

Interpreting the statistics

The following comprehensive survey of operations shows statistics relating to personnel and costs of JICA's operations in FY1996, itemized according to region and international agency. The figures have been arrived at in accordance with the methods and ranges indicated below.

1. The figures applied to six regions classified as follows:

Asia, Middle East (region bordering on Afghanistan in the east and the Sahara Desert in the south), Africa (south of the Sahara Desert), Latin America, Oceania and Europe.

2. The programs are classified into the following types:

- Acceptance of overseas technical participants for training
 - (in connection with the acceptance of technical participants for training, youth invitation, development cooperation and overseas emigration);

Dispatch of experts

(in connection with the dispatch of technical cooperation experts, project-type technical cooperation, development cooperation, disaster relief, aid efficiency promotion, etc.);

- Dispatch of study teams
- (in connection with all programs including the acceptance of technical participants for training); Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers
 - (in connection with JOCV dispatch programs);

Supply of equipment and materials

(in connection with independent equipment supply, project-type technical cooperation, etc.).

3. Sectoral classification in the case of technical cooperation employs the following 10 categories: Planning and administration; public works and utilities; agriculture, forestry and fisheries; mining and industry; energy; commerce and tourism; human resources development; public health and medicine; social welfare; others.

Sectoral classification in the case of grant aid employs the following six categories:

- Public health and medicine; education and research; welfare, living and environmental improvement; agriculture, forestry and fisheries; transport and communications; others.
- 4. Costs are those disbursed in the course of FY1996 and represent the total for the year's budget together with the deferred budget. They are indicated in 1,000 yen units.

Japan's total ODA:	
Acceptance of overseas technical participants for training:	
Dispatch of experts:	3,059 persons (to 120 countries; individual experts
	accounting for 1,032 of this number)
Dispatch of study teams:	9,103 persons
Dispatch of JOCVs:	1,048 persons (to 61 countries, total number of
	16,865 persons)
Recipient countries:	151 countries, 4 regions
Project-type technical cooperation projects:	
Development studies:	
Emergency relief aid:	

Statistical Appendix / Tables for FY 1996	a a se Na se se se
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	it Personnel	New 5.721	of Participants Continuing 499	Total 6,220	New 1.392	Short Continuing 142	Total 1.534	New 412	Long Continuing 834	Total 1.246	New 1.804	Total Continuing 976	Total 2,780	New 4,425	Study Team Continuing 89 Members	Total 4.514	New 297	Dispatch of Continuing 633
Planning & Adminstration	Development Planning	142	27	169	25	60	33	14	26	40	6ε -	34	73	426	95	434		
& ation	Public Administration	808	32	5	128	5	133	32	12	105	160	78	238	223		223	36	Ŕ
Public W	Public Works	130 2	26	156.2	54 	01	64	in the second se	26 26	33	61	36	97 2	235 6	11	246		
Public Works and Utilities	Social Infrastructure Transportation	274 25	17	291 3(124 1	v	130 12	56	66	8	150 15	72 ¢	222 21	650 42	1	657 44		
Utilities	Broadcasting	292 185	13	305 187	118	6	127 3	32	54 23	86 4	150 4	63 3	213 8	432 5	13	44S 5	-	22
	Agriculture Telecommunications and	5 554	2 95	7 649	34 183	2 20	36 203	12 64	36 150	48 214	45 247	38 170	84 417	50 590	22	50 612	34	17 83
Agricultu and F		4 107		0 118	64	8	72	52	0 29	12	86	37	7 123	47		47	14	32
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Forestry	106	9	112	92	10	102	56	99	92	118	76	194	091	15	175	S	12
try	Fisheries	62	13	75	18	5	20	~	16	24	26	-18-	4	54		54	3	7
Mining & Industry	Mining	23	80	31	29	2	31	10	18	28	39	20	59	114	-	115		
\$,	Manufacturing	320	51	371	4 8	m	- 87	46	65	111.	130	68	861	403		403	30	74
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Agriculture, Forestry Mining & & & Fisheries	Mining Fisheries Forestry Livestock Farming	8 2 19 11	2 1 6 3	10 3 25 14	7	-	1	1 1 1 1 1	4 I 22 10	4 2 26 11	I II S	5 1 25 10	5 2 36 IS	52 33		52 33		
Public Works and Utilities Ag	Agriculture Telecommunications and Broadcasting Social Infrastructure	51 38 61	4	55 38 75	3 4 15	3	3 4 18	2	2 3 13	4 4 22	5 5 24	2 3 16	7 8 40	41 7 76	4	45 7 80	1	с
Planning & Public Work Adminetration	Transportation Public Works Public Administration	34 123 24 98	19 6 8	34 142 30 106	3 9 7 41	3	4 9 7 44	1 5 8	1 4 1 22	2 9 1 30	4 14 7 49	2 4 1 25	6 18 8 74	14 110 134 138	1 26 7	14 111 160 145	1	23
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Statis	tical Appendix / Tables for F	y 1996
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				852,105						· .			787,694	Γ		.695	T		501.328
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	Others				1		=	_		-	2		12	80	<u>s</u>	65	<u> </u>	. 	
	Social Welfare													s.		~~~	 		
	Public Health and Medicine	21	-	58		:. .								3.		39		9	0
Human Resources Development	Science and Culture						 	 								ļ	10	12	15
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	Type of Cooperation.	New	Continuing	Total		Short Term	-		Long Term			Total		New	Continuing	Total	New	Continuing	Total
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	Expenses (¥ Thousand)		:	342.327									932,782						176.056

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7. International Organizations

	Expenses (¥ Thousand)						<u> </u>	:					94,849	Ī		2.247,242		
-	Others			1					-					95	-	96	 	
	Social Welfare	1			-					· .	-							.
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Stetlor						<u>6</u> 6			59			ŝ.		14				
			-		New	Continuing	Total	New	Continuing	Total	New	Continuing	Total	•				
	mation	New	Continuing	Total		Short Term			Long			Total	:	New	Continuing	Total	New	Continuing
:	Type of Cooperation	Tance	of Participants								<u> </u>				Study Team (Members			Dispatch of
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2. Personnel statistics per program in FY 1996

n	Program	Asia	Middle	Africa	Latin	Oceania	Europe	Un	Total
			East		America			classified	÷
	Fechnical Training	4,334	817	1,154	1,793	347	-457	·	8,90
ĩ	Youth Invitation	1,371	13	82	<u> </u>	89			1,55
	Development Cooperation	16	2		. 19	2			3
E	Imigration				-54	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3	:	5
Pε	Persons of Japanese Descent				176	·		<u> </u>	17
	Subtotal (bilateral)	5,721	832	1,236	2,012	438	460	0	10,72
հ	nternational Agencies	21	. 59	92	5		2	·	17
	Total	5,742	891	1,328	2,047	4.38	462	0	10,90
Cooperation	Technical (individual)	576	101	49	196	20	44	1	- 98
	Social Development	432	69	41	-73		10	<u> </u>	67
do	Health and Medicine	218	27	38	53	4	· ·		34
<u> </u> <u></u>	Population and Family Planning	- 11	21	10	21			-	- 6
Technical	Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	361	9	54	133	9			57
E S	Industrial Development	117	2		38		19		17
	Development Cooperation	- 20			3		1		2
	and the second	23	24		1				
:	Disaster Relief Aid		4	5	7	<u></u>	4		
A	Aid Efficiency Promotion	- 19		3			- 4	i	
·	Overseas Japanese Communities				8	: ·		ļ	
1 <u> </u>	Overseas Japanese Communities (senior)				- 51		2		5
Se	Senior Overseas Volunteers	27	14		36	8		1 1 4 4 4	8
	Subtotal (bilateral)	1,804	272	197	620	43	87	· . 2	3,02
n la	alemational Agencies	- 31	1	· 1		1			3
	Total	1,835	273	198	620	44	87	2	3,05
1	Technical Training	134	24	33	- 69	3		28	29
	Youth Invitation	85	1997 - 1997 -			8	8	4	10
	Technical Cooperation Experts Dispatch	37	.6	. 4	19	5	19	3	9
	Equipment Supply	18	5	5	31	1	2	4	6
Cooperation	Social Development Cooperation	157	.40	24	39		5	2	26
ď	Health & Medical Cooperation	102	7	29	22	6			. 16
Ŭ	Population and Family Planning	23	8	8	16		· · ·		5
, S	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisherics Development Cooperation	on 196	14	18	104	5	•4		34
Technical	Industrial Development Cooperation	84	4	6	31	<u> </u>	10		13
		2,014	419	409	460		258	13	3,61
	Development Studies Studies on Overseas Development	591	252	100	117	3	156	18	1,23
	20.0		17	7	69	26	27		21
	Basic Studies on Resources Development Cooperation		106	493	214	98	78	37	1,40
	Grant Aid Cooperation	379 60					12	15	
Ja	Japan Overseas Cooperation Voluntcers		6	28	34	16	12		17
Er	Development Cooperation	52	5		22	<u>`</u>		· 	. 7
	Emigration								·
· · · · · ·	Disaster Relief		2		3		1		
ي الم	Velfare of Experts		4	4	1	3	2	21	3
	Recruitment and Training of Experts	. 17		2	2	· · · ·	6	3	3
Pr	Promotion of Aid Efficiency	403	54	137	89	25	53	23	78
	Total	4,425	973	1,307	-1,348	238	641	171	9,10
	tegular Volunteers	260	38	246	209	85	24	}	86
Se	Senior Volunteers	. 34	13	30	24	5	2		10
C	Coodinators	3	e di Seri		4	1	1		÷
Jaj	apan Overseas Development Youth Voluntcers				52				5
-		297	51	276	289	91	27	0	1,03
U	IN Volunteers			3	. 4		1		1
	Toțal	305	51	279	293	92	28		1,04

Program (budgetary item)				Asia	Middle East	Africa	Latin America	Oceania	Ешторе	International Organizations	Un- classified	Total
٣٦	Expenses for Acceptance of		Amount	10,176,954	2,379,487	3,479,017	6,113,117	830,963	849,726	342,327	396,866	24,568,45
	14 J. T.	and the second			2,575,487	14.2	24.9		3.5	1.4	1.6	100.
	Overseas Participants for Training		Share(%)	41.3	<u> </u>	123,126	24.9	3.4 139.084		1.4	<u> </u>	2,405,11
	Expenses for		Amount	2,103,467	19,895	1			4,750		14,796	
	Youth Invitation		Share(%)	87.5	0.8	5.1	0.0	5.8	0.2	0.0	0.6	100
	Expenses for Dispatch of Expens		Amount	7,349,163	2,212.857	2,827,056	4,077,942	394,363	365,218	960,543	156,903	18,344,04
			Share(%)	. 40.1.	12.1	15,4	22.2	2.1	2.0	5.2	0.9	100
·	Expenses for Supply of Equipment		Amount	552,480	260,070	435,770	478,592	99.941	121,910	2.11	73,362	2,022,1
			Share(??)	27.3	12.9	21.6	23.7	4.9	6.0	0.0	3.6	isis: 100
	Expenses for		Amount	7,872,883	1,340,371	927,573	1,968,090	*	175,696		439	12,285.0
	lion	Social Development	Share(%)	64.1	10,9	7.6	16.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	100
	Coopuration	Expenses for	Amount	3.553.837	314,842	957,454	1,239,325	96,626	3.419		539,026	6,704,52
		Health and Medicine	Share(%)	53.0	4.7	14.3	18.5	1.4	0.1	0.0	8.0	100
mer :	nica	Expenses for Population	Amount	406,834	393,351	503,472	526,408		$= 0 \cdot (g_{1} + g_{2})^{-1}$		9,881	1,839,9
301.1	Technical	and Family Planning	Share(%)	22.1	21.4	27.4	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	- 0.5	100
(IOI)	ype	Expenses for Agriculture,	Amount	6,851,117	372,881	1.481,208	3,818,204	233,150	131,407		105,190	12,993.1
pera	Project-type	Forestry and Fisheries	Share(%)	52.7	2.9	11.4	29.4	1.8	1.0	0.0	0.8	· 100
ğ.	Proj	Expenses for	Amount	1,948,208	199,142	87	1,326,019		278,387		1	3,751,8
	1	Industrial Development	Share(%)	52	. 5.3	0.0	35.3	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	100
	Expenses for Japan Overseas		Amount	4,682,210	921.079	4,657,216	5,506,891	1,597,442	539,610	1\$3,076	86,632	18,174.1
ters.	Cooperation Volunteers		Share(%)	25.8	5.1	25.6	30.2	8.8	3.0	1.0	0.5	100
	Expenses for Welfare of Expense		Amount	7,972		19,365	4,786	in the second		124	1,086,554	1,118,8
			Share(%)	0.7	0.0	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.2	100
Kak I		enses for Recruitment	Amount	2,937		398	398		1,095		2,892,923	2,897.7
Expenses for Overseas Technical Cooperation Program	and Training of Experts		Share(%)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	100
			Amount	13,084,899	3.383,652	3,704,117	3,611,706	500,081	1,991,956		583,356	26,859,76
1	Expenses for Development Studies Expenses for Development Cooperation			48.7	12.6	13.8	13.4	1.9	7.4	0.0	2.2	100
			Share(%)		76,197		278,706	i	7.4	0.0		1,014,70
			Amount Share(%)	345,289	ļ		··· — •• · · • • •	6,699	9.0	0.0	307,810	
Í				34.0	7.5	0.0	27.5	0.7		0.0	30.3	100
	Expenses for Grant Aid		Amount	1,334,009	310,090	2,151,490	665,532	345,670	125,303		642,538	5,574.6
	Cooperation		Share(%)	23.9	5.6	38.7	11.9	6.2	2.2	0.0	11.5	100
	Expenses for		Amount	144,081	76,528	4,612	118,121	9,274			200,342	552,9
	Disaster Relief		Share(%)	26.1	13.8	0.8	21.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	36.2	100
	Expenses for		Amount	789,971	175.897	383,813	234,336	40,952	205,932		571,830	2,402,7
	Promotion of Aid Efficiency		Share(%)	32.8	7.3	16.0	9.8	1.7	8.6	0.0	23.8	100
	Subtonal		Amount	61,206,311	12,436,339	21,655,774	29,968,173	4,294,248	4,794,409	1,486,070	7,668,448	
			Share(%)	42.7	8.7	15.1	20.9	3.0	3.3	1.0	5.3	100
	xpenses for		Amount				767,758	153	7,950		111,880	887,7
E	nigratio	n Prog ra m	Share(%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	12.6	100
	-	enses for Studies on	Amount	2,599,508	1,684,720	526.339	584,628	65	902,446		215,551	6,513,2
Funds in Trust	Ove	rseas Development	Share(%)	39.8	25.9	8.1	9.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	3.3	100
	Ехра	enses for Basic Studies on	Amount	844,342	343,546	91,095	1,113,217	464,456	465,231		2,636	3,324,52
	Reso	ources Development Cooperation	Share(%)	25.4	10.3	2.7	33.5	14.0	14.0	0.0	0.1	100
	Şubiotal		Amount	3,443,850	2,028,266	617,434	1,697,845	464,521	1,367,677		218,187	9,837,78
			Share(%)	35.0	20.6	6.3	17.3	4.7	13.9	0.0	2.2	100
I			Amount	64,650,161	14,464,605	22,273,208	32,433,776	4,758,922	6,170,036	1,486,070	7,998,515	154,235,29
	То	otal	Share(%)	41.9	9.4	14.4	21.0	3.1	4.0	1.0	5.2	001

3. Expenses by program in FY 1996

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DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TERMINOLOGY AND JICA TERMINOLOGY

A

Aid for increased food production

A grant aid scheme. In order to find a basic solution to food problems in the developing world, the main priority must be to increase food production through the autonomous efforts of the producers themselves. Aid for increased food production is aimed at developing countries striving for selfsufficiency and involves the provision of fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, and agricultural machinery.

Aid graduation

A state achieved by a developing nation whose economic development has taken it to the stage when it can continue developing with increased vigor on its own and without the need for any further economic cooperation from developed countries. Among the conditions permitting a nation to be recognized as an "aid graduate" are the achievement of per capita GDP in excess of \$8,625.

B

Basic design study Japan's grant aid programs get under way on the basis of decisions taken by the Japanese government in connection with matters such as the appropriateness and content of aid, such decisions in turn being based generally upon basic design studies conducted by JICA. Basic design studies are carried out with a view to exploring the possibilities of a project and creating an optimum plan and an alternative plan for its realization. The main items concerned in such studies include basic design, construction costs, work processes, alternative plans, economic and technical feasibility, financial concerns, and administrative systems.

 Basic human needs (BHN) A new aid concept intended to provide aid in forms likely to be of direct usefulness to people with low incomes. The concept is rooted in the awareness that aid as administered in the past has not always served to raise the standards of living of the poorest sectors of society in developing countrics. BHN refers specifically to the basic materials required for daily living such as food, housing and clothing, and to fundamental needs such as safe drinking water, sanitary facilities, health care and education.

Build, operate and transfer (BOT)

A system under which a private company builds infrastructure or plants in a developing country and then proceeds to operate the facilities it has built, taking the profits from sales until it has recouped its total investment. Having done so, the company transfers rights of ownership to the government of the developing country where the facilities are located.

Convention on Biological Diversity

C

A convention aimed at providing comprehensive protection for biological diversity and encouraging sustained use with the aim of preventing the extinction of biological species, a phenomenon which is occurring at an accelerated speed on a global scale. International agreements relating to the protection and preservation of wildlife have hitherto tended to focus upon specific species and habitats. In contrast, this convention is concerned with biological diversity as a whole. Biological diversity is the collective term for diversity on three levels, namely habitat, species and genes. The premise on which the convention is based is

that maintenance of this diversity is the only way in which life forms can be saved from extinction. Another feature of the convention is that it is concerned not merely with protection but also with proservation assuming sustained use. The convention was signed by Japan and about 150 other countries at the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development (the so-called "Earth Summit").

Colombo Plan

A cooperation agency which began with the establishment of the Colombo Planning Consultation Committee at the British Commonwealth Conference held in Colombo in January 1950, its aims being to promote economic and social development and to raise standards of fiving throughout East and Southeast Asia. The organization began with 26 members nations, twenty from within the region and a further six from outside. Japan became a member in 1954.

• Commodity loans Short-term loans, generally of two years duration, involving the provision of funds for the importation of commodities aimed at supporting a country's balance of payments and stabilizing its domestic economy such as industrial capital goods, industrial raw materials, fertilizers, and agricultural tools and equipment.

• Common Agenda An agenda determined by Japan and the United States for providing development aid to developing countries from a global perspective. The Common Agenda involves ways in which Japan can collaborate with the United States in tackling problems requiring a global response such as the environment, population, and HIV/AIDS.

Cooperation between developing countries (South-South

cooperation)

Mutual economic development between developing countries by means of regional economic coopcration. It used to be thought that development in developing countrics inevitably had to rely on the provision of financial and technical aid by advanced countries. However, as is evident from the emergence since the 1970s of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the newly industrializing economies (NIEs), the developing countries have diversified considerably and there is now a heightened awareness of the importance of cooperation between developing countries themselves. Especially as regards technology, the capitalintensive, knowledge-intensive technology now prevalent in advanced countries often fails to meet the needs of developing countries, which stand more in need of the transfer of labor-intensive technology. Since the late 1970s, efforts have thus been made to encourage cooperation between developing nations (so-called "South-South cooperation") through organizations such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNC-TAD).

Counterparts

Local technical experts who work together with JICA experts and Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers sent to developing countries to provide technical assistance and who have received technical instruction from these JICA experts or Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers.

D

DAC list ...

DAC list of aid recipient countries and territories. The list includes recipient countries and regions covered by the results of aid statistics compiled by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and is divided into two parts, Part I consisting of developing countries and Part II of countries not considered to be developing countries. (Prior to revision in January 1994, the list was known as the "DAC List of Developing Countries".) Part II includes countries currently going through a period of economic transition such as the nations of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union and other developing nations at a relatively advanced stage. Of those countries and regions listed in Part I, those with high incomes as so classified by the World Bank are transferred to Part II.

DAC new development strategy

A long-term aid strategy to be continued into the 21st century adopted by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in May 1996. Japan played a leading role in the formulation of this strategy. A "new global partnership" aimed at the realization of common development goals based on a division of responsibility between developing and developed nations was proposed. Development goals are divided into three categories, namely economic welfare, social development, and sustainable potential in connection with the Specific aims environment. include a reduction by one-half in the proportion of people living in extreme poverty, universal primary education in all countries, and a reduction in the mortality rates for infants and in maternal mortality, all by 2015.

• Detailed design study Studies involving the preparation of design drawings and specifications needed for obtaining materials and carrying out construction work in connection with grant aid approved for implementation.

 Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) was founded in 1961 as a subordinate agency of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). DAC examines the implementation of aid by member countries and the aid policies being pursued by these countries, studies the state of economic development and aid conditions in different countries and regions, and considers a wide range or problems such as cumulative debt. Where necessary, it also gives advice to member countries. As of 1996, DAC consisted of 21 developed countries.

Eco-tourism

The tourist industry conceived differently from the conventional resource consuming type with an emphasis on community participation and sustainable development.

E

• Education for all At the World Conference on Education for All held in the Thai city of Jomtien in 1990, proposals were made concerning the importance of basic education and the urgent need to make such education more generally available. In recent years, in the fields of international cooperation and development aid, increasing attention is being paid to the importance of educating people who will be able to play key roles in contributing to social development.

Environment specialists participating in development studies

Official development assistance and overseas investment by private companies may well have a major influence on the environment of the recipient nation, meaning that close attention must be paid to preservation of the environment when providing aid and investment. In 1985 and 1986, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development advised the governments of member states to give full advance consideration to preservation of the environment. In response, Japanese aid agencies began to adopt measures aimed at giving closer consideration to the environment. JICA, for instance, adds experts in related environmental fields to its teams whenever environmental questions need to be considered at the project identification stage. Since 1992, experts on environmental topics have been added to development survey teams except in cases where there is likely to be no foreseeable influence on the environment.

Food aid

A grant aid scheme. Japan is offering food aid on the basis of the Food Aid Convention of 1986 and is committed to providing at least the equivalent of 300,000 tons of wheat a year. In accordance with the method of wheat conversion stipulated in the Food Aid Convention, Japan is fulfilling its aid obligations by providing the funds needed for developing countries to purchase rice, wheat, maize and other cereals.

F

G

Global issues initiative (GII)

The approach being taken by Japan and the United States to matters of global significance, notably items on the US-Japan common agenda such as population problems and HIV/AIDS.

Grant aid for grassroots projects

Grant aid carried out through Japan's foreign diplomatic and consular offices on the request of local governments and non-governmental organizations in developing countries and intended to provide aid for small-scale projects unsuited to ordinary grant aid.

• Grant element Index of the softness of the terms of aid. The softer the terms of the loan (interest, repayment period, grace period), the larger the grant element. A grant is 100 percent.

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• Human security Freedom from the threat of starvation and illness as well as from repression due to race or doctrine.

• Impact studies Impact surveys in connection with development aid are conducted to assess the economic and social impact of aid projects.

In-country training

A type of training implemented by JICA. Pcople from developing countries who have received training on the basis of technical cooperation from Japan themselves provide training to ensure that the technology they have acquired is disseminated and takes root in their respective countries in accordance with local conditions. Industrial ownership rights Rights established in order to protect industrial profits. In Japan there are four such rights: patent rights, utility model rights, design rights and trademark rights.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure can be divided into two sectors, namely "economic infrastructure", referring to the capital equipment and facilities which provide the general foundation for economic activities, and "social infrastructure", by which is meant the facilities which underpin our everyday lives and environment, such as public hygienc, education, housing, and water and drainage facilities.

Intellectual ownership

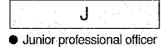
rights

Ownership rights relating to corporately developed technology and know-how protected primarily by industrial ownership rights and copyright. Protection of such rights has become an important topic in recent years in connection with international dealings, especially those involving the former communist countries, the newly industrializing economics (NIEs), and ASEAN.

International

Development Association (IDA)

Also known as the "Second World Bank". It was founded in September 1960 at a time when there was an increasing demand for the provision of aid to developing countries. Since the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) are financial institutions operating on a semicommercial basis, there was a rising demand at that time for the establishment of an institution which could provide aid to developing countries under softer and more flexible conditions. As of January 1993, 148 nations belonged to the IDA. Financing is in principle restricted to member countries with a per capita GNP of under US\$1,195 (figure for 1992).



(JPO) Those employed under a system providing practical training for young Japanese people interested in becoming full employees of international public service organizations. These young people are given the opportunity to work for a certain period as employees of international organizations such as UNDP, UNIDO, UNESCO and WHO, where it is hoped they will increase their specialized knowledge and gain experience of international operations. Junior professional officers are generally sent for a period of two years to the regional offices of international agencies scattered all over the Their salaries and world. allowances are paid entirely by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Least less developed countries (LLDC)

A classification of developing countries referring to those developing countries which have developed the least.

Ľ

Local costs

The costs borne by a recipient country in connection with the implementation and management of a project. Refers more specifically to the costs of land acquisition, personnel costs for counterparts and project staff, costs needed for transporting and removing equipment and materials, and recurrent costs (those required for the administration and maintenance of buildings, equipment and materials and for staff employment).

226

M

Mercado Comun del Sur (MERCOSUR)

A common market founded in 1991 comprising Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Unuguay.

Multilateral-bilateral

cooperation

Cooperation aimed at enhancing the effects and effectiveness of aid by encouraging cooperation between donor countries and international agencies, such as cooperation resulting in mutual supplementation of reserves of information, know-how, people and funds.

N

New debt strategy

A strategy based on a proposal made by US Treasury Secretary Brady at a meeting of the G7 nations. Premised upon the implementation of a medium-term economic plan by the IMF and the World Bank, this strategy is intended to reduce private debt in middle-income debtor nations.

Newly industrializing

economies (NIEs) Countries which during the 1960s and 70s implemented export-led industrialization policies that enabled them to develop their industrial production and increase their share of trade in industrial products at a rapid pace. The four countries or regions of Asia classified as NIEs are South Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong and Taiwan.

Non-governmental

organizations (NGO) Non-governmental organizations working in the field of development cooperation are involved in activities contributing to the development of developing regions such as capital assistance, physical assistance, dispatch of experts, and acceptance of trainces. To a limited extent they are also able to respond flexibly to emergency situations and have a direct influence on the general public in developing countries.

P

 Package cooperation A method of cooperation focusing on development targets narrowed down to priority aid fields. It is based on a comprehensive approach organically combining grant aid with technical cooperation in such forms as project-type cooperation, acceptance of trainees, individual dispatch of experts, and dispatch of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers. A typical example of package cooperation is that involving education in science and mathematics at the primary and secondary levels in the Philippines.

Paris Club

A council of creditor nations which conducts negotiations concerning the deferral of public debt premised upon financing by the IMF.

 Partners for Progress (PFP)

A means for effectively promoting economic and technical cooperation by combining cooperation from advanced countries with South-South cooperation. The idea was originally proposed by Japan and received approval at the 6th APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum) ministerial conference held in Indonesia in 1994. Based on JICA's third-country training program and with cooperation from Malaysia and Thailand, the PFP project is promoting technical cooperation through three courses, namely standards and conformity assessment," "industrial ownership rights," and "competition policy.'

Primary health care (PHC)

An approach to health care whereby all elements needed for diagnosing and treating illness and improving health standards (prevention of illness, health improvement, returning to normal social life, and even regional development, etc.) are handled integrally on the local level. PHC can be used by all members of local communities, its aim being to diffuse medical care systems that are affordable and accessible to society.

 Private-sector initiatives in infrastructure

development

A system of cooperation under which private companies in advanced countries invest in economic infrastructure in developing countries, which was traditionally created through public funds provided by the governments of developing countries or through ODA.

Project cycle

management

A method for controlling and managing a project through a series of processes extending from the beginning to the end of an aid proiect.

Project loans

Loans for providing the funds needed for projects involving the construction and administration of production facilities and industrial and social infrastructure in specific regions and zones.

R

• Recurrent costs In development projects, costs continuously required for manag-

ing constructed facilities and provided equipment and materials as well as for maintenance and the employment of staff. Since Japanese ODA is based on the assumption that aid-receiving countries should do as much as possible to support themselves, such costs are in principle met by these countries themselves.

• Reproductive health rights The right of pregnant women to receive basic health care in order to allow them to maintain their physical and mental health, and the right of women to decide for themselves whether or not they wish to bear children or the interval they wish to place between bearing children.

Research cooperation

A type of technical cooperation occurring in the context of development aid under which Japanese researchers and researchers from a developing country conduct joint research on topics which will contribute to the improvement and development of the developing country. JICA adopted this in 1977 as part of its individual expert dispatch program. As with project-type technical cooperation, type research cooperation involves clarifying the framework of cooperation by means of the exchange of a record of discussions (R/D) at the time when cooperation is begun. The normal duration of cooperation is three years and a group consisting of several experts is dispatched. The scale of counterpart training, the provision of portable equipment, and the payment of local working expenses is much larger than when only a single expert is dispatched in the standard manner. Research cooperation thus takes on the aspect of a small. project in its own right.

South Asian Association

for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

An association founded in 1985 aimed at regional cooperation in seven countries of Southwest Asia.

Southern African Development Community

(SADC) Founded in 1992, this organization had a membership of eleven coun-

tries in January 1996. South-south cooperation See "Cooperation between

developing countries (south-south cooperation)"

 Special economic zone. A zone where foreign companies are eligible for favorable investment measures such as low rates of income tax and exemption from taxation on imported equipment and raw materials needed for production purposes, the aim being to encourage entry into the zone of foreign capital and technology. China has several of the most wellknown examples. As one of the policies aimed at opening China up to the outside world ratified at the 3rd Conference of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in December 1978, special economic zones were established in Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou in 1979 and in Amoy in 1980.

Structural adjustment

Economic revitalization including stabilization of the macro-cconomy in the short term and, in the medium term, deregulation in the financial and trade areas, privatization of publicly owned companies, and encouragement of free competition among private companies. A program introduced in the early 1980s by the World Bank and the IMF in order to respond to the critical problem of debt among developing countries.

• Sustainable development An approach to development which recognizes the need for the present generation to preserve the environment and maintain resources for the benefit of future generations.

Takeoff

A stage of economic development characterized by rapid growth in investment rates and premised upon the reins of power being held by politicians oriented toward allaround industrial progress and economic modernization.

Т

Technology transfer

The transfer of technology between two subjects with unequal technological resources whereby the subject with the higher technological level transfers its technology to the subject with the lower level, the aim being to disseminate and consolidate the technology in the subject to which it has been transferred. Technology transfer may occur between nations, industries and companies. In the case of economic cooperation, it generally involves the transfer from a nation or company with the advanced production and management skills required for development in developing countries.

Third-country training

A type of training implemented by JICA. It involves the provision of training to enable the transfer and dissemination of technology provided to a particular developing country by Japan by that country to other countries in the same region. Assuming that Japan is the first country, the second country is the developing country to which Japan has directly provided technology, and the third country is the developing country in the vicinity of the second country.

Trickle down theory

The theory that if the lack of capital reserves is overcome and developing countries are able to maintain economic growth centering on modern industrial sectors, the results will automatically permeate the country as a whole without government intervention, bringing about an increase in productivity in stagnant sectors.

Tripartite cooperation in Cambodia

A project originally proposed by the Japanese government and being worked on jointly by Japan and ASEAN. The aim of the project is to help in providing permanent homes for Cambodians returning home after the civil war in their country and to assist in the process of national reconstruction and in developing farming villages. Technical cooperation in this connection is occurring on the basis of collaboration between Japan and ASEAN and is thus referred to as "tripartite cooperation." When the project was origi-nally proposed, the main tasks were to assist with the resettlement of the 400,000 Cambodian civilian refugees and demobilized soldiers returning home from abroad and from other parts of their country and to develop farming villages where the new settlers could support themselves. In order to contribute to the solution of this problem, the proposal made by Japan was to apply the experience and technology not only of Japan but also of Cambodia's neighbors among the ASEAN countries to assist in reconstruction. Four ASEAN nations -- Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand -- have been participating in this project.

U

governmental development targets

and upper targets in priority aid

fields by combining technical

cooperation with grant aid and

Not limiting the source of supply

of materials and services based on

contributions to international agen-

cies or on official development.

assistance between two countries

to the contributing country or the

Umbrella cooperation
 Cooperation aimed at achieving

loan aid cooperation.

"Untying" aid

donor country but expanding it to third countries and developing countries. Not setting limits on the source of supply generally makes it possible to obtain materials and services of higher quality and at lower cost, thereby enabling aid funds to be used more efficiently.

Women in development (WID)

W

Women play an extremely important role in economic and social activities in developing countries. Obtaining women's participation in development is important for the implementation of effective development aid. Awareness of this fact led to the concept of "women in development" (WID) in the context of attempts made by the United Nations to raise the status of women and the developmental efforts of developing countries themselves. The basic approach underlying WID is that women do not merely benefit from development: they are themselves its agents. Accordingly, WID aims to promote development aid which takes account of women's participation in development projects and, in order to make this possible, to improve the social and economic standing of women and heighten their status in general.

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