

Annual Report 2000

Japan International Cooperation Agency Annual Report

2000

Japan International Cooperation Agency

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●●● Special Feature ●●●

International Year of Volunteers

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Japan International Cooperation Agency Annual Report

2000

●●● Special Feature ●●●

International Year of Volunteers

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Introduction to JICA

1. Founded: August 1, 1974
 2. Aims: JICA is a special governmental corporation established on the basis of the Law concerning International Cooperation Projects (Law No. 62 of 1974) with the aim of contributing to economic and social development in developing regions, etc., and to the promotion of international cooperation.
 3. Capital: ¥130 billion (as of March 31, 2000)
 4. Budget: ¥187.4 billion (FY2000)
 5. Staff: 1,218 (FY2000)
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PREFACE



At the point of transition from the 20th to the 21st century, the year 2000 calls on us to look back on Japan's record of international cooperation and to move forward on the basis of our past experience and the lessons gained from it.

Over the past half-century, Japanese cooperation with developing countries has clearly been highly successful. The historical record shows that financial and technical cooperation provided by Japan has made a major contribution to the astonishing economic growth achieved in particular by other countries in East Asia. Underpinning this success has been the effort made to transmit the so-called "Japanese model" (emphasizing basic education as the force generating reform, creating equal social and economic opportunity, establishing an appropriate balance between national policy and the market, etc.) to developing countries. The importance of this effort is likely to increase even more in the future.

On the other hand, the current situation among developing countries is that 1.3 billion people are still forced to live in conditions of absolute poverty, while 1.1 billion people do not have access to safe water. Furthermore, stimulated by information technology (IT) and other recent developments, globalization has been seen to have both positive and negative consequences, the most obvious negative repercussion being the economic crisis that struck Asia in 1997. Under these conditions, many less developed countries, left behind by globalization, are falling into a vicious circle in which differentials between the rich and the poor are becoming more pronounced. Global issues such as the environment, HIV/AIDS, and the drugs trade are growing increasingly serious and are affecting not only the developing but the developed countries as well.

The inexorable forward march of globalization in forms such as shrinkage of space, reduction of time, and dissolution of boundaries is continuing at an unprecedented pace. In the practice of international cooperation, we need to respond promptly and flexibly with frameworks transcending the conventional notion of individual nations. We are searching for new modes of cooperation that emphasize the security and happiness of individuals in less developed countries

buffeted by the waves of globalization, and that strengthen support in forms such as training and institution-building to enable development aid to display its effectiveness to the full.

In line with our motto, "Human Development, National Development, Bringing People Together," we at the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) are engaged in training individuals to take their places at the heart of the nation-building process. We hope in this way to contribute to self-reliant and sustainable economic and social advancement in developing countries. We shall continue in the future to provide cooperation with a personal orientation by training individuals, by giving them the chance to display their abilities, and by furthering personal exchange. This approach is based on the lessons we have learnt from the "Japanese model" with its emphasis on education, and we believe that it is the best way to assist the people of developing countries being battered by globalization.

This report summarizes JICA's projects and activities in fiscal 1999. It begins with a special feature entitled "Preparing for International Year of Volunteers" in which we survey the 35-year history of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers program, Japan's pioneering organization in the field of international volunteer activities, and look at new activities involving the Senior Overseas Volunteers. I hope that this report will enhance the reader's understanding of JICA's activities, and I would greatly welcome any advice and suggestions on their future implementation.

October 2000

Kunihiko Saito
President
Japan International Cooperation Agency

斎藤 邦彦

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Reading the Annual Report of the Japan International Cooperation Agency

1. This annual report summarizes the activities of the Japan International Cooperation Agency in FY1999 (April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2000).
2. The figures contained in the report are those for the fiscal year in the case of the Japan International Cooperation Agency and for the calendar year (January 1, 1999 to December 31, 1999) in the case of Official Development Assistance (ODA).
3. All sums indicated in \$ refer to US \$ and are calculated at an exchange rate of ¥113.90 to the US\$ (the official DAC rate in 1999).
4. Maps: All maps contained in this report are approximate. National boundaries in regions where these are under dispute or are unclear have been entered merely for convenience.
5. * Terms marked with an asterisk are explained in the glossary of Development Assistance Terminology and JICA Terminology.

Part I

ODA and JICA Projects

The Achievements of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

At the dawn of the new millennium and the start of a new century, 2000 is a year of major symbolic significance. It also happens to mark the 35th anniversary of JOCV, the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, Japan's pioneer organization in the field of international cooperation.

JOCV came into existence in April 1965 and gained its present name in 1974. Its first achievement was to send 26 volunteers to four countries: five to Laos, five to Malaysia, twelve to the Philippines, and four to Cambodia. By 2000, around 20,000 volunteers had been dispatched overseas. At the end of fiscal 1999, dispatch agreements existed with 72 countries, volunteers had been sent to a total of 67 countries, and 2,495 volunteers were active in 62 countries.

35 Years of Achievement

1. Getting started (1965-69)

The five years from 1965, when the first volunteers were dispatched, to 1969 were the early years of JOCV activities. New buildings to house JOCV's offices and training facilities were erected in Hiroo in Tokyo's Shibuya ward in 1968, marking the completion of the organization's system of implementation.

The number of countries to which volunteers were sent increased during these years to ten; these include countries in not only Asia and Africa, but also in the Middle East (Morocco and Syria) and Latin America (El Salvador). The number of new volunteers increased annually over the first five years from 40 in the first year to 111 (1966), 162 (1967), 179 (1968), and 233 (1969).



A JOCV involved in medical activities on the Solomon Islands. Oceania is a region which has extensive needs in BHN (basic human needs) categories closely linked to everyday life such as education, medical care, and food. This is a region where JOCV activities have a particularly important role to play.

Special mention should be made of the eight sports volunteers who were sent to El Salvador as part of the first contingent. These volunteers helped set up a training college for teachers of physical education and became engaged in activities that served as a model for a new form of JOCV activity - the dispatch of team groups. This teachers' training college is currently run by many of its former graduates. One of the major achievements of JOCV projects in many of the countries where volunteers have been dispatched is that they have created the conditions under which the volunteers' former pupils and colleagues are now playing active roles in the development of their countries.

2. Strengthening the implementation system (1970-79)

In 1972, Western Samoa (currently Samoa) in Oceania was added to the list of volunteer dispatch countries. However, although the number of countries increased steadily to 24 by the end of 1979, political conditions and instability made it necessary to call a halt to dispatch first to Cambodia in 1970 and then to Laos, India and El Salvador in 1978 and 1979. The numbers of volunteers actually sent overseas between 1970 and 1979 remained roughly constant at 217 (1970), 217 (1971), 236 (1972), 158 (1973), 201 (1974), 212 (1975), 221 (1976), 248 (1977), 290 (1978) and 341 (1979).

One of the main factors here was the rigorous screening and training carried out in connection with both linguistic and technical proficiency to ensure that any increase in the numbers of volunteers was not accompanied by a decline in quality. This policy of dispatching only small numbers of highly proficient

Year of Volunteers

volunteers had the effect of enhancing JOCV's reputation in the recipient countries.

On the other hand, this was also a period when strong emphasis was placed upon creating a support infrastructure within Japan through, for instance, seeking cooperation from local government authorities in order to stimulate an awareness throughout the country of JOCV projects as public participatory activities. Major changes were made in 1973 in the project cycle of recruitment, selection, training, and dispatch that is currently the basis for JOCV's implementation system. These changes included, for example, changing the selection procedures so that the primary selection stage, involving a written test, was implemented nationwide rather than just in Tokyo as before. 1973 was also the year when the system of counterparts was introduced through an overseas technical participants training program implemented by prefectural authorities.

Founded in 1976 as a private support organization, the JOCV Development Association gradually put into place a system for providing sideline support. This association is currently working through 33 organizations active in 31 prefectures and two cities in Japan.

3. Expansion (1980-89)

The plan announced in 1978 to double overseas development assistance (ODA) in the space of three years stimulated JOCV to expand the scope of its activities. A second training center was built in 1979. This was the Komagane Training Center, with the capacity to providing training for 100 trainees, located in the city of Komagane in Nagano Prefecture. Another three-year plan aimed at doubling the number of volunteers was put into effect in 1983. Partially due to the increase in the number of countries involved to 46, volunteer dispatch indeed doubled according to plan during this period: 404 (1980), 426 (1981), 429 (1982), 499 (1983), 651 (1984), 800 (1985), 786 (1986), 794 (1987), 852 (1988) and 814 (1989).

This extensive increase in the numbers of volunteers being dispatched overseas was influenced by various factors: heightened awareness of JOCV activities (which by 1985 had been under way for a full two decades), the high reputation that JOCV's contribution had gained both at home and abroad, and the support and cooperation with recruitment and screening activities provided by local government authorities and the Japan Overseas Cooperative Association (JOCA), an organization created in 1984 for former JOCVs.

On the front line of overseas cooperation, in 1984 the "Sabah Village Development Project" got under way as a new type of team dispatch cooperation. Over a period of ten years, a total of 41 village development extension

workers, volunteers in the fields of rice cultivation, livestock breeding and civil engineering, and nurses made a major contribution to village settlement projects involving farmers employing slash-and-burn methods.

Team dispatch projects implemented in fiscal 1999 are shown in Table 1-1.

4. Drastic change (1990-94)

With the end of the Cold War, volunteers were sent for the first time to Hungary in 1992 and subsequently to other countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. By 1994 volunteers were being dispatched to 59 countries. However, in the aftermath of the end of the Cold War and as a consequence of political and economic disorder, it proved increasingly difficult to send volunteers to certain countries. Dispatch of volunteers to Liberia was

Table 1-1 Dispatch of JOCV Teams and Groups (FY1999)

Team dispatch	
1. Indonesia:	Implementation Support for Integrated Area Development Project in Baru District
2. Philippines:	Project to Improve Education in Science and Mathematics
3. Thailand:	Project to Support Self-sufficiency Among Mountain Peoples
4. Nepal:	Project to Cooperate with Stimulation of Greenery (Phase 2)
5. Ethiopia:	Project to Cooperate with Stimulation of Greenery (Phase 2)
6. Malawi:	Project to Disseminate Appropriate Horticultural Techniques in Robi
7. Niger:	Project to Cooperate with Stimulation of Greenery in Karegoro
Group dispatch	
1. Malaysia:	Dispatch of a Japanese Language Teachers' Group
2. Philippines:	Family Planning and Maternal and Child Health Front Line Plan
3. Bangladesh:	Model Rural Development Plan
4. Bangladesh:	Front Line Plan
5. Bangladesh:	Dispatch of a Group to Combat Polio
6. Costa Rica:	Plan for Environmentally Friendly Farming
7. Guatemala:	Girls' Elementary Education Project
8. Jamaica:	Ministry of Health Hospital Prevention and Maintenance Project
9. Panama:	Support with the Development of Model Villages in the Western Indigenous Peoples' Zone
10. Kenya:	Dispatch of a Group to Combat Polio
11. Kenya:	Dispatch of a Science and Mathematics Teachers' Group
12. Niger:	Dispatch of a Group to Combat Polio
13. Senegal:	Comprehensive Rural Development in Fatik
14. Zambia:	Rural Development Project in the Mongu Region
15. Zambia:	Dissemination of Skills for Production of Clay Stoves

*** Team dispatch:**

The purpose of team dispatch is to send several specialists in the same or different fields to engage in dynamic, comprehensive cooperation activities with a view to enhancing the effects of cooperation. Agreement documents are prepared by the JOCV Secretariat (or the local JICA office) and the government of the recipient country that call for a greater degree of participation on the part of the recipient country.

*** Group dispatch:**

As with team dispatch, several specialists in the same or different fields are sent to engage in dynamic, comprehensive cooperation activities. However, in the case of group dispatch, conditions are not yet in place to enable a start to be made with a team dispatch project, or the infrastructure is still not sufficiently in place for team dispatch.

Feature Preparing for International Year of Volunteers

interrupted in 1990, followed by Peru in 1991, Rwanda and Sudan in 1993, and Yemen and Burundi in 1994. Six countries were thus affected.

Conversely, it became possible to send volunteers to several countries where activities had been broken off for many years. Dispatch was recommenced in 1990 to Laos after a 12-year break, in 1992 to Cambodia after a 22-year break, and in 1993 to El Salvador after an 11-year break – cooperation being aimed at rehabilitation following periods of conflict. There was a steady increase in the numbers of volunteers dispatched each year over this period – the figures for each year being 908, 870, 877, 988, and 1,099. This increase was, however, due to volunteers who had been sent to other countries after having earlier worked in countries where dispatch had had to be interrupted being treated as newly dispatched volunteers. But despite this, these figures indicate that an era would soon arrive when there would be more than 1,000 volunteers dispatched overseas annually.

5. Reform and diversity (1995-2000)

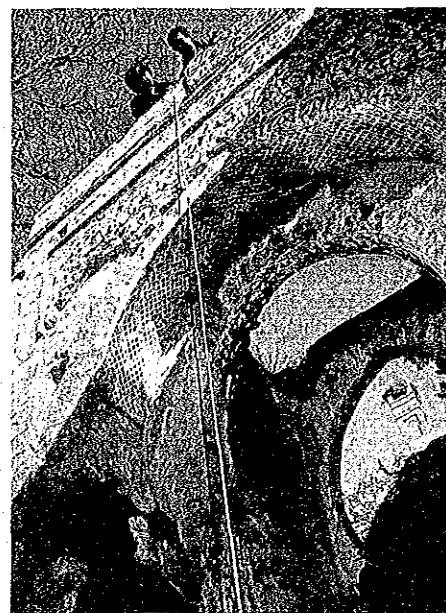
The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake and the incident involving heavy oil spillage in the Japan Sea had a major effect on enhancing the Japanese public's awareness of volunteer activities. Many people whose interest had been stimulated came forward to express an interest in JOCV projects. This was the background to the opening in 1994 of the Nihonmatsu JOCV Training Center in Fukushima Prefecture as the third of JOCV's training facilities. With the capacity to train 200 people, this facility was planned to answer the needs of a new era of large-scale volunteer dispatch. Changes in Japan's domestic industrial structure and the gradual aging of the population, together with the diversification of requests presented by developing countries were other features of this era. Such factors inevitably had a conspicuous influence on the dispatch of volunteers. Changes emerged in the types of activities that JOCVs were called on to perform: of the almost 160 occupational categories in which JOCVs were engaged, as many as 52% of these were connected with work in the fields of health and hygiene, education and culture.

As to specific forms of dispatch, various measures were taken to provide ordinary citizens and young people with the chance to take part and to enhance understanding and awareness of international cooperation. These included the setting up of a new personnel dispatch scheme for junior volunteers (primarily senior high school pupils) and a backup scheme (support for on-site activities of volunteers), and the exploitation of new occupational categories, especially those requiring specialized scientific knowledge (e.g. social work, measures to combat polio, literacy education).

In terms of linkage with other activities, projects involving combinations of project-type technical cooperation with the dispatch of team groups came increasingly to the fore – typical examples being the "Maternal and Child Health Project" in Mexico and the "Village Development and Forest Conservation Project" in Nepal.

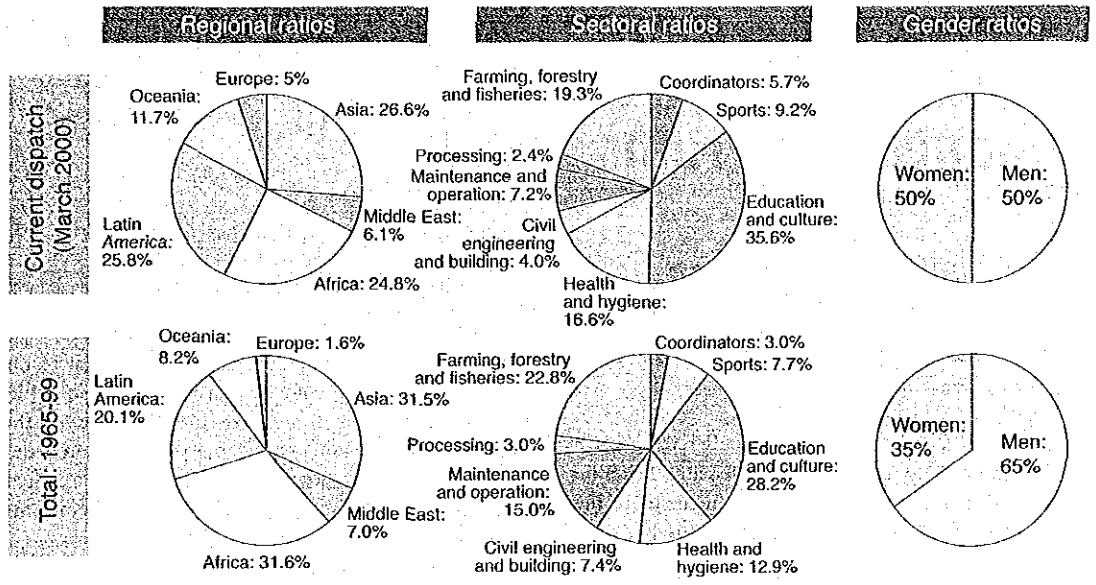
There are currently 72 countries involved in JOCV dispatch agreements with Japan, and we have now entered an era when more than 1,000 volunteers are active overseas. The numbers of JOCVs dispatched annually over the period between 1995 and 2000 were: 997 (1995), 866 (1996), 1,008 (1997), 1,110 (1998), and 1,256 (1999). Another important change has occurred in the gender composition of JOCVs: previously there had been an overwhelming preponderance of men, but by 1999 the proportion of women had overtaken that of men. Women now account for 50.3% of all JOCVs. With the International Year of Volunteers in 2001, it seems likely that this trend toward active involvement by Japanese women in international volunteer activities is set to continue. For reference, the following list shows the proportion of female volunteers at five-year intervals:

1969: 10.7%
1974: 14.9%
1979: 16.8%
1984: 26.2%
1989: 31.9%
1994: 44.7%
1999: 50.3%



A JOCV surveyor working at an ancient site in the Moroccan capital of Rabat.

Fig. 1-2 Statistics for dispatch of JOCVs



Front Line

Papermaking Project Pakistan

Activities of rural development extension workers

◆ Rural development through papermaking
 About 20 kilometers southeast of the Pakistani capital of Islamabad lies Alipur, a small village with a population of around 1,200. The Pakistani Ministry of Social Welfare is implementing a series of regional development projects aimed at 15 small villages in this district, which has an overall population of 20,000.

One of the projects is a "papermaking project" being implemented since 1999 by JOCV rural development extension workers. Papermaking has various benefits as a way of promoting rural development. Emphasis is being placed especially on the three topics of environmental education, increasing cash income, and access to recreational activities.

◆ Stimulating concern for the environment
 Activities include the organization of environmental education workshops involving production of recycled paper with old newspapers and scrap paper used as raw materials. Throughout the world between seven and eight billion trees are felled every year for making paper, and it takes at least 40 to 50 years for the land to return to its original wooded state. The villagers, who had hitherto been totally unaware of environmental problems, were astonished to hear such facts, and these workshops have thus been successful in instilling an awareness of environmental concerns.

Other activities include studying how to make paper using plants growing in the village (the tools can be easily



People of Alipur engaged in paper production.

constructed and the process is the same as that used in the production of Japanese traditional paper), providing instruction in the production of handicrafts, and offering support with marketing procedures. Most local women spend the greater part of the day at home owing to religious restrictions. Making paper products provides such women with a cash income and is appealing to them as a new form of recreation.

JOCVs are working hard for Alipur to become a focal point in the near future for papermaking and for Pakistan to join Nepal and India as an important center for the creation of handmade paper.

(JICA Pakistan Office)

Senior Overseas Volunteer Program

Plentiful Experience Channeled to the Benefit of Developing Countries

How the program started

The Senior Cooperation Expert Dispatch Program was established in 1990 and was the precursor of the Senior Overseas Volunteer Program. This program was aimed specifically at older people with a strong interest in technical support activities in developing countries who wished to be able to make use of their skills and experience for the benefit of the developing world. Volunteers are recruited from among people with outstanding skills and plentiful professional experience aged between 40 and 69. The recruits are then dispatched in accordance with requests received from developing countries. The program might therefore be described as a senior version of the JOCV program.

The program got under way in fiscal 1991, when eleven senior overseas volunteers were sent to Paraguay, Malaysia and Samoa.

There was subsequently a significant increase in the degree of interest shown in volunteer activities within Japan. To clarify the status of this program as a support program involving volunteers, the name was changed in 1996 to Senior Overseas Volunteers. There has since been a solid increase in both the number of countries to which senior volunteers are sent and in the number of volunteers.

It was around this time that the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake and a serious accident involving spillage of heavy oil from a grounded tanker occurred in the Sea of Japan. On both these occasions the activities of rescue volunteers were highlighted in the mass media, and this stimulated increased interest in and understanding of volunteer activities. One consequence of this was the enactment of the Non-Profit Organization Law (the NPO Law) in 1998. There was also an increase in the number of companies allowing their employees to take time off to engage in volunteer activities. Since 1991, Japan's overseas development assistance (ODA) budget has



A Senior Overseas Volunteer providing instruction in molding (Malaysia).

been larger than that of any other country. As interest in assisting developing countries has increased, so public opinion has come to realize more than ever the importance of providing participatory cooperation with a clearly visible profile. Such was the context in which the Senior Overseas Volunteers program came into being and has since developed.

As the economic strength of Japan and other advanced countries grew, and the economic gap between the advanced and the developing nations increased, so the skills and knowledge needed by the developing countries coincided with those that had supported Japan during its period of high-level growth. There was thus increased demand for skilled personnel possessing plentiful professional and social experience. In the sense that this is a program capable of responding in detail to the needs of developing countries, the importance of the Senior Overseas Volunteers is constantly growing.

The dispatch of JOCVs as mentioned earlier is another volunteer program being implemented by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The JOCV program has a 35-year history and around 20,000 people have so far been sent overseas on this program. JOCVs are aged between 20 and 39, and their relatively young age means that they are particularly well versed in the most recent information and technology. In this sense they form the ideal complement to the Senior Overseas Volunteers.

Participatory cooperation

Since 1991, Japan has been the world's largest donor of ODA. This has provoked interest in ODA, and more and more people are wishing to participate themselves. Many members of the general public take part in the International Cooperation Festival, an event open to general participation which has been held annually in Tokyo's Hibiya Park since 1992. The number of applicants to JOCV exceeded 8,000 in 1999, while, as of March 2000, around 2,700 people

had completed preliminary registration indicating their interest in taking part in Senior Overseas Volunteer projects. Considering that only 100 people were dispatched overseas in 1999, these figures give some indication of the enormous interest being shown in overseas volunteer activities and of the desire which so many people clearly have to take part in these activities.

There are several factors that have enhanced interest in international cooperation and in the desire to participate. These include the internationalization of local communities, the increasing liveliness of international exchange on the community level, and an awareness of the world obtained from information gained through the mass media.

Latching on to these changes in public perceptions, JICA has been attempting to expand the Senior Overseas Volunteer program. Whereas 100 people were dispatched overseas on this program in 1999, the figure for 2000 has quadrupled to 400. Senior Overseas Volunteers are currently active in 17 countries, but this figure is likely to increase substantially in the future.

Senior Overseas Volunteers work in close contact with local communities in the countries concerned. Volunteers are allocated to hospitals, schools, companies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) rather than to central government. Considering their settings, these activities might be described as participatory cooperation with community participation.

Emergence of new needs

An important feature of the years between the late 1980s and the early 1990s was the trend toward reform of political and economic institutions, centering on the former communist countries, that was set in motion by the end of the Cold War. In several countries governmental controls were abolished, democratic political structures were introduced, and markets were liberalized through policies such as the privatization of state-controlled enterprises involving introduction of the principle of competition. Japan has supported such reforms through the medium of ODA.

In addition to aid requirements in traditional fields such as medical care, agriculture and education, the need for cooperation has increased in areas such as modernization of factories and companies, and production, management and quality control. Most developing countries think highly of Japan's postwar reconstruction effort and wish to learn how Japan was so successful in this regard. There has been an increase recently in requests for the dispatch of Senior Overseas Volunteers with proficiency in such areas, and this trend seems likely to continue in the future.

These are fields in which knowledge and experience prove more beneficial than technical skills, and the need for such experts is likely to swell the numbers of participants in Japan.

Significance of the Senior Overseas Volunteers

JICA's mission statement is "human development, national development, bringing people together." The Senior Overseas Volunteer program translates this mission statement into practice: the contribution that volunteers make directly to the development of human resources in developing countries assists the process of national development, while the relationships established between the volunteers and the local community constitute a fine example of international exchange. It is particularly significant that it is people from among the Japanese general public who are engaged in these activities. Since most of the participants are engaged in volunteer activities in foreign countries of which they have no prior experience, there is obviously no guarantee that their efforts will invariably result in success. But the true significance of JICA volunteer programs, including the Senior Overseas Volunteer program, lies not merely in the results but also in the opportunity these programs provide for spontaneous participation from among the community at large.

Volunteers returning to Japan after completing their terms discuss their experiences with the people around them, and this prompts yet more people to volunteer. They also maintain the relationships they have established with friends in the countries where they were active and retain their emotional links with these countries. This cyclical form of development is the byproduct that volunteer projects will hope to achieve.

We have been hearing talk about the "borderless society" for many years. In the sense that this program supports international exchange and activities especially on the community level, the necessity and indeed the



Instruction in sound technology (Malaysia).

Feature Preparing for International Year of Volunteers



A Senior Overseas Volunteer active as an audiovisual librarian in Malaysia.

very existence of the Senior Overseas Volunteer program are sure to grow in importance in the future.

On the basis of a proposal submitted by the Japanese government, the year 2001 has been designated as International Year of Volunteers by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

JICA intends to this year as an opportunity to develop its Senior Overseas Volunteer program on the basis of community participation.

Content of Program

Dispatch record

As of March 2000, 146 Senior Overseas Volunteers are active in 14 countries. A total of 325 participants have been involved in this program since its inception. The number of countries to which volunteers are sent was expanded in 1999 to include Tonga and Mongolia. There are now 17 countries involved in the program, including Peru, where dispatch is currently on hold.

Recruitment and selection

The rapid growth in the Senior Overseas Volunteer program has meant that revisions have had to be made to how the program is implemented. The method of recruitment has been changed from the earlier method of preliminary registration to a method of open recruitment. Recruitment explanatory sessions are held twice a year, in spring and fall, in various parts of the country. In the spring 1999 recruitment campaign, explanatory sessions were held at 66 venues nationwide and were attended by 3,426 people, of whom 854 subsequently applied as volunteers.

The selection process involves primary screening, a medical checkup and secondary screening. Primary screening consists of examination of written submissions and medical documents. After the

preliminary examination, a detailed medical checkup is performed and a secondary screening process is implemented, including a personal interview and a language test.

Altogether 138 candidates were successfully recruited in fiscal 1998.

Pre-dispatch training

Successful applicants undergo approximately five weeks of training prior to dispatch. The first two weeks are devoted to orientation in connection with basic knowledge of Japanese ODA, the various programs in which JICA is involved, and the systems connected to the Senior Overseas Volunteer program. The final three weeks are devoted to language teaching. The languages studied include English and Spanish as well as Indonesian, Thai and other local languages. This training is available also for certain members of a volunteer's family who will be traveling with the volunteer. Many families take part in this training whenever it is held.

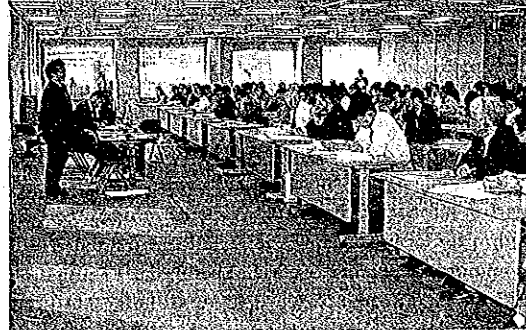
Health control

Volunteers will be living and working in environments that may be completely different from that of Japan, and for this reason it is quite possible that volunteers may have to face considerably greater risks to their health. The JOCV Secretariat has a medical clinic and advisory doctors on hand. Lectures on health-related matters form a part of the orientation provided prior to dispatch. Volunteers are able to discuss their health concerns and receive advice on treatment at any time as well as receive regular medical checkups.



A Senior Overseas Volunteer in Samoa engaged in regional development.

JICA Partnership Program



Orientation for the JICA Partnership Program

Background to the Program

The Discussion Group on ODA for the 21st Century proposed that ODA should be implemented with the understanding and cooperation of the Japanese people; the group focused especially on the roles to be played by NGOs as the prime agents of ODA. Donors* among the advanced nations have been delegating their operations to NGOs for some time, and JICA has also at last established the structures needed for the comprehensive commissioning of ODA projects.

In addition to cooperation aimed at raising the technical standards and administrative capacity of governments and government-related agencies (as implemented by JICA in the past), another important topic in recent years, as regards development in developing countries, is cooperation with social development of the community participatory type. This is aimed at providing direct support for raising living standards, and improvements in administrative services, benefiting local communities in areas such as education, health and hygiene. In developing countries currently attempting to make the transition to a market economy, there is a growing demand from governments, research bodies and universities in particular for intellectual support and cooperation to underpin institutional reforms in such areas as planning and policy formulation, law, taxation, and finance.

It was within the context of this diversification of needs among developing countries that the "JICA Partnership Program for NGOs, Local Governments and Institutes" started in fiscal 1999. This program is concerned with the provision of cooperation in areas of social development involving small-scale but detailed response and cooperation of the intellectual support type. JICA is implementing the program on the basis of tie-ups with Japanese NGOs, local government authorities, universities, and private companies possessing practical expertise in these areas that JICA regards as partners in its ODA program.

Features of the Program

The features of the program can be summarized as follows:

- (1) Ideas for projects are invited from organizations with plenty of experience in international cooperation and development cooperation.
- (2) The organizations entrusted with the adopted projects should be able to work on the projects continuously for three years.
- (3) Personnel expenses and administrative expenses which have not hitherto been recognized in NGO grants, etc., are included in the commissioning contract.
- (4) Since commissioning costs are not grants, the program centers on JICA, with whom ultimate responsibility for the results of the project lies.

Process of project implementation

There are two types of JICA Partnership program projects; (1) the "open proposal" type, in which organizations submit their proposals for projects in countries specified by JICA, and (2) the "fixed proposal" type, which involves JICA publicizing the details of a project request received from the government of a partner country and inviting organizations to present their plans for realization of the project. The work flow is shown in Figure 1-3. Projects of the open proposal type were implemented in fiscal 1999.

Implementation of the JICA Partnership Program in FY1999

Sessions to explain the application procedures were held in Tokyo and Osaka in early August 1999 in accordance with implementation procedures of the open

proposal type as shown in Figure 1-3. Considerable interest in the program was forthcoming from NGOs, universities, and local government authorities: a total of 167 individuals from 119 organizations took part in the sessions. An explanatory session on the compilation of proposals was subsequently held early in September and the deadline for the submission of applications arrived in early October. Altogether some 40 proposals were submitted. Following examination by a screening committee including outside experts, the 13 proposals shown in Table 1-4 were provisionally adopted. Preparations then went ahead with a view to implementing the projects, involving the conclusion of international agreements and records of discussions (R/D).

Overview of Adopted Projects

Let us take a look at two of the projects provisionally adopted in fiscal 1999 to illustrate how this program works.

1. Vietnam: Promotion of Adult Literacy for Sustainable Community Development in the Northern Mountains Region in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

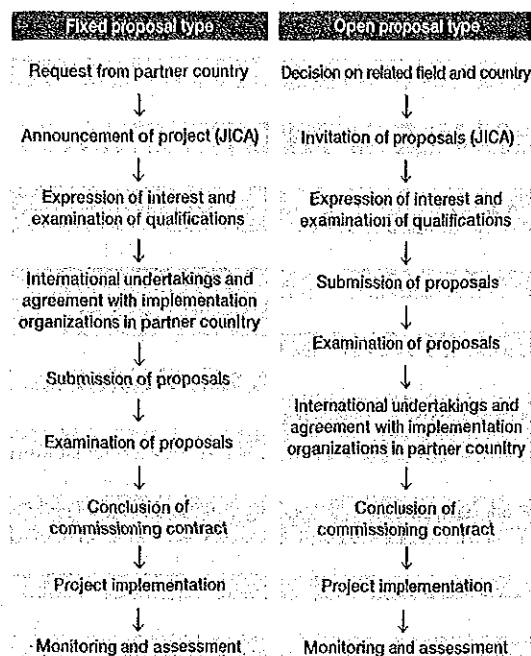
It was in 1986 that Vietnam began to implement a new set of economic policies aimed at moving away from the previous system of centralized economic planning toward the introduction of a market economy. Per capita GNP remains at the low level of US\$350 (1998), and social tensions are exacerbated by the growing gap in affluence between urban and rural districts. The northern mountain region is trailing furthest behind in Vietnam's development process.

The income divide has grown to the extent that average income in Hanoi is around ten times that of the northern district; this disparity is having a considerable effect on education.

The aim of this project is to encourage basic education centering on improvements in adult literacy in the state of Lai Chau in northern Vietnam based on the experience of literacy education previously implemented by UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) and the World Terakoya Campaign. At the same time, it is hoped that the project will help raise the standards of living and alleviate poverty among local communities in this district.

Actual activities include the construction of classrooms in around 40 villages, training of literacy teachers and elementary school teachers, technical training in connection with literacy education in village

Fig. 1-3 Flow of implementation of JICA Partnership Program projects



classrooms and raising standards of living, and the development of teaching materials for educational purposes. The project will be implemented over a three-year period.

2. Bangladesh: Community-operated Reproductive Health Project in Bangladesh

Bangladesh is one of the world's most densely populated countries as well as one of the poorest. The size of the population has repercussions in many spheres such as food supply, development and the environment, and is the most pressing issue facing the country.

The 20-year national family planning program has raised the family planning implementation rate as high as 50%. But Bangladeshi women remain constrained by traditional customs that expect them to be solely responsible for housework as well as assisting in agricultural work. More than 80% of girls drop out of elementary school, and the illiteracy rate among Bangladeshi women is therefore as high as 70%. Women are also affected by problems of malnutrition and poor hygiene. Such problems constitute a major factor in the country's high mortality rate for women during pregnancy and childbirth; the figure of 850 per 10,000 cases compares poorly with Japan's rate of 18 per 10,000 cases.

In light of these conditions, this project will be implemented as a reproductive health* and female

Table 1-4 The 13 projects in the JICA Partnership Program provisionally adopted in FY1999

	Country	Project	Field	Organization
1	Philippines	Negros Oriental Sericulture Project	Social development	OISCA
2	Indonesia	Aqua-Environment Improvement Project for a Demonstration River Basin in Semarang, Indonesia	Environment	Kitakyushu International Techno-Cooperative Association
3	Indonesia	Malaria Control in Lombok and Sumbawa Islands	Social development	Institute of Tropical Science, Nagasaki University
4	Vietnam	Promotion of Adult Literacy for Sustainable Community Development in the Northern Mountains Region in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam	Social development	National Federation of UNESCO Association in Japan (NFUA)
5	Vietnam	Preservation Project of Vietnamese Traditional Wooden Folk Houses	Intellectual support	Institute of International Culture, Showa Women's University
6	Laos	Wheelchair Production Project at National Rehabilitation Centre in the Lao People's Democratic Republic	Social development	Association for Aid and Relief
7	Cambodia	Improved Access to Primary Education in Rural Areas through Community Participation Project in the Kingdom of Cambodia	Social development	Shanti Volunteer Association (SVA)
8	Myanmar	Secure Water Supply Project in the Dry Zone of Myanmar	Social development	Bridge Asia Japan
9	Bangladesh	Participatory Rural Development Project through Empowerment of the Poor	Social development	Shapla-Neer Citizens' Committee in Japan for Overseas Support
10	Bangladesh	Community-operated Reproductive Health Project in Bangladesh	Social development	Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP)
11	Jordan	Integrated Agricultural, Animal Husbandry and Environmental Protection Project based on Sustainable Development	Social development	Nippon International Cooperation for the Community Development (NICCO)
12	Kenya	Integrated Rural Development (Water, Agriculture, Health Care and Income Generation) in Kenya	Social development	The Institute of Cultural Affairs: Japan (ICA: Japan)
13	Kenya	Improvement of Living Conditions of the Poor	Social development	IDeA Co., Ltd.

empowerment model project in the farming districts of Narsingdi and Fenny. These are two districts with notably low health and socioeconomic indices and with a particularly high level of health-related needs. Action is required especially in connection with diffusion of family planning, maternal and child health, improvements in environmental hygiene, and ameliorating the nutritional conditions of children.

Medium-Term ODA Policy and JICA

Content of the ODA Medium-Term Policy

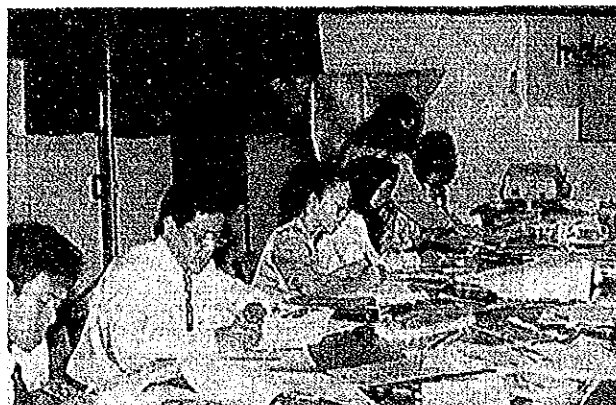
The "Medium-Term Policy for Overseas Development Assistance" (ODA Medium-Term Policy) was officially announced in August 1998 to provide concrete guidelines for the implementation of Japan's ODA for the following period of approximately five years. This medium-term policy is rooted in the Basic Ideals and Principles of ODA Guidelines (see p. 39) decided on by the Japanese Cabinet in June 1992, and provides a systematic and practical description of future ODA.

Every effort was made to listen to the opinions of the Japanese people as a whole in the process of formulation of this policy: the opinions of the Council on External Economic Co-operation (an advisory body to the Prime Minister) were sought, debates in the Diet and proposals made for ODA reform by people from all walks of life were taken into account, and opinions were exchanged with the representatives of non-governmental organizations.

The ODA Medium-Term Policy consists of six sections, beginning with a Foreword and proceeding through sections entitled "Basic Approaches" and "Points Relating to Implementation and Application." The following is a summary of this policy.

1. Foreword

The opening section describes the background to formulation of the ODA Medium-Term Policy. It lists the development topics to be tackled during the 21st century and conditions at home and abroad which have been facing Japan and aid over the past few years. It stresses the importance in the future of the appropriate, effective and efficient implementation of aid and of the need to work toward linkage with diplomatic policy and national interest.



Strengthening the organization of small and medium enterprises is one of the topics dealt with in connection with support for economic structural reform (local training in Indonesia: clothing design course).

2. Basic Approaches

The following are referred to as the six basic approaches involved in the implementation of ODA:

- (1) Tackling ODA on the basis of the ODA Guidelines, bearing in mind the targets set out in the DAC New Development Strategy.
- (2) Presupposed upon the self-help efforts and autonomous measures practiced by developing countries, strengthening of cooperation and linkage and establishment partnerships with other donor countries and international agencies.
- (3) On the basis of policy dialog and preliminary studies, provision of effective and efficient support appropriate to conditions in individual countries.
- (4) Understanding of the need for a division of responsibility with regard to the usable resources possessed by organizations of all kinds including NGOs and the private sector, and making of concerted efforts to achieve linkage with these organizations.
- (5) From the standpoint of "people-centered development," placing particular attention to LLDCs*. Adequate attention must also be paid to "human security*," a standpoint which is designed to protect mankind from the various threats, such as environmental deterioration, that we face.
- (6) Implementation of "aid with a clearly visible profile" and activities to ensure that Japan's efforts are trusted and commended at home and abroad.

3. Important Issues

The policy goes on to refer to the necessity of tackling the following seven key issues in line with the basic approaches described above:

- (1) Support with poverty alleviation and social development:
Basic education, health and medical care, support for women in developing countries (WID*), gender*, etc.

- (2) Support for economic and social infrastructure*:
Bringing benefits to the poor, taking account of division of responsibility and linkage with the private sector.
- (3) Human resources development, intellectual support*:
Human resources development, intellectual support, support for democratization.
- (4) Response to global issues*:
Environmental conservation, population and AIDS, food, energy, drugs.
- (5) Support for economic structural reform:
Overcoming the Asian currency and economic crisis, etc.
- (6) Conflict, disaster and development:
Conflict and development, disaster prevention and recovery from disaster.
- (7) Tackling debt problems.

4. Region-specific aid

Reference is made to general awareness within Japan and to the nature of aid in connection with Asian countries, which constitute the focal point for Japanese aid, and other distinct regions of the developing world (East Asia, Southwest Asia, Central Asia and the Caucasus, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America, Oceania, and Central and Eastern Europe).

5. Aid methods

Reference is made to the necessity of tie-ups with a variety of organizations in order to implement aid efficiently and effectively in a manner making use of developmental methods, including resources other than Japanese ODA. Emphasis is placed especially on the following:

- (1) Forms of cooperation in ODA and links between organizations.
- (2) Tie-ups with government funds (OOF) other than ODA and with the private sector.
- (3) Support for and linkage with NGOs, etc.
- (4) Collaboration with other donor countries and international agencies.
- (5) Support for South-South cooperation*.

6. Points to be considered in connection with implementation and application

Points to be borne in mind in connection with implementation and application in order to ensure that Japanese aid is provided even more efficiently and effectively and to ensure support and understanding both inside and outside Japan include the following:

- (1) Ascertainment of conditions in individual developing countries and formulation of aid plans for each country.
- (2) Implementation of preliminary studies, concern for the environment, monitoring at the implementation stage and post-assessment.
- (3) Fosterment of development personnel.
- (4) Encouragement of understanding and participation on the part of the general public.
- (5) Promotion of disclosure of information.

Implementation of JICA Projects on the Basis of the ODA Medium-Term Policy

As Japan's key ODA provider, JICA must take note of the basic orientation and the priority topics brought to light by the ODA Medium-Term Policy, and set about translating these topics into practice. This is already taking place in various forms, but let us examine here how JICA is dealing with the key aspects of the Medium-Term policy: 1) promotion of "aid with a clearly visible profile," 2) response to priority issues, and 3) effective and efficient implementation.

1. Promoting "aid with a clearly visible profile"

The progress of economic and informational globalization is encouraging the internationalization of regional communities and exchange on the community level. On the other hand, issues on a regional scale are also coming into focus, as a result of which the sense of us all being fellow-citizens of the world is becoming increasingly prominent. In addition, social change and diversification of values are making more and more people interested in volunteer activities. This is having the effect of augmenting the number of people stimulated by the idea of international cooperation and wishing to take part in related activities.

In response to this growth in interest and the desire of the general public to participate, JICA's basic approach is to provide "aid with a clearly visible profile" to ensure that Japan is fully trusted and that our achievements meet with full recognition. In this light, JICA is doing everything to encourage community participation centering on the following matters:

- (1) Expansion of volunteer operations by increasing the number of Senior Overseas Volunteers and JOCVs dispatched overseas;
- (2) Creation of more opportunities for general participation in JICA projects through JICA Partnership program operations entrusted to NGOs, etc., and the open

recruitment of technical cooperation experts;

- (3) Creation of more opportunities for deepening public understanding of the issues facing developing countries, for example through measures such as the dispatch of lecturers to give instruction in development education at schools and in the community.

2. Response to priority issues

JICA has placed emphasis in the past on the priority development issues incorporated into the ODA Medium-Term Policy. But, in order to consolidate this approach, we are trying to realize the most important issues raised in the Medium-Term Policy by compiling a set of basic JICA guidelines arranged according to topic.

For instance, as regards the new standpoint of "human security," JICA is providing support for mine-clearance measures in Cambodia and for the reconstruction of East Timor on the basis of the key principles clarified in the Medium-Term Policy.

3. Effective and efficient implementation of projects

The Medium-Term Policy refers to the need to strengthen the country-specific approach and to encourage tie-ups on various levels so that projects can be implemented effectively and efficiently. JICA is consolidating its efforts along these lines.

The country-specific and region-specific system centering on four regional departments (Asia I; Asia II; Latin America; Africa, the Middle East and Europe), which was started in January 2000, is also being reinforced in various ways. The idea is to enable the finely-tailored provision of aid in line with the government's country-specific aid plans, which are being progressively formulated in line with the Medium-Term Policy.

We are strengthening linkage with aid organizations in other countries to take into account the fact that frameworks for international development aid are moving solidly in the direction of emphasis on mutual collaboration. Similarly, within Japan itself, JICA is striving to act as a focal point for the expertise of the governmental and private sectors and to strengthen linkage between different forms of aid in order to respond effectively to the diversifying needs of developing countries.



A grass-roots integrated health project being implemented in partnership with a local NGO (Community Empowerment Project in Ghana).

Response to New Needs

Support for Overseas Students

Aims of the program

Since fiscal 1999, JICA has been working on two new projects, one involving the intake of long-term training participants and the other involving the provision of grants to support overseas students in Japan. The main aim is to provide outstanding young administrators, researchers and entrepreneurs (who have the potential to serve during the 21st century as leaders in various fields in developing countries) with the opportunity to conduct research at Japanese universities and to build their own networks of personal contacts. By extension, it is hoped that this will result in the expansion and strengthening of the foundations for bilateral cooperation.

Long-term training participants

JICA projects involving the intake of technical training participants from overseas have until recently lasted a maximum of one year, but this did not allow participants to obtain qualifications or academic degrees that would enable them to establish their careers in their home countries. However, under the new system, participants will generally come to Japan for two years to study their specialized disciplines at Japanese colleges and universities to obtain higher degrees.

Factors such as financial crisis, an increase in the number of countries changing their economic systems, and the progress of democratization have made developing countries more and more interested in recent years in Japan's experience in such fields as modernization of legal systems, public policy, and management.

A total of 31 long-term training participants came to Japan in fiscal 1999 to study at institutions that included the universities of Nagoya, Waseda, Osaka, and Kyoto. Participants are selected on the basis of recommendations received from the governments of partner countries. Candidates are then subjected to a preliminary screening at JICA's overseas offices and an examination by the university where they intend to study. Training is provided in a wide range of disciplines including



A seminar on "Key support and cooperation with important policies," implemented as human resources development cooperation to support the adoption of a market economy in Uzbekistan.

modernization of legal systems, international affairs, teacher training, and social development planning.

Long-term training participants include counterparts* involved in JICA projects. Among the counterparts who came to Japan for study in fiscal 1999 were those involved in fields demanding long-term study, such as prevention of desertification, ecological engineering, malaria research, and other global issues*.

We may expect these training participants to play an important role in the development of their countries after returning home. Participants are coming from all over the world, and in particular from Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Grants for overseas students

Grants to support overseas students are currently being targeted specifically at countries engaged in changing their economic systems. In fiscal 1999, 20 students from Laos and 20 from Uzbekistan came to Japan. Students are recruited and selected following discussions with the countries involved, with several priority fields being specified in advance and cooperation being obtained from the universities where the students are to study. The fields of study include economics and business administration, law, international relations, and management.

JICA scholarships

One new venture being implemented by JICA involves bringing together the long-standing system of government-sponsored overseas students (i.e. those assigned to JICA in connection with academic and technical cooperation projects) with the ethnic Japanese student system due to be implemented from fiscal 2000 as one of the programs aimed at supporting ethnic Japanese outside Japan. A "JICA Scholarship Program" to embrace the whole range of studies by overseas students at Japanese colleges and universities will be combined with the above-mentioned long-term training participation and overseas student grants systems, and attempts will be made to establish dynamic linkage with related programs. Plans are also afoot to hold

workshops and to encourage exchange among overseas students themselves. Exchange between the young people who come from developing countries to study in Japan should give them the chance to discuss the problems and features of their respective countries and to uncover pointers toward national development.

The systems of long-term training participation and overseas student grants are provoking much interest and high hopes among developing countries. Considerable increases in student numbers and in the number of countries involved may be expected in the future. This program is therefore likely to grow in importance. Programs such as these enable overseas students to study and live together with Japanese students, and they have enormous latent potential for training young people to play key roles in the process of national development in their home countries.

Policy System Support

The meaning of policy system support

Policy system support is a form of intellectual support using Japan's experience to strengthen the expertise required by developing countries to formulate and implement policy on the national level and to reinforce their capacity to establish legal institutions. Support is being provided with the shift to a market economy in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, Central Asia, and Eastern Europe stimulated by the conclusion of the Cold War. Support is also being provided with the democratization of election systems, economic and trade liberalization aimed at raising productivity, and the creation of policy systems involving matters such as the formulation of economic and social development planning.

The "Medium-Term ODA Policy" formulated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in August 1999 placed greater emphasis than ever before on intellectual cooperation in areas such as human resources development, institutions, and policy. JICA is being required to change over from an approach based on individual projects to one based on program units covering the whole of a sector. Support is being stepped up yearly in order to ensure that the management of economic infrastructure* and traditional technical transfer* in the natural sciences can be conducted more efficiently and effectively, based on JICA's realization of the indispensable nature of such policy system support and intellectual support*.

Approaches to development studies in the social development field, etc.

In addition to earlier studies aimed at infrastructure development, JICA is also involved in studies of the policy proposal type. In the educational field these include

the "Study on Regional Educational Development and Improvement in the Republic of Indonesia" which aims to realize quantitative expansion and qualitative improvement of elementary and secondary education in Indonesia. This study is being conducted in collaboration with specialist advisors in the field of elementary and secondary education sent by JICA to the local Ministry of Education and Culture. Other examples include the "School Mapping and Micro-Planning in Education in the Republic of Tanzania" and the "Study for Development of a Master Plan to Strengthen Technical Education in the Republic of Ghana" projects.

In the field of health and medical care, the "Study on the Plan to Strengthen Primary Health Care" in Malawi has been implemented.

In the field of agriculture, JICA has worked on studies in connection with improving the distribution of agricultural produce and fostering farmers' organizations. Examples include the "Study on the Agricultural Marketing Development Project in the Kingdom of Nepal" and the "Study for Improvements in Irrigation Systems and Empowerment of Water Users' Associations for Enhancement of the Turnover Program" in Indonesia. The policy aspect is being emphasized also in studies relating to infrastructural improvements. In the "Study on National Transport Strategy in Vietnam," a basic strategy for the transportation sector has been mapped out under the leadership of other donors*.

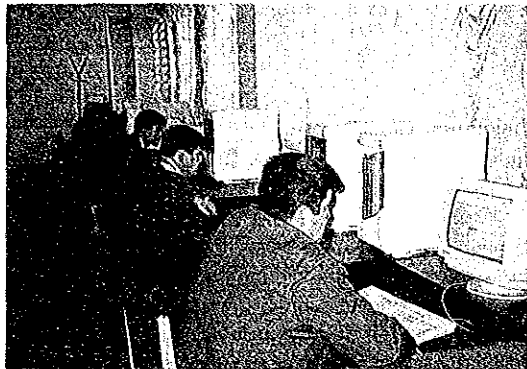
Providing intellectual support in countries making the transition to a market economy

Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, Central Asia, and Eastern Europe are among the countries and regions currently engaged in moving from a planned economic system under the control of the government to a market economy system. The establishment of the legal institutions required under a market economy is an important priority for these countries.

The "pivotal support for important policies*" authorized in fiscal 1995 is intended to provide advice



Advice on civil legislation was provided in Phase 1 of the project "Support for Modernization of Vietnamese Law."



Aspiring young managerial staff from Uzbekistan take an examination using computers in the context of JICA's cooperation with "pivotal support for important policies."

directly to key sectors in order to assist in the formulation of important national policy institutions such as financial and monetary policy and industrial policy, and to contribute to the development of human resources in these sectors.

The first project along these lines was concerned with "Industrial Policy in Poland". Support was provided with the organization of seminars in fields such as promotion of small and medium enterprises and development of industrial technology with a view to strengthening the international competitiveness of the Polish economy. Many of the ideas discussed at these seminars were in fact taken up subsequently by the Polish government. Various important lessons were learnt during the implementation process on this occasion. First, there is clearly a need to introduce Japan's experience, with its wholly different background, by taking into account the conditions and profound changes that occur during the transition to a market economy. Second, use of English is by no means general, and prompt and accurate translation is required to ensure proper communication.

The "Support for Modernization of Vietnamese Law" project called on assistance from the Japanese Ministry of Justice, Nagoya University, and Japanese lawyers to review the Vietnamese legal system, which is based on the model provided by the Soviet Union. Advice was given to local legal experts on the framing of legislation such as laws appertaining to the Civil Code, and a special country-specific course was instituted in the context of the training program for overseas participants in order to ensure that the project was implemented as effectively as possible. Phase 2 which continues work on revising the Civil Code, got under way in fiscal 1999. In addition, personnel are being trained for work in various institutions such as the Supreme Court and the Public Prosecutors' Office. As this project advances, issues that must be confronted include coordination with other donors and the accurate translation of Japanese law.

Other related projects include "Support with Modernization of the Cambodian Legal System, intended to provide support with the drafting of a civil code and a civil proceedings code; "Human Resources Development for Promoting the Transition to a Market Economy in Uzbekistan," a project intended to train middle-ranking

civil service personnel; and "Industrial Policy in Bulgaria", a project helping to train personnel to promote industrial policy on the basis of a market economy system.

One form of support for the market economy is seminars of the "private proposal" type making use of the expertise of Japanese think-tanks and other representatives of the private sector. Ideas are openly solicited, private organizations are selected in accordance with the proposal method, and seminars are commissioned. In fiscal 1999, the International Development Center was commissioned to organize seminars in Vietnam on industrial competitiveness with the emphasis on quality control and standardization, and in Myanmar on human resources development for fostering small and medium enterprises. Related training was held in Thailand to ensure that the support provided was as effective as possible.

"Development Studies on Support for the Transition to a Market Economy" aimed at formulating policy intended to allow the market economy to take root and to implement structural adjustment* on the economic level have been conducted since fiscal 1994. Projects implemented in fiscal 1999 included the "Project for Improvement of Management of Waterworks Enterprises and Tariff Policy in Uzbekistan" and the "Plan to Support Economic Development and Reform in Mongolia".

The "Study on the Formulation of Plans to Support the Transition to a Market Economy in Vietnam" was begun in fiscal 1996. In Phase 3, which began in fiscal 1999, support is being provided with the formulation of urgently required policy in connection with industry, trade and finance. This support is intended to be of use in the formulation of Vietnam's seventh 5-year plan, and it is hoped that it will tie up with the support being provided for modernization of the country's legal institutions as referred to earlier.

Support for democratization

Under the influence of the "Partnership for Democratic Development" (PDD) initiative announced at the Lyon summit in 1996, training participants come to Japan and Japanese experts are sent overseas to promote the protection of human rights through training involving the judicial, administrative and police sectors, development and implementation of free, equitable and smooth election systems, and improvements in the status of women. At the time of the general election in Indonesia in June 1999, 20 experts were dispatched to assist on the committee administering the election. They helped operate the counting system and with management of the 300,000 polling stations throughout the country.

A "Tajikistan Democratization Seminar" was held and ten specialists were invited in order to expedite the peace process. Opinions were exchanged with Japanese specialists and study visits were made to related locations.

Efforts toward establishing a multilateral trading system based on the WTO

JICA has been providing cooperation with countries wishing to join the World Trade Organization (WTO) as a form of economic development through the expansion of trade and investment in the context of the multilateral trading system espoused by the WTO. Experts have been sent to give assistance to Latvia, which has just joined the WTO, and also to arrange seminars to support Saudi Arabia's membership of the organization. In addition to these activities, training courses in fields such as taxation have been held in order to foster organizations to take part in implementation of the various WTO agreements.

In order to promote international unification of standard certification systems through project-type technical cooperation, support has been provided for the Measurement Standards Research Institute in Syria. Cooperation has also been provided with "Modernization of Industrial Ownership Rights in the Philippines," aimed at raising the protection of international intellectual property rights, and "Raising Productivity in Hungary."

Overcoming the Asian financial and economic crisis and other forms of support for economic structural reform

The financial and economic crisis that struck Asia in 1997 made us all aware of the importance of structural improvements to financial institutions. Doing more to strengthen support in financial and monetary fields has become an important priority to ensure effective implementation of financial cooperation as envisaged in the "New Miyazawa Plan." In fiscal 1999, 170 experts were registered in such fields as finance and corporate management. Financial advisers were sent to the Malaysian Import and Export Bank, experts on loan screening and credit management were sent to the Small Scale Financial Bank of Thailand, experts on systems for the diagnosis of small and medium enterprises were sent to the Industrial Promotion Office of Thailand, and experts in trade financing management were sent to the Central Bank of Indonesia.

Local training was also undertaken. In Indonesia, training was provided in connection with the restructuring of the banking sector to raise the capacity of the banks to make credit available and analyze the financial management of small and medium enterprises. Third-country training* included a seminar held in Singapore aimed specifically at the countries of ASEAN to improve the management of financial institutions.

In Thailand, a seminar of the private proposal type was jointly hosted with the Thai Banking Association on the subject of the roles and limitations of system

financing. Consideration was given to the role of monetary policy and system financing in preventing monetary crises.

Since fiscal 1999, "Basic Research on Policy Support Cooperation in Connection with Financing" has been under way with the aim of studying the nature of institutional support in the financial sector. The results of this research will be used to draw up guidelines for policy support in this sector.

Support for the relief of African debt

Following on from TICAD II, and in line with the debt initiative agreed upon at the Cologne summit in 1999, Japan organized a credit management seminar in Kenya jointly with the World Bank and the UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) in August 1998 in order to raise the capacity of African nations to manage credit and to make effective use of loans. Eighteen nations took part in this seminar, and the vice chairman along with an expert who introduced the experience gained from the Asian economic crisis were sent from Japan.

A debt management seminar was then held in Singapore within the context of third-country training aimed at the employees of central banks and other institutions in 13 English-speaking African countries.

Issues for the future

It is hoped that institutional policy support will lead to the enactment and appropriate execution of legislation. In order to make this possible, attention needs to be paid to socioeconomic and cultural conditions in the recipient country and to ensuring that other donors and others connected with a particular project fully understand the nature of the project. A considerable length of time will be required for the effects to manifest themselves. On the other hand, detailed studies are required to obtain an overall balance within the legal system so that no conflicts arise with other laws in the case of the upgrading of legislation which, once passed, is likely to have major consequences. Support thus requires the adoption of a long-term perspective.

Effective implementation of institutional policy support is dependent on the recruitment of people with linguistic abilities from a wide range of resources, including universities and the private sector, by an organic combination of traditional technical cooperation and financial aid. At the same time, it is necessary to systematize Japan's experience in the same fields to strengthen improvement in information. We must also collect related information from recipient countries for detailed analysis and systematic assessments.

Conflict and Development

Features of Conflict at the End of the Cold War and the Roles of Development Aid

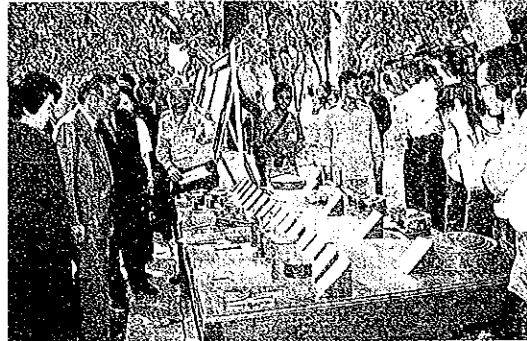
Regional conflict after the Cold War

There have been many cases of regional conflict all over the world since the breakdown of the Cold War structure. These conflicts have resulted in an enormous waste of financial and energy resources that would under normal circumstances have been directed to improvements in standards of living and economic development. This situation has of course served as a serious impediment to the promotion of development. In fact most of the 48 countries classified by the United Nations as LLDC* (Least among Less Development Countries) are countries taking in refugees from other countries experiencing conflict, or are countries that are themselves in the throes of conflict.

Whenever conflict occurs, the consequence is not only human and material damage. In most cases conflict gives rise to large numbers of refugees along with a variety of attendant problems, including poverty, environmental destruction, economic collapse, and political friction with neighboring countries. As of January 1999, the total number of people being supported by the UNHCR (United Nations High Commission for Refugees) was approximately 224 million all over the world. This figure comprises 120 million refugees, one million people seeking protection, 3.5 million repatriates, and 6 million internal refugees.

A feature of conflicts since the conclusion of the Cold War has been that most have involved intra-state rather than inter-state conflict. Of the 101 cases of armed conflict that arose between 1989 and 1996, 95 were intra-state conflicts.

Another feature of regional conflict in recent years has been the involvement of ordinary citizens as victims and as active participants. During the First World War, civilian casualties accounted for no more than 5% of all casualties. This proportion



The late Japanese Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi listens to an explanation during a visit to the Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC)

had risen to around 50% during the Second World War, and there are reports that the proportion of civilian casualties during the 1990s had risen as high as 80%.

Factors underlying conflict

The factors underlying conflict can be classified into structural factors and trigger factors that are the immediate cause of a conflict. But in reality these two factors tend to be interlinked in a complex manner, and a simple classification is difficult.

1. Structural factors underlying conflict

The structural factors underlying conflicts give rise to latent conditions which may be linked to violent conflict. The following are some of the major factors of this type: (1) Overpopulation, (2) unbalanced distribution of wealth, (3) inequality of opportunity for participation in political and economic activities, (4) concentration of vested interests in connection with resources, (5) problems of social structure involving multiethnic societies, etc., (6) a history of antagonism between groups.

Societies with political groups monopolizing access to wealth, education and status also run the risk of experiencing frequent conflict.

2. Factors triggering conflict

The factors that trigger conflict are actions or occurrences that have the effect of aggravating opposition so that it escalates into violent conflict. The following are some of the main examples:

(1) Sudden economic stagnation, (2) breakdown in the capacity to preserve national unity, (3) changes in domestic control functions of the military and central government, (4) changes in internal power allocation structures involving access to government authority and privileges, (5) inflow of weapons, (6) involvement of neighboring countries and local organizations, (7) large-scale movements of people and capital.

Conflict is a dynamic rather than a static process: combinations of various factors serve to escalate conflict or to bring it to an end.

Efforts by the Development Assistance Committee

In the past, conflicts were generally dealt with by military or political means within international frameworks. However, increasing importance has been placed in recent years on the role played in this respect by development aid. In 1995, the Development Assistance Committee* (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) set up a Conflict, Peace and Development Task Force in the awareness that ODA could play a certain role in nipping conflict in the bud and, once a conflict has started, in providing emergency humanitarian aid and helping in the process of rebuilding and recovery. In May 1977, the "Policy Proposals" and the "DAC Guidelines for Conflict, Peace and Development Cooperation," which include proposals and important points relating to cooperation at each stage of a conflict, were ratified, and many aid agencies began to tackle the issue of "conflict and development."

The following points are made in these guidelines in connection with the role to be played by external assistance in the four stages of a conflict:

1. State of latent tension

Although a state of peace may be superficially maintained, structural conditions may spark off violent conflict. Aid activities under such conditions need to involve the following: 1) improvements in the distribution and management of natural resources, 2) alleviation of poverty, 3) encouragement of good governance, 4) regulation of arms (especially small arms), 5) civic education, 6) respect for human rights, 7) support for the self-reliant capacity of groups threatened by conflict, 8) encouragement of dialog and the construction of mediation structures.

2. State of heightening tension

In cases where the state of tension is on the increase, appropriate preventative measures need to be taken as soon as possible. It is important at this stage to prevent the stockpiling of weapons by opposing camps. Along with conflict prevention and mediation intended to nip any latent conflict in the bud, ongoing efforts need to be made to ensure a sustainable peace.

3. Breakout of clashes and violent conflict

Once a violent conflict has broken out, the general procedure is to instigate peace negotiations intended to bring the conflict to an end using both preventative diplomacy and military means. Together with this, support is provided for war victims and refugees by means of humanitarian aid.

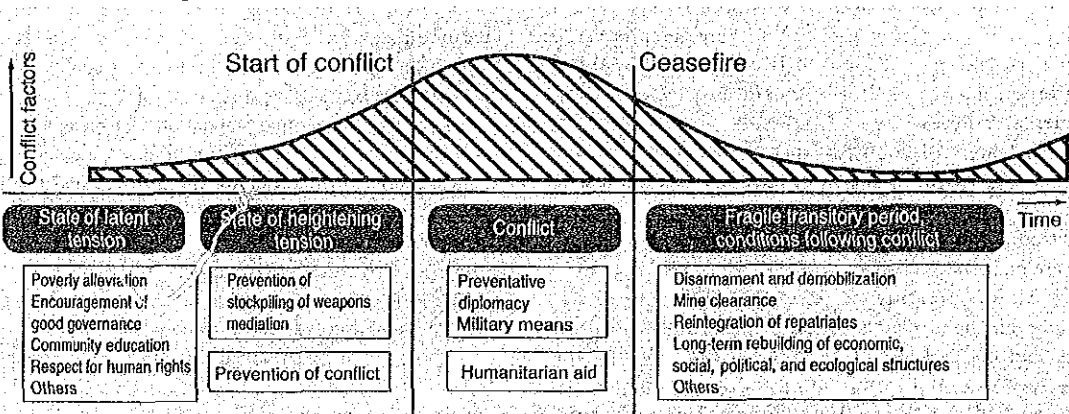
4. Fragile transitory period, conditions following conflict

In addition to activities aimed at regeneration and reconstruction, efforts must be made to encourage reconciliation. To ensure that conflict does not break out again, the following measures are needed: 1) disarmament and demobilization of armed factions, 2) mine clearance, 3) reform of the armed forces, 4) reintegration of repatriates into the community, 5) mediation between the warring parties, including the construction of a mechanism for resolving the conflict peacefully, 6) long-term reconstruction of economic, social, political, and ecological structures to alleviate structural conditions that might lead to violent conflict.

Efforts by Japan

In line with the four principles of the ODA Charter issued in 1992, Japan provides support for democratization together with support aimed at

Fig. 1-5 Roles of foreign aid



developing the systems required for improving the administrative capacity of governments. This is to enable developing countries to undertake sustainable economic development. Japan is also grappling with the problems posed by governance and support for post-conflict reconstruction. In addition, aid is being provided on the basis of the above principles with due attention paid to trends involving military expenditure and other matters. "Conflict and development" was one of the main issues dealt within the context of the *medium-term ODA policy which stressed the importance of the role that Japan should play in preventing conflicts in developing countries and regions, in providing emergency humanitarian aid after a conflict has started, and in subsequent rehabilitation and reconstruction.*

In line with this policy, Japan is striving to prevent conflict through the alleviation of poverty and spread of education through assistance with economic and social development. Japan has recently been involved in the provision of reconstruction aid in Kosovo and East Timor. This has centered on the provision of funds to international organizations and has been aimed specifically at support for the resettlement of refugees and displaced persons, and reconstruction through economic and social development. A new system of grants to support the emergency activities of NGOs has been instituted to supplement the grants already provided as a result of the recent increase in the number of Japanese NGOs engaged in aid activities,

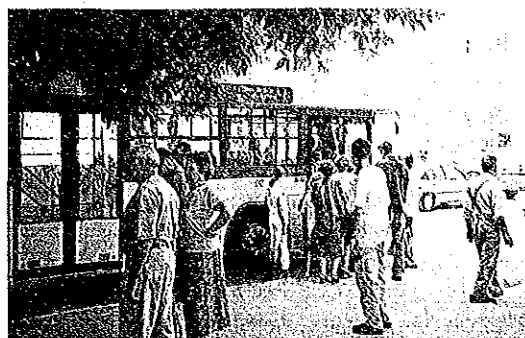
JICA's Current Support for Peace-Building

How JICA is providing support for peace-building

Peace-building is a concept that aims to achieve peace by means of development aid in addition to military and political responses within existing international frameworks. JICA is involved in the following activities in the field of development aid:

1. Emergency humanitarian aid

During a conflict or immediately after its conclusion, emergency humanitarian aid is provided to refugees and to the nations directly involved in the conflict along with other nations in the immediate vicinity in order to protect human life and to enable maintenance of a minimum standard of living. Owing to the limits of authorization under the International Peace Cooperation Law (PKO) as clarified in a reply to the Diet during the deliberations on the International Peace



A bus supplied through grant aid for upgrading the public transport network in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Cooperation Bill (PKO), JICA is not permitted to send emergency aid teams to refugee camps. Emergency humanitarian aid connected with disasters caused by conflict thus takes the form of technical cooperation with neighboring regions directly or indirectly affected by refugees.

In April and May 1999, two short-term experts in the field of medical care were dispatched to Macedonia as part of aid for Kosovo, and a project study was carried out in Macedonia and Albania in June and July that year to look into reconstruction support needs in the aftermath of the conflict.

2. Support with reconstruction and development

Once a conflict has ended and the period of emergency has passed, reconstruction and development aid will be needed to reconstruct the social and economic infrastructure destroyed in the conflict. The aim of support for post-conflict reconstruction and development is not to enable a reversion to the conditions applying prior to the conflict, but to establish peace and to construct the foundations for sustainable development*. To achieve this, it is important especially to strengthen administrative institutions, to establish institutions for internal and external security, and to get the economy and society back on track.

JICA has previously provided support for post-conflict reconstruction in countries and regions including Cambodia, East Timor, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Lebanon, Palestine, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Mozambique.

JICA's cooperation in the field of reconstruction and development support has previously been focused on areas contributing to the rebuilding of civic life and the regeneration of the economy as a whole. It has therefore included the creation of basic infrastructure* essential for everyday life such as housing, health and medical care facilities, electric power and water supply, creation of opportunities for occupational training and employment, improvement of the economic infrastructure in forms such as roads, bridges and communications facilities, and landmine clearance. In the field of landmine clearance, a

project formulation study* was carried out in Cambodia in June 1998, and was followed in March 1999 by the signing of the first E/N (exchange of notes) in connection with a landmine grant project entitled "Project for the Provision of Materials for Support with Landmine Clearance" (¥470 million). Project formulation studies have been carried out also in Bosnia-Herzegovina (August 1998) and Mozambique (June 1999), and studies are currently under way on implementation of the formulated projects.

Support will also be provided in new areas such as the reintegration into society of demobilized soldiers in Cambodia (expert dispatch) and the resettlement of demobilized soldiers and agricultural development in Mozambique (development study).

3. Conflict prevention

Support is required not only for post-conflict reconstruction but also for the prevention and avoidance of conflict. Prevention of conflict is dependent upon awareness and understanding on the part of government officials of democracy, legal institutions, fair trials, and human rights.

As a part of support provided for the introduction of democracy, JICA organized seminars on democratization in Tajikistan, El Salvador and English-speaking countries in Africa in fiscal 1998, and in Tajikistan and Eastern Africa in fiscal 1999. Training has been held in connection with democratic processes, fair judicial systems, administrative, police and election systems, and the features of democracy. Cooperation in the field of administrative systems (governance support) has included group training in administrative management and crime prevention as well as seminars on international criminal investigation.

In the field of election supervision, a project formulation advisor and an expert were sent to supervise the general election held in Cambodia in July 1998, while 20 experts on election supervision were sent to observe the general election held in Indonesia in June 1999.

Various other forms of cooperation such as poverty alleviation and environmental conservation also come within the category of conflict prevention.

Peace-building in Cambodia

In the realization that stability in Cambodia is an essential condition for peace, stability and development throughout Asia and the Pacific region, Japan is actively involved in reconstruction activities in Cambodia as well as in Vietnam and Laos.

Japan played an active mediatory role in peace negotiations that led up to the general election in



Instruction in handicrafts for women in rural villages (tripartite cooperation in Cambodia).

1993. Following armed clashes in 1997, conditions were imposed on Cambodia at each stage in order to find a solution acceptable to both the international community and the parties to the conflict. Aid has been implemented assuming the realization of these conditions. This is an example of an approach successfully combining diplomatic policy and ongoing aid.

Three examples of cooperation will be given here to show how JICA is assisting with peace-building in Cambodia.

1. Refugee resettlement and rural village development project in Cambodia (tripartite cooperation*)

The aims of this project are to develop the infrastructure of rural villages and to encourage the resettlement of repatriated refugees, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and demobilized soldiers in order to assist with rural village development in the Cambodian provinces of Takeo and Kompong Speu. The project involves technical guidance provided by specialists from Japan and ASEAN (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand) together with JOCVs. The UNHCR assisted in its implementation from 1992 until 1994 when it transferred its duties to the UNDP (United Nations Development Programme).

Phase 1, which began in 1992, included the repair of roads used by farmers in Kompong Speu province, the construction of a reservoir and freshwater fishery facilities, and the erection of an agricultural development center. Phase 2, which got under way in 1994, involved the provision of technical guidance by JICA experts, JOCVs, and ASEAN experts in the four areas of agriculture, improvement in standards of living, educational improvement, and public health. Construction of schools on the basis of grant aid for grass-roots projects* and small-scale road rebuilding using contributions to the UNDP were also carried out. A start was made in 1995 with an integrated program of development in rural districts. With rural regional development of the community-

participatory type as the priority issue, studies have been performed in connection with grass-roots needs and a support plan has been formulated through dialogue with local communities.

The evaluation study performed in March 1999 showed falls in the proportions of poor people and of food shortages in the districts concerned. The report indicated that the living standards of farming communities had risen and that integration was well advanced. Participation of ASEAN experts resulted in the accumulation of expertise relating to South-South cooperation* in these countries. A positive result of this has been that ASEAN countries are now themselves taking the lead in providing support for Cambodia.

2. Assisting demobilized soldiers to become self-reliant

State expenditure and the proportion of the GDP occupied by military spending in Cambodia are considerable and are depleting national finances. Military spending thus needs to be curtailed and the savings directed to the social and economic sectors for economic development. Other urgent priorities include demobilizing military personnel surplus to requirements, and giving them the means to become economically self-reliant and to adapt to civilian life.

In order to deal with this matter, a program to support self-reliance among demobilized soldiers known as the Cambodia Veterans Assistance Program (CVAP) was set up by the Cambodian government in collaboration with the World Bank at the Conference of Cambodian Support Nations held in Tokyo in February 1999. With the intention of examining possibilities for cooperation on the project, JICA sent two short-term experts to Cambodia in August 1999. On the basis of the report submitted by these experts, JICA is now studying the following stage of cooperation.

3. Support for the clearance of landmines

More than two decades of civil war in Cambodia since the 1970s have left landmines, estimated at anywhere between several tens of thousands to several millions, buried throughout the country. These mines are obstructing economic activity and threatening people's everyday lives and activities. Large numbers of people have fallen victim. Victims are particularly numerous among people in the productive age group between the ages of 19 and 55, and the burdens placed upon the victims' families are considerable.

The Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) established in 1992 is involved in probing for mines, mine clearance, and providing instruction on mine avoidance. However, the CMAC has as yet dealt with only around 110,000 mines, and mine clearance has

been completed over an area of only 75 square kilometers. This represents a mere 2 % of the total minefield area, estimated to be spread over around 3,600 square kilometers.

Japan has actively dealt with the question of landmines, organizing the Tokyo Conference on Antipersonnel Landmines in March 1997, signing up to the Convention on the Prohibition of Antipersonnel Landmines (the Ottawa Convention) in Ottawa in December 1997 (ratified on September 30, 1998), and proposing its own "Zero Victims Program." The aim of this program is to ensure that there are no further victims of landmines. It employs a two-pronged approach which attempts comprehensively to prohibit landmines while providing support with clearance to ensure there are no further victims.

In June 1998, JICA carried out a project formulation study in Cambodia aimed at providing support for landmine clearance and supporting victims. On the basis of this study, grant aid was provided for the procurement of shrub removers to mechanize the shrub removal work that constitutes the greater part of landmine clearance, resulting in a major reduction in working time, together with vehicles and communications equipment. Information system advisors were also sent to help with the management of the CMAC. These activities contributed significantly to greater efficiency and speed of landmine clearance.

Another important problem is the reintegration into the community of the victims of landmines. In close collaboration with NGOs already active in this area, JICA intends to provide personal and material support with comprehensive rehabilitation (psychological, physical and technical) to enable victims to lead normal lives in the community.

JICA's cooperation with East Timor

A referendum held on August 30, 1999 decided in favor of the secession of East Timor from Indonesia and resulted in rioting in the capital, Dili, by the opposing faction advocating union with Indonesia. This resulted in large numbers of refugees.

In support of participation by developing countries in the multinational task force sent to East Timor, Japan expressed its intention of contributing US\$100 million to the United Nations trust fund. As part of the humanitarian aid provided in this connection, Japan also offered financial cooperation, supplied tents and vinyl sheets to the UNHCR and other international agencies, and cooperated in the transportation of UNHCR aid supplies by aircraft of the Self-Defense Forces. In December 1999, Akira Takahashi, a JICA technical consultant, was appointed Deputy Special

Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Assistance and Emergency Rehabilitation with the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET). In March 2000, a JICA employee was appointed senior civil administrator of UNTAET.

At a meeting of countries providing support to East Timor held in Tokyo in December 1999, Japan demonstrated to the international community its readiness to assist with recovery in East Timor by agreeing to provide a further US\$100 million.

Following this, JICA set up an East Timor Emergency Assistance Committee at its headquarters. In January 2000, an economic cooperation study team was sent to examine aid requirements in East Timor, and the following three matters were placed at the heart of support provided for East Timor:

- 1) restoration and upgrading of infrastructure;
- 2) human resources development;
- 3) community development.

On the basis of the results of this study, JICA is currently performing a development study aimed at improvements in water supply, compilation of topographical charts, and design of emergency infrastructural facilities along with a community empowerment project* using NGOs. JICA opened an office in Dili in March 2000.

Issues for the Future

Networking and close cooperation with other donors and NGOs

Efforts made in isolation by individual countries are inadequate when attempting to forge peace. Cooperation between national governments, international agencies, NGOs, or the private sector, is essential: it is necessary to strengthen linkages between organizations. Accurate on-site information is difficult to obtain during or immediately after conflict. This means that it is essential to ascertain local requirements and, so as to ensure there is no overlapping of aid activities, to engage in detailed exchange of information. Efficient methods for exchanging information and cooperating in the provision of aid on site must thus be devised.

Conflict prevention and support for recovery and development incorporate several areas of cooperation. JICA has relatively little experience and expertise in areas such as peace education, reforms of the security sector, and regulation of small arms. Moreover, because JICA is unable to send emergency aid teams to refugee camps, it is unable to work in isolation in this area. On occasion, JICA is unable to provide aid immediately in the aftermath of a conflict as the government structures required to formally request aid have been destroyed. It is therefore important to support the activities of NGOs through community empowerment projects and JICA Partnership Program projects, to collaborate with international agencies, other donors*, and NGOs by appropriately allocating roles, and to combine the cooperative capacities of various organizations and bodies to ensure a comprehensive response to local needs.

Various responses to support for peace-building and analysis of the issues involved have already been made by the DAC, the CPR (Conflict Prevention and Post-Conflict Reconstruction), other donors, and the

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Contributions Being Made by Other Donors to Peace-building

Efforts by the DAC

A task force on conflict, peace and development meets periodically to translate the DAC Guidelines on Conflict, Peace and Development Cooperation (adopted in May 1997) into practice. Discussions are currently under way in connection with policy research involving reforms in the security sector and preventing and alleviating conflict. In order to reflect experience on the regional level in the

guidelines, regional consultations were held in Africa (November 1999 in Ethiopia) and are scheduled to be held in Latin America (June 2000) and Asia (October 2000).

Efforts by CPR

The CPR (Conflict Prevention and Post-Conflict Reconstruction) was inaugurated in 1997 as an unofficial conference at which the main donors of development aid and international organizations such as the OECD and

the World Bank could freely exchange opinions on conflict and development. The CPR meets twice a year, each meeting being hosted in turn by each participating member. With active participation from the donors, discussions are held on subjects such as formulation of aid strategy for conflict prevention, methods for the analysis and evaluation of the results of conflict, and reforms in the security sector.

international community. It is important to keep abreast of the issues facing the international community and trends among donor nations by means of participation in the DAC and the CPR and through exchanging information with donors and international agencies actively involved in this field such as the UNDP and the UNHCR.

An occasion for the exchange of information was provided by a symposium held at the Canadian Embassy in Japan in September 1999 entitled "Development and Peace-building" organized jointly by JICA and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). This event was attended by people directly involved in ODA from Japan and Canada as well as around 50 NGOs and experts from both countries.

Agreement was reached at the symposium that future policy would be examined, centering on four fields. Preparations for follow-up in this connection are currently under way. The four fields are as follows:

- (1) holding of regional workshops in connection with peace-building;
- (2) review of peace-building projects jointly by the public and private sectors in Japan and Canada;
- (3) personal exchange between Japanese and Canadian NGOs;
- (4) support for NGO activities in the peace-building field by means of support with grass-roots grant aid and development welfare.

The relationship between conflict and development assistance

Development assistance has a major role to play in conflict prevention, emergency assistance during and after conflict, and support for rebuilding and development. However, the DAC has pointed out that normal development support may influence the factors underlying conflicts or may even exacerbate conflict. It is thus argued that development assistance should be used specifically to strengthen the forces that support peace or to weaken the forces that provoke conflict, on the basis of a clear awareness of the positive and negative effects that development assistance may have on the state of a conflict. It is important therefore that development assistance be implemented in full awareness of its double-edged nature.

Adequate attention needs to be paid also to the interconnections between conflict and global issues*, such as gender*, poverty and the environment. Alleviation of poverty and environmental measures play crucial roles in preventing conflict. Conversely, conflict creates large numbers of refugees, destroys infrastructure, causes large movements of people, and

results in the misuse of resources. These factors contribute to poverty and environmental problems. The drastic decline in social indices as reflected in infant mortality rates, illiteracy, malnutrition, and school attendance in countries where civil war has ended has often been stressed. Conflict also affects men and women differently. Women generally experience a greater degree of discrimination than men and find themselves facing harsher difficulties when fleeing from conflict and attempting to overcome its effects,

Preventing the reoccurrence of conflict

One of the main purposes of support for post-conflict reconstruction is to contribute to conciliation and unity between repatriates and demobilized soldiers who belonged to different warring factions during the conflict to prevent a reoccurrence of the violence. Providing aid to the exclusion of a specific group, such as the losers in a conflict, may well kindle the flames of a future conflict.

When providing reconstruction support, it is essential to ensure that nothing is done that might stimulate the reoccurrence of conflict. A program of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of military personnel is an essential factor in any attempt to improve public order and prevent the reoccurrence of conflict. Implementation of a DDR program demands a sustained, long-term vision extending as far as the reintegration of demobilized soldiers into the local community. It is also important when building a stable society to ensure that hostile factions do not engage in military activities and to support the process of conciliation so as to enable them to participate in the reconstruction process.

JICA is at present working on policies aimed at supporting the reintegration into society of demobilized soldiers in Cambodia and Mozambique.

Japan's ODA and JICA

Classification of ODA Provided by Japan

ODA is classified into three areas: 1) bilateral grants, 2) bilateral loans, and 3) financial subscriptions and contributions to international organizations (multilateral aid*). Bilateral grants are further divided into technical cooperation, involving technology transfer* to a developing country, and grant aid, which provides funds with no obligation for repayment.

Bilateral grants

1. Technical cooperation

The aims of technical cooperation are to transfer and disseminate Japanese technology, skills and knowledge, to support the improvement and development of technology appropriate to the technical environment of developing countries, to train people who will come to occupy a leading role in economic and social development in their respective countries, to raise technical levels, and to contribute to the establishment of new organizations and institutions.

More specifically, technical cooperation comprises: 1) training programs under which administrators and technicians from developing countries are invited to Japan to receive training; 2) dispatch programs under which people with specialized skills and knowledge are sent from Japan to developing countries to help with training and with the planning and formulation of development projects in the countries to which they are sent; and 3) programs involving the supply of equipment and materials needed for their realization. In certain cases, cooperation may be provided over a fixed term



A training participant from Indonesia has fun playing with primary school pupils in Sapporo, Japan.

involving combinations of these three aspects of technical aid.

2. Grant aid

Grant aid involves the provision of funds for the construction of buildings such as schools and hospitals, for the supply of materials and equipment for education, training and medical care, and for support with reconstruction after the occurrence of disasters. According to its content, it can be divided into 1) general grants (ordinary project grants, debt relief aid, non-project grants, grassroots grants, grants for support of overseas students*); 2) fisheries grants; 3) cultural grants; 3) disaster relief grants; 5) food aid*; and 6) aid for increased food production*.

Of these forms of grant aid, JICA is involved in basic design studies* needed for building facilities and procuring equipment and materials, and carries out the surveys and intermediary and liaison work (expediting execution) needed in connection with 1) general grants (general project grant aid and grants for support of overseas students), 2) fisheries grants, 5) food aid (from fiscal 1997), and 6) aid for increased food production.

Bilateral Loans

Intended to provide the funds needed for development, long-term, low-interest bilateral loans are offered under flexible conditions. They are classified into 1) ODA loans under which funds needed for development are provided directly to the government or a government agency in a developing country; and 2) private-sector financing and investment under which funds are provided to Japanese companies or local companies operating in developing countries. ODA loans are generally known as "yen loans." Yen loans

previously focused on project loans related to economic and social infrastructure* such as roads, dams, communication facilities and agricultural development, but in recent years an increasing share is being extended as commodity loans aimed at improving the international balance of payments.

Financial subscriptions and contributions to international organizations (multilateral aid)

Multilateral aid is an indirect method of extending aid by channeling funds through international organizations.

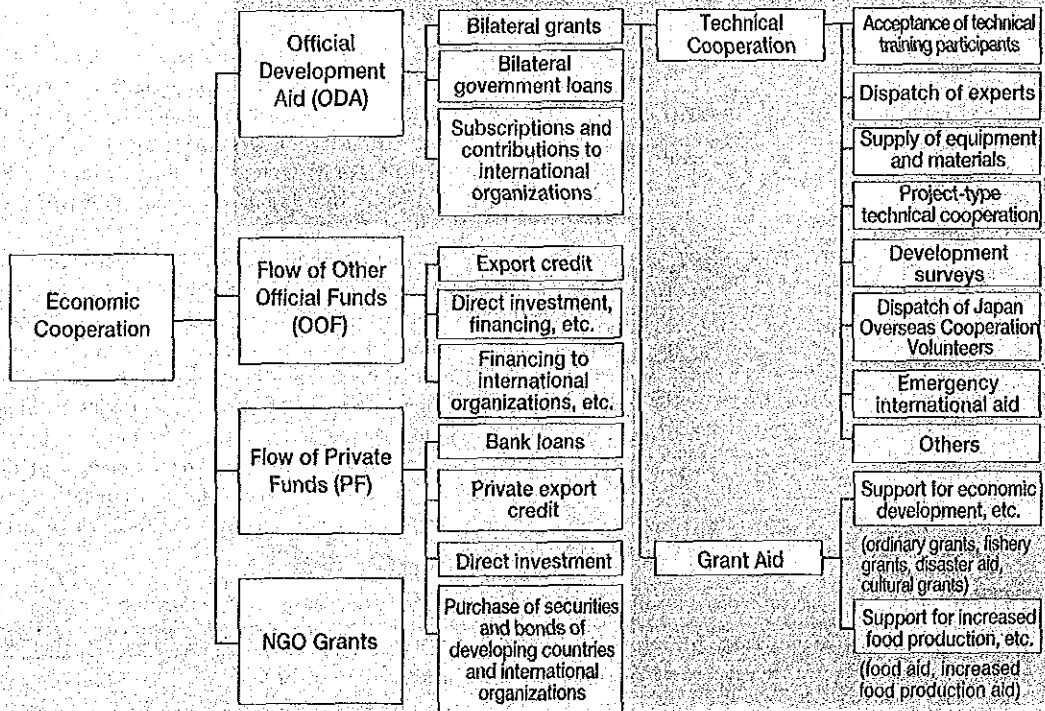
Contributions are made to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) and other international agencies. Subscriptions are made to financial organizations involved in international development such as the World Bank, the International Development Association (IDA, also known as the Second World Bank), and the Asia Development Bank (ADB).

Table 1-6 Total government ODA budget (general account) (Units: ¥100 million, %)

Type	FY1999	FY2000	Increase rate
	Budget	Budget	
I. Grants	7,363	7,403	0.5
1. Bilateral ODA	6,041	6,066	0.4
(1) Economic development aid, etc.	1,998	2,079	4.1
(2) Food aid, etc.	497	432	-13.1
(3) Technical cooperation (JICA allocation)	3,546	3,555	0.3
(JICA allocation)	(1,770)	(1,792)	(1.2)
2. Contributions and subscriptions to international agencies	1,322	1,337	1.1
(1) Agencies of the United Nations, etc.	802	788	-1.8
(2) International development financial organizations	519	549	5.6
II. Loans	3,126	3,063	-2.0
(1) Overseas Economic Development Fund	1,277	-	all reduced
(2) The Japan Bank for International Cooperation	1,849	3,063	65.7
(3) Others	-	-	-
III. Total	10,489	10,466	-0.2

* The overall total and the total of each category are not identical since fractions have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Fig. 1-7 Economic cooperation and official development assistance



The ODA Budget and the System of Implementation

Breakdown of the ODA budget

The Japanese ODA budget (general account) was allocated within the budget of 17 government ministries and agencies in fiscal 1999 following the reallocation of the ODA budget controlled by the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Home Affairs the previous year. In fiscal 2000, the budget will be as shown in Table 1-8 in because of the restructuring of ministries scheduled for January 2001.

Table 1-8 Changes in the ODA budget in government ministries and agencies (general account)

(Units: ¥1 million, %)

Ministry or agency	FY1998		FY2000	
	Budget	Budget	Budget	Increase rate
National Police Agency	125	121		-3.2
General Affairs Agency	1,709	1,472		-13.8
Economic Planning Agency	166	124		-25.5
Science and Technology Agency	510	393		-22.9
Environment Agency	477	621		30.2
National Land Agency	51	49		-3.5
Financial Services Agency	-	15		Increase rate
Ministry of Justice	542	510		-5.8
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	558,206	560,231		0.4
(JICA allocation)	(176,997)	(179,201)		(1.2)
Ministry of Finance	365,941	228,720		-37.5
Ministry of Education	46,794	41,413		-11.5
Ministry of Health and Welfare	9,901	9,490		-4.1
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	8,322	8,183		-1.7
Ministry of International Trade and Industry	50,538	48,709		-3.6
Ministry of Transport	740	748		1.0
Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications	783	632		-19.4
Ministry of Labor	3,377	3,135		-7.2
Ministry of Construction	693	685		-1.1
Ministry of Home Affairs	-	35		Increase rate
Cabinet Office	-	68		Increase rate
Ministry of Finance	-	134,013		Increase rate
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	-	7,173		Increase rate
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	-	31		Increase rate
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	-	17		Increase rate
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	-	6		Increase rate
Ministry of Environment	-	1		Increase rate
Total	1,048,874	1,046,595		-0.2

The general account ODA budget for fiscal 2000 amounted to ¥1,465.95 billion, representing a decrease of 0.2% over the previous year. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs received the largest allocation of ¥560.2 billion, of which the portion allocated to JICA for technical cooperation amounted to ¥177.0 billion, or 31.5% of the budget for this ministry. Further allocations are being directed to the budget for grant aid and contributions to UNDP and other United Nations agencies.

A budget of ¥48.7 billion was allocated to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). Acceptance of training participants and overseas studies were carried out through related organizations. JICA receives a part of the study costs allocated in MITI's ODA budget (¥8.2 billion in fiscal 2000).

The budget allocated to the Ministry of Finance (including the budget of the Ministry of Financial Affairs from January 2001) was ¥362.7 billion. Funds have been earmarked from this for the bilateral government loan budget overseen by the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and for contributions to the World Bank and other financial institutions involved in international development.

In addition, individual ministries and agencies operate their own distinctive activities, such as the Ministry of Education's sponsorship of overseas students.

Agencies other than JICA providing ODA (technical cooperation)

Apart from JICA, the organizations implementing projects with recourse to the government's technical cooperation budget include The Japan Foundation, the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), the Association for Overseas Technical Scholarship (AOTS), and the Japan Overseas Development Corporation (JODC).

The Japan Foundation is a special governmental corporation founded in October 1972 to enhance understanding between nations and to promote international friendship. It receives a part of its project budget from the ODA budget managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Foundation's projects are aimed at both developed and developing countries. Projects involving personal exchanges with developing countries, dissemination of Japanese language education, and presentation of Japanese culture are financed primarily from the ODA budget.

Table 1-9 Examples of technical cooperation provided by ODA-implementing organizations other than JICA (FY1999)

Organization	Classification	Number of people
Association for Overseas Technical Scholarship (AOTS)	Technical Training Participants	5,668
Japan Overseas Development Corporation (JODC)	Experts	390

JETRO is a special governmental corporation founded in July 1958 to implement Japan's trade promotion projects. Since the late 1960s it has worked especially toward encouraging imports from developing countries. It has invited officials responsible for trade policy and executives of private companies in developing countries to Japan, has given its support to the promotion of economic reform, has encouraged developing countries to export to Japan, and has sent its own experts to developing countries to help in the dissemination of technology appropriate to these countries. JETRO merged with the Institute of Developing Economies (IDE) in July 1998 and is now engaged also in basic and comprehensive studies and research on economic and other conditions in developing countries.

AOTS is a foundation established in August 1959 specifically to provide training for employees of foreign private companies. In fiscal 1999 it sponsored 5,668 trainees from private organizations.

JODC, which also comes under the wing of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), is a foundation established in February 1970 to encourage industrial development in developing regions and to promote trade between Japan and these regions. In response to requests from local companies, the Corporation dispatches Japanese engineers, managerial experts and other specialists from the private sector.

The roles of JICA in ODA

Japan's budget for bilateral technical cooperation in fiscal 2000 amounted to ¥355.5 billion (see Table 1-10), a figure which accounts for 34.0% of the total ODA

budget. JICA is responsible for ¥179.2 billion, or 50.4% of the technical cooperation budget.

JICA is in every respect the central implementation agency for government-sponsored technical cooperation. The technical cooperation provided by JICA involves more than merely human resources development of the traditional kind – it supports also the development of organizations and institutions in developing countries, a field whose importance has been steadily growing in recent years. One of the features of JICA's operations is the provision of aid with 'a clearly visible profile' through the activities of JICA experts and JOCVs. JICA projects thus constitute key elements of the personalized contribution to the international community that is strongly expected of Japan today.

As of the end of March 2000, JICA had sent a total of around 210,000 technical cooperation experts, study



A Senior Overseas Volunteer instructing sailors at the Marine Training Center on the island of Savai'i in Samoa.

Table 1-10 Japan's ODA budget and JICA's technical cooperation (DAC base)

	Project Budget for FY2000 (ordinary account)	Expenses	1999 Calendar Year			
			Technical Training participants	Experts and study teams	Cooperation volunteers	Overseas students
Japan's ODA as a whole	¥1,046.6 billion	US\$15,364 million (¥1.750 trillion)				
Japan's technical cooperation	¥379.5 billion	US\$ 3,185 million (¥362.8 billion)	40,727	20,128	4,144	77,209
JICA's technical cooperation	¥176.6 billion	US\$1,407 million (¥184.1 billion)	19,555	14,184	4,119	0
Proportion of technical cooperation as a whole implemented by JICA	49.7%	43.1%	48.0%	70.5%	99.4%	0.0%

* Including figures for Central and Eastern Europe.

* JICA's technical cooperation includes results based on trust funds from MITI.

team members, and Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers to developing countries. At the same time, as many as 200,000 administrators and technicians from developing countries have come to Japan to receive training. The effectiveness of this training is evident from the fact that several prime ministers and government ministers now playing important roles in national development in developing countries are former participants in JICA training programs.

JICA implements these technical training projects in accordance with the country-specific aid guidelines of the Japanese government and with an emphasis on development plans in individual countries. In addition, by deepening dialog with government officials in recipient countries through JICA's own country-specific

aid research and various other opportunities, efforts are made to ensure that cooperation is provided in line with the actual situation in each country.

JICA is also closely connected with the yen loans that account for about 30% of Japan's total general account budget for ODA. JICA carries out studies to support the public development planning which provides the foundations for nation-building in developing countries, and the results of these studies are submitted to the recipient country in the form of a development survey report. Some of the project plans for the development of economic and social infrastructure, such as the construction of roads and hospitals as proposed in the reports, are realized by means of yen loans.

JICA provides technical support after the completion

Table 1-11 ODA of DAC countries in 1998 and 1999

Ranking	Country	1998					Ranking	Country	1999				
		Total (\$m)	Share (%)	Growth rate from previous year (%)	% of GNP	Ranking			Total (\$m)	Share (%)	Growth rate from previous year (%)	% of GNP	Ranking
1	Japan	10,640	20.5	13.70	0.26	13	1	Japan	15,302	27.3	43.82	0.35	7
2	USA	8,786	16.9	27.74	0.11	21	2	USA	9,135	16.3	3.97	0.10	22
3	France	5,742	11.1	-8.96	0.39	6	3	France	5,494	9.8	-4.32	0.38	6
4	Germany	5,581	10.8	4.71	0.26	13	4	Germany	5,478	9.8	-1.85	0.26	14
5	UK	3,864	7.4	12.55	0.31	10	5	UK	3,279	5.9	-15.14	0.23	18
6	Netherlands	3,042	5.9	3.22	0.78	3	6	Netherlands	3,134	5.6	3.02	0.79	3
7	Italy	2,278	4.4	79.94	0.20	20	7	Italy	1,750	3.1	-23.18	0.15	21
8	Denmark	1,704	3.3	4.09	0.97	1	8	Denmark	1,724	3.1	1.17	1.00	1
9	Canada	1,691	3.3	-17.31	0.29	11	9	Canada	1,721	3.1	1.77	0.28	12
10	Sweden	1,573	3.0	-9.13	0.69	4	10	Sweden	1,643	2.9	4.45	0.70	4
11	Spain	1,376	2.7	11.51	0.25	15	11	Norway	1,370	2.4	3.71	0.91	2
12	Norway	1,321	2.5	1.15	0.87	2	12	Spain	1,347	2.4	-2.11	0.23	18
13	Australia	960	1.9	-9.52	0.21	19	13	Australia	980	1.8	2.08	0.26	14
14	Switzerland	898	1.7	-1.43	0.32	8	14	Switzerland	976	1.7	8.69	0.35	7
15	Belgium	883	1.7	15.58	0.34	7	15	Belgium	753	1.3	-14.72	0.30	11
16	Austria	456	0.9	-13.47	0.21	19	16	Austria	482	0.9	5.70	0.24	17
17	Finland	396	0.8	4.49	0.32	8	17	Finland	402	0.7	1.52	0.32	9
18	Portugal	259	0.5	3.60	0.24	17	18	Portugal	274	0.5	5.79	0.25	16
19	Ireland	199	0.4	6.42	0.29	11	19	Greece	260	0.5		0.21	20
20	New Zealand	130	0.3	-15.58	0.23	18	20	Ireland	241	0.4	21.11	0.31	10
21	Luxembourg	112	0.2	17.89	0.68	5	21	New Zealand	134	0.2	3.08	0.27	13
							22	Luxembourg	115	0.2	2.68	0.64	5
	DAC total	51,888	100.0	7.38	0.24			DAC total	55,991	100.0	7.91	0.24	

- * This table excludes aid to Central and Eastern Europe and to "graduate" nations.
- * The DAC total may not tally with the total of individual countries owing to rounding off of figures.
- * Provisional values for ratios of GNP in 1998 and results in 1999.
- * Greece joined the DAC in December 1999

of grant aid and yen loan programs for the operation, maintenance and administration of these projects. This is done by means of training in Japan, the dispatch of technical cooperation experts, and the implementation of projects on an even larger scale, thereby increasing the number of trained personnel and improving operational capacity in partner countries.

JICA is thus playing an important role in raising the qualitative levels of Japan's ODA programs as a whole and in accurately grasping the aid requirements of developing countries.

The Official Development Assistance Charter and JICA

In order to satisfy the expectations of the international community, the Japanese government

approved the Official Development Assistance Charter (also known as the ODA Charter) on June 30, 1992. The aims of this Charter are to clarify the ideals and principles of ODA and, with the understanding and support of people in Japan and abroad, to create the conditions under which ODA can be provided more efficiently and effectively.

The basic ideals underlying the provision of aid specified in the Charter are as follows:

- (1) Humanitarian considerations: As a member of the developed world, Japan can ill afford to disregard the famine and poverty which occur in developing countries;
- (2) Recognition of interdependence: Political stability and economic development in developing countries are indispensable for maintaining peace and prosperity in Japan and throughout the world;
- (3) Conservation of the environment: A topic facing

Table 1-12 Japan's ODA in 1999 (according to aid type)

Type of aid		Aid Given		In dollars (US\$)		In yen (¥100m)		Constituent ratios (%)	
		Amount	Change from previous year (%)	Amount	Change from previous year (%)	ODA total	Bilateral		
ODA	Bilateral ODA	Grants	Grant aid (Excluding Central and Eastern Europe and graduate nations)	2,340.02	8.0	2,665.28	-6.1	15.2	22.3
				2,317.73	7.1	2,639.90	-6.8	15.1	22.1
			Technical cooperation (Excluding Central and Eastern Europe and graduate nations)	3,199.16	15.0	3,643.84	0.1	20.8	30.5
		Total		3,157.44	15.4	3,596.33	0.4	20.6	30.1
			(Excluding Central and Eastern Europe and graduate nations)	5,539.17	11.9	6,309.12	-2.6	36.0	52.8
		Government loans, etc.	(Excluding Central and Eastern Europe and graduate nations)	5,475.17	11.7	6,236.22	-2.8	35.7	52.3
			Government loans, etc. (Implemented loans)	4,958.58	35.6	5,647.83	18.0	32.2	47.2
			(Loan recovery)	(7,987.23)	(28.8)	(9,097.45)	(12.1)	(51.9)	(76.1)
			(Excluding Central and Eastern Europe and graduate nations)	(3,028.64)	(19.0)	(3,449.63)	(3.6)	(19.7)	(28.9)
			Total	5,000.56	36.9	5,695.63	19.1	32.6	47.7
Total	(Excluding Central and Eastern Europe and graduate nations)	10,497.76	22.0	11,956.94	6.1	68.2	100.0		
		10,475.73	22.5	11,931.86	6.6	68.4	100.0		
Subscriptions and contributions to international organizations		4,887.59	129.9	5,566.97	100.1	31.8			
	(Excluding contributions to EBRD)	4,847.52	132.3	5,521.33	102.1	31.6			
Total	(Including Central and Eastern Europe, graduate nations and EBRD)	15,385.35	43.4	17,523.91	24.8	100.0			
	(Excluding Central and Eastern Europe and graduate nations)	15,323.25	44.0	17,453.19	25.3	100.0			
GNP (provisional)		(US\$1 billion, ¥1 billion)							
% of GNP		(Including Central and Eastern Europe, graduate nations and EBRD)		4,397.32	14.6	500,855.30	-0.3		
		(Excluding Central and Eastern Europe and graduate nations)		0.35					
				0.35					

* DAC exchange rate for 1998: US\$1.00 = ¥113.90 (yen up by ¥16.99 over 1998)

* Due to rounding off of figures, subtotals for each category may not tally with the total.

* EBRD: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Assists the countries of the former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe to effect the transfer to a market economy.

* Countries and regions with results as "graduate" countries: Bahamas, Brunei, Kuwait, Singapore, United Arab Emirates, Israel, Hong Kong, Cyprus, Qatar.

mankind as a whole which must be tackled jointly by both developed and developing countries.

On the basis of this approach, Japan is resolved to provide: (4) Aid assisting developing countries to become self-reliant.

The Charter proposed the following basic principles in connection with the implementation of aid: (1) pursuit of environmental conservation and development in tandem; (2) avoidance of the use of ODA for military purposes or for the aggravation of international conflicts; (3) focus on trends in military expenditure by recipient countries, their development and manufacture of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, and their import and export of arms; (4) full attention to progress being made with the introduction of democratic institutions and a market-oriented economy, and to the situation regarding the securing of basic human rights and freedoms in the recipient country.

Other priorities relating to aid include approaches to global issues*, basic human needs*, human resources development as well as research and other cooperation* for the improvement and dissemination of technologies, infrastructural upgrading, economic structural adjustment, and solution of accumulated debt problems.

Japan's ODA: Achievements and Tasks

The total value of ODA provided by the 22 DAC member states in 1999 amounted to US\$55.991 billion, up by 7.91% over the previous year. The total amount of ODA provided by Japan was US\$15.32 billion or 27.3% of the total DAC figure. This places Japan as the main donor within the DAC.

On the other hand, in terms of the proportion of GNP devoted to ODA, the Japanese total represents 0.35%, placing Japan seventh among the 21 DAC nations.

The grant element* and the grant ratio are considered to be among the main indices of the quality of aid. The figures for Japan remain low among the DAC nations as a whole and must be improved. Future qualitative improvement in Japan's ODA will be dependent upon further raising the ratio of bilateral grants centering on technical cooperation provided by JICA.

Within Japan, administrative reform has been moving ahead with the merger and abolition of central ministries and agencies, review of special-status corporations, and tightening of public finances. Conditions surrounding ODA have thus become more severe than ever: formulation of medium-term ODA



A JOCV helping to grow seedlings in the desert (Niger).

targets has been postponed since 1998, and the basic principles of ODA are under review.

Such was the context within which the government in August 1998 compiled its "Medium-Term ODA Policy" to determine the essential direction of Japanese ODA for the coming five years. This policy document was formulated to substitute for the "Medium-Term ODA Objectives" produced five times since 1978. Its main feature is that it does not stipulate targets for overall ODA performance as in the case of medium-term objectives – it is concerned with tackling global issues with an emphasis on human resources development and intellectual support*.

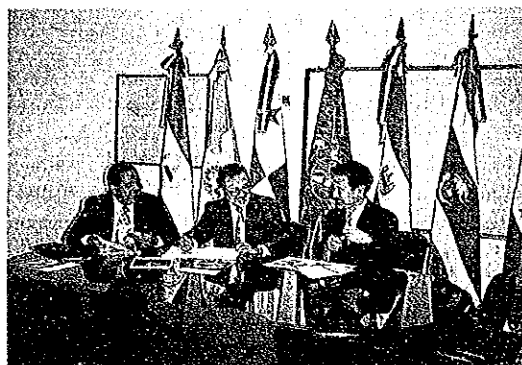
The policy document also stresses the importance of striving to gain the understanding and support of the Japanese people by making aid operations more efficient and by disclosing more information. Amidst the hectic changes occurring in the economy, public finances and the aid environment, there is a growing need for a review of Japanese ODA policy, which has hitherto centered on the quantitative aspect in the form of gradual increase in aid expenditure. However, we must move away from quantity to emphasize quality in ODA. JICA is more than ever aware of its responsibility as an aid agency to respond to the expectations of the Japanese people and to provide aid more efficiently and effectively than ever before.

An Overview of JICA Projects in FY1999

Statistics on Japan's ODA and JICA activities

Japan's ODA in 1999 totaled US\$15.38535 billion (including figures for Central and Eastern Europe and financing of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development), of which technical cooperation accounted for US\$3.19916 billion, or 20.8% of Japan's total ODA. Of this technical cooperation, JICA's activities amounted to US\$1.37226 billion, or 42.9% of technical cooperation as a whole. Compared with the previous year, these figures represent a 15.0% decrease in technical cooperation as a whole and a decrease of 2.5% for JICA projects. A breakdown of technical cooperation expenditure is shown in Table 1-13.

JICA's initial budget for fiscal 1999 was ¥185.5 billion, a 0.2% increase on the previous year, of which grants accounted for ¥175.1 billion, investments for ¥1.9 billion, and funds in trust for ¥8.5 billion. Programs executed by JICA accounted for ¥155.3 billion (64.6%) of the grant aid budget of ¥240.5 billion entrusted to the



A regional expert providing support on the basis of multilateral cooperation at the SICA headquarters in El Salvador

Ministry of Foreign Affairs. JICA budgets since 1974 are shown in Figure 1-14.

Proportions of activities per region

Looking at costs per region in connection with technical cooperation implemented by JICA in fiscal 1999, the proportions were as follows: Asia 40.8%, Middle East 9.7%, Africa 15.7%, Latin America 20.6%, Oceania 2.8%, and Europe 4.6%. Fig. 1-15 shows proportions by region and how they have changed since last year.

Proportions of activities per sector

Looking at costs per sector in connection with technical cooperation implemented by JICA in fiscal 1999, the proportions were as follows: planning and administration 2.5%; public works and utilities 19.0%; agriculture, forestry and fisheries 20.1%; mining and industry 9.6%; energy 2.6%; commerce and tourism 2.1%; human resources development 12.2%; health and medical care 11.9%; and social welfare 1.9%.

Table 1-13 Japan's ODA and JICA programs

(US\$m)

Item	Calendar year	1998	1999	
Official development assistance		10,732	15,385	43.4
Technical cooperation costs (proportion of ODA)		2,782 (25.9%)	3,199 (20.8%)	15.0
JICA portion (proportion of technical cooperation costs)		1,407 (50.6%)	1,372 (42.9%)	-2.5
Training participants (JICA figures)		345 (212)	403 (252)	16.8 (18.9)
Experts, members of survey missions (JICA figures)		751 (645)	833 (723)	10.9 (12.1)
Volunteers (JICA figures)		130.19 (129.28)	167.14 (167.07)	28.4 (29.2)
Foreign students		367	410	11.7
Provision of equipment and materials, research cooperation, etc. (JICA figures)		1,188 (421)	1,372 (231)	15.5 (-45.1)

* Including Central and Eastern Europe, graduate countries and EBRD.

As to JICA's proportion of grant aid, the figures were as follows: health and medical care 14.5%; education and research 11.7%; improvements in welfare, living conditions and the environment 20.8%; agriculture, forestry and fisheries 31.4%; and transport and communications 20.1%.

Proportions per sector and comparisons with the previous year can be seen in Fig. 1-16.

Personnel numbers per type of cooperation

Examining JICA's activities in fiscal 1999 in terms of the numbers of people involved, there were 17,903 new participants in training programs, while 4,003 new experts, 8,818 new members of study missions, and 1,290 Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers were sent overseas. Figure 1-17 shows the numbers of people involved per type of cooperation since 1983.

Fig. 1-14 Changes in JICA's budget

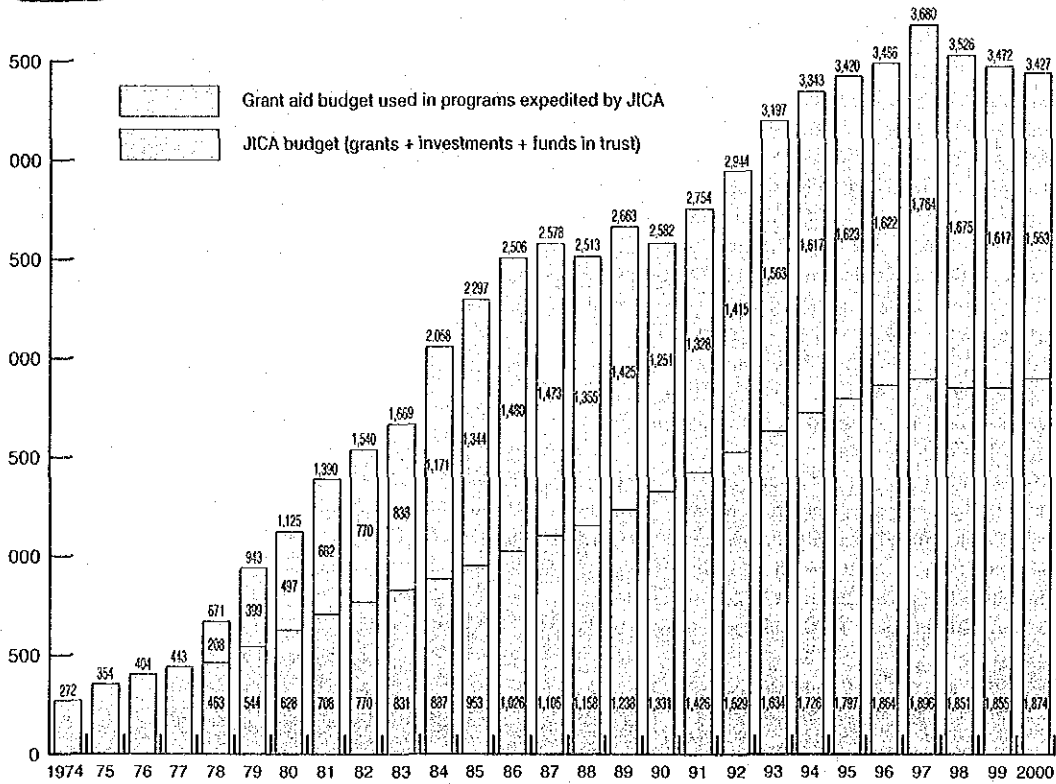


Fig. 1-15 Proportion of expenditure per region

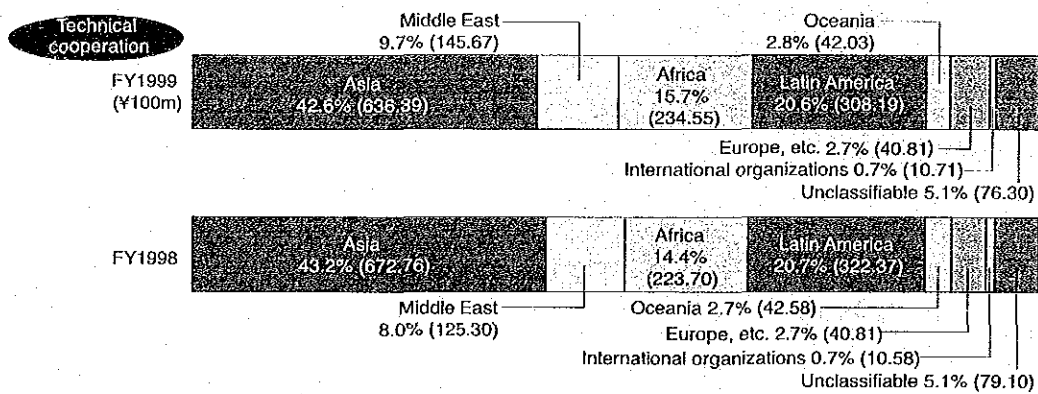
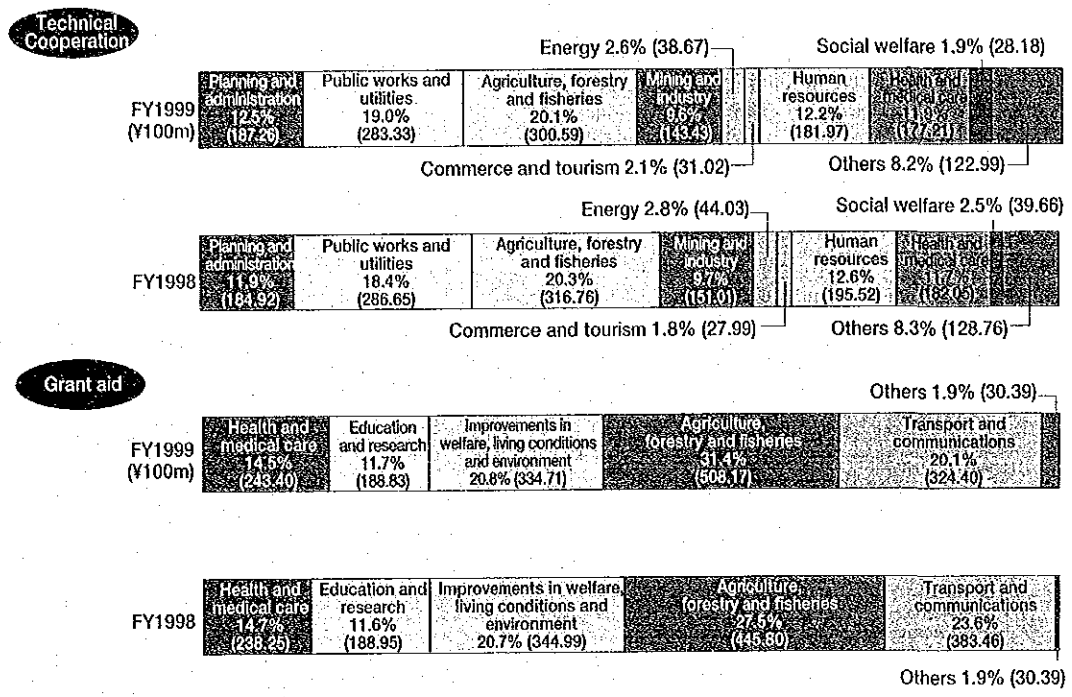
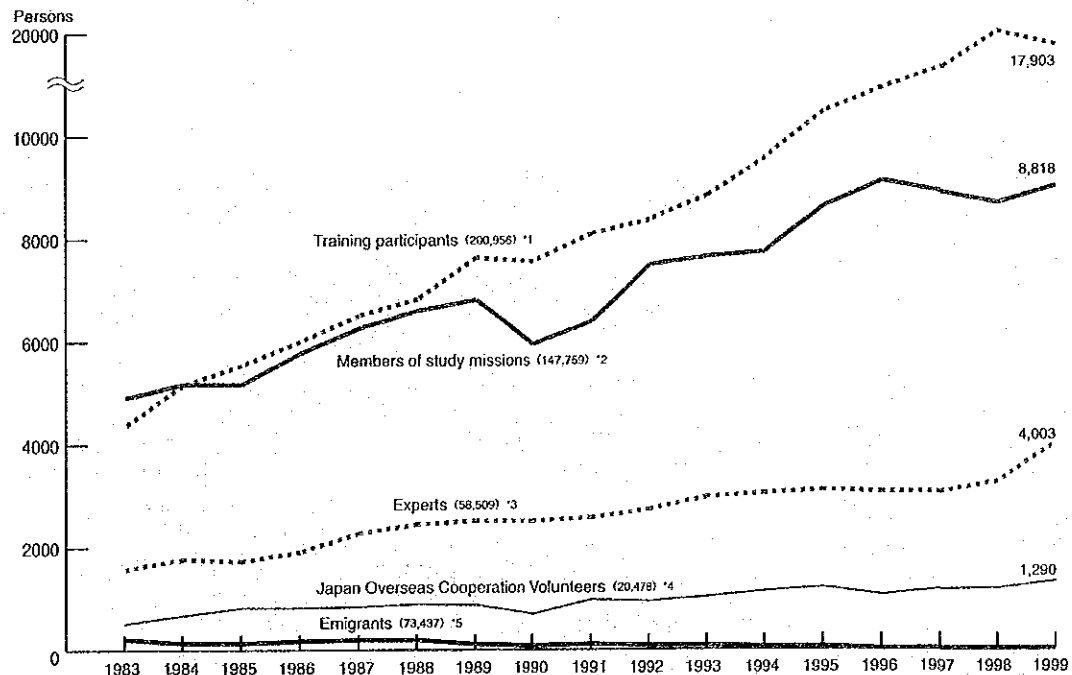


Fig. 1-16 Proportion of expenditure per sector



* Results based on Cabinet decisions concerning JICA allocations (general project grant aid, grant aid for fisheries, food aid, and aid for increased food production) for fiscal 1998 and 1999.
 * JICA was charged with basic design studies and implementing of grant aid within these results.

Fig. 1-17 Changes in personnel numbers per type of cooperation



1: Cumulative total 1954-99 2: Cumulative total 1957-99 3: Cumulative total 1955-99
 4: Cumulative total 1965-99 5: Cumulative total 1952-99

Program costs and ratios

Figures for the costs of JICA program according to type in fiscal 1999 show that the major costs, amounting to 35.9 billion yen, were accounted for by the project-type technical cooperation program. This was followed by the acceptance of technical training participants program and the development study program, as can be seen in Figure 1-18.

Total program costs and ratios from 1954 until 1999 are shown in Figure 1-19.

Fig. 1-18 Program costs and ratios (FY1999)

(Unit: ¥1,000)

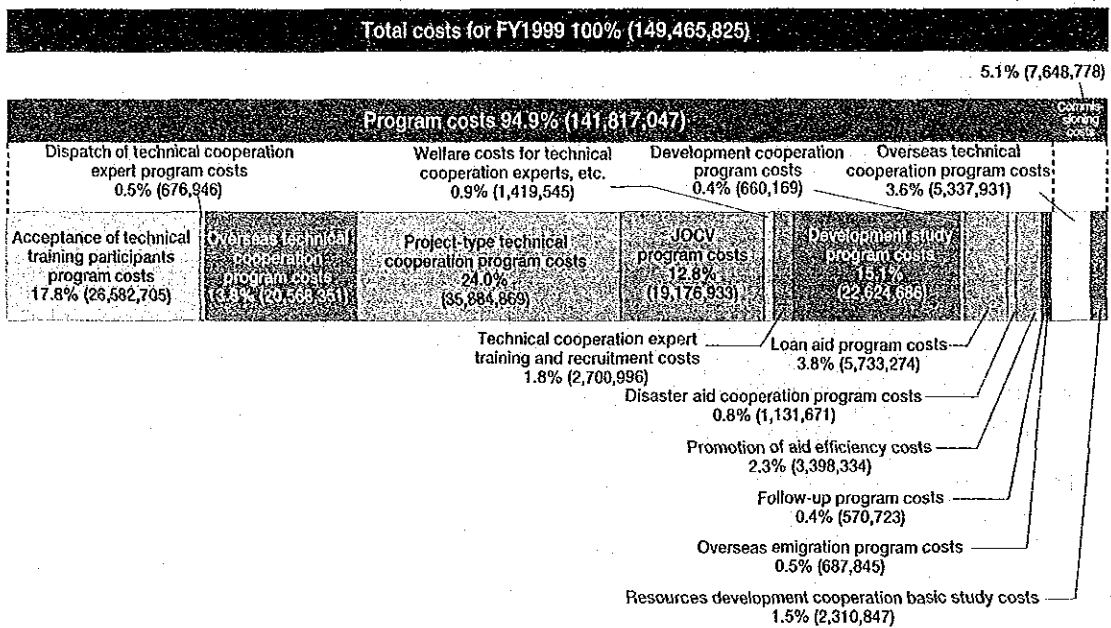
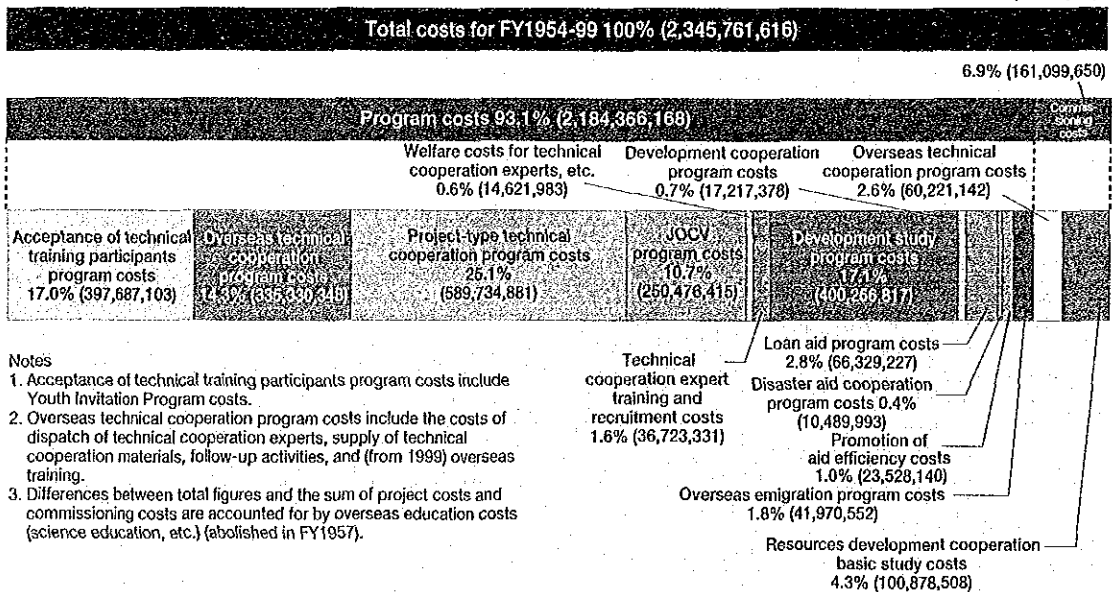


Fig. 1-19 Total program costs and ratios

(Unit: ¥1,000)



Notes

1. Acceptance of technical training participants program costs include Youth Invitation Program costs.
2. Overseas technical cooperation program costs include the costs of dispatch of technical cooperation experts, supply of technical cooperation materials, follow-up activities, and (from 1999) overseas training.
3. Differences between total figures and the sum of project costs and commissioning costs are accounted for by overseas education costs (science education, etc.) (abolished in FY1957).