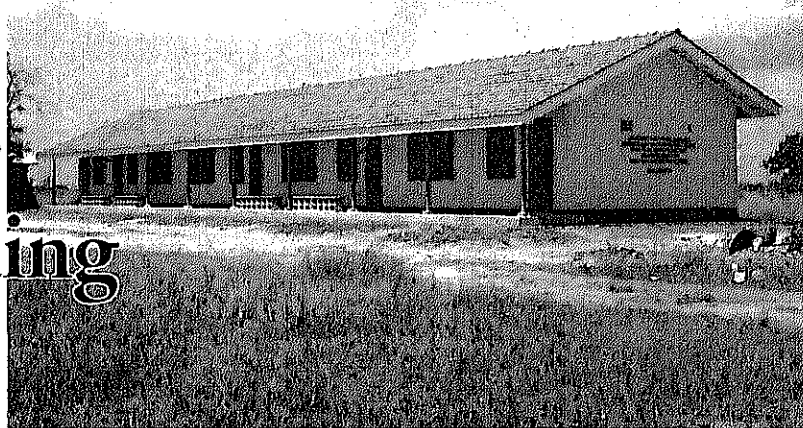


6 Fund Aid for Nation-building

—Grant Aid—



An elementary school constructed through the Dar es Salaam Elementary School Construction Project in Tanzania

From Research to Implementation

Scope of the Program

Grant aid is a program that provides funds to the governments of developing countries without the obligation of repayment in the form of ODA. The aim is to support economic and social development by helping the government of the recipient country introduce and upgrade its public facilities and equipment. The main categories of Japanese grant aid are as follows.

1) General grant aid

Grant aid for general projects (including grant aid for infectious disease control, grant aid for information technology (IT), grant aid for good governance*, grant aid for the global environment, grant aid for child welfare, grant aid for human resources development, grant aid to deal with antipersonnel mines, and grant aid for region-wide development), grant aid for debt relief, non-project grant aid (including sector program* grant and grant aid for conflict prevention and peacebuilding), Japanese grant aid for human resources development scholarships, and grant assistance for grassroots projects*.

2) Grant aid for fisheries

3) Grant aid for cultural activities (including grant aid for cultural heritage)

4) Emergency grant aid (including support for reconstruction and development)

5) Food aid* (Kennedy Round [KR])

6) Aid for increase of food production* (2nd Kennedy Round [2KR])

Of these categories, JICA is responsible for grant aid for general projects and Japanese grant aid for human resources development scholarship; grant aid for fisheries; grant aid for cultural heritage; food aid; and aid for increase of food production.

JICA's work can be classified as follows.

1) Preliminary examination

The content of requests for grant aid, the scale of the projects, and the approximate costs are checked.

2) Implementation of facilitating activities

Grant aid projects that begin after the signing and exchange of intergovernmental agreements (Exchange of Notes [E/N]) are monitored to ensure that they are being executed according to the E/N and guidelines of the Japanese grant aid for general projects and for fisheries.

3) Follow-up activities

These activities aim to maintain and enhance the effects of an implemented project.

The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) provides the funds for grant aid projects.

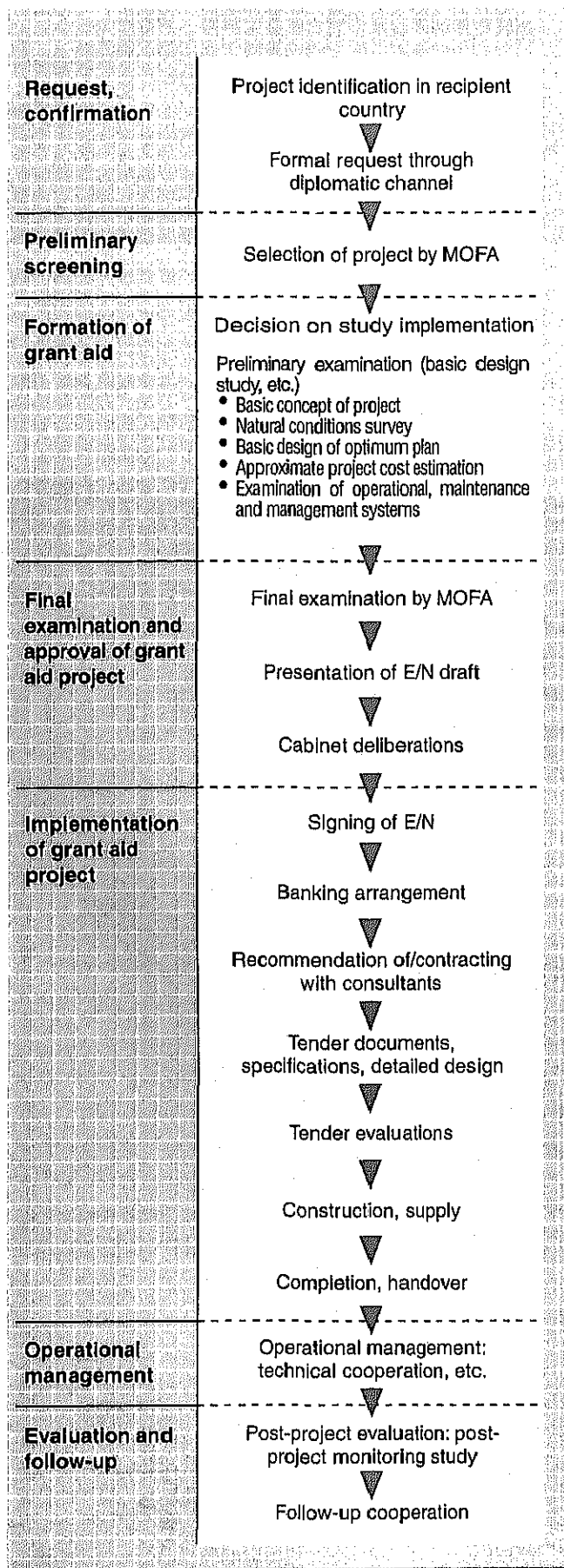
Criteria for Target Countries and Projects

Countries eligible for grant aid are those that qualify for interest-free financing from the International Development Association (IDA)* of the World Bank. Projects are concerned with nation-building and poverty alleviation in developing countries, and the countries receiving this aid should be unable to undertake the projects with their own funds and borrowing capacity. Projects entailing commercial profit, high-tech projects out of line with the technical levels of the recipient country, and those which run the risk of being channeled to military ends are ineligible.

Grant aid is made available mainly for social development in such fields as education; health and medical care; daily water supply and agricultural development; upgrading of public infrastructure* such as roads, bridges, and airports; and environmental conservation projects.

The grant aid program thus gives priority in particular to basic human needs (BHN)* projects that meet the most basic

Figure 3-9 Grant Aid Project Cycle and Its Principal Stages



needs of human life. It contributes to nation-building in recipient countries while ensuring wide-ranging linkage with technical cooperation provided by Japan and other donors* (donor countries and aid agencies).

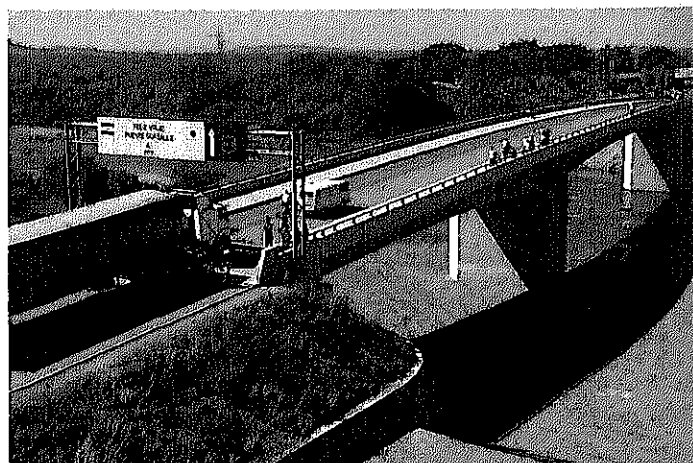
■ Procedure of JICA Grant Aid Implementation

In response to directives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, JICA embarks upon a basic design study* involving basic design and cost estimation.

Such studies are generally performed by consultants under contract; 126 were carried out in fiscal 2002. In cases where the content of a promising project proposal seems to require further on-site examination, a preliminary study may occur before the basic design study.

Once the studies are completed, projects are presented to the Cabinet after consultations on practicalities between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance. A final decision is made once the Cabinet has given its approval. Projects brought before the cabinet in fiscal 2002 included 119 grant aid contributions for general projects, 10 Japanese grant aid contributions for human resource development scholarships, 11 grant aid contributions for fisheries, two grant aid contributions for cultural heritage, 18 food aid projects and 11 grant aid contributions for increase of food production projects.

Definitively approved grant aid projects are initiated with the signing of an E/N by the Japanese government and the recipient country. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs instructs JICA to facilitate the project. Grant aid projects begin with the conclusion of contracts between the recipient government, Japanese consultants and contractors. JICA ensures that projects are implemented smoothly by recommending consultants and providing guidelines for Japanese grant aid for gen-



A bridge constructed through the Guasaule Bridge Reconstruction Project between Honduras and Nicaragua

eral projects and for fisheries outlining the basic approach to the project.

Once a grant aid project has been completed and handed from the contracted companies over to the recipient country, we provide follow-up cooperation if the developing country's government is unable to maintain and manage facilities and equipment constructed by the project on its own. Follow-up cooperation includes the dispatch of experts and study teams to carry out repair and construction work. Cooperation to restore the essential function of facilities built with grant aid is sometimes provided

through supply of new equipment or spare parts. Follow-up cooperation is indispensable for sustainable development* and human development in developing countries.

Respond to Diversifying Needs and Ensuring Quality Improvement

Clarifying the Result Indicator

A basic design outline sheet for a basic design study is prepared to clarify the project results. Furthermore, consis-

Front Line

Guinea Water Supply Project in the Coastal Area

Supplying Safe Water

Grant Aid

Cause of high infant mortality rate

Guinea, which has a great deal of rainfall, is called "the water jug of West Africa." However, infrastructure, including water supply facilities that can steadily supply safe drinking water, is not completely established yet. Only 47% of households in the coastal area have access to water supply facilities. The water in the facilities dries up in the dry season and consequently residents use contaminated water from hand-dug shallow wells, rivers, and stagnant water as drinking water. Use of such unhygienic water has contributed to the spread of water-borne diseases such as diarrhea, cholera, and parasitic diseases, raising the mortality rate of infants. The necessary construction of water supply facilities was not carried out quickly because of a shortage in the national budget for local water supply. Residents with no opportunities to receive hygiene education didn't fully understand the relationship between health and clean drinking water.

Construction of deep wells and educational activities for residents

Upon a request from the government

of the Republic of Guinea, the Japanese government constructed 199 deep wells with hand pumps in 199 coastal villages with several hundred residents from 1999 to 2003. In two villages with a population of several thousands, we placed a pump-up system utilizing PV Systems in the existing wells, and also constructed water facilities by laying pipes from an elevated water tank. At the same time, support was given for educational activities in order to educate residents on the importance of hygiene and spread the idea that users must bear the cost of maintenance and management to receive clean drinking water continuously.

As a result, approximately 64,000 residents are now able to receive safe water. And as a result of the educational activities, a hygienic environment was made by surrounding the wells with fences to keep livestock away. In addition, a water management committee was formed in each village to maintain and manage the newly constructed water facilities, and a system to collect maintenance and management fees was established. Although there were



Public water taps constructed at Kalabou village

users who preferred hand-dug shallow wells in the beginning, thanks to continuous hygiene education activities by the water management committee, residents started using hygienic deep wells, thus demonstrating their improved awareness about hygiene.

Japan provided the Department of Nation Water Source Management, which is responsible for local water supply, with digging equipment as well as necessary technologies. As a result, the independent construction of water facilities made it possible to achieve the objectives of the national project regarding local water supply.

tent with the research summary, JICA endeavors to ensure increased transparency while disclosing this information in the format of a report.

■ Strengthening the Implementation System

In spite of the difficult situation surrounding ODA, improving operational quality and strengthening our implementation system are constant concerns for JICA, as we must be certain of our capacity to respond appropriately to the increasingly diverse and complex needs of developing countries.

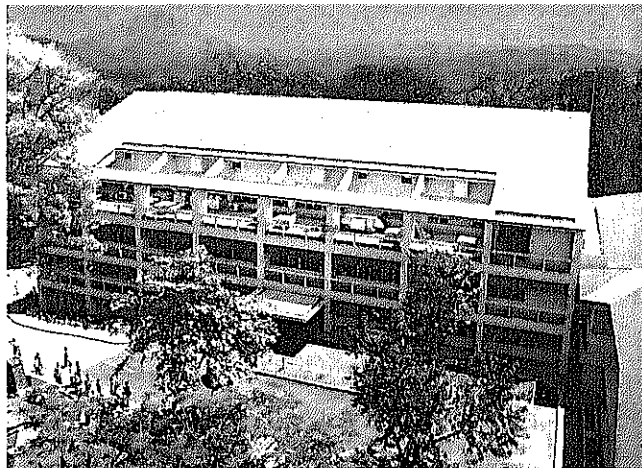
Specifically, we make effective use of organizations, both within JICA and from outside, international organizations and other donors, or functions and personnel such as JICA's overseas offices, senior advisors*, and project formulation advisors*. We also try to establish closer links with technical cooperation so that high quality projects can be identified and formulated.

■ Improving Project Monitoring

Grant aid projects are realized after the Japanese government has examined the approximate project costs that have been calculated through the basic design studies. In order to make effective use of funds, stringent investigation of the most appropriate design standards and calculation details in line with requests from developing countries are very important.

JICA has always tried to ensure that such investigations are as fair as possible. In fiscal 1999, we set up an Office of Technical Coordination and Examination to raise the level of basic design work in cooperation with outside experts as well as establish a system for confirming progress at the implementation stage through dispatch of technical advisors for implementation of grant aid projects.

JICA has also made efforts to ensure the sound operation of various systems: (1) a pre-shipment inspection system run by third-party organizations, which was introduced in fiscal 2000; (2) enhancement of reporting duties from partner governments to the Japanese government as specified in Guidelines of Japanese Grant Aid for General Projects and Fisheries; (3) a procurement management function of the Japan International Cooperation System (JICS) to improve procurement procedures of grant aid for the purpose of increasing food production (2KR); and (4) a committee sys-



A hospital constructed through the Ratnapura General Hospital Construction Project in Sri Lanka

tem introduced for fund monitoring.

JICA is working to link financial aid cooperation experts and technical cooperation projects so as to strengthen its guidance of initial project operation and maintenance/management. JICA is also devising ways of ensuring that grant aid projects that have been implemented are used in a sustainable and effective manner in the partner countries, while liaising with the activities of other aid agencies when required.

■ Operation Cost Reduction

Japan's grant aid is constantly appraised in terms of quality by governments of partner countries and other donors. In order to implement more efficient projects to reflect the difficult situations surrounding ODA in Japan, a device for reducing operating expenses at the basic design study stage is being examined in consideration of regions and sectors.

■ Information Disclosure and Publicity

JICA actively releases information on the results of studies and tenders to maintain the transparency of its programs. We are constantly creating videos and pamphlets explaining how grant aid works and presenting projects that are now under way in various countries. JICA is also disclosing information on the JICA homepage about our operations to keep the Japanese people fully abreast of JICA activities.

■ Response to Needs

In order to respond to diverse needs in developing countries and provide aid more effectively, JICA addresses global issues* such as poverty and the environment, and provides emergency aid such as reconstruction support to Afghanistan. We are also implementing effective projects in collaboration with technical cooperation, loan assistance*, UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund), the WHO (World Health Organization) and other international organizations, donors and NGOs.

7 Take Advantage of Young People in Building Futures for Developing Countries

—Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers—

A JOCV kindergarten teacher working in Romania.

Objectives of the Program and Its History

■ Dispatches to 78 Countries

The Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) Program assists and promotes the overseas activities of young people who wish to cooperate in the economic and social development of developing countries in response to requests from developing countries.

JOCVs generally spend two years in developing countries, living and working with the local people while taking part in cooperative activities. Furthermore, the experience also benefits the volunteers themselves as they strive to overcome the various difficulties they face in their personal relations and work.

Cooperation is provided in seven fields: agriculture, forestry and fisheries, processing, maintenance, civil engineering, health and hygiene, education and culture, and sport. Around 140 occupations are involved in all.

The Dispatch of JOCV Program began in 1965 with the dispatch of the first batch of 26 volunteers to four countries: four to Cambodia, five to Laos, five to Malaysia, and 12 to the Philippines.

In fiscal 2002, the dispatch of volunteers to South Africa, Madagascar, and Venezuela began, and Mozambique concluded a JOCV dispatch agreement with Japan. In fiscal 2003, dispatch of volunteers to Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in addition to Mozambique is planned. These additions mean that, as of the end of March 2003, 78 countries had exchanged notes concerning the dispatch of JOCVs with Japan. The government of Japan is trying to exchange notes concerning the dispatch of JOCVs with Benin and Gabon in the future.

In fiscal 2002, 1,234 volunteers from first to third groups were newly dispatched to various destinations. As of the end of March 2003, 2,315 volunteers were deployed in 66 coun-

tries, making a total of 24,219 since the program's inception.

The number of female volunteers has increased in recent years: at the end of March 2003, 53% of active JOCVs were women. The portion of JOCVs that is made up of women has risen to 37% since the program began.

Volunteers are generally sent abroad for two years, but demand has grown for a one-year term dispatch. This is because of the difficulties encountered by JOCVs in resuming their employment after returning to Japan and of restrictions placed by companies on the length of time that employees can take off to engage in voluntary work. A one-year dispatch system was therefore instituted in fiscal 1997.

On the basis of requests from the United Nations, the JOCV Secretariat also sends experienced individuals to serve as United Nations volunteers. At the end of March 2003, there were 30 active United Nations volunteers from Japan, making a total of 212 to date.

The JOCV Secretariat administers the following activities to promote the program.

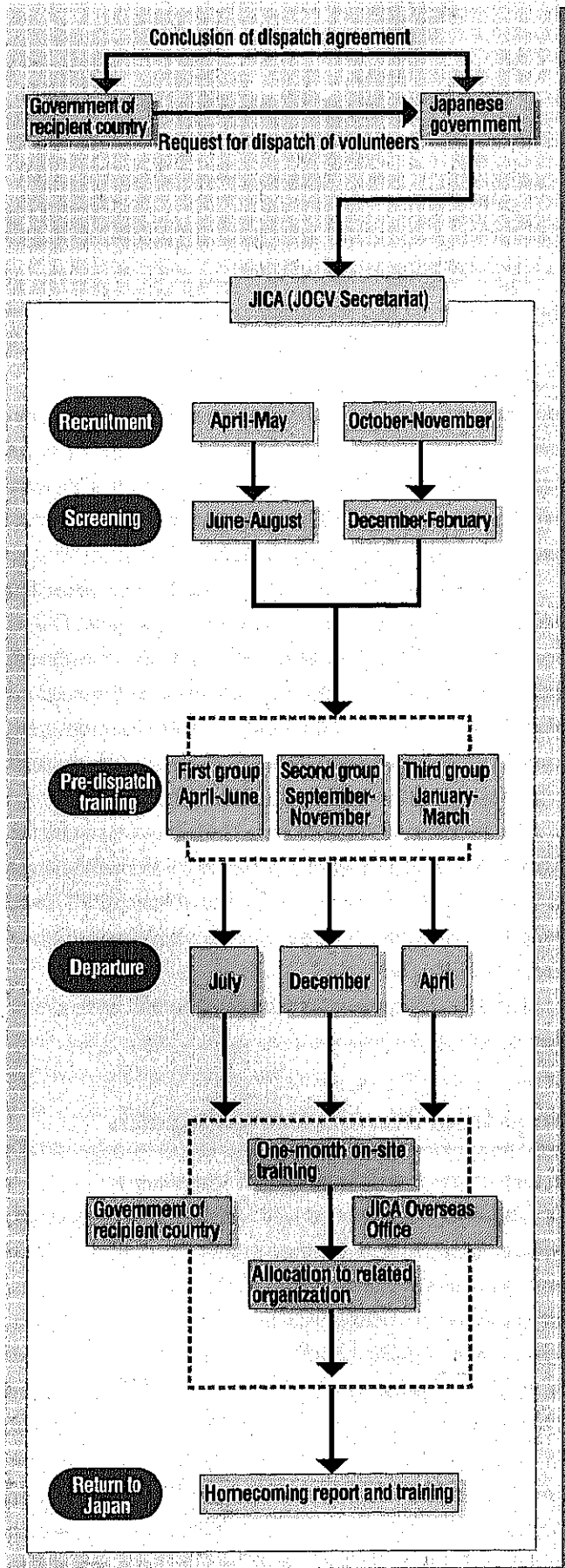
Steps from Recruitment to Dispatch

1. Recruitment and Selection of Volunteers

Volunteers are recruited twice a year, in spring and fall, with the cooperation of local government bodies and private organizations throughout Japan. In the spring 2002 recruitment campaign, explanatory sessions at 238 venues nationwide were attended by 12,369 people, of whom 4,614 applied. In the fall campaign, sessions at 229 venues were attended by 10,179 people, of whom 4,821 applied.

The selection process includes primary and secondary screenings: the former including written examinations in English, technical skills, and aptitude as well as an examination of the candidate's medical history, and the latter comprising

Figure 3.10 The JOCV Dispatch System



technical and personal interviews and a medical check-up.

There were 600 successful candidates in the spring and 605 in the fall of fiscal 2002.

2. Pre-dispatch Training

Successful applicants undergo around 80 days of camp-in pre-dispatch training as probationary volunteers. The aim of this training is to improve their ability to adapt to life and work at their postings. The main courses in the program are:

- 1) The conceptual basis of JOCV activities, cross-cultural understanding, etc.;
- 2) Politics, economy, history, etc., of host countries;
- 3) Language training; (Courses are provided in around 22 languages including English, French, Spanish, Nepali, and Swahili.)
- 4) Health, hygiene and immunizations;
- 5) Safety management; and
- 6) Physical and outdoor training.

Training is held three times a year at the JOCV Hiroo Training and Study Centre in Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, the Nihonmatsu Training Centre in Fukushima Prefecture, and the Komagane Training Centre in Nagano Prefecture.

3. Supplementary Technical Training to Address Needs

A supplementary technical training system has been established as outlined below to improve the practical skills needed for cooperative activities and to ensure that volunteers can answer the needs of developing countries. Altogether 570 people took part in fiscal 2002, receiving training lasting between several days and nine months as necessary.

1) Training in request-specific skills

Training is provided for volunteers who passed the second screening process with adequate technical skills but require supplementary training in line with specific requests. This training is also given to JOCVs on temporary home leave after extension of their period of service in cases where additional technical training is deemed necessary.

2) Training in practical skills

Training is provided for volunteers who passed the second screening process with adequate basic technical knowledge but who possess insufficient practical skills.

Backup Support for Volunteer Activities

1. Technical Instructor (Advisor) System

To make JOCV cooperation more effective, a technical advisor system employing experts in various disciplines gives

volunteers technical assistance and ensures that the requests presented by developing countries are closely examined. It also ensures that the specialized technical abilities of applicants are accurately assessed during the recruitment and selection processes.

2. Managing Volunteers' Health

The following unified health care is provided at the JICA Medical Support Center, which is under the supervision of the Human Resources Assignment Department, with the help of advisory doctors that include a supervising physician, doctors with expertise in infectious diseases, psychologists, and gynecologists.

- 1) Physical examinations, evaluations, and immunizations are carried out from pre-dispatch training to repatriation.
- 2) Advice and guidance are provided to dispatched volunteers who suffer accidents or illness.
- 3) Advice and guidance are provided to the office in the event that a dispatched volunteer becomes seriously ill.

In addition, health care consultations, medical institution referrals, and emergency response for volunteers are carried out by entrusting them to local advisory medical doctors and posting health administrators when necessary.

3. Injury Compensation

Compensation and disbursement for medical treatment and transportation are available if a volunteer dies, falls ill, or is injured at any time from the start of pre-dispatch training until return to Japan at the end of overseas service.

4. Career Guidance for Returning Volunteers

Many volunteers give up their previous jobs or join immediately after leaving school. To assist them with their careers once they are back in Japan, counselors at the JOCV Secretariat and JICA agencies in Japan are on hand to give advice, provide employment information, and explore future career possibilities.

Of the 1,240 volunteers who returned in fiscal 2001, 1,126 had decided on their careers by the end of the fiscal 2002: 240 returned to their previous jobs, 502 took up employment (including self-employment), 141 decided to continue their studies, and 243 got part-time jobs, married, etc.

Related Promotional Activities

In addition to the above activities involving dispatch of volunteers, the JOCV Secretariat is engaged in various other activities aimed at promoting the program.

1. Increasing Understanding of the Program

The following activities aim to increase understanding of JOCV activities among the general public, to attract more volunteers and to provide a forum for the exchange of information with others active in the same field.

- 1) Preparation of informative literature on the program, etc.
- 2) Issue of the monthly magazine *Crossroads*
- 3) Twice monthly issue of *JOCV NEWS*
- 4) Channeling of information to the mass media and cooperation with media coverage
- 5) Backup program dispatch

This system involves the dispatch of ordinary volunteers for one month to provide temporary support for JOCV on active service. For example, a serving teacher is dispatched to support a volunteer teacher when special courses or seminars are being conducted; or, when a volunteer is performing a certain study, another volunteer can be dispatched to support that study.

2. Job Retention Scheme

Many people abandon the idea of joining the JOCV or join only after resigning from their previous employment because their employers cannot guarantee them reemployment once their period of service is over. JICA has therefore been actively approaching economic and labor organizations and private companies to persuade them to allow employees serving as volunteers to retain their employment status.

JICA has made provision for paying some of the personnel expenses and miscellaneous costs incurred by employers in this connection to reduce the burden placed on them.

Likewise, there are cases where public school teachers hoping to join the JOCV were not approved by their schools or school boards, despite having passed the selection tests. In order to allow such teachers to participate, a new participation system for incumbent teachers was established in fiscal 2001.

This system is designed to attract incumbent teachers to respond to increasing demand for competent human resources in the educational field. In this system, boards of education run by the local governments that employ teachers who wish to join JOCV recommend these teachers to the JOCV Secretariat through Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT). These teachers are not subject to primary screenings by JICA. Local governments will make special arrangements in personnel rotation to allow successful individual applicants to undergo pre-dispatch training from April to June. They are then dispatched in July for a period that ends in March two years later. They are reinstated to their

jobs after April. In fiscal 2002, 63 serving teachers were dispatched in this scheme. In fiscal 2003, 57 volunteers are slated for dispatch.

3. Cooperation with Related Organizations

1) The Supporting Organization of JOCV

The organization that was formed by private benefactors in 1976 to support the Dispatch of JOCV program carries out advertising, career support for volunteers after their return to Japan, and promotion of development education. The organization also aims to expand the regional network of support organizations: 34 local support organizations have so far been formed in 32 prefectures and two cities.

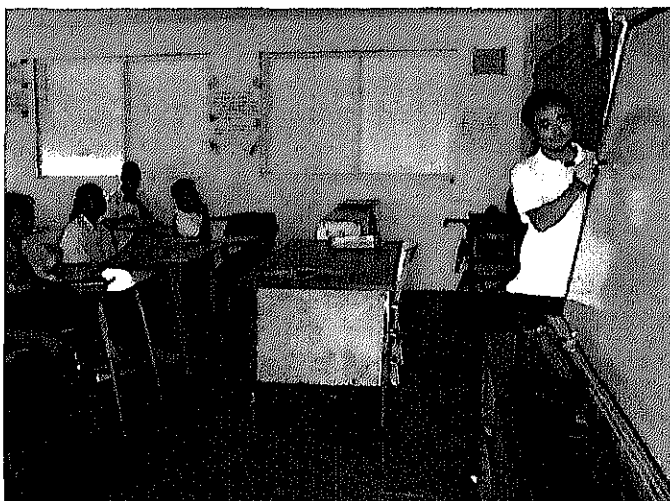
As well as collaborating with the organization, JICA provides materials and sends lecturers to events and study sessions held by youth groups and organizations such as the Japan Senior High School Association for International Educational Research.

2) Japan Overseas Cooperative Association (JOCA)

This association was established in 1983 to support and encourage the activities of returning volunteers. Returning volunteers use their experiences to support the Dispatch of JOCV Program, through personnel support and participation in various events for volunteer recruitment and selection.

3) Linkage with groups of returning volunteers

Groups of returning volunteers have been formed throughout Japan, according to prefecture of origin, type of work, and country of dispatch. They are now cooperating with education projects to promote international understanding and with foreign exchange projects implemented by local governments. Prefectural groups of returning volunteers are assisting JICA with recruitment and enhancing awareness of the Dispatch of JOCV Program.



A JOCV science and math teacher working in Micronesia

4) Cooperation with local government

Assistance from local government is very important when carrying out the Dispatch of JOCV Program. Regular meetings are held with representatives of local government departments responsible for volunteer activities. Officials are also given the chance to observe the activities of the Dispatch of JOCV Program. Such measures enhance understanding of the Dispatch of JOCV Program and strengthen cooperation with local government.

The JOCV Secretariat recommends counterparts* for JOCVs in connection with the technical training in Japan of overseas participants provided by local government. Such training is carried out through either subsidies for organizations engaged in overseas technical cooperation (local government subsidies) by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or independent sources of funding. In fiscal 2002, 60 people from 27 countries participated in technical training in various specialized fields for about 10 months under the auspices of 25 local governments.

5) Cooperation with other organizations

Opinions are exchanged with economic and labor organizations in connection with the job retention scheme and corporate and institutional involvement in volunteer work.

Other Volunteer Activities

The JOCV Secretariat also dispatches Japan Overseas Development Youth Volunteers, Senior Cooperation Experts for Overseas Japanese Communities, and Senior Volunteers.

The Japan Overseas Development Youth Volunteers and Senior Cooperation Experts for Overseas Japanese Communities Programs are aimed at ethnic Japanese communities in Latin America. Ethnic Japanese are contributing significantly to nation-building in their respective countries and Japanese volunteers are being sent to assist in the development of ethnic Japanese communities.

The Japan Overseas Development Youth Volunteer Program began in fiscal 1985 as the Overseas Development Youth Dispatch Program, which supports Japanese young people who want to migrate to South America. Over time and based on the changing needs of overseas Japanese communities, the activities and name of the program was changed and it became a volunteer program under the auspices of the JOCV Secretariat in 1996. As of the end of March 2003, 118 volunteers were at work in seven countries, primarily in the educational and cultural sectors. A total of 768 volunteers have

been sent overseas since the inception of the program.

Projects involving the Senior Volunteers and the Senior Cooperation Experts for Overseas Japanese Communities Programs began in fiscal 1990 and were transferred to the JOCV Secretariat in fiscal 1996. At the end of March 2003, 685 Senior Volunteers and 45 Senior Cooperation Experts for Overseas Japanese Communities were active in 46 and six countries respectively. The total numbers of volunteers dispatched since these programs began have reached 1,281 and 232, respectively.

Public Participation Volunteer Activities

The ODA budget has been seriously affected by Japan's prolonged economic downturn. The Japanese public has high expectations and regard for the Dispatch of JOCV Program as

a pioneer in "aid with a clearly visible profile." Reflecting this, the budget for the Dispatch of JOCV Program in fiscal 2002 was 22.8 billion yen, an increase of 7.6% over that of the previous year.

In response to these evaluations and expectations, a research study titled 'Volunteer Activities for the 21st Century' was conducted in 2001 and 2002 with 11 experts as discussion members. In the study, JICA presented a new policy for volunteer activities and made proposals on how to realize it.

Under the Law of Independent Administrative Institutions regarding International Organizations, the Senior Volunteer Program and JICA Partnership Program were categorized as programs to assist 'public participatory cooperation activities' as a nation, elevating it to the same level as the JOCV Program both in name and fact.

Front Line

● Syria JOVC Group Dispatch in the Field of Preschool Education

A More Effective Cooperation System

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

Seminar for teachers

For the purpose of improving preschool education, two JOCVs, one a nursing teacher and the other a kindergarten teacher, were dispatched to Syria in 1996 as a pair.

One of the major achievements of this dispatch was that the nursing teacher and the kindergarten teacher held a seminar for local teachers in Hama City in February 2003. The purpose of this seminar was to train local teachers with no knowledge of methods of enhancing creativity of preschool children to make more effective preschool education. Another aim was to develop and disseminate teaching materials and toys to develop the abilities of preschool children. Origami (paper folding), widely used in Japanese kindergartens and nursery schools, exercise to the rhythm of music, and toy-making with newspapers and recycled paper cartons were all introduced at this seminar.

This seminar provided a good opportunity for Syrian teachers to reflect on their attitudes and perceptions about preschool education, and to give serious reconsideration to preschool education.

Merit of group dispatch

As a result of changing the dispatch method of JOCVs from individual to group dispatch, opportunities arose for volunteers in the same occupation to jointly organize events such as seminars and training and to jointly develop new materials during their assignments. Impressions at their assigned locations became stronger, as well. Volunteers could exchange information with one



A JOCV in preschool education in Syria

another, recognize issues in each assigned location from a different perspective, and obtain tips on how to solve problems.

This cooperation project was very effective in making the best use of group dispatch, and future progress is expected.

(JICA Syria Office)

The new law's purpose is to promote broad-based voluntary participation for each class of citizen in international cooperation activities. Making the best use of such aims, the JOCV Secretariat reviews the aforementioned two programs

as "one system under one policy," examining their treatments and cooperation methods, so Japanese citizens, participants, and recipient countries can easily understand the volunteer activities.

Front Line

● Dominican Republic Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in the Medical Care Field Strengthening Local Health Care Services

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

Impressive performance of nurse volunteer

JICA has been implementing the project for Strengthening Local Health Care Services in Samana Province, a peninsula protruding into the Atlantic located in the northeastern part of Dominican Republic. In this region, whale watching is a popular tourist activity from January to March and beautiful beaches attract tourists. However, there are villages with no phone lines in the mountains.

JICA's cooperation in the medical care field for this province started with the dispatch of JOCVs in 1991. A total of six nurse volunteers have been dispatched to work on improving the skills of nurses in regional hospitals. In 2001, a JICA expert with experience in strengthening regional health care organizations and services was assigned to the Ministry of Health. The expert selected Samana Province, where an operational base for JOCVs is located, as a model area, and started to work on the revitalization of clinics.

Partly because of the activities of dispatched JOCVs, nursing techniques at hospitals have gradually improved. Future tasks include providing health

care services to patients who do not come to hospitals and people in remote areas who cannot come to hospitals, and promoting alliances between clinics and hospitals. Ever since the provision of five compound vaccines started with grant aid cooperation, JICA plans to strengthen the capabilities of clinics through efforts in improving the immunization rate.

Receiving a prize at a clinic contest

Four nurse volunteers are currently in service in this province. Having their bases at a clinic, they ensure thorough vaccine management and provide explanations to residents about the immunization in cooperation with the expert. At the end of 2002, a clinic where one of the volunteers worked received a high-ranking prize at a clinic contest held by OPS (emergency medical care study group) and neighboring clinics also placed high. This shows that the activities of the volunteers have taken root



Nurse volunteers working in Samana Province

and attracted the attention of other nurses to their efforts.

Furthermore, volunteers now summarize the process of their educational activities with videos taken at various lectures, and so on. This video will be used not only in Samana Province, but also country-wide.

JICA strives to further strengthen regional health care services by implementing training in Japan to develop human resources for regional health care and dispatching short-term experts for community participatory seminars that are not limited to the ongoing dispatch of JOCVs.

(JICA Dominican Republic Office)

8 Making Use of Experiences, Skills and Know-how

—Senior Volunteers—



A senior volunteer teaches car engine repair in Bolivia.

How the Program Started

■ Emerging Interest in Volunteer Activities

The Senior Volunteer Program was preceded by the Senior Cooperation Expert Dispatch Program, which commenced in 1990 as a scheme aimed specifically at older people who have a strong interest in technical cooperation activities in developing countries making use of their skills and experience. Under this program, volunteers with extensive skills and plentiful professional experience between the ages of 40 and 69 were recruited. The recruits were then dispatched to developing countries in accordance with requests received from the governments of those countries. The program might be described as a senior version of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) Program. In fiscal 1991 when the program got underway, four volunteers were sent to Malaysia.

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

It was around this time that the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake struck the Kansai area of Japan, and a serious accident involving crude oil leaking from a grounded tanker occurred in the Sea of Japan. On both these occasions the activities of rescue volunteers were covered by the media, stimulating increased interest in and understanding of volunteer activities. Within this social context, the Non-Profit Organization (NPO) Law was enacted in 1998. There has also been an increase in the number of companies that allow employees to take time off to engage in volunteer activities.

In addition, since 1991, Japan's ODA budget has been larger than that of any other country. As interest in assisting developing countries has increased, the public has come to realize the importance of providing participatory cooperation* with a clearly visible profile. Such was the context in which the Senior Volunteer Program came into being and developed.

As the economic strength of Japan and other advanced countries grew, and the economic gap between advanced and developing countries increased, a situation also arose in which the skills and knowledge needed by developing countries matched those that had supported Japan during its period of high economic growth. There was thus increased demand from developing countries for skilled personnel with a wide range of professional and social experience. In the sense that this is a program capable of responding precisely to the needs of developing countries, the importance of the senior volunteers is constantly growing.

■ International Cooperation with Public Participation

As Japan's ODA budget has been the highest in the world since 1991, more citizens have shown interest in ODA and a willingness to participate in volunteer activities. The International Cooperation Festival, a public participation event held annually at Hibiya Park in Tokyo starting in 1992, has been attracting many citizens.

Applicants for Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers exceeded 9,000 and those for senior volunteers totaled 1,844 in fiscal 2002. These figures indicate how many citizens are interested in overseas volunteer activities and participating in them. Internationalization of regional communities, active exchange at a citizen's level, and global awareness through information supplied by the media lie behind this rise of interest in international cooperation.

In view of this change, JICA has been attempting to expand the Senior Volunteer Program. Whereas 87 people were dispatched overseas under the program in fiscal 1999, the figure for fiscal 2000 quadrupled to 323, and increased to 464 in fiscal 2002. Senior volunteers are active in as many as 51 countries, a number that is likely to increase substantially in the future.

The activities of senior volunteers are closely connected to daily life in local communities of partner countries. Volunteers are assigned to hospitals, schools, companies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) rather than to the central government. These activities might be described as cooperation with public participation.

From Recruitment to Dispatch

1. Dispatch Record

As of the end of March 2003, 685 senior volunteers are active in 46 countries, which means that a total of 1,281 participants have been involved in the program since its inception.

2. Recruitment and Selection

To correspond to the rapid growth in the Senior Volunteer Program, revisions have been made in terms of the way the program is implemented. The method of recruitment was changed from preliminary registration to open recruitment. Recruitment explanatory sessions are held twice a year, in the spring and fall, in various parts of the country. During the spring 2002 recruitment campaign, explanatory sessions were held at 97 venues nationwide and were attended by 4,433

Front Line

● Jamaica Instructors Working in Vocational Training Schools

Support for Employment Promotion

Senior Volunteers

Address increasing unemployment

The high rate of unemployment, said to be 15%, is a serious problem in Jamaica. As a countermeasure, the Human Employment and Resource Training Trust (HEART), initiated by the government, builds many vocational training schools nationwide. Fourteen technical high schools were built in addition to the vocational schools, providing various vocational training to solve the unemployment problem. Increasing unemployment can damage public safety, increase social instability, and is likely to strike tourism, which is one of the major financial resources in the country.

At vocational training schools, classes are taught according to a teaching outline called the module curriculum. This curriculum, developed by the National Training Agency (NTA) together with experts, provides three courses from level 1 to level 3 according to the progress of training. Since the teaching

contents are systematically clarified in the module curriculum, teaching contents can be standardized at all vocational schools. Thus, there will be few differences in the teaching levels of teachers with different skill levels.

Applying the know-how of an experienced volunteer

A senior volunteer is actively working at local vocational schools and Jose Marti Technical High School in the capital Kingston. Many local vocational schools are located in a harsh environment. One in Seaford Town is located on a mountain where no phones can be connected. One in Junction is located on an undulating hill where water supply is often cut off. Nevertheless, senior volunteers are actively implementing various activities

utilizing the know-how of their experiences.

Also as cooperation for expanding employment opportunities, a dispatch of bamboo craft instructors to NGOs is being planned for the purpose of increasing incomes through handicraft using an introduced species, bamboo that is threatening the ecosystems of native species.

(JICA/JOCV Jamaica Office)



A senior volunteer teaches car repair in Jamaica.

people, of whom 985 subsequently applied as volunteers. During the fall 2002 recruitment campaign, explanatory sessions were held at 96 venues nationwide and were attended by 3,067 people, of whom 851 applied to become volunteers.

The selection process involves primary and secondary screenings. In the primary screening, examination of written submissions and medical documents are examined. In the secondary screening, a detailed medical checkup is performed in addition to a personal interview and a language test. In fiscal 2002, 464 applicants were recruited and dispatched as volunteers.

3. Pre-dispatch Training

Successful applicants undergo approximately 30 days of training prior to dispatch. The first 10 days are devoted to orientation in connection with basic knowledge of Japan's ODA and JICA programs, in addition to the systems connected to the Senior Volunteer Program, health management, safety measures and travel preparations. The final 20 days are devoted to language training. The languages that are taught include English, Spanish, Indonesian, Thai and other regional languages. Participation by accompanying family members is permitted, and many people take part in training with family members.

4. Health Control

As volunteers will be working in environments that are completely different from Japan's, advisory doctors are on hand at the JICA Medical Support Center. In addition to lectures on sanitation provided as a part of the orientation prior to dispatch, medical checkups are administered and health and treatment advice are given during assignment dispatch.

Addressing New Needs

Effective Use of Human Resources

From the late 1980s to the early 1990s, with the end of the Cold War between the East and West, political and economic reforms started mainly in former socialist countries. They specifically resulted in the abolishment of national controls, the construction of democratic political systems, and the progress of market economies through the introduction of competition principles such as privatization of public corporations, which ODA has been supporting.

Under these conditions, needs for cooperation in the fields of modernization of factories and corporations, production controls, business management and quality control are increasing in addition to the existing assistance needs for health and



A senior volunteer provides rehabilitation to a child with physical disabilities in Laos.

medical care, agriculture and education. Many developing countries admire Japan's post-war reconstruction and are eager to learn about the related know-how. Accordingly, requests for the dispatch of senior volunteers in these fields have been increasing recently, and are expected to further increase in the future.

JICA has been implementing new strategies in order to effectively link the diversifying needs of developing countries with domestic human resources. For example, in fiscal 2000, it introduced new program that include the "qualified applicants program," in which applicants who fulfill certain criteria are registered as being qualified and then offered for service to developing countries. There is also the "group dispatch program" in which a number of volunteers from the registering body in Japan are dispatched to the same destination, thus increasing the effectiveness of the cooperation.

In addition, for the purpose of promoting international cooperation by local governments and building friendship with overseas cities, the Sister City Senior Volunteer Program was introduced in fiscal 2001, further enhancing the use of domestic human resources.

Cyclical Form of Volunteer Activities

Activities Supported by the Public

JICA's mission statement is "human development, national development, bringing people together." The Senior 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.

Moreover, 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 with 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 Volunteer Program, lies not merely in the results but also in the opportunity these programs provide for spontaneous participation from among members of the community at large.

Volunteers who return to Japan after completing their terms discuss their experiences with the people around them,



A senior volunteer works at the Jalapa Anthropology Museum in Mexico.

and this encourages yet more people to volunteer. They also maintain the relationships they have established with friends in the countries where they worked and retain emotional links with these countries. This cyclical form of development is precisely the by-product that JICA's volunteer programs are expected to create.

We have been hearing about the "borderless society" for many years. In the sense that this program supports international exchange and activities, especially at the citizen's level, the necessity and indeed the very existence of the Senior Volunteer Program are sure to grow in importance.

Front Line

● Chile Youth Development by Teaching Judo

Mind and Culture in Developing Countries Opened by Sports

Senior Volunteers

A trip to a judo competition

A senior volunteer who teaches judo has been instructing mainly at colleges, high schools and judo clubs in Santiago City, using the Chile Judo Federation as his base office. In addition to daily practice classes, he accompanies students to judo competitions. Some competitions are held in far locations, and one was held in Iquique, approximately 2,000km north of Santiago. A senior volunteer accompanied more than 20 players and a coach from Santiago University to this competition, which took 28 hours one way on a long-distance bus.

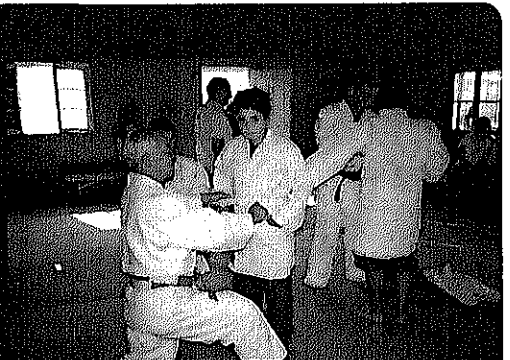
Visiting small villages for instruction

In January 2003, the senior volunteer started visiting Vicuna, located approximately 500km north of Santiago,

to teach judo. Approximately 30km before reaching Vicuna in a ravine near the desert, there is a small village called Quebrada de Tarka where residents make a living by raising livestock. Houses are scattered and there is no electricity in the village.

A student from this village, a member of a judo club in Santiago, once asked the senior volunteer instructor, "Please visit my hometown, Quebrada de Tarka, to teach judo on the way home from teaching in Vicuna". The senior volunteer visited the village to teach judo right away.

Driving approximately 20 minutes in the mountains off the main road connecting Vicuna and La Serena, there is a village community center. In the center, 28 used tatami-mats were laid on the floor and more than 50 male and female students and about 70 spectators gathered after hearing that a judo instructor



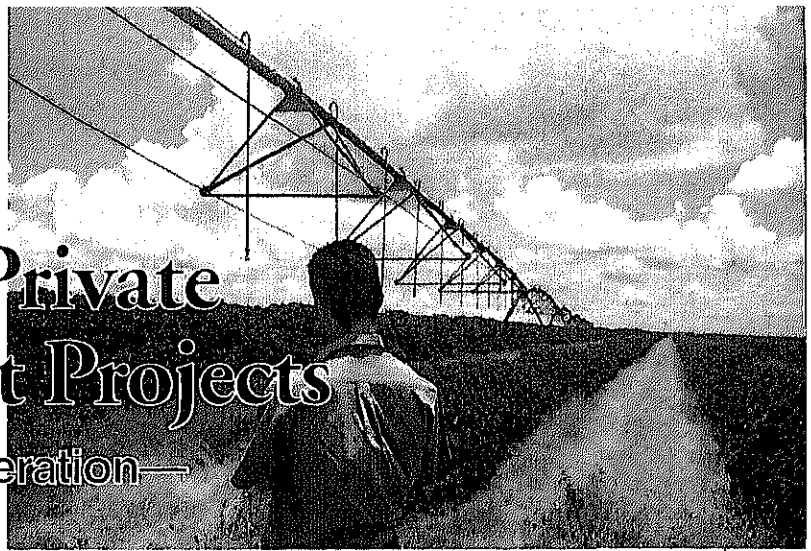
A senior volunteer teaches judo.

was coming. However, none of them were wearing judo suits. Later, 25 judo suits were delivered to this village. The senior volunteer commuted to this village every Saturday and Sunday to teach judo, and came back to Santiago on the following mornings by overnight bus. The volunteer effort led to the opening of a competition for players with no grades in this village in March, acquiring participants from other towns as well.

(JICA Chile Office)

9 Supporting Private Development Projects

—Development Cooperation—



A large sprinkler for the development of Cerrado in Brazil

What is the Development Cooperation Program?

Supporting Development Projects by the Private Sector

The Development Cooperation Program contributes to self-sustaining economic and social development in developing countries by providing financial and technical support in part for projects implemented by Japanese private companies in these countries.

This program is concerned primarily with projects that contribute to social development and the development of agriculture, forestry, mining and industry. After assessing the public benefits, technical and economic risks, experimental features, and profitability of a project, JICA makes funds available for implementation, provides technical support, and performs studies.

The Reorganization and Rationalization Plan for Special Public Institution enacted by Cabinet decision in December 2001 stipulates that JICA's development investment and

financing program be terminated and financing and technical support be provided only in approved projects after April 2002. Financing has been provided as shown in Table 3-11.

Financing and technical support will continue to be provided only for the currently approved projects. The project results in fiscal 2002 are as follows.

Fiscal 2002 Program Results

Investment and Financing

No projects were newly approved for investment and financing.

Studies and Technical Support

1. Study Team

1) Examination of investment and financing

Eight study teams were dispatched to six countries including Malaysia and Indonesia to research project progress as well as to examine measures to solve problems that occurred in the process of implementation.

2) Evaluation study

Two study groups were dispatched to two countries including Malaysia to examine the extent to which it is contributing to the development of the surrounding region some time after the start of a project.

2. Technical Support

1) Dispatch of experts

Eight experts were dispatched to four countries including Indonesia and the Philippines to assist in the smooth operation of development projects implemented by corporations.

2) Acceptance of training participants

Three training participants from Myanmar came to Japan for training for the purpose of improving the technical standard of local staff.

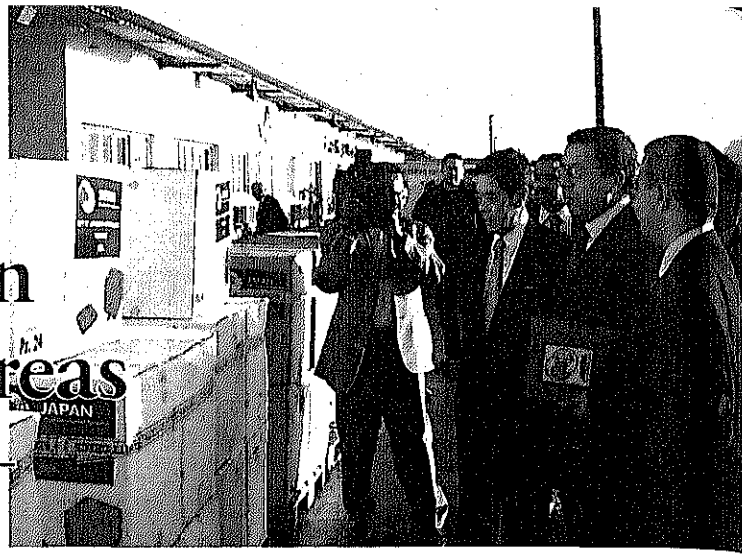
Table 3-11 Financing Results

As of March 31, 2003

Type	Number	Financed value (million yen)	Note
Experimental Project	131	37,713	Related to effective use of unused crops and resources, projects with technically and economically high risks require experimental measures such as technical improvement
Improvement of loan-related Infrastructure	71	25,502	Projects considered to be necessary for regional social infrastructure of developing countries, including the establishment of associated facilities related to the implementation of the main project and facilities for environmental conservation (roads, schools, community centers, communication facilities, water supply facilities, etc.)
Total	202	63,215	

10 Recovery in Affected Areas

—Disaster Relief—



Emergency relief supplies for a flood disaster in Morocco (Provision of materials)

Enhancing Emergency Relief Systems

Operations in Response to Requests from Affected Areas

JICA's Disaster Relief Program dispatches Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) teams and provides emergency relief supplies when major disasters occur (mainly in developing areas), on the basis of requests received from the governments of affected countries or international organizations.

Japan's disaster relief activities date back to the late 1970s, when medical teams were dispatched to assist Cambodian refugees. In September 1987, the Japan Disaster Relief Team Law (the JDR Law) was enacted to enhance dispatch systems for rescue and expert teams. A partial revision of Japan International Cooperation Agency Law, which involves the addition of emergency relief supplies, led to the establishment of Japan's comprehensive emergency disaster relief system.

The JDR Law was partially amended in June 1992, making it possible for the Minister for Foreign Affairs, after consultations with the director-general of the Defense Agency, to send teams from the Japanese Self-Defense Forces when large-scale aid is required in the wake of a large-scale disaster

and self-sufficient activities are required in the disaster area.

JDR Activities

JDR dispatches rescue teams, medical teams, expert teams, or Self-Defense Forces troops as personnel assistance and provides emergency supplies as material assistance.

1. Rescue Team

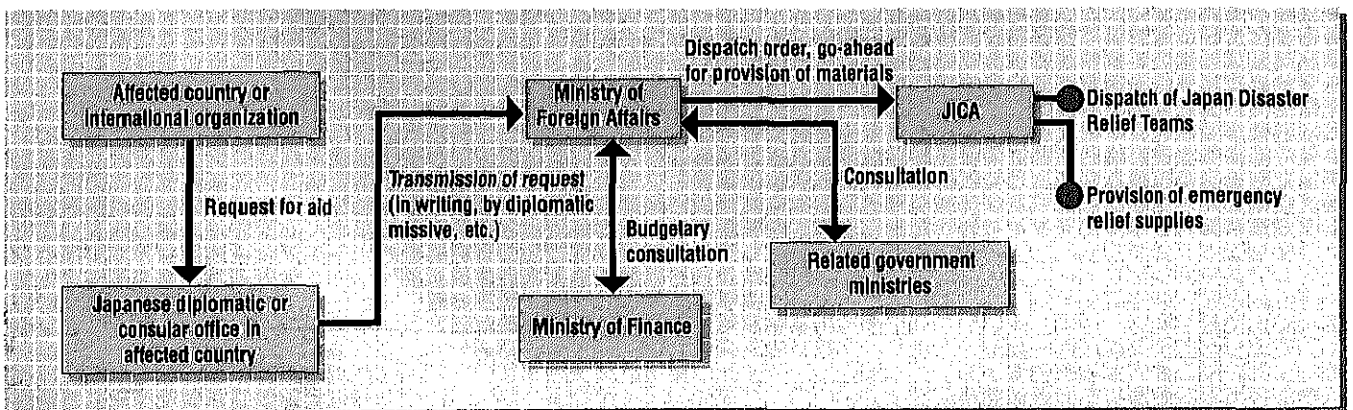
The main tasks of a rescue team are to search for missing people, rescue victims, provide first aid, and move victims to safety. The team is made up of rescue personnel of the National Police Agency, the Fire and Disaster Management Agency, and the Japan Coast Guard and medical persons. They are prepared to leave Japan within 24 hours of a request for assistance from an affected country.

2. Medical Team

The tasks of a medical team are to diagnose or to assist in the diagnosis of victims, and when necessary they work to prevent infection and the spread of diseases. Medical team consists of doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and medical coordinators registered with the JDR Secretariat of JICA.

Medical teams have taken over as the main dispatch units from their predecessors, the Japan Medical Team for Disaster

Figure 3-12 Mechanism for Implementation of Disaster Relief (Excluding Financial Assistance)



Relief (JMTDR), which engaged in medical activities prior to the passage of the JDR Law. As of April 2003, 671 members (215 doctors, 289 nurses, 26 pharmacists, 35 medical coordinators, and 106 logistic experts) were registered under this scheme.

3. Expert Team

An expert team takes stopgap measures in the wake of disasters and provide guidance and advice on how best to achieve recovery. Teams consist of technicians and researchers recommended by related government ministries and agencies, and are sent according to the type of disaster.

4. Self-Defense Forces

When a large-scale disaster occurs and the dispatch is deemed necessary, Self-Defense Forces can be dispatched. Self-Defense Forces carry out emergency relief activities (rescue activities, medical activities, stopgap measures, reconstruction), transport activities using ships, aircraft, and helicopters, and water purification activities using water purifiers.

5. Provision of Materials

Emergency relief supplies such as blankets, tents, water purifiers, generators, and pharmaceutical products are provided to the affected country for relief purposes and to assist in the recovery process. To ensure that relief supplies are provided promptly and in sufficient quantities, it is necessary for the supplies to be procured and stored in large numbers. Warehouses are in place in three locations worldwide:

Singapore, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and the supplies are properly managed.

Large scale disasters sometimes requires additional relief supplies. In such cases, at the request of the affected country, JICA gathers supplies from local government bodies, private organizations, and private individuals and delivers them to the disaster area. JICA itself bears all costs involved in the assembly of relief supplies in Japan and their delivery to the disaster area. These supplies are given to the recipient government through the Japanese embassy in the country.

Larger Aid Impact

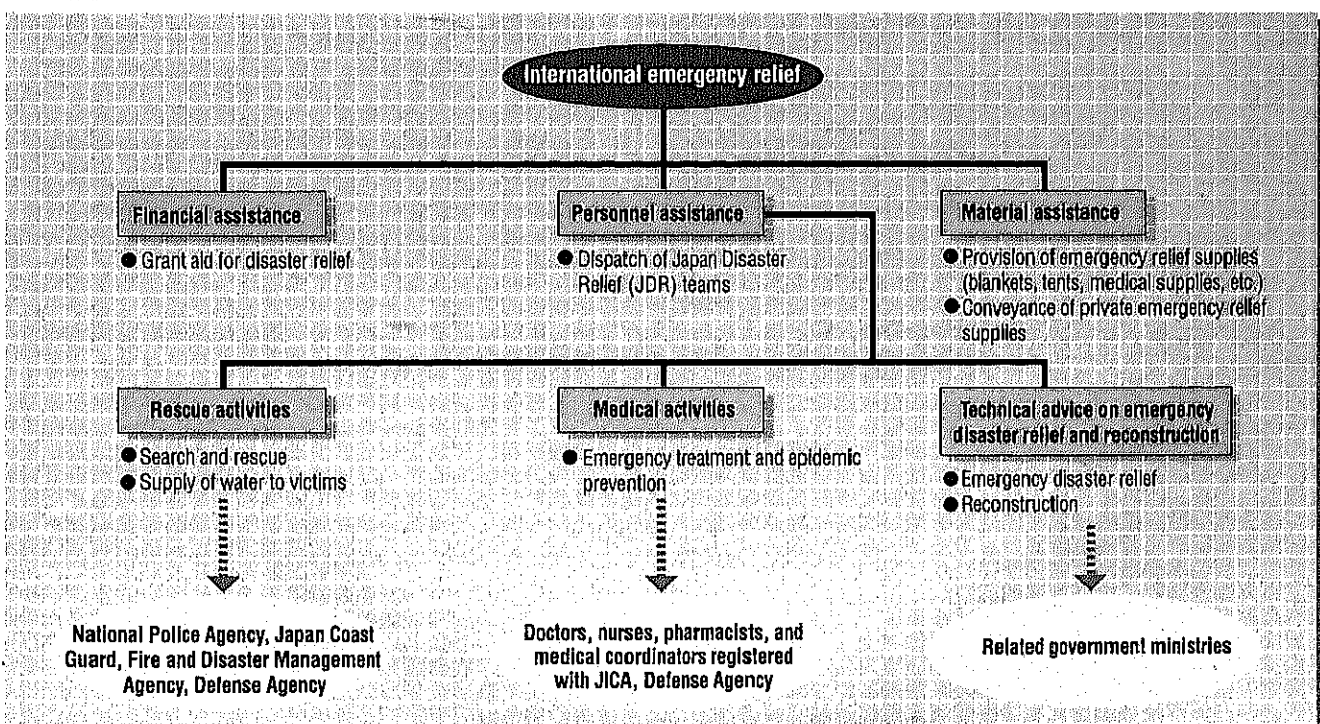
■ Implementation of Seminar and Training

Overseas aid activities take place in countries that have customs and language different from those in Japan. To ensure that relief activities in disaster areas are as efficient and effective as possible, JICA provides various seminar and training for rescue teams and medical teams. In fiscal 2002, camping simulations were introduced as a new activity in training for medical teams, and joint training with medical teams and rescue dogs was implemented for rescue teams.

■ Formulation of the Evaluation Guidelines

In order to fulfill JICA's accountability* to the citizens for the actual conditions of disaster relief programs and pro-

Figure 3-13 Japan's International Emergency Relief System



mote further improvement of our operations, the evaluation guidelines have been formulated for the activities of rescue and medical teams. The teams dispatched in the future will be evaluated based on the guidelines and the results will be made public. We will work on operation improvement according to the lessons learned and recommendations obtained.

Enhanced Alliance with International Organizations and NGOs

Usually, major countries' aid agencies and international

organizations provide relief support at the site of a large-scale disaster. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) takes the initiative to build a system for coordinating these disaster relief activities. In response, JICA is actively developing alliances with related organizations in order to contribute to the swift implementation of relief services at the disaster site.

In cooperation with Japanese NGOs operating in the affected areas according to circumstances of the area, we strive to implement more effective operations.

Front Line

● Algeria Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team for a Major Earthquake

Success in Rescuing a Survivor in Collaboration with Turkey

Disaster Relief

Major earthquake measuring 6.7 on the Richter Scale

On May 23, 2003, the words of a team member who was implementing the relief operation, "I hear an indistinct voice," was the beginning of a successful rescue of a survivor by JICA's Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) team. It was the first successful rescue since the one at an earthquake in Turkey in September 1999.

At 7:44 pm on the 21st (local time), an earthquake measuring 6.7 on the Richter Scale struck Algeria, mostly in the northern area. The Japanese government decided on the dispatch of a JDR team approximately 12 hours after the earthquake. The rescue team, consisting of personnel from the National Police Agency, the Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Japan Coast Guard, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA, flew to the site.

Discovery of a survivor

The first team arrived at the capital Algiers at 11 am on the 23rd. After visiting the relief operation headquarters in Boumerdes Prefecture to the east of Algiers, the team arrived at the site of a collapsed hotel along the coast in

Zemmouri City near the epicenter.

The team had received information that five people including hotel staff and customers at the restaurant in the hotel building were buried alive in the rubble of the six-story hotel. When the team arrived, there was an incredible scene. Local residents were destroying the mountain of rubbles from the top using their own heavy machines.

"That would kill any survivors." A little after 7:30 pm, a search for survivors began, led by the JDR team.

The JDR team was just about to shift their operation to the Turkish team who joined them later when a member of the team heard a voice, which was indistinct and confined, but definitely a human voice. "I hear it. There is a survivor!" Relief operation sped up for the rescue of the survivor.

Impressive rescue operation

Approximately two hours after the rescue operation started, a space was finally created among the rubble, and the survivor was sighted. He was given some water, and a Turkish doctor went into the hole to give him an I.V. drip. The Japanese team waited with a stretcher.



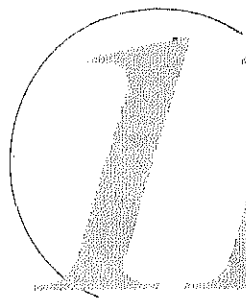
Japanese and Turkish rescue teams saving a survivor

At 11:59 pm on the 23rd, more than two full days after the outbreak of the earthquake, a male survivor was successfully rescued.

The operations of the Japanese team continued. On the 24th and 25th, the team found a total of five dead bodies in the rubble. At the completion of the relief operation, the Japan team received a letter of appreciation from the owner of the collapsed hotel and applause from neighboring residents who gathered at the site.

Every member of the team demonstrated their professional skill and experiences for this relief operation. Local people must have sensed the wish of the Japanese team to "save people".

(JDR Secretariat)



Building Relations with Ethnic Japanese Living Overseas

—Support for Japanese Emigrants and Ethnic Japanese—



Japanese Overseas Migration Museum (Yokohama)

Postwar Japanese Emigrants and their Descendants

Second to Fourth Generations Make Up Core Group of 2.5 Million

Since the end of World War II, about 73,000 Japanese people have emigrated to other countries with help from JICA and other organizations. There are now thought to be more than 2.5 million ethnic Japanese living overseas.

Japanese emigrants and their descendants worldwide have overcome many difficulties to form mature communities in their adopted countries. During the immediate postwar years, many Japanese emigrated to Brazil and other parts of Latin America, where they are now playing key roles in their countries' industrial and economic development, particularly in the field of agriculture. They have established and enjoy a reputation for being "good citizens."

A new generation of ethnic Japanese is now emerging in these countries, and the communities themselves are, at present, largely second to fourth generation. Members of these later generations play a leading role in politics, administration, the economy, academia, and culture, and are fueling national development. Their efforts are also contributing to international cooperation.

In countries with large Japanese immigrant communities, awareness of Japan is being enhanced by first and subsequent generation immigrants. The presence of these communities contributes significantly to the stimulation of friendship and cooperation between Japan and these countries.

Support Program for Japanese Emigrants

Promote the Review of the Program

In response to these changes in the environment sur-

rounding emigration, JICA has been reviewing the content of its Emigration Service Program as follows.

- 1) Training and departure services to new emigrants were terminated in fiscal 1994.
- 2) Emphasis is placed on international cooperation to provide support and cooperation for Japanese overseas communities, while striving to ensure the stability of the lives of those who emigrated earlier with JICA support.

Of the earlier projects that were part of the Emigration Service Program for overseas Japanese communities, JICA is concerned particularly with those strongly oriented toward technical cooperation (e.g., acceptance of participants of training in Japan for members of overseas Japanese communities and dispatch of Senior Cooperation Experts for Overseas Japanese Communities and Japan Overseas Development Youth Volunteers). This effort has formed part of JICA's technical cooperation scheme since fiscal 1996.

Various Activities

JICA performs the following activities in connection with emigration.

1. Public Relations

To deepen the Japanese public's understanding of overseas emigrants and overseas Japanese communities, the activities of emigrants and ethnic Japanese (NIKKEI) are presented through:

- 1) Publication of the quarterly magazine *Kaigai Iju* (Overseas Emigration);
- 2) Invitation to Japan of prominent individuals of Japanese descent;
- 3) Subsidies to assist in the organization of the Convention of Nikkei and Japanese abroad.

Japanese Overseas Migration Museum and a library with materials related to emigration opened at the JICA Yokohama

International Centre in October 2002. These facilities were constructed for the purpose of educating the public, especially the young generations who will lead the future, and deepening their understanding about emigrants and their descendants, who are ethnic Japanese.

2. Training for Children of Emigrants

1) Training for students of Japanese language schools

Outstanding pupils of Japanese language schools are invited to Japan to gain firsthand experience of Japanese culture and society. During their stay they can improve their language proficiency by attending junior high schools and experiencing homestays. 43 pupils took part in fiscal 2002.

2) Technical training for ethnic Japanese working in Japan before returning to their home countries.

This program provides training to ethnic Japanese working in Japan who satisfy prescribed academic standards. They are given technical training before returning home to help them contribute to the development of their countries. Quality and productivity enhancement, as well as system management courses, attended by 10 students, were held in fiscal 2002.

3) Japanese language courses for ethnic Japanese working in Japan

To give overseas ethnic Japanese who come to Japan to work the chance to become familiar with life in Japan as quickly as possible, courses on basic Japanese language and culture are provided. Nineteen people participated in fiscal 2002.

4) Central training for overseas ethnic Japanese students

JICA assists in study courses held by the Association of Nikkei and Japanese Abroad aimed primarily at overseas ethnic Japanese studying in Japan with the help of prefectural government grants. One hundred and fifty people participated in fiscal 2002.

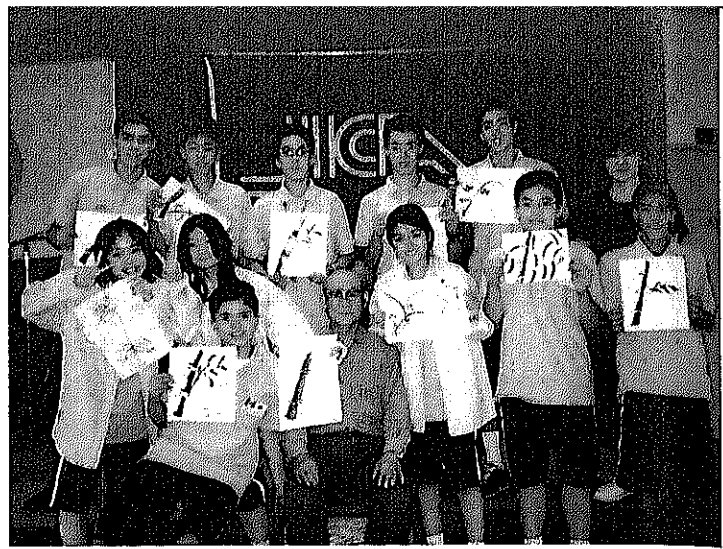
5) Scholarship for Overseas Ethnic Japanese Students

For the purpose of developing human resources who will lead future ethnic Japanese communities or will contribute to the development of the countries they live in to connect the country and Japan, we provide scholarships for living expenses and school expenses as a side assistance for the ethnic Japanese who have been formally or informally admitted to Japanese graduate schools. Twenty-three students received scholarships in fiscal 2002.

3. Support Program for Emigrants Overseas

1) Extension of farming systems

With the aim of improving farm management employed by emigrants, JICA implements the dispatch of agricultural



Training for Students of Japanese Language Schools (Indian Ink Painting Class)

experts from Brazil, training in the agricultural methods of industrialized countries, practical training for the staff of agricultural cooperatives and fostering of agricultural study groups.

2) Medical care and hygiene

JICA assists in the operation of five clinics in Paraguay and Bolivia, and has channeled medical aid to emigrants in Bolivia and Paraguay on the basis of agreements with local physicians. Scholarships are made available to students of medicine and nursing in these countries.

3) Education and culture

Support for Japanese language education is being provided through the training of local Japanese language teachers in Latin America. In fiscal 2002, 40 Japanese language teachers took part in a course held in Sao Paulo, Brazil. JICA also lends support in the form of reward payments to Japanese-language teachers and the purchase of teaching materials. JICA provides grants in a number of forms, including reward payments to teachers with a view to supporting education in local languages.

4) Support for improvements in social welfare and everyday infrastructure*

In fiscal 2002, grants were provided for the construction of a residential home for elderly people with special needs in Sao Paulo in Brazil, and for repair work on wooden bridges in Paraguay.

4. Division of Settlements into Housing Lots

JICA assists with the division of Japanese settlements into housing lots. In fiscal 2002, two settlement zones (285.7ha) in Paraguay and 19 zones (140.3ha) were divided up in this manner.

5. Business Loans

JICA offers loans to businesses run by emigrants as well as to groups that contribute to the permanence and stability of Japanese immigrant communities. In fiscal 2002, loans totaling 1136.5 million yen were provided to emigrants and groups in Bolivia and Paraguay.