former training participants through the dispatch of follow-up teams, supply of technical information in the form of books and other documentary materials, support

for training participant alumni associations and supply of equipment and materials.

Examples of the dispatch of follow-up teams have included visits made in June 1996 to former training participants and the organizations to which they now belong in Paraguay and Brazil. These participants had taken part in three group training courses in the field of telecommunications, namely "Rural Communications Technology," "Data Communications Processing Technology," and "ISDN Basic Communications Technology." The visits resulted in the submission of proposals concerning training courses needed in the future, use of the Internet, activities of alumni associations and third-country training*.

As for the supply of written materials, the magazine *Kenshu-in* and books on general and technical topics are being sent to former training participants. Support for the activities of alumni associations takes the form of assistance with the organization of meetings and events such as courses on Japanese culture, publication of periodical magazines and orientation for training participants before they come to Japan.

Aftercare for the youth invitation program

Aftercare teams are dispatched, alumni associations are encouraged and written materials are provided in order to cultivate the bonds of friendships and trust established through the visits of young people from other countries to Japan.

Aftercare teams are sent to visit the workplaces and homes of young people once they have returned to their countries to look into how they are making use of the experience gained while they were in Japan on the youth invitation program. Seven teams were sent overseas for this purpose in FY1996.

The aftercare team sent to Thailand, for instance, reported back that the young Thais who had taken part had a very positive opinion of the program. The team was able to gain much information which will prove invaluable for the program's future

implementation.

The young people invited to Japan on the program take the initiative in creating alumni associations once they have returned home and in working toward the furtherance of exchange between Japan and their own countries. JICA provides them with partial assistance in this regard by paying some of the costs involved in holding general meetings and in preparing and sending documentary materials. In order to support and coordinate activities in various countries, representatives of the alumni associations of six ASEAN countries come together every year to take part in an exchange liaison meeting at which they engage in a lively exchange of opinions. The meeting in FY1996 was held in Singapore. Follow-up on the youth invitation program is thus supporting exchange among the ASEAN countries themselves in addition to exchanges between Japan and the individual ASEAN countries.

Since FY1992 an English-language newsletter entitled *Dear Friends* has been published twice yearly as part of the aftercare services provided to former participants in the program. As well as describing the present state of the program and introducing the activities of the various alumni associations and of the liaison committee for exchange among ASEAN alumni associations, the magazine presents the most recent information on technical matters together with introductions to various aspects of Japanese culture and JICA projects with a view to enhancing understanding of Japan.

Follow-up on the equipment supply program

Regular studies are carried out by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA on how the equipment supplied on the basis of this program is being used. JICA follows up on the results of these studies by providing parts needed for repair purposes, returning defective equipment to Japan for repair and sending repair study teams.

In FY1995 a study was conducted on the use of quality control equipment supplied in FY1990 to the Standards Agency of the Ministry of Industries, Commerce, Integration and Fishing in Ecuador. It

was discovered that micrometers, dynamometers, densimeters and other equipment were not operating properly. In order to ensure that the supplied equipment could be used in accordance with its original purpose, the conclusion was reached that there was a need for technical assistance in the form of the replacement of parts and the adjustment of the equipment by specialist technicians. A repair team was therefore sent in May 1996 to examine how the equipment was being operated. It was found that most of the problems involving the equipment which had been reported from Ecuador as being defective were ascribable to inadequate technical knowledge on the part of the Ecuadorian counterparts*. After a long process of instruction, the counterparts eventually became able to operate the equipment correctly by themselves.

Follow-up and aftercare on the project-type technical cooperation program

Follow-up cooperation

Once cooperation has been completed according to plan, there may be cases where certain of the objectives have not been realized. In such cases, cooperation may be extended for a prescribed duration.

● The Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research (Ghana)

Technical cooperation with the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Ghana was started in 1968 in order to improve the overall state of medical care in Ghana. The Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research were built in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Ghana with grant aid in 1978. Since 1986 cooperation has been provided with this Project in the three fields of virology, nutrition and immunology, and has helped to solidify the technical foundations of this institution.

The Ghanaian government has highly valued the cooperation hitherto provided by Japan and entered a request for a second stage of technical cooperation aimed at reflecting the results of research in health and medical care and administration for the benefit of the Ghanaian population at large. Technical

cooperation was thus provided again between 1991 and 1996, the aims being to strengthen research in the fields of infectious disease and immunology and to improve training.

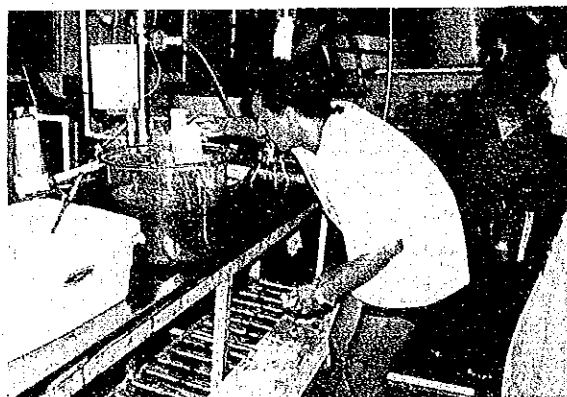
This project involved cooperation in the four fields of vaccine, diarrhea, AIDS and schistosomes. It was decided to prolong the period of cooperation by one year in order to deal with the problems which remained to be treated in these fields and to round off the project. This involved analyzing and assessing measles vaccine data, analyzing the results of ongoing studies on diarrhea, conducting and analyzing field studies on schistosomes and furthering research on AIDS in connection, for instance, with methods for the serological diagnosis of HIV 2.

Aftercare cooperation

In cases where, after a certain amount of time has elapsed since the end of cooperation, the need has arisen for the repair or replacement of equipment or the dispatch of experts, aftercare cooperation may be provided. Aftercare cooperation is concerned with the replacement of equipment and the provision of large quantities of spare parts, but there are occasions when repairs and parts replacement can be carried out at minimal cost. To enable detailed and prompt response in such circumstances, a system of low-cost follow-up whose implementation is left to the discretion of overseas offices was introduced in FY1996.

● ASEAN Poultry Disease Research and Training Project (Malaysia)

A project was implemented at the ASEAN Poultry Disease Research and Training Centre, which was established with grant aid, aimed at raising the standards of research into poultry disease and training experts in poultry hygiene technology from ASEAN countries to research and prevent poultry disease. The Centre was and indeed still is being used as the host agency for third-country training. Once the project was over, researchers at the Poultry Disease Research and Training Centre continued with their research activities. However, enormous progress has been made in recent years in the field of molecular biology in connection with poultry research technology, and Malaysia is on its own



Fertilizing turban shell eggs (follow up for the Aquaculture Research and Development Project (project-type technical cooperation in Tonga))

unable adequately to adapt the Centre's technology and equipment to these changes. Aftercare cooperation is thus being provided for two years from 1996 in order to raise the Centre's research levels by transferring the most advanced research and technology and improving the rearing of specific pathogen-free (SPF) chickens.

Follow-up and aftercare in the development study program

Follow-up studies

In order to enable development study projects to be implemented with greater efficacy and efficiency, these studies are conducted specifically to ascertain the state of progress on projects for which studies have already been completed and to reflect the results in the implementation of future development studies. Follow-up studies in FY1996 were based on the classification of the 1,375 development study projects for which preliminary studies were begun in or after August 1974 and which had been completed by the end of FY1995 in accordance with country, region, year of study completion, type of study, and sector. Matters such as the current state of completed projects and the extent to which the results of previous studies were being put into effect were studied, problems were pointed out and suggestions were made concerning how improvements might be made.

Local follow-up studies were also carried out in

Indonesia, Nepal, the Philippines, Thailand, India, Bangladesh, Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia.

Aftercare studies

After a development study has been completed, there are occasions when sudden changes occur in social, economic or natural conditions in a particular developing country. On other occasions, after some time has passed since a study was performed, a revised study may be needed to examine matters including the calculation of the costs required for the execution of a project. In the light of such changes in conditions, it may sometimes be necessary to revise or supplement the results of a survey so as to ensure that the survey results can be effectively used and that the project can be realized.

Follow-up on the grant aid program

In cases where supplementary cooperation is required in connection with the operation and management of previously supplied facilities and equipment, a system is on hand to enable the effective ongoing application of the earlier cooperation project through the dispatch of study teams, the provision of essential equipment and the dispatch of experts.

Once the civil war in Cambodia was over, the *Project for the Improvement of Medical Equipment in Phnom Penh* had to cope with a serious deterioration in hygiene conditions and the spread of both acute and chronic infectious diseases. In FY1993, Japan provided 517 million yen in grant aid to effect improvements in the functions of the national medical care agencies which were being called upon to play an important role as providers of medical services in the city of Phnom Penh.

The project went well after the provision of grant aid was completed. However, three years later, the Cambodian government entered a request for follow-up cooperation involving the dispatch of revitalization experts since equipment failure had resulted in a decline in the rate of operation. In response to this request, a study team was sent to Cambodia in August 1996 to survey the situation and determine what follow-up was required. Revitalization experts were then sent for three

months from December 1996 to provide technical instruction on operation, maintenance and management of the supplied equipment in order to ensure that the original aims of the project could be realized.

Follow-up on the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers Program

An important task for JOCV is to ensure that the experience gained by volunteers in the countries where they are active finds its way back into Japanese society to foster public awareness of international cooperation and to stimulate international understanding. Returning volunteers are thus provided with career guidance to help them decide how best to pursue their future careers. Organizations consisting of former volunteers take part in international exchange events and sponsor lectures on development-related topics at primary, junior high and senior high schools. JICA provides grants for some of these activities. These groups of former volunteers are asked to cooperate with the recruitment of new volunteers, and their organizational capacity plays an indispensable role in this connection.

Follow-up on disaster relief program

Analysis by JICA of how effective emergency aid has been in countries or regions affected by disaster is of great importance for ensuring that emergency aid proves effective in the future. Follow-up studies on emergency aid in the form of supply of materials have thus been performed since FY1995 to discover how Japanese material aid has proved useful in disaster-afflicted regions.

Tents, plastic sheets, towels and other materials valued at a total of 5,034,000 yen (including transportation costs) were sent to the site of the volcanic eruption on the island of Manam in Papua New Guinea in December 1996. A follow-up study was then carried out in February 1997 to assess how the Papua New Guinean government had responded and to evaluate the cooperation provided by Japan.

It was confirmed through this study that the

equipment handed over at Port Moresby had found its way to the disaster site where it had been effectively used, and a high assessment was placed upon Japan's prompt response in providing aid.

