

平成11年度

帰国研修員フォローアップチーム調査報告書

水産開発セミナー、漁業協同組合
(フィリピン共和国、スリランカ民主社会主義共和国)

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国際協力事業団
神奈川国際水産研修センター

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序文

この報告書は、国際協力事業団神奈川国際水産研修センターが実施している集団コース「水産開発セミナー」、「漁業協同組合」に参加した帰国研修員に対する研修成果の確認と新たな研修ニーズの把握のために、当センターが派遣した調査団による報告書である。

本調査団は、平成11年10月3日から同年10月16日までの14日間、フィリピン、スリランカの2ヶ国を訪問し、帰国研修員所属先機関及び援助窓口機関への訪問、帰国研修員の活動状況、上述「水産開発セミナー」及び「漁業協同組合」の研修の効果及び各国の実状の把握に努め、必要に応じ技術的な助言を行った。本報告書が関係各位の一層深いご理解をいただくための一助となり、今後の研修コース、また研修員受入事業の改善に資することができれば幸いである。

なお、本調査団派遣にあたりご協力を賜った在外公館ならびに関係機関の方々にあらためて深甚なる謝意を表したい。

平成12年3月

神奈川国際水産研修センター
所長 佐々木 直義

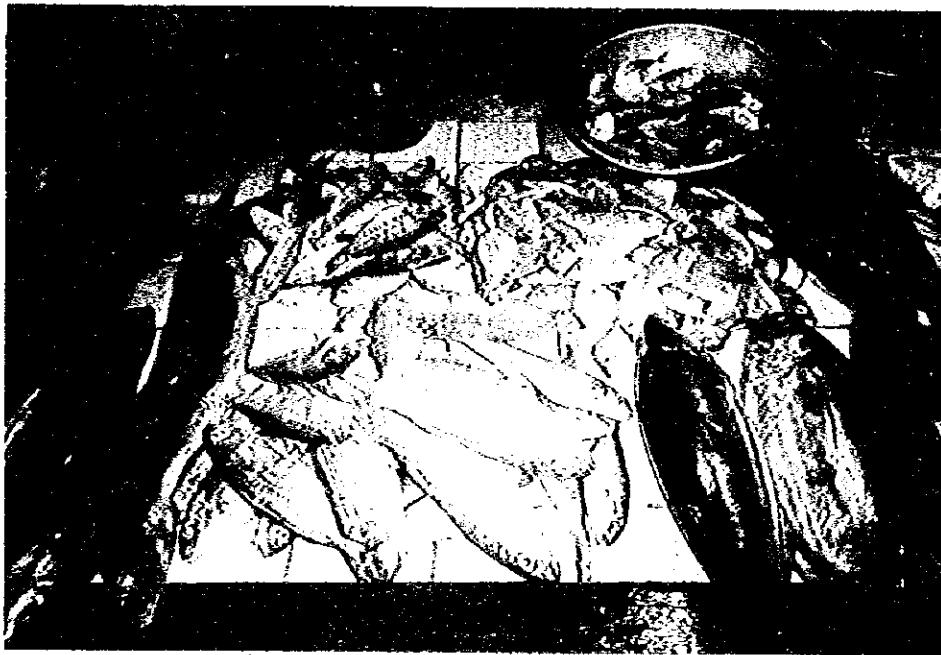


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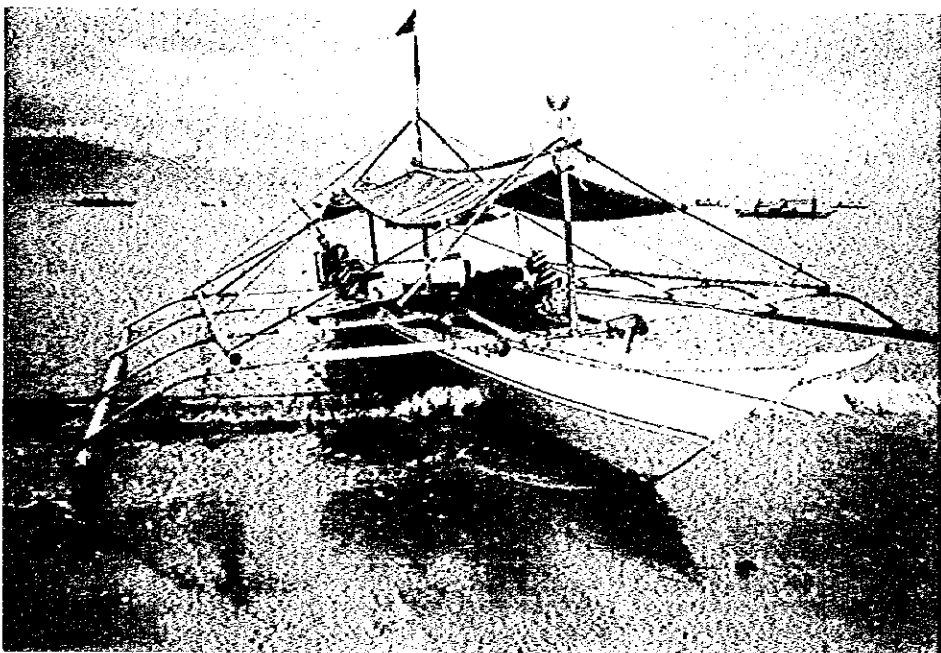
フィリピン共和国



Bureau of Fisheries and
Aquatic Resources での協議



Aurora Province の市場

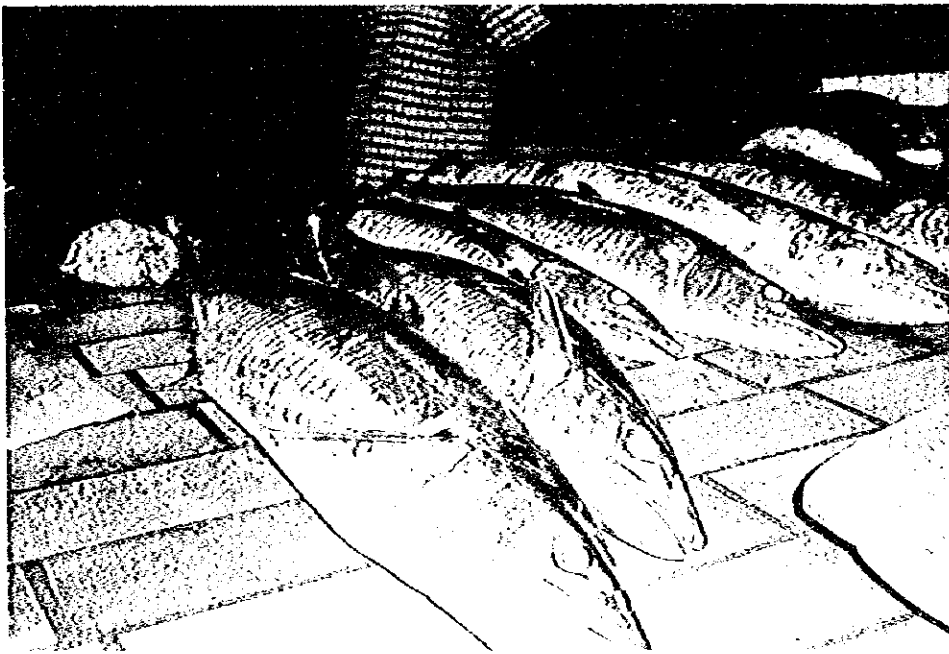


Aurora Province の
アウトリガーボート

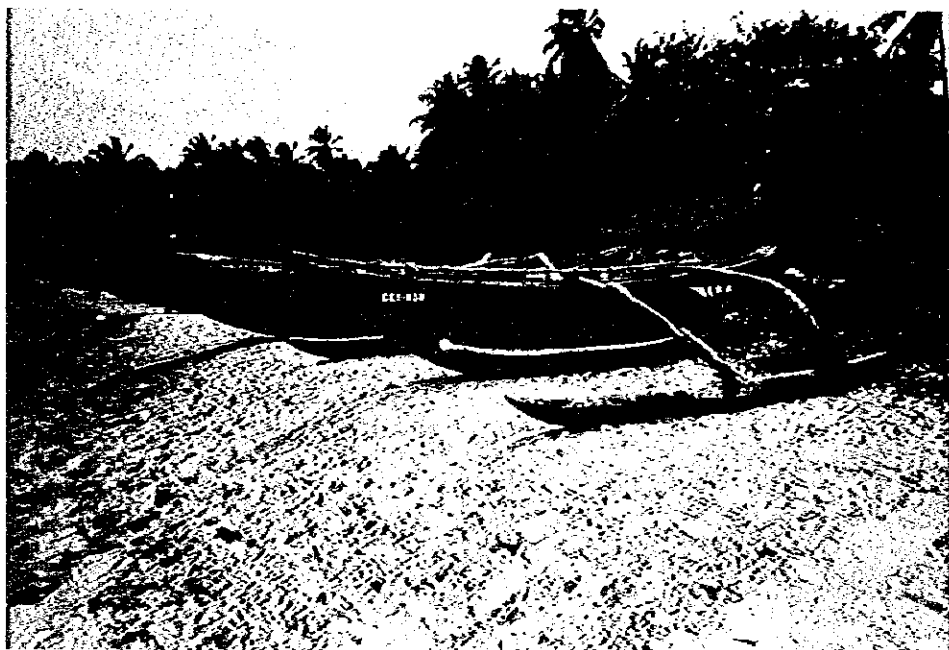
スリランカ民主社会主義共和国



Ura Watte 漁業協同
組合での協議



コロンボの水産市場



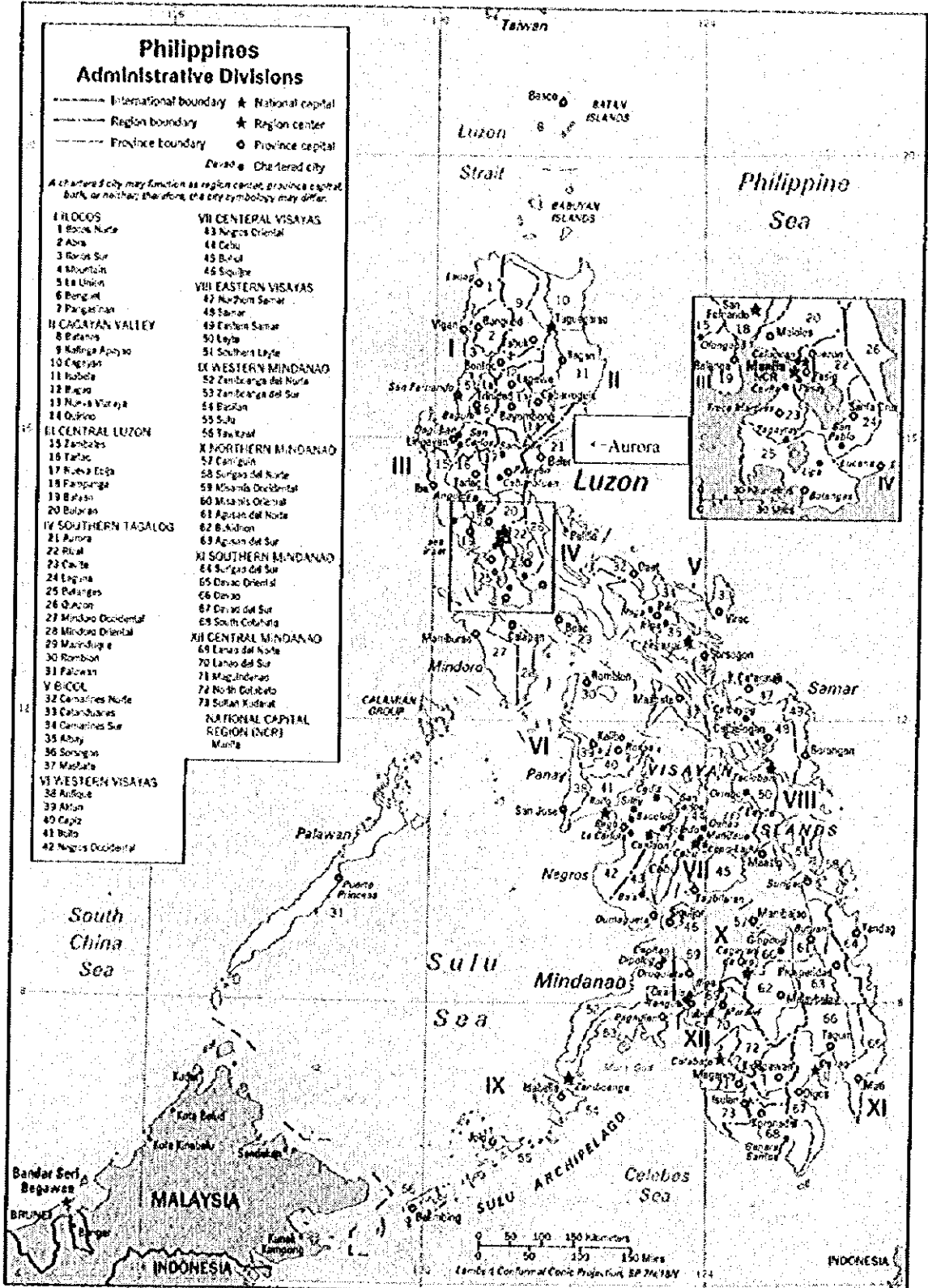
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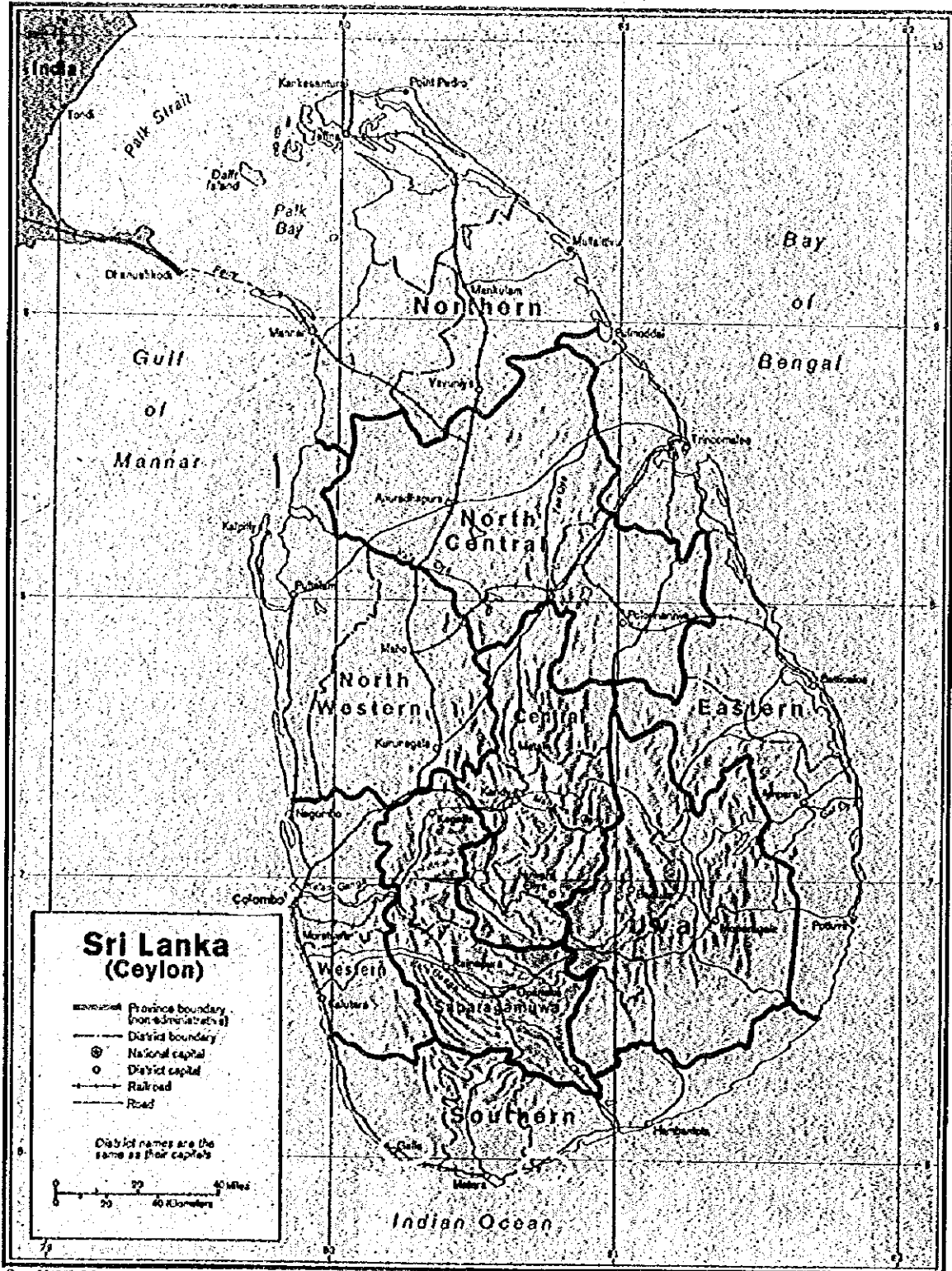
Philippines Administrative Divisions

- International boundary
- Region boundary
- Province boundary
- National capital
- Region center
- Province capital
- Chartered city

A city may function as region center, province capital, both, or neither; therefore, the city symbology may differ.

- | | |
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要約（和文）

1. 派遣チーム概要

1998年に、神奈川県国際水産研修センターはインプット重視の研修からアウトプット重視の研修の計画・運営に大きく移行し始め、1) 研修員選考方法、2) 研修員への In-house Care の強化、3) 帰国研修員への Follow-up の強化の改善のため、以下の点に重点を置くようになった。現在では、研修員は来日前に、自国水産業の問題点・制約に基づく Project Plan の草案を作成することが求められており、研修員は本邦研修を通じて得られた知識・技術を反映した Project Plan を完成している。1998年度の集団コース「水産開発セミナー」がこれらの新しい試みを実施した初のコースである。神奈川県国際水産研修センターは水産開発セミナー及び漁業協同組合コースの帰国研修員のフォローアップ調査を実施するとともに、併せて帰国研修員2名の Project Plan を現地で Review することを目的とし、今回の調査団を派遣するにいたった。

2. 今回の調査団の主要な目的は以下のとおりである。

- 1) 相手国の研修員受入事業の窓口機関、関係機関との協議
- 2) 当該2コース（水産開発セミナー、漁業協同組合）が帰国研修員にもたらしたインパクトについての調査
- 3) 帰国研修員が直面している問題・制約についての調査
- 4) JICA 研修に対する新しい要望についての調査
- 5) 1998年度水産開発セミナー参加研修員の Project Plan の Review
- 6) 地方での水産開発に関する情報収集

3. 相手国の研修員受入事業の窓口機関、関係機関等との協議を行い、候補者選定の過程についての以下の問題点が明らかになった。

- 1) General Information（以下 GI）の配布遅延もしくは配布されない（特に地方行政機関）。
- 2) コース内容に関する情報の欠如。
- 3) GIの配布遅延のため、Project Planの準備のための時間が大幅に制限される。
- 4) 中央行政官と地方行政官との間での不平等な研修募集機会。

4. 帰国研修員が直面している問題・制約としては以下のような回答が得られた。

- 1) 施設、機材等の不足
- 2) On-the-job 形式での研修の機会不足
- 3) 漁業協同組合及びカウンターパートの Motivation の低さ
- 4) プロジェクトの計画・立案・運営・評価に関する能力の欠如
- 5) 小規模事業資金の欠如
- 6) データ不足

5. 今後の研修ニーズとしては以下のような回答が得られた。

- 1) 水産プロジェクトの運営・管理及び評価能力の向上に係る研修
- 2) 水産資源管理に係る研修
- 3) 水産開発及び研究手法の向上に係る研修
- 4) 水産物加工、マーケティング、地方開発に係る普及手法の能力向上に係る研修
- 5) 養殖に係る研修
- 6) 財務、Coop Saving、水産事業のマネイジメントに係る研修
- 7) 水産政策及び水産経済に係る研修
- 8) WID (GAD)

6. 集団コース「水産開発セミナー」を改善するためには、1) GI の配布の流れ

をよりスムーズにする、2) E-mail や FAX を使用し、神奈川国際水産研修センター、JICA 在外事務所、相手国の研修員を選定する機関との意見交換の機会を拡大する、3) 中央政府行政官及び地方政府行政官の参加による JOINT TRAINING を実施、4) 国別特設コースを実施する等を今後勘案していく必要がある。

7. 研修コースの最終的なアウトプットとして Project Plan を作成するという点については、帰国研修員及び関係機関からの賛同が得られた。しかし、フィールドで活動する人材または州レベルの水産関係者の間では、まだまだ養殖及び沿岸漁業に関する practical なニーズが高かった。

8. 今回の調査団で2つの Project Proposal について調査する機会を得た。ひとつがフィリピンの帰国研修員からのもので、もうひとつがスリランカの帰国研修員のものである。両者ともに 1998 年度水産開発セミナーの参加者である。
 - 1) “Community-based Coastal Resource Management through Fisheries Cooperative in the Philippines”
-プロジェクト・サイトは Aurora Province にあり、過去 CB-CRM に関するプログラムを実施したことのない州である。同州自治体は、水産開発を重要項目に置きながらも、地理的に孤立化した自治体は水産開発プロジェクトの立案に係る経験、能力が圧倒的に欠如している。
現行で、沿岸漁業に関するアイデアが提出されているものの、沿岸地域においてのデータが皆無に等しい状態である。
また、沿岸資源管理の要としての政府と組合との間で、連携の拙さが見受けられた。
 - 2) スリランカでは水産開発セミナー参加研修員より以下のように3つにプロジェクトプロポーザルが準備された。
 - ・ “Removing the Obstacles and Its Improvement of the Existing Fishery Anchorage in Kathaluwa”
 - ・ “The Floating Aquaculture Cages in the Southern Province by the Urawatta Fisheries Coop Society Ltd.”
 - ・ “Fish Sales Units to Local Authorities or to Fisheries Coop Societies”第一のプロポーザルは、珊瑚礁生息域の破壊に繋がりがねないため、その実行可能性は疑わしい。第二、第三のプロポーザルは規模が小さく、Micro-enterprise の形での実施されるのが望ましいと判断された。
9. 今回フィリピン及びスリランカの Project Proposal のサイトを実際訪問し、両者ともに水産開発に関しての潜在するポテンシャルが非常に高いと判断された。しかしながら、両者ともに中央行政機関と地方行政機関との連携の欠如が顕在化している。フィリピンの Aurora Province においては、地理的に隔離されている状態であり、沿岸域における水産開発に関するノウハウの欠落

が問題点である。

スリランカのプロジェクトサイトである、Southern Province では、1) 政府が支援を行っている地域が、運営・管理能力を備えていない一方、政府からの支援がない地域で水産の開発に係る要望が強い、2) 全国的な漁獲物処理問題、3) 農業、観光のセクターと比較して水産のセクターが脆弱であること 4) 支援体制の割り振りの拙さが等の問題が顕著であった。

10. フィリピンとスリランカの Project Proposal に関しては、以下の共通する事項の提案が考えられる。

- 1) Local Gov.及び漁業協同組合の支援のために JOCV を派遣し、社会経済学的状況に関する基本調査、データ収集を行う。
- 2) 沿岸水産開発/計画に関して、Local Gov.の職員及び漁業協同組合の組合員の人材育成を支援する。

11. スリランカの Project Proposal に関しては、以下の事項の提案が考えられる。

- 1) 漁業協同組合または普及の専門家を派遣する。
- 2) 漁獲物処理の専門家を派遣する。
- 3) 水産加工・流通・市場を含んだ micro credit project を実施する。

要約 (英文)

The Summary

In 1998, KIFTC introduced a significant change in its planning and delivery of training program from "input" oriented to "output" oriented training, focusing on "work place" training needs of the fishing industry. Thus, its system of monitoring and evaluation of training includes 1) "Pre-care" support for candidates, 2) "In-house" care for participants, and 3) "Follow-up" care for ex-participants. Participants are now requested to prepare a draft project plan based on problems and constraints to develop their fishery industry. The training in Japan provides participants with tools for reviewing and improving their draft project plans. The 1998 Group Training Course "Seminar on Fisheries Development and Planning" was the first training program to be based on the new model. Therefore, JICA KIFTC took the opportunity to review project proposals by two participants from the Philippines and Sri Lanka during a follow up mission to these two countries.

The mission had the following objectives: 1) to meet appropriate agencies and organizations with JICA KIFTC training to brief them on the mission and to discuss any constraints related to the programs; 2) to determine how JICA KIFTC programs had impacted the workplace performance of ex-participants attended to group training courses of "Fisheries Development and Planning" and "Fisheries Cooperatives and Management"; 3) to determine the constraints of ex-participants facing in carrying out their jobs; 4) to receive the comments of ex-participants and others regarding the needs for the future training programs; 5) to review technical proposals submitted by JICA ex-participants attended to the 1998 Group Training Course "Seminar on Fisheries Development and Planning; and 6) to visit regional fishery sites to get information on fisheries development activities in each country.

In the process of candidate selection, the following problems were identified: 1) Limited time to distribute GI to all central and regional offices; 2) Late arrival or non-arrival of training information; 3) A lack of information on detailed course curriculum; 4) A lack of time for selected candidate to prepare technical submission requested in the GI; and 5) disadvantage of regional officers in applying for and securing training seats. The flow of information between JICA local office and potential candidates in Sri Lanka is less complicated than the system in the Philippines. Unlike the Philippines, all applicants' names in Sri Lanka are sent to JICA and listed by priority. No effort is made to enforce the requirement to submit technical reports requested in the GI in Sri Lanka.

There seemed to be a consensus among those working in central government positions would benefit greatly from training in project planning, management and evaluation. Project planning should

include techniques for assessing socio-economic and environmental impacts. For persons working in the field or provinces, the training emphasis was on practical training in aquaculture and coastal zone management.

Constraints ex-participants face in carrying out their work duties include: 1) lack of facilities, equipment and infrastructure; 2) lack of practical "on job" training; 3) lack of support and awareness of fisheries cooperatives and working with people who lack motivation to change; 4) lack of skills to plan, monitor and evaluate new fisheries projects; 5) needs for setting up micro enterprises; and 6) lack of reliable statistics.

Future training needs expressed by ex-participants include: 1) monitoring assessment and evaluation of technical fisheries projects; 2) training in fishery resource management; 3) research and development planning; 4) extension methodologies for processing, marketing and rural development; 5) aquaculture; 6) financing, coop savings, fishery business management; 7) fisheries policy and economics; and 8) WID and GAD. Efforts should be made more to provide on job training.

Two project proposals were reviewed. One is "Community-based Coastal Resource Management through Fisheries Cooperatives in the Philippines" prepared by Marissa D. Albaladejo. The pilot site was located in Aurora Province, not a recipient of past and existing CB-CRM programs of government. In the process of setting up Local Government Unit (LGU), the region had been given more autonomy to plan and prepare fisheries development projects. Unfortunately, the isolated region does not have the experience or capability to prepare detailed technical fishery development plan. Consequently ideas that were perceived to benefit the coastal fisheries were submitted without data on coastal fisheries.

Another concerns a co-management between the Government and Fisheries Cooperative Societies as a core of comprehensive and integrated participatory coastal resource management. Three proposals were prepared by Wijegunaratne Dharmasri, Sri Lanka and the proposed sites were reviewed. These proposal were: 1) "Removing the Obstacles and Its Improvement of the Existing Fishery Anchorage in Kathaluwa"; 2) "The Floating Aquaculture Cages in the Southern Province by the Urawatta Fisheries Coop Society Ltd."; and 3)"Fish Sales Units to Local Authorities or to Fisheries Coop Societies. The first one involves high risk because this pertains to an environmental issue on destruction of growing coral reefs. Other two proposals are basically micro-enterprise development projects. The mission team feels that these should be handled by the development of micro-credit project.

Site visits to Aurora Province in the Philippines and the Southern Province in Sri Lanka give the following impression to the mission team. There seems to be great potential for local fisheries development in both areas, but there exists lack of coordination between central and local governments in both countries. Aurora Province in the Philippines is too isolated at moment and does not have know-how for coastal fisheries development. On the other hand, Southern Province in Sri Lanka there exists misallocation of supports. These include 1) Government supported areas lack capability of managing such supports while unsupported areas have people who wish to develop fisheries; 2) Fish post handling problems exist almost everywhere; 3) Rather weak position of fisheries as compared with Agriculture and Tourism sectors; and 4) Limited contribution of JICA Supported Fisheries High School for fisheries development and planning.

Recommendations

General recommendations to improve the seminar:

1. To include assessment techniques on socio-economic and environmental impacts.
2. To include techniques to solve problems associated with lack of: 1) facilities, equipment and infrastructure; 2) practical "on job" training; 3) support and awareness of fisheries cooperatives and working with people who lack motivation to change; 4) skills to plan, monitor and evaluate new fisheries projects; 5) appropriate micro enterprise development; 6) reliable statistics; and 7) WID and GAD.
3. To focus on "on job" training.
4. To improve the flow of information from JICA KIFTC to applicants.
5. To encourage open dialogue among JICA KIFTC, JICA Local Office, nominating agencies responsible for screening and nominating candidates by E-mail and/or Fax.
6. To consider "partnership training" to ensure Central government and Regional needs.
7. To consider "country focused training" programs.

Specific recommendations for the project proposals

The mission team feels two types of support for both Aurora Province, the Philippines and Southern Provinces, Sri Lanka:

- 1) the provision of a JOCV to assist the LGU and local fisheries cooperative in conducting a baseline survey on the socio-economic condition of fishing households as well as catch and effort data; and
- 2) support for training of LGU staff and members of fisheries cooperative in coastal

fisheries development and planning.

The mission team also feels four types of support particularly for the Southern Province, Sri Lanka:

- 1) the provision of a JICA fisheries cooperative or extension expert to assist Central and Local governments to review and develop comprehensive and integrated participatory coastal resource management for the JICA fisheries ex- and on-going projects and related coastal zone management;
- 2) the provision of a fish post handling; and
- 3) the provision of a fisheries (including fish processing and marketing) micro credit project.

Project Proposal for Khataluwa, Sri Lanka

There are four phases in the proposal: 1) EIA phase; 2) removal of the obstacles in the channel; 3) construction of permanent channel; and 4) improvement of the existing fishery anchorage. This project relates to a delicate environmental issue so that a comprehensive EIA is essential to get permissions of the work from the authorities and critical for the further action. However, the mission team feels that this is not relevant for JICA to involve because of too high risk at moment.

Project Proposals for the Southern Province, Sri Lanka

The mission members felt that both proposed projects of floating cages and fish sales units are micro-enterprise projects and there exist leadership and economic motivation at the Ura watta Fisheries Cooperative Society Ltd. To solve the fish post-handling problem in Sri Lanka as well as to improve entrepreneurship among artisanal fishermen, these projects are appropriate. If this is handled without commission by a micro credit system through FCS, the positive impact would become greater. Before implementation, it is important to check if they believe that credit is equal to gift. If so, such a micro credit project may not function well.

The floating cage culture project should be carried out under the integrated fisheries management scheme in the total lagoon and river basin from the beginning. One of the serious problems in lagoon fishery is the conflict with the agricultural sector which not only uses fertilizer, pesticides and herbicide, but also interested in irrigation projects blocking incoming sea water to the lagoon areas.

The fish sales unit project should use enough ice to maintain quality of fish and increase consumers who pay for such freshness. One of the serious problems of fish post handling in Sri Lanka is that there is no incentive to keep fish fresh because most consumers do not pay for the freshness.

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Annex V Review of the Study Reports of Sri Lanka from Fisheries Development and Planning Group Training Course 1999

1-1 調査団の派遣目的

神奈川県国際水産研修センターは国際協力事業団の附属機関であり、本邦に受け入れた研修員に対し水産関係の集団及び個別研修を行っている。当センターは1961年に当事業団の前身の一つであった（社）アジア協会設立の三崎国際水産研修会館として発足し、1974年に神奈川県国際水産研修センターと改称し現在地に移転・拡充された。当センターは水産関係の研修を一年中実施している日本で唯一の機関であり、1996年現在で、105ヶ国から1454名の研修員をうけいれている。

神奈川県国際水産研修センターが実施する研修コースは主に“現場型研修”を実施するという観点より、教育に焦点をおく大学とは根本的に性質を異にする。当センターは以下のようにモニタリング及び評価体制の強化に努めた。

- 1) 本邦研修受講希望者のための“Pre-care”サポートの強化
- 2) 研修期間中の研修員に対する“In-house-care”の強化
- 3) 帰国研修員に対する支援の強化

1998年、「水産分野研修コース見直し検討報告書」では、多岐に渡る水産分野協力において、神奈川県国際水産研修センターが技術サポートを実施できる中心的な機関として機能していくべきとの提案がなされた。

また、同報告書で、神奈川県国際水産研修センターはインプット重視に研修からアウトプット重視の研修の計画・運営に方向修正をすることが提案され、研修員は来日前に、各自が直面している問題点を整理・解析し、職場の上司、同僚とのコンサルテーションを通じて、プロジェクト・プロポーザルを作成するよう義務づけられうようになった。来日後、本邦研修で得られた知識・技術、講師からの助言をプロポーザルに投入し、改善することが求められる。

1998年度の集団コース「水産開発セミナー」がこれらの新しい試みを実施した初のコースであり、神奈川県国際水産研修センターは「水産開発セミナー」及び「漁業協同組合」の帰国研修員を対象とした通常フォローアップを実施するとともに、同コースの帰国研修員2名のプロジェクトプロポーザルをReviewすることを一義的な目的とし、今回の調査団を派遣するに至った。

今回の調査団の主要な目的は以下のとおりである。

- 1) 相手国の研修員受入事業の窓口機関、関係機関との協議
- 2) 当該2コース（水産開発セミナー、漁業協同組合）が帰国研修員にもたらしたインパクトについての調査
- 3) 帰国研修員が直面している問題・制約についての調査
- 4) JICA 研修に対する新しい要望についての調査
- 5) 1998 年度水産開発セミナー参加研修員の Project Plan の Review
- 6) 地方での水産開発に関する情報収集

1-2 団員構成

平成11年度帰国研修員フォローアップチーム
(水産開発セミナー及び漁業協同組合) 調査団員

総括/
LEADER

松田 恵明
MATSUDA YOSIAKI

鹿児島大学
水産学部
教授
PROFESSOR
FACULTY OF FISHERIES
KAGOSHIMA UNIVERSITY

水産開発計画/
FISHERY
DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING

フランク・ショパン
FRANK CHOPIN

神奈川国際水産研修センター
常勤コースリーダー
東京水産大学客員教授)
PERMANENT COURSE
LEADER,
KANAGAWA INTERNATIONAL
FISHERIES TRAINING
CENTRE, JICA
(VISITING PROFESSOR AT
TOKYO UNIVERSITY OF
FISHERIES)

水産研修計画/
FISHERY
TRAINING
PLANNING

佐藤 吉洋
SATO YOSHIHIRO

神奈川国際水産研修センター
研修室 職員
STAFF,
KANAGAWA INTERNATIONAL
FISHERIES TRAINING CENTRE,
JICA

1-3 調査日程

October

Date	Day	
3	Sun	(Moving) Narita (18 : 05) → Manila (21 : 20)
4	Mon	Meeting in JICA Philippine Office Discussion in Department of Agriculture Discussion in Bureau Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
5	Tue	(Moving) Manila → Aurora Province Discussion in Provincial Office of Aurora
6	Wed	Office of the Provincial Agriculturist Discussion in Sabang Development Cooperative Discussion in Baler Manicipal Office Discussion in Training Centre
7	Thu	(Moving) Aurora Province → Manila
8	Fri	Discussion in National Economic & Development Authority) Embassy of Japan Discussion in Cooperative Development Authority JICA Philippine Office
9	Sat	(Moving) Manila (14 : 20) → Bangkok (16 : 45/22 : 10)
10	Sun	→ Colombo (00 : 20) Administrative Duty
11	Mon	Meeting in JICA Sri Lanka Office Courtesy Call on Embassy of Japan Discussion in External Resource Department
12	Tue	Discussion in Ura Watte Fisheries Cooperative Discussion in Galle District Cooperative Society Discussion in Ministry of Fisheries, Irrigation & Animal Husbandry
13	Wed	Discussion in Kathaluwa Cooperative Obs. of Kirinda Port
14	Thu	Obs. of fishing operation Discussion in Discussion in District Fisheries Cooperative Union Discussion in Principal Fisheries Training Centre
15	Fri	(Moving) Colombo → Hikkaduwa Report to Embassy of Japan Report to JICA Philippine Office
16	Sat	(Moving) Manila発 (01 : 20) → Shingapore (07 : 15/09 : 50) → Narita (17 : 35)

1-4 主要面談者

persons attending meetings

Date	Time	Location of meeting	Persons attending	Title/Dept.	Key points of discussions
1999/10/4	10:00	JICA Philippine Office	Toshiuki Kuroyanagi Noriko Banba	Res. Representative Ass. Representative	1 Objectives of mission 2 Logistics and general conditions
1999/10/4	11:00	Dep. of Agriculture (D of A)	Ms. L. Q. Laxa Ms. T. D. Militante* Ms. C. V. Kagaon* Mr. F. B. Perez	Chief, Gen. Services Div. D of A Human Res. Man. Div. D of A Chief, Nat. Programs Div. D of A Chief, Training Programs JICA	1 Process of nominating JICA candidates 2 Problems in selection and screening JICA applicants 3 Time constraints
1999/10/4	14:00	Bureau of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources (BFAR)	Atty. R. A. Ganaden Ms. C. Reyes	Assistant Director Chief, Fish. Policy & Environ.	1 Courtesy Call 2 JICA training course information 3 Training needs in the department
1999/10/4	15:00 ~ 17:30	Bureau of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources (BFAR)	Ms. F. O. Gajar* Ms. C. V. Kagaon* Ms. M. D. Abaladejo* Mr. O. G. Nalzarro* Mr. R. S. Rasco*	Sen. Aquaculturist BFAR Chief, Nat. Programs Div. D of A Aquaculturist, New projects officer BFAR Program officer, SSS Head of Extension, Palawan Polytechnic	1 Interview with ex participants 2 Discuss future training needs
1999/10/4	17:30 ~ 18:30	Bureau of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources (BFAR)	Atty. M. I. Sarmiento jr	Director BFAR	1 Courtesy Call 2 Discuss future training needs

Date	Time	Location of meeting	Persons attending	Title/Dept.	Key points of discussions
1999/10/5	17:00	Governor's office Aurora Province	Mr. E. L. Ong Mr. A. P. Rotas Mr. R. M. Castroverde Ms. C. H. Poblete Ms. M. D. Abaladejo* Ms. R. D. Cres Ms. E. R. Hernandez	Governor, Aurora Province Specialist, Cooperative Dev. Authority Gen. Manager CDS Sabang Dept. Prov. Cooperative Officer, LGU Aquaculturist, New projects officer BFAR Aquaculturist II, BFAR Section Chief, BFAR	1 Courtesy call 2 Fishery Development needs in Aurora 3 JICA training opportunities
1999/10/6	09:00	Office of Provincial Aquiculturist (OPA)	Mr. A. P. Rotas Ms. G. D. L. Enaje Ms. J. U. Reyes Ms. M. L. C. Imperial Ms. C. H. Poblete Ms. M. D. Abaladejo* Ms. R. D. Cres Ms. E. R. Hernandez	Specialist, Cooperative Dev. Authority Agriculturist technologist, (OPA) Aquaculturist II, (OPA - Fishery) Aquaculturist II, (OPA - Fishery) Provincial Cooperative Officer, LGU Aquaculturist, New projects officer BFAR Aquaculturist II, BFAR Section Chief, BFAR	1 New fishery project proposals - Large scale set net 2 New fishery project proposals - Purse seine fishing 3 Fisheries data on Aurora Province 4 Structure of fishing fleets in Aurora Province
1999/10/6	10:00	Office of the Mayor Baler Municipal Office	Vice Mayor Mr. N. P. Go Ms. C. H. Poblete Ms. M. D. Abaladejo* Ms. R. D. Cres Ms. E. R. Hernandez	SB Member, Baler Municipal office Provincial Cooperative Officer, LGU Aquaculturist, New projects officer BFAR Aquaculturist II, BFAR Section Chief, BFAR	1 Courtesy call

Date	Time	Location of meeting	Persons attending	Title/Dept.	Key points of discussions
1999/10/6	12:00 ~ 1330	Governor's House	Mr. E. L. Ong	Governor, Aurora Province	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Development initiatives for Aurora 2 Problems and constraints to development 3 Role of Cooperatives in development
1999/10/6	14:20	Aurora Trading Center	Ms. Miriam Estimada	Manager, Aurora Trading Center	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Constraints to development 2 New initiatives 3 Fisheries opportunities
1999/10/6	15:30	Baler Market	Mr. A. P. Rotas Ms. J. U. Reyes Ms. M. L. C. Imperial Ms. M. D. Abaladejo* Ms. R. D. Cres Ms. E. R. Hernandez	Specialist, Cooperative Dev. Authority Aquaculturist II, (OPA - Fishery) Aquaculturist II, (OPA - Fishery) Aquaculturist, New projects officer BFAR Aquaculturist II, BFAR Section Chief, BFAR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Ice Plant 2 Fish market
1999/10/8	09:30	Nat. Economic & Development Authority (NEDA)	Ms. C. J. Guiyab Ms. E. S. Abargas Mr. F. B. Perez	Executive Officer, Scholarships Officer, Supervisor of Scholarship affairs Chief, Training Programs JICA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Process of nominating JICA candidates 2 Problems in selection and screening JICA applicants 3 Time constraints

Date	Time	Location of meeting	Persons attending	Title/Dept.	Key points of discussions
1999/10/8	11:20 ~ 12:00	Embassy of Japan Philippines	Mr. Toru Okuda	First Secretary (Agriculture)	1 Summary of visit
1999/10/8	14:30	Cooperative Development Authority (CDA)	Mr. J. C. Medina Jr Ms. M. Estrella Ms. C. L. Versoza Mr. W. B. Ruyer Mr. F. B. Perez	Chairman, CDA Chief, Planning Div. CDA Executive Director, CDA Administrator, CDA Chief, Training Programs JICA	1 Information on JICA training 2 CDA activities 3 Problems with Fisheries Cooperatives 4 New projects
1999/10/8	17:00	JICA Philippine Office	Toshiuki Kuroyanagi Noriko Banba	JICA Representative JICA staff	1 Summary of visit

* Ex participants of "Fisheries Development and Planning" and "Fisheries Management and Cooperatives" Group Training Courses

persons attending meetings

Date	Time	Location of meeting	Persons attending	Title/Dept.	Key points of discussions
99/10/11	10:00	JICA Philippine Office	Seiji Kaiho Yoshihisa Onoe	Resident Representative JICA staff	1. Country Briefing 2. Mission briefing
99/10/11	11:00	Embassy of Japan	Tomoko Noda Yoshihisa Onoe	Attaché, Economic Cooperation JICA staff	1. Country Briefing 2. Mission briefing
99/10/11	11:30	External Resource Department	R. V. Nanayakkava A. Sooriyagoea Yoshihisa Onoe	Director, ERD Deputy Director, ERD JICA staff	1. Training in and outside country 2. Selection and screening nominees 3. New UNDP training evaluation
99/10/11	14:00	Ministry of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Department	S. Amarasekara G. Piyasena Yoshihisa Onoe	Secretary, MFARD Director, Planning & Monitoring. MFARD JICA staff	1. Field officer training 2. Peoples company 3. Alternative livelihoods 4. Aquaculture training

Date	Time	Location of meeting	Persons attending	Title/Dept.	Key points of discussions
99/10/12	10:30	Ura Watte Fisheries Cooperative	Wijegunathne Dharmasri Yoshihisa Onoe Local fishers	Provincial Director of Fisheries JICA staff	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> "Town Hall" meeting Fishing activities Problems and constraints in fisheries New project proposals in fisheries
99/10/12	14:00	Galle District Fisheries Union (GDFU)	M. M. Dengemetra V. G. J. Shelton Wijegunathne Dharmasri Yoshihisa Onoe	General Manager, GDFU Galle District Fisheries Inspector Provincial Director of Fisheries JICA staff	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Role of union Problems & constraints in fisheries Problems in getting training New projects in fisheries
99/10/12	15:50	Provincial Ministry of Fisheries, Irrigation and Animal Husbandry	Hon. M. H. Ranoith S. Rubasinghe	Minister of Fisheries, Irrigation and Animal Husbandry Secretary of Fisheries, Irrigation and Animal Husbandry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Problems with FCS Aquaculture development Fish quality
99/10/13	07:15	Kathaluwa Anchorage	Hon. Yumasigh Wijegunathne Dharmasri Yoshihisa Onoe Local fishers	Member of Danlismet Galle District Provincial Director of Fisheries MFARD JICA staff	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Project proposal to improve beach access

2 調査結果

2-1 Philippines Mission

2-1-1 Summary of discussion on training

The mission members met with representatives of central government departments involved with disseminating information, screening applicants and forwarding nominees to the local JICA office. Other Government agencies responsible for circulating training information and "in house" screening, participants of past training programs and potential candidates for future training programs were also interviewed to get an overall perspective of the flow of information from JICA to the country nominating applicants back to JICA where final selection of candidates is made.

2-1-2 The flow of information between JICA and nominating National Government Agency

JICA KIFTC is charged with the responsibility of preparing a General Information (GI) Pamphlet that provides detailed instructions and guidance for nominating agencies and candidates. The objective of preparing the GI is twofold

- i. To ensure that the nominating agency is fully informed about the types of candidate and the administrative procedures that should be followed when making an application
- ii. To inform prospective candidates about the technical content of the training program and to make sure prospective candidates are aware preparing materials and information prior to their departure from their home country. This is particularly important for intermediate and senior level training programs where candidates must prepare regionally relevant project plans as part of the training output.

JICA prepares the GI six months in advance of the commencement of training and distribute 10 copies of the GI to appropriate JICA Local offices in countries selected for training.

The responsibility of the local JICA office is to forward the GI to the National government agency responsible for "in country distribution" of the GI and to receive completed nominee application forms through this agency.

The National government agency responsible for "in country distribution" of the GI is also responsible for coordinating, screening and nominating appropriate nominees. Once a candidate has been selected, they are requested to fill out the official request form A2A3 which is then sent by the nominating agency to the JICA Local Office. No further action is taken till a letter of acceptance has been received from JICA informing the agency that the candidate has been accepted.

The JICA local office forwards the completed A2A3 forms to JICA KIFTC in Japan for final checking, screening and acceptance of nominees. JICA KIFTC sends out acceptance letters four weeks before the course is due to commence.

In this process, deadlines are set by; (1) JICA KIFTC to prepare the GI and send to local JICA offices in selected countries, (2) the national government agency for nominees to apply for training, (3) for the agency to submit the application forms to JICA and (4) for JICA KIFTC to inform candidates of their acceptance.

While there is an elaborate process set in place for ensuring timely sending, receiving and accepting candidates for training, our discussions with central government and regional government officers, past and prospective candidates for training, there appears to be some significant problems associated with timely processing of appropriate candidates. These problems were expressed during interviews and included;

- Limited time to distribute GI to all central and regional offices
- Late arrival (close to submission date or past submission date) or non arrival of training information to prospective training candidates
- A lack of information concerning detailed course curriculum
- A lack of time for selected candidates to prepare technical submissions requested in the GI
- A concern expressed by persons in the regional offices that for a variety of reasons, they are disadvantaged in applying for and securing training seats.

2-1-3 Constraints Ex Participants face in carrying out their work duties

Annex 1 contains the results of survey questionnaires completed by ex participants of the two KIFTC training courses under investigation. Tables I and Figure 1 summarize the comments of the group regarding constraints to carrying out their work duties. It became quite clear during personal interviews with the ex participants that the biggest constraints they face in the workplace can be summarized as follows

- i. Lack of facilities and infrastructure
- ii. Working with an industry that is not motivated or finds it difficult to change present practices
- iii. The skills to plan, monitor and evaluate (cost - benefit, social and economic impacts) new fisheries projects. Additionally, we received comments about the need for setting up micro enterprises

Table I Summary of constraints JICA ex participants face in carrying out work duties

Name	Course	Position on joining JICA training	Present Position	Constraints in carrying out work duties
F. O. Gojar	FC	Aquaculturist	Snr. Aquaculturist	i. Administrative & logistic support ii. Lack of R & D facilities iii. Unresponsive industry iv. Legislation not implemented
R. S. Rasco	FC	Project Manager Landbank	Social Security System	i. Fisheries not a priority for SSS in present job
O. G. Nazaro	FC	Instructor Extension Services	Head Extension Services	i. Lack of budget ii. Lack of facilities & eqpt. iii. Unresponsive industry
M. D. Abaladejo	FDP	Aquaculturist	Sup. Aquaculturist	i. Monitoring & evaluating projects ii. Industry not adopting research results
C. V. Kagaoan	FDP	Chief Project packaging	Officer in charge National Program	i. Limited access to new technologies ii. Limited skills in planning projects
V. D. Villarao	FDP	Snr. Aquaculturist	Snr. Aquaculturist	i. Unresponsive industry

¹ FC: Group Training Course "Fisheries Cooperative and management"

² FDP: Group Training Course "Seminar on Fisheries Development and Planning"

**Constraints JICA ex participants face in carrying out their duties
The Philippines**

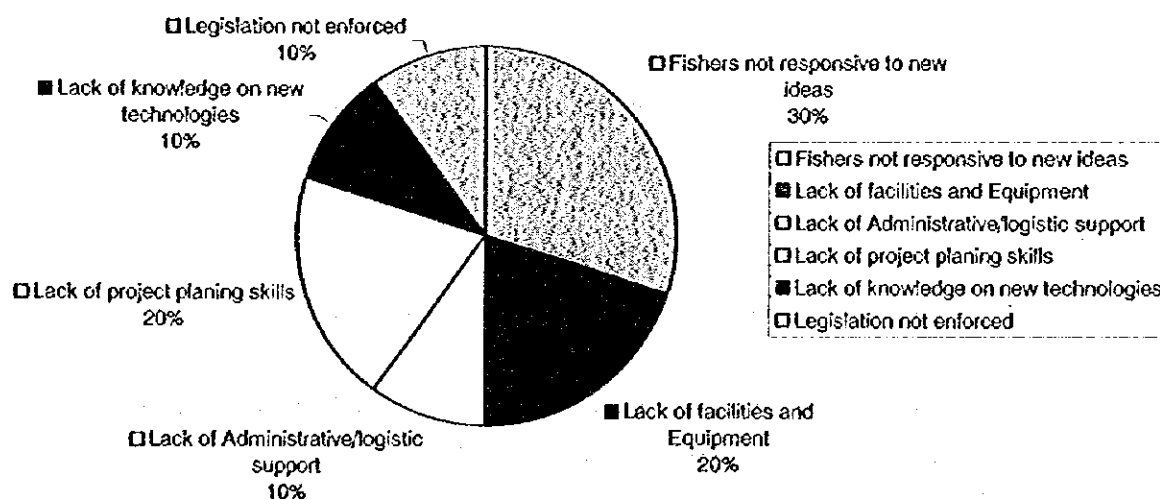


Figure 1 Summary of constraints faced in the workplace by JICA ex participants

To overcome these constraints ex participants felt that priority should be given to raising the awareness of fishers and by providing greater technical assistance to industry and by improving the monitoring of technical projects (Figure 2).

**Suggestions by JICA ex participants to improve workplace situation
The Philippines**

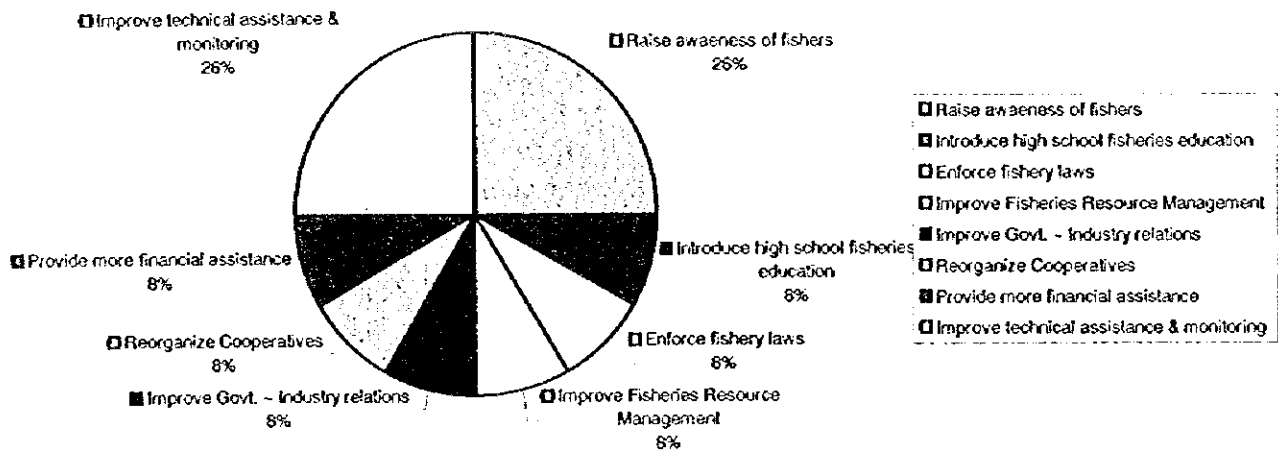


Figure 2 Actions suggested by JICA ex participants to overcome workplace constraints

2-1-4. Future Training needs

Annex 1 contains the results of survey questionnaires completed by ex participants of the two KIFTC training courses under investigation. Tables II summarize the comments of the group regarding their needs for future training.

Based on the results of questionnaires sent to all ex-participants and follow up interviews of most ex participants, the following priority training were identified:

- i. Monitoring assessment and evaluation of technical fisheries projects
- ii. Training in Fishery Resource management
- iii. Research and Development planning
- iv. Extension methodologies
- v. Aquaculture

- vi. Financing, Coop savings, Fishery business management
- vii. Fisheries policy and economics
- viii. WID

Table II Summary of written responses to future training needs by JICA ex participants - Philippines

Name	Course	Present Position	Training Requested	
			Hands on	Seminar type
F. O. Gojar	FC ¹	Snr. Aquaculturist	Fisheries Resource Management	
			Organization & Management of Micro enterprises	WID
R. S. Rasco	FC	Social Security System	Fishery lending & financing	Fishery Business
				Cooperative savings schemes
O. G. Nalzar	FC	Head Extension Services	Fish Breeding	Fisheries Policy
			Sea Ranching	
			Fishery Resource Management	
M. D. Abaladejo	FDP ²	Sup. Aquaculturist	Environmental management in Development planning	Project management
				Fisheries Policy in Development
				Economics & Development
C. V. Kagaoan	FDP	Officer in charge National Program		R&D Planning
				Fisheries Resource management
				Fisheries Development
V. D. Villara	FDP	Snr. Aquaculturist	Development and management of critical coastal zones	

¹ FC: Group Training Course *Fisheries Cooperativa and management*

² FDP: Group Training Course *Seminar on Fisheries Development and Planning

During personal interviews with ex participants, there seemed to be a consensus among those working in central government positions would benefit greatly from training in project planning, management and evaluation. Furthermore, project planning should include techniques for assessing socio-economic and environmental impacts. For persons working in the field or provinces, the training emphasis was on practical training in aquaculture and coastal zone management.

2-1-5 Training needs expressed by persons met in Aurora Province

On the trip to Aurora Province, various provincial government and fisheries cooperative staff were met and asked about their problems and constraints to carry out the work duties. It became apparent that in the process of setting up Local Government Unit's (LGU's) the regions had been given more autonomy to plan and prepare fisheries development projects which would be submitted to central government for funding. Unfortunately, the region does not have the experience or capability to prepare detailed technical fishery development plans. Consequently, ideas that are perceived to benefit the coastal fisheries are submitted without having carefully considered both positive and negative impacts of development on coastal fishing communities. The mission team felt this problem was compounded by a lack of data on coastal fisheries and fishing households.

Indeed, there is little or no data being collected on the catches, effort and incomes of the coastal fishing fleets operating around Baler. In the absence of such information, technological and economic development of the fisheries sector is a risky endeavor.

Through discussions with the Provincial governor and members of fishery cooperatives, there is a desire to give support development of the coastal fishing communities in Baler. But the region lacks training and human resources that are critical to development planning. The mission team were responsive to the regional needs for fisheries training and suggest that two types of support should be encouraged for Aurora Province;

- i. The provision of a JOCV to assist the LGU and local cooperative in;
 - Conducting a frame survey of fishing households in the region to collect baseline data on the socio-economic condition of fishery households in the region
 - Working with the LGU and fishery cooperative to collect catch and effort data for the beach fishing boats operating in the nearshore waters of Baler region
- ii. Support for training of LGU staff and members of the fishery cooperative in coastal fishery development and planning, coastal fishery resource management, fisheries extension methodologies and fishing gear development and design.

2-2 Sri Lanka Mission

2-2-1 Summary of training discussion points

The mission members met with representatives of central government departments involved with disseminating information, screening applicants and forwarding nominees to the local JICA office. Because of a lack of time, only two ex participants was met during the visit and two more contacted by phone. However, all survey questionnaires were completed and handed to the mission upon arrival in Sri Lanka. During the site visits to Southern Province, potential candidates for future training programs were also interviewed to get an overall perspective of the types of training requested.

2-2-2 The flow of information between JICA and nominating National Government Agency

The flow of information between JICA local office and potential candidates is less complicated than the system in the Philippines. The nominating agency is the External Resource Department (ERD). Upon receipt of training seat allocation, ERD sets up an internal committee (ERD Director, Policy Director and Bilateral Japan Director) to determine which ministries and line departments will be informed about training seat allocations. Once the decision is made, letters of invitation and a copy of the GI are sent to appropriate persons. The responsibility of distribution of training information to potential candidates is left to the line ministries and line departments. Upon receipt of requests for training, the ERD screens applicants and lists nominees according to experience, academic record, relevancy to work situation, age and time since last overseas training. Unlike the Philippines, all applicants' names are sent to JICA and listed by priority. No effort is made to enforce the requirement to submit technical reports requested in the GI. JICA local office says "send later". There is no restriction on the number of applicants that can be sent from any line department.

2-2-3 Constraints Ex Participants face in carrying out their work duties

Annex 1 contains the results of survey questionnaires completed by ex participants of the two KIFTC training courses under investigation. Tables III and Figure 2 summarize the comments of the group regarding constraints to carrying out their work duties. The main constraints they face in the workplace can be summarized as follows

- i. Lack of practical "on job" training
- ii. Lack of support and awareness of fisheries cooperative
- iii. Lack of facilities and equipment
- iv. Lack of reliable statistics

Table III Summary of constraints JICA ex participants face in carrying out work duties

Name	Course	Position on joining JICA training	Present Position	Constraints in carrying out work duties
S. Bandara	FC	Dept. Fish. & Aqua. Industrial Cooperative Asst. Director	Dept. Fish. & Aqua. Industrial Cooperative Asst. Director	i. Lack of knowledge about Community Based Fish Management ii. Lack of promotion of cooperatives
A. M. M. Chandrasekar	FDP	Nat. Planning Dept. Dep. Director Fisheries	Nat. Planning Dept. Dep. Director Fisheries	i. Lack of "on job" training ii. Lack of facilities and Human resources
P. D. A. N. Prasadi	FC	DFAR Program Asst.	DFAR Program Asst.	i. Lack of training materials
C. W. Kariyawasam	FC	DFAR Program manager	DFAR Program manager	i. Lack of technical knowledge ii. Lack of facilities
G. G. Dayasumana	FC	Dept. Coop. Dev. Development Officer	Dept. Coop. Dev. Development Officer	i. Lack of awareness plans for coops ii. Lack of savings and thrift habits iii. Decline in participation of coops iv. Low price of fish
W. E. Dharmasri	FDP	Prov. Ministry of Fisheries Director	Prov. Ministry of Fisheries Director	i. Lack of suitable trainers ii. Lack of finance iii. No accurate statistics
P. A. Ranwatta	-		Dept. Coop. Dev. Commissioner	i. Lack of training for field officers ii. Lack of practical training

**Constraints JICA ex participants face in carrying out their duties
Sri Lanka**

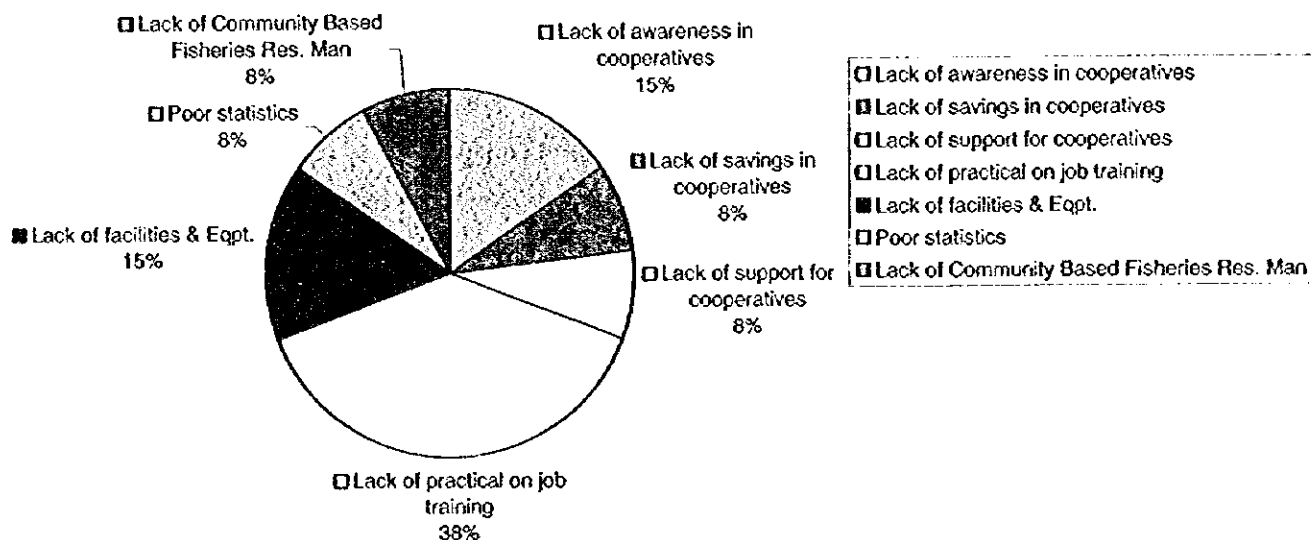


Figure 3 Summary of constraints faced in the workplace by JICA ex participants

**Suggestions by JICA ex participants to improve workplace situation
Sri Lanka**

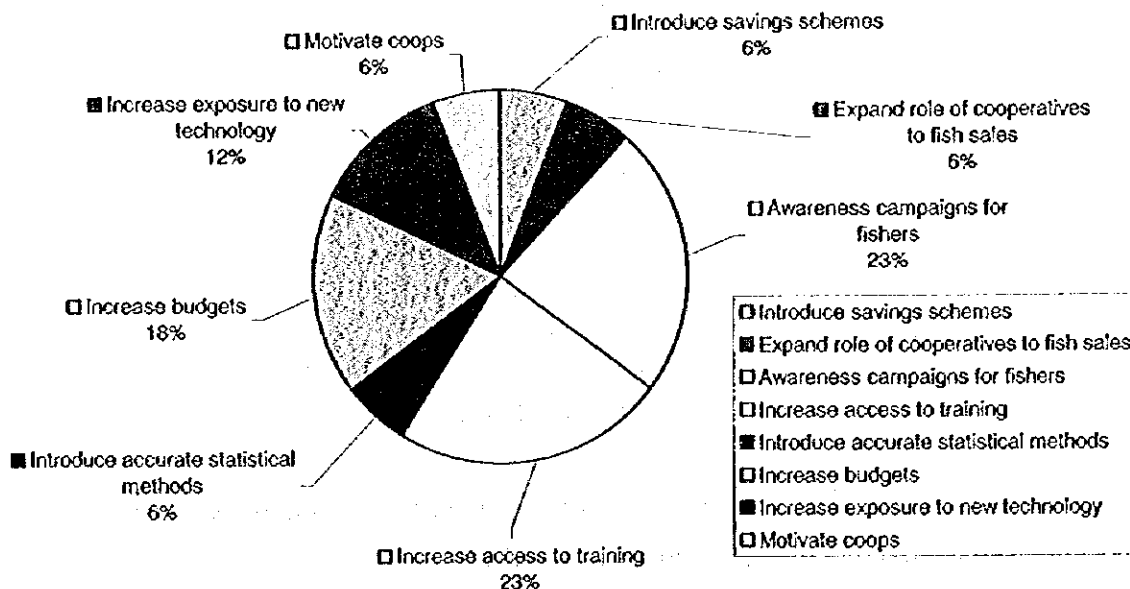


Figure 4 Summary of actions to improve work place conditions

2-2-4 Future Training needs

Annex II contains the results of survey questionnaires completed by ex participants of the two KIFTC training courses under investigation. Tables IV summarize the comments of the group regarding their needs for future training.

Table IV Training requested through written replies to survey questionnaires

Name	Course	Present Position	Training Requested	
			"Hands on"	Seminar type
S. Bandara	FC	Dept. Fish. & Aqua. Industrial Cooperative Asst. Director	Extension methods CBFRM - PRA Management of Cooperatives	
A. M. M. Chandrasekar	FDP	Nat. Planning Dept. Dep. Director Fisheries		Coast conservation
P. D. A. N. Prasadi	FC	DFAR Program Asst.	WID CBFRM	Human Resource Management
C. W. Kariyawasam	FC	DFAR Program manager		Fishing Technology Fishery Extension
G. G. Dayasumana	FC	Dept. Coop. Dev. Development Officer	Human resource development Social welfare Banking Financial management	
W. E. Dharmasri	FDP	Prov. Ministry of Fisheries Director	Fishery Cooperatives Project formulation PCM EIA	Fisheries Management
P. A. Ranwatta	-	Dept. Coop. Dev. Commissioner	Processing Marketing Rural development Financial management	

Based on the results of questionnaires sent to all ex-participants and follow up interviews of most ex participants, the following priority training were identified:

- Training should be practical and hands on
- Efforts should be made to provide on job training
- Training is required in Project planning

- Human resource management
- Financial planning
- Extension methods, processing, marketing and rural development

2-2-5 Training needs expressed by fisheries personnel in Southern Province

During the trip to Southern Province fishing ports and fisheries cooperatives, the mission members had extensive opportunities to meet with the Provincial Minister of Fisheries, administrative officers, members of fisheries cooperatives, fishery inspectors and extension officers. Each level expressed their dismay at the lack of training opportunities that come to the province and hoped that JICA could provide additional training opportunities for fisheries cooperatives and government field officers.

The desire for additional training was confirmed during a meeting in Tangalle, held with members of the Tangalle Fisheries Cooperative, District Fisheries Extension Officer, District Fisheries Inspectors and Fisheries inspectors. A total of fourteen persons attended the discussion meeting. During a "Town Hall" style open forum the members expressed their concerns and needs for training

- The deadline for submissions for training are past when information is received in the regional offices
- Priority is given to central government rather than regions for overseas training
- The criteria for attendance on JICA courses are for graduates not field officers
- The field situation in Southern Province has many problems that require practical on the job training
- In the absence of training the industry has no reason to make a link with extension officers and inspectors
- The condition of fish handling and quality are very poor and the region requires technical support to improve.
- The quality of catch statistics is in all cases very poor and for some fisheries such as lagoon fisheries and some ports, non-existent.
- There is a need to find new activities for the fisheries cooperatives such as marketing and selling of fish.
- There is a lack of reliable data on the condition of fishery households and coastal fisheries.
- Persons receiving training overseas do not always transfer their knowledge to others.

Of particular interest to the mission members were the problems that have resulted in the process of developing power to the province. While the most obvious problem appears to be the lack of transfer of funds, there is a need to maintain and build relationships between central and provincial government officers, who are ultimately working towards the same goal to ensure resources are developed on a sustainable basis.

In summary, the mission members believe that practical "hands on" type training in collection and analysis of statistics, frame surveys of fishers households, fish handling, fisheries extension, marketing and selling of fish are extremely important for Cooperative officers, fisheries extension officers and fisheries inspectors. However, just as important is the need for planners at both levels of government to receive training in fisheries development, planning and project management. Both objectives could be achieved if JICA were able to manage the following approach for training:

1. More training seats should be allocated for fisheries training in Sri Lanka
2. The training should be delivered to field officers and planners in both levels of government
3. Country focused training is an opportunity for balancing provincial and government seat allocations
4. Training should be structured around work place needs and designed to maximize the opportunity for transferring knowledge to as many persons as possible. Therefore, it is suggested that a training program be comprised of "in country" and "out of country" elements. An "in-out-in" strategy can ensure that the training starts in the region, moves out for reward and specialization and returns to the region workplace. It will reduce the problems of isolationism and encourage ownership.
5. Partnership training (team building) should be encouraged between central and provincial government officers - JICA training programs should reflect this requirement by encouraging joint study report output and focusing on tools that build or require communication skills (PCM, Log Frame, PRA etc).

3 提言

To improve the flow of information from JICA KIFTC to applicants requesting training

- JICA should ensure that Nominating Agency responsible for screening and nominating applicants is aware of the preparation applicants must undertake before coming to Japan for training. This could be achieved through a one-page letter circulated by JICA KIFTC to JICA Local Offices who are responsible for informing the nominating agency about GI training requirements.
- JICA should ensure that the Nominating Agency is given adequate notice concerning training programs offered for the year. A one-page summary letter of courses offered sent by JICA KIFTC to JICA local offices for distribution at the start of the fiscal year should be adequate.

Focus on training

- The Nominating Agency should ensure all potential nominees have read the GI in order to prepare their submission for training.
- Applicants should be encouraged to complete the GI requirements as part of their submission to the nominating agency and that the nominating agency use this information in screening potential candidates.
- At least one month is required prior to departure from the home country for participants to prepare information and material for intermediate and senior level training programs contained in the GI.
- Candidates selected for training that have not completed the GI training requirements prior to departure from their home country may compromise their study opportunity in Japan.

To encourage open dialogue between JICA KIFTC, JICA Local Office, National Agency responsible for screening and nominating candidates

Each group involved in the selection of candidates and delivery of training is working for the same goal, which is to ensure that the candidate maximizes their opportunity for learning. The division of duties between JICA KIFTC, JICA local office, nominating agency and candidate requires a team approach. More frequent communication between team members will create opportunities to find solutions to processing problems. Email communication on an informal basis is probably the most effective method of communication for JICA and central government agencies.

Transparency in the process of nominating and selecting candidates

- The nominating agency should be encouraged to submit all training applications that meet both national screening and JICA GI requirements to the JICA local office.
- The processing of disseminating training information should be on a timely basis to ensure all potential candidates can compete fairly for available seats

Partnership training to ensure Central government and Regional needs for training are met

- Partnership training should be considered as a way of building better links between central and regional government candidates. At the very least the nominating agency should be encouraged to submit two nominees for training - one from central government and one from the region and JICA accept two persons for training.
- JICA should consider introducing "partnership training" into its program. This involves two candidates from each country (central and regional) working as a team during the training program and preparation of technical reports. Since much of the focus of JICA KIFTC is now on output based training, the bridge between two trainees would be a valuable asset on their return to their respective levels of government.

Country Focused Training programs

- One suggestion raised by the JICA local office in Sri Lanka was the concept of preparing a country focused training program. Based on the visit of the mission members to various fishing villages, discussions with DFEO, DI and FI staff, there is a great demand for training. A country focus program could achieve dramatic results if planned and carried out appropriately.

Project Proposal for Aurora Province, The Philippines

The mission members felt that one of the most immediate steps for development in the Aurora coastal area, Philippines is the collection of accurate base line data socio-economic and catch and effort data. Collection of this information would be of significant step towards helping the Provincial and Central government formulate a fishery plan for Aurora based on analysis of appropriate background information.

- In Aurora Province, the dispatch of a JOCV staff to the region to work with cooperatives could be one step towards improving the data collection process.
- JOCV in conjunction with LGU and fisheries cooperatives, should prepare a frame survey to gather data on the socio-economic condition of coastal day boat fishers.

JOCV support for improving data collection in the Southern Province, Sri Lanka

Similarly, there are problems associated with the collection of catch and effort data in Sri Lanka. However, in this case, the problem is related to the quality of data and time allocated for collecting and analyzing the information.

- In Tangalle, the dispatch of a JOCV staff to the region to work with the fisheries could be one step towards improving the data collection process.
- JOCV in conjunction with the fisheries cooperatives, could prepare a frame survey to gather data on the socio-economic condition of coastal day boat and lagoon fishers.

