

We have around twenty counterparts including seniors and promising youths in UMPTP. There are five technical groups engaged in the project such as Evaluation of mechanical properties, Heat treatment simulation & processing, Laser technology, Pressure die-casting and Cold box & shell molding



**Project Coordinator
Eng. Shinichi Osaka**

At the beginning of the project, there were senior people who did only management as chief counterparts, however the majority were young engineers who had just graduated from university or had changed job from other companies. Those youths were lacking in practical experience and relevant knowledge. Fortunately, the nature of our young engineers was excellent and they made all possible effort to overcome such handicap under the guidance of Japanese experts throughout these four years. We Japanese experts have also taken all possible steps not only to transfer the technical knowledge but to build the best human relations with our counterparts. Nowadays I am quite impressed to see that our young engineers are giving lectures in seminars or technical advice to companies with confidence. This assures me that our counterparts have grown to a great extent and acquired sufficient knowledge and experience in most of the subjects in their respective field.

In the practice of technical cooperation, the counterparts are always the key of success. The transfer of technology is essential but another equally important thing is to build and maintain a mutual trust with people in the host country. Successful cooperation can never be achieved without it. "Technology transfer through the human touch". That is my motto as a project coordinator.



Eng. Ahmed A. Moghany

Four years ago, I joined CMRDI to be a member of its junior staff. Though I studied die casting in my graduation project, "design and manufacturing of gravity die casting machine", after I joined UMPTP, my knowledge was widened with practical experience to master the casting process. Without the help of the Japanese experts who came to CMRDI and without the training in Japan, we couldn't have reached the level which now allows us to transfer this technology to Egyptian companies.

Following the experience I gained through this project, I see that the biggest problem of the die casting industry in Egypt is die processing as design, production and heat treatment. I hope we can improve this situation by further cooperation with Japan.

6. Training Programs in Japan

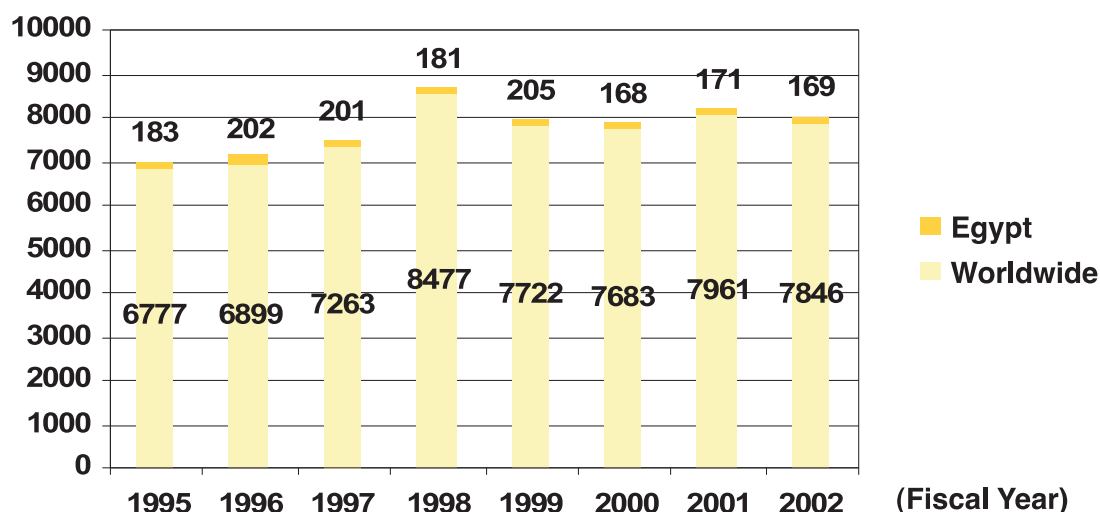
The technical training program for overseas participants is targeted at key administrators, technicians and researchers in developing countries and regions. It involves the transfer of knowledge and technology required by specific countries through training conducted in Japan. This is the most fundamental "human development" program implemented by JICA. Flexibility and mobility are built into the technical training program so that essential aid can be provided as necessary. The program allows for an immediate, hands-on approach to urgent issues such as financial crises and transition to democracy.

In contrast to the other types of cooperation, a considerable portion of the technical training program is provided in Japan. Its effects are not limited to technical cooperation: one of the program's secondary benefits is to foster friendly attitudes toward Japan throughout the world. Conversely, the opportunity the program provides for participants to engage in international exchange and friendship activities in Japan contributes significantly to fostering international awareness on the part of Japanese people.

The program has grown steadily in scale, diversity and sophistication since its launch in 1954. In fiscal 2002, 7,846 people from 150 countries and regions took part in more than 600 courses in Japan. Those who have received such technical training are now contributing in various ways to nation- building. Many have become national leaders, prominent researchers and administrators, while others are now passing on their acquired skills to farming communities far removed from national capitals. The alumni associations of former training participants formed in 77 countries are cementing the friendship between their countries and Japan.

In fiscal 1999 JICA began a new system of long-term training that allows participants to undergo training for two years. The aim of the system is to allow young administrators and researchers to study at Japanese universities for further degrees (MA, PhD, etc.). About 250 foreign students were accepted and stayed in Japan as long-term training participants to obtain degrees at graduate school in fiscal 2002.

The Number of Trainees in Japan





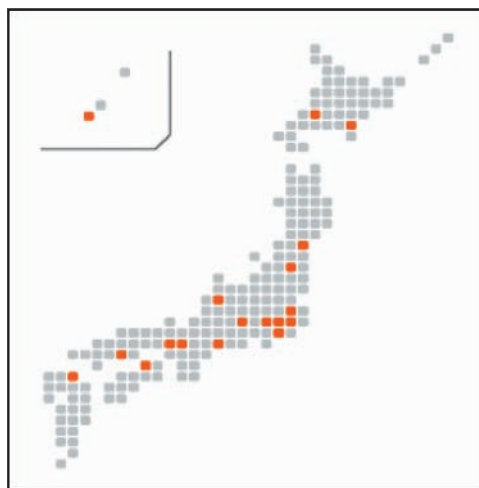
I attended a course on "Nutrition and Diet Improvement" which was conducted from October 1999 to January 2000. at Hokkaido International Center in Obihiro City. I learnt many things during the course including the change of dietary habit in Japan, which causes life style diseases, nutrition management and its education, and the system of school meals in Japanese schools.



Ms. Rasha Alaa El-Din Shalaby

Also visits to many institutions, Public Health Centers, General Welfare Centers, Regional Food Processing Technology Centers, Medical University Hospitals and so on, gave me the opportunity to deepen my knowledge and to think further about the concepts and goals for nutrition and diet Improvement.

I enjoyed staying in Japan very much especially as it was in winter with snow. As well as studying through the training course, I got to know a lot about Japanese culture, learning some Japanese words and sentences to communicate with people, participating in many parties, sports, the tea ceremony, Karate sessions and flower arrangement.



JICA domestic centers

7. JOCV/ SV

The Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) program assists and encourages overseas activities of young people aged between 20 and 39 who wish to cooperate in the economic and social development of developing countries on the basis of requests from these countries.

JOCVs generally spend two years in developing countries, living and working together with the local people. Cooperation is provided in several fields including agriculture, forestry and fisheries, processing, maintenance, civil engineering, public health care, education and culture, and sport. Around 140 occupations are involved in all.

The JOCV program began in 1965 with the dispatch of the first batch of 26 volunteers. In fiscal 2002, 1,234 volunteers were newly dispatched to various destinations. As of the end of March 2004, 2,151 volunteers were deployed in more than 60 countries, making a total of 24,258 since the program's inception. The dispatch of JOCV to Egypt started in 1996 since when the total number amounted to 64 by March 2004.

In addition, in order to respond to the growing number and types of requests from developing countries for technical assistance by volunteers, JICA began to dispatch Senior Volunteers (SV) in fiscal year 1990. The objective of the SV program is to actively support work for nation building and human resources development in developing countries. The senior volunteers, who are from 40 to 69 years old, are motivated by the volunteer spirit and possess abundant knowledge and experience in a wide range of fields. In Egypt SV started their activities in 2002. Now six volunteers are dedicating themselves to teaching music, Judo, air purification, Aikido and cooking Japanese food.

Activities are not only aimed at transferring technology. Through heart-to-heart communication, they build friendship and cross-cultural understanding at the grass-roots level.

Fields of JOCV activities (as of October 2003)

