

Aspects of Japanese Development Cooperative Activities in Thailand
—Problems of ODA and Alternative Roles for NGOs in Japan—

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1 Introduction

Thailand has been called the fifth dragon, together with Malaysia among Asia NICS, and has been rapidly changing into a modern industrialized country. The high economic growth of Thailand has been encouraged by Japanese Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) and investment by private companies, and the Thai economy reached GDP growth rates of 9.5% in 1987, 13.2% 1988, and 11.0% 1989. This process of development has also widened both the vertical differences between upper and lower classes and the horizontal differences between rural areas and the primacy city, Bangkok. The unbalanced development has forced landless farmers and young job hunters to migrate to Bangkok and live as slum dwellers. Poverty has brought about still more social problems such as child labour and prostitution which violate children's human rights and healthy development.

Therefore some Thais have begun to reevaluate the imbalances in prosperity and to look for alternative ways of development for common people. They criticize the Thai government development plans and also the use of Japanese ODA and private investments.

One such critical advocate is the Thai-Japanese People Forum. The leader, Mr. Surichani Wun'gaeo, vice dean and professor of the school of politics of Chulalongkorn University, took the initiative to set up this group four years ago with the purpose of promoting exchanges not just between government officials and between company employers, but also between citizens. He thinks that participation in the forum as a citizen and a human is fundamental to establish a truly equal relationship between Thai and Japanese.

I have participated in this forum since last year (1989) and this year I have been involved in preparing its fourth seminar on November 24, 1990 during my study of Thai rural society as a research fellow at the Social Research Institute of Chulalongkorn University. The theme of this year's seminar is "New Aspects of Exchanges between Thai and Japanese People and between NGOs in Both Countries in the 1990s." The seminar was held in three sections: 1) "What is Independence in NGO action," 2) "ODA and investment: Aid or Obstacle," and 3) "Thai migrant workers in Japan."

In this paper I will review the results of Japanese overseas development cooperative activities which include ODA and NGO activities, discuss the problems facing NGOs, and finally, consider dilemmas in development in Thailand from a sociological perspective. The outline of the paper is:

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Japanese ODA and its problems
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- 2 Japanese ODA and its problem
 - 2-1 Overview of Japanese ODA

According to the ODA white Paper issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japanese ODA in fiscal 1989 was \$8.965 billion, and Japan has become the largest ODA donor in the world. However, as ODA grows, more criticism is leveled against Japan. The White Paper states that Japanese ODA is not merely humanitarian policy. It is also strategic assistance for Japan's foreign policy and based on Japan's economic interest. It is in fact under the influence of Japanese private company investments.

Japanese ODA has been provided to recipient countries as a part of direct company investments. It may be said that the Japanese government prepares the ground in developing countries before Japanese companies make their larger investments in new plant aimed at exporting industrial products and selling them in neighbouring markets. The aid policy and philosophy of Japan naturally does not state this directly, but says: developing countries in ASEAN require the introduction of foreign capital for the development and industrialization of their countries. Accordingly they should provide attractive conditions for private company investments in the form of infrastructure such as ports, express-highways, dams and powerstations, water supply, telecommunication networks, etc. Japan assists in providing a base for development. In reality, however, many Thai companies in partnership with

Japanese companies enter industrial estates. Further, Japanese construction and trading companies accept orders for infrastructure projects from the recipient country governments, even where Japanese grants are untied. These companies of course use companies in the recipient countries for subcontract work, and do not perform most of the work. Nevertheless Japanese companies have been given contracts for huge facilities—and so a further chance to profit, as it were—from their own government.

Why then would Japanese companies receive orders? Are Japanese companies better than native ones? The reason lies in the procedures for allotting aid. Japanese aid authorities officially assert that Japan provides ODA only at the request of a recipient country government. But in most cases plans for these requests are prepared for the recipient by Japanese consultant firms affiliated with big companies, and they are submitted as formal requests to the Japanese government. Research and feasibility studies for new programs are also made by composite groups with members of JICA, and consultant firms, and or think tanks, because the number of Japanese ODA authorized organizations such as JICA and OECF are too small to do research by themselves, and their professional aid capacity is also limited due to frequent transfer of personnel to prevent corruption. Naturally, ODA plans reflect company investment plans. In addition to the companies, ODA administration and budget execution are entrusted to 16 different ministeries and agencies, e.g. the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of international Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and other Ministeries and Agencies. Therefore the planning and activities of ODA are not sufficiently integrated for coherent and consistent aid allocation, and they rather reflect the interests of the ministeries and agencies concerned as well as the outside interest groups.

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In Japan there has not been much discussion about ODA until people in the recipient countries criticized aid programs oriented to Japanese company economic interests. Probably Japanese citizens innocently believed in the goodness of ODA and in charitable assistance rather than diplomacy of power politics. Politicians were also not interested in aid policy and did not try to enact rules for ODA except the "Basic Law on Development Cooperation" drafted by opposition party groups in the Diet, because they thought disputes about aid would not gather votes. Legislation for ODA should be passed by the Diet to guide ODA administration, and supervisory organizations to check the execution of ODA, too.

2-2 Results of Japanese ODA in Thailand

Japan has been the largest aid donor for Thailand in the last two decades. In 1986, Thailand received \$260.4 million from Japan, 40.2% of the total overseas financial assistance. Of this, grants were \$71.56 million, technical cooperation \$54.19 million, and loans \$134.65 million. The amount of grants is the highest of all grant recipients.

Table 1 Development Assistance in 1986 (net)

	World Bank	ADB	ODA (other Organizations)	Japan	US	Ger-many	Aus-tralia	other countries	OPEC	Total
Amount	72.8	91.7	84.7	260.4	32.0	27.7	18.7	52.3	8.1	648.4
Share	11.2	14.1	13.1	40.2	4.9	4.3	2.9	8.1	1.2	100.0

cf. net=amount received—amount repayed Amount (\$ million)

source: OECD, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Development Countries

The Japanese government intends to reduce ODA to ASEAN countries which have reached satisfactory levels of development, and when the Japanese premier Mr. Kaifu attended the Summit at Paris in 1989, he pledged economic assistance to Eastern European countries which were embarking on political and economic reconstruction. This seemed to point to a reduction in ODA to ASEAN countries. They made requests to continue ODA unchanged, and they were successful in this. In April 1990 the Thai premier Mr. Chatchai visited Japan and asked more private companies to invest and also for increased ODA to Thailand with the promise that Japan could play a political role to solve the Cambodian problem. Consequently the Japanese government agreed to this request as it was evaluated to be profitable for the Japanese economy.

The Thai government limits the amount of loans as the repayment of loans increases the budget deficit. Still, Thailand has to raise funds for domestic development from overseas, and overseas will choose Japanese loans whose interest is lower (3.0% p.a.) and repayment terms longer (30 years.) than others.

2-3 Case Study—Eastern Seaboard Project and Laem Cha Bang Village

The Eastern Seaboard area faces the east and south coasts of the Gulf of Thailand and is composed of three prefectures; Chon Buri (87km from Bangkok), Chachoengsao (86km) and Rayong (208km), where agricultural production of cassava, sugar cane, and pineapples and their processing are the main industries, and there is a large migration to Bangkok because the employed population in this area is one third the employable population. The start of the Eastern Seaboard Project was the discovery of gas in the Gulf of Thailand, by Union Oil in 1973 and by Texas

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Pacific in 1977, this gas is transported by pipeline to Map Ta Phut. In 1980 former premier Plem set up a Committee to Develop Basic Industries on the Eastern Seaboard and began to draw up an outline of a development plan.

The purpose of this plan is: 1) Utilize gas energy resources for petro-chemical plants and promote export-oriented industry; 2) Construct deep sea ports at Lem Cha Bang and Map Ta Phut to divert container cargos from Klong Toey which is now saturated; 3) Produce employment and develop north eastern Thailand. For this plan JICA conducted feasibility research nine times from 1978 to 1989 and OECF provided loans thirteen times from 1982 to 1987. Industrial estates are under construction and companies are setting up in the area.

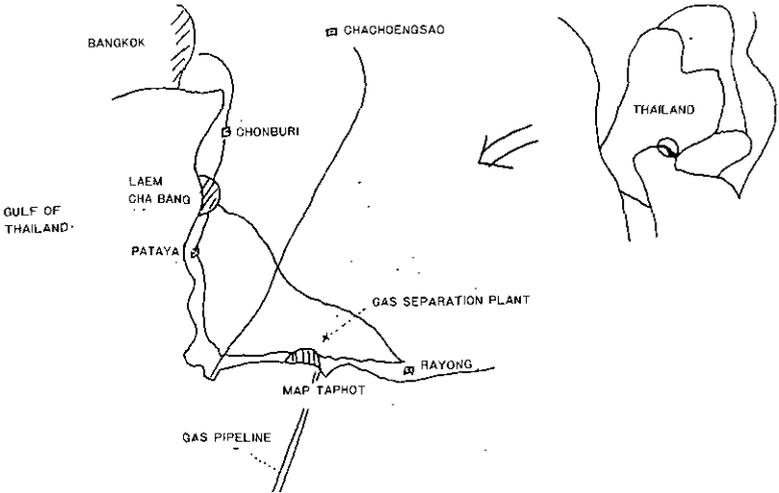


Figure 1: Geography of Eastern Seaboard Development Project
Source: Bangkok Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Overview of Thailand Economy 1988-1989, p.66

Table 2: Loans for the Eastern Seaboard Development Project
(1982-1987)

Project name	year	Amount of contract(million yen)
1 Gas separation plant	1982	15,000
2 Eastern Seaboard area water pipe	1982	6,570
3 Eastern Seaboard area development	1983	1,720
4 Nong Kho-Laem Cha Bang water pipe(E/S)	1984	144
5 Laem Cha Bang port (1)	1984	4,172
6 Map Ta Phut port (1)	1984	5,611
7 Fertilizer factory	1986	20,206
8 Map Ta Phut industrial estate (1)	1985	16,005
9 Map Ta Phut industrial estate (2)	1985	3,707
10 Laem Cha Bang industrial estate (1)	1985	9,922
11 Nong Kho-Laem Cha Bang water pipe	1985	1,363
12 Laem Cha Bang port (2)	1986	12,286
13 Laem Cha Bang industrial estate (2)	1987	3,003

Source: Bangkok Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Overview of Thailand Economy 1988-1989, pp.467-469

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The effects of this project are very large for the residents of the region as well as for the economic development of Thailand. The Thai government planned to force the residents in Laem Cha Bang village to move to the southern part the mouth of Bang Lamun river under the Compulsory Land Purchase Law. They own 400 rai (1 rai = 1,600m²) land but were assigned only 17 rai. The villagers were embarrassed and did not understand why they had to move from their home town and their land where they have lived for many generations. They raised a small disturbance when the abbot of the village temple consented to sell his temple for 43 million Bahts to the Department of Religion of the Ministry of Education and Department of Harbors without the village people's agreement. Some fishermen complained of a reduction in the catch near the port because of petrochemical plant pollution.

Overlooking ordinary people's interest, Thailand seems to be promoting domestic development projects in cooperation with Japan, building huge infrastructure projects such as industrial estates, and dams. Japan experienced this kind of problem in its economic high growth period, and at that time people struggled with companies and government against environmental pollution, and government policy then changed to favour human rights and individual interests, although not yet at satisfactory levels. Compatibility between common and individual interests is by nature difficult, however, in this case industrial estate construction cannot be said to benefit only Thai, but rather a handful of Thai and Japanese companies. Japan actually has responsibility for the outcome of the Eastern Seaboard Projects.

2-4 Recent Japanese ODA policy and company investments

Japanese ODA has recently expanded to include more cultural work and agricultural development in addition to infrastructure

construction. Examples of this are the Cultural Center in Bangkok and the Historical Museum at Ayutaya. Thai responses have been critical of these projects because of the building design, the construction by Japanese companies, unsatisfactory coordination with Thai scholars and men of experience, and because of the high charges for use and entrance fees. This kind of assistance will increase in response to native people's demands of the countries concerned, and more staff and careful research and conduct in the field will be required. However, ODA lacks adequate staff and experience to conduct projects in response to field demands, so they pay attention to NGO activities which have so far been conducted in each region. ODA authorization to provide funds for development since 1989 are generally given in this manner, which will be described in detail in the next chapter.

Statistics showing the situation of Japanese company investment in Thailand are provided below. Since 1986 investments in Thailand increased rapidly, by Japanese companies as well as by ASIA-NICS countries. The Japanese investment over the last three decades is about half of the total.

I would like to draw attention to another report on Japanese company influence such as in real estate development and in golf culture including golf links construction, trading memberships of golf clubs, and business talks on golf courses.

Table 2: Board of Investment Statistics (from foreign companies)

	Number of applications to BOI (amount in million Bhts)			
	86	87	88	89
Japan	53(8,111)	200(46,987)	391(148,221)	233(135,769)
Foreign total	207(35,487)	632(163,470)	1,273(394,212)	856(341,496)

Source: BOI materials

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Table 3: Japanese companies in Thailand(1990 March)

Firm Number	Commercial	Manufacturers	Construction	Financial	Transport	Travel
140		368	77	47	49	17
<hr/>						
Hotel/Restaurant	Mass—Media	Retail	Official Association	Others	Total	
32	13	20	9	4	15	791
<hr/>						
Japanese in Thailand		Mem. of Japanese Associations		Japanese Schools		
13,113 (1989)		4,708		1,457		

cf.: The number of Japanese registered by the Japanese embassy, including short and long staying Japanese is above twenty thousand.

Source: Overview of Kingdom of Thailand 1990, Bangkok Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry

3 NGO activities in Thailand

3-1 Brief history of Japanese NGOs

Recently Japanese grass-root groups have used the terms "NGO" or "NGO activities" to show the characteristics of their organizations and activities, to distinguish them from the government sector or subsidized groups, even when both kinds of groups are set up for the same purposes, development, exchange, and similar. The word NGO is not familiar in Japan, however, the concept has existed for decades in public service corporations such as foundations and corporate bodies founded by companies or religious groups. The Japan Overseas Christian Medical Cooperative Service was an early example of an NGO sending personnel overseas for development activities. It was founded in 1962 and

with ODA allocations, so-called Small-Scale Grant Assistance, and last year this amounted to ¥294,029,415 for 32 countries to conduct 95 projects. This amount for SSGA was 0.012% of the ODA budget. In Thailand, Japan International Volunteer Center acted on behalf of villages to apply to the Japanese embassy for SSGA aid to build a day care center and an incubation center for fish breeding, and Japan Soutoushu Relief Committee did this for a village poultry farming project. This kind of subsidy was limited to the development of basic human needs, and a research and campaign-oriented group such as Japan Tropical Forest Action Network failed to receive financial support. From last year the Japanese government began to provide another subsidy for NGOs. In addition to SSGA, this was the Subsidy for NGO Overseas Development Activities, and the total amount was ¥110,000,000. The Japanese government has also subsidized corporate bodies such as Oisca Industrial Development Body and Japan Silver Volunteers, however, from now on Japanese NGOs will have to discuss their fund composition with subsidy.

Japan is a very prosperous country and criticized as the biggest land investor, controversial ODA distributor, and national resource consumer of the world. This is not satisfactory to anybody, or even to Japan, and some Japanese advocacy-oriented NGOs began an argument with the Japanese government to campaign for changes in the attitude of the government, companies, and individuals. It is time for Japanese to reflect on the meaning of assistance, its process and results with the people we are assisting.

3-2 Overview of Thai NGOs

The appendix explains activities of Japanese NGOs in detail. The following describes Thai NGOs. The start of their activities

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was initiated by European missionaries; however, it was not long before local development was conducted by the next wave of NGOs. They first appeared when Indo-Chinese refugees entered Thailand in large numbers. After the relief work for refugees in cooperation with foreign NGOs, they gradually changed to concentrate on regional development. The second opportunity to generate NGO workers was the breakdown of the democratic movement in 1976 when the military government forced student activists into the jungle or out of the country. At the end of the 1970s they returned through government reconciliation policies. Some went into business, others to rural areas for development, in addition to other ways of joining NGOs.

In 1968 Ms. Prateep Ungsongheam Hata set up a child care center at Klong Toey slum where she had been brought up, and in 1978 she received the Magsaysay Award for Community Service together with Bht. 402,500, by which she established the Dung Prateep Foundation. DPF conducted community development such as a lunch and nutrition program, birth certificate/registration project, and an education sponsorship program for school children. Recently it provided scholarships for 4533 children (in 1989) from nursery to university in Bangkok slums as well as to children from outside slums from the north-east, and it also began new life projects in which disturbed children work on a country farm. Ms. Hata responded to slum problems by conducting social welfare projects instead of waiting for the government to do it.

Many NGOs were set up under similar circumstances. One famous NGO is the Children Foundation whose project is familiar to Japanese through its "Children Village," which was set up in 1979 at Kanchanaburi as a private elementary school for orphans and physically, psychologically, and sexually abused children.

It has been reported that more than one million children under fifteen are active participants in the labour market in

Thailand. Half of them work on farms and the rest in construction and light industry. There are two reasons for the rapid growth in the number of child workers. First the penetration of capitalism into local areas, cash requirements force farmers to send their children to cities to cover household expenses. Second Thai light industry needs cheap labour to meet the demands of buyer companies, both buying countries which want cheap NICS products and the Thai government promote light industry exports. Their severe working conditions and recruiting processes have been reported in the book "Samuloon" issued by the Children Foundation, and in Japan a NHK TV program "At last Chu Chan leaves her village." The latter raised another dispute which criticized NHK for the fact that NHK, the producer, brought her back in a day by paying off her debt but made a story of her leaving. It was not a documentary, some critics said. This kind of fiction is indispensable to broadcasting but anyone can understand working children's problems by visiting Bangkok or local areas in Thailand.

Rev. Bayat Anutarot is famous as a devoteed monk and for his work in rural development where he has shown examples of how to develop rural villages. He sank a well and created a pond, around which he planted trees. To improve child nutrition he called a doctor from another NGO to visit his village to examine undernourished children and promoted the growing of nutritious crops and vegetables and poultry. For agriculture he set up a rice bank which helps poor famers avoid the high interest rates demanded by rice merchants, and a buffalo bank for the cooperative use of buffaloes. In addition to these projects, he started a cooperative farm the so-called "New Village" where young people live together. He thinks that after fulfilling basic human needs, children can learn at school, and then absorb the spiritual teachings of Buddhism. He is further moving on to encourage forestry protection.

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NGOs have been active in this way and set up an exchange committee, the so-called NGO-CORD which over 200 NGOs have joined. However, they face difficult problems and tasks to be explained below.

3-3 Discussion of NGO problems and tasks in Thailand

First the independence of NGOs: how to raise funds by themselves. The Duang Prateep Foundation and Children Foundation raise about 70% of their development funds in Thailand and the rest are provided by foreign NGOs. This type of social welfare development has received substantial charity contributions and is also acceptable to the Buddhist spirit "Tham-Ban," to make merit not only for Buddha or other deities but also for the present and future life. However such cases are rare. Most NGOs, especially those engaged in rural development, rely on financial assistance from foreign NGOs. Thailand is about to join other NICs, which may reduce the flow of foreign aid and so NGOs have to find means for supporting themselves. The two successful foundations issue newsletters to raise funds and attract sponsors, and other NGOs sell products made in villages such as hand-woven materials and hand crafted products to raise development funds. Their means should be considered, however, it is needless to say that activities of NGOs are not mere business.

Second is the problem of staff. Most NGO workers cannot continue their careers and do the work in their younger years, because they cannot get enough money to support families. The same is true of Japanese NGOs. Financially sound NGOs can keep a professional worker and train volunteers to become professional. The solution of the first problem relates to the second.

Third is the relation between Thai and Japanese NGOs. There is no exchange of information, development techniques, or staff.

As well, there are misunderstandings and a general ignorance of each other. Various reasons for this may be imagined. Thais have had few opportunities to meet Japanese other than businessmen, tourists, and officials of the government who perform in strictly fixed roles. On the other hand Japanese volunteer-oriented individuals tend to meet mainly Thai people who are thought of as wanting aid, and some NGOs want to conduct development aid directly by themselves. Thai NGOs cannot understand this, because they have already existed and expertized in their fields. They ask why Japanese NGOs do not approach their Thai counterparts who have information and experience about the field, and good relations to people too. Some criticize Japanese NGOs for failing to open their minds to the Thai even if it is not really so, and there is also criticism of the Japanese charity-satisfied aid.

Today Thailand has well developed active Thai NGOs. Foreign NGOs should contact the Thai ones, e.g. Thai Volunteer Service, which has information and coordinates aid plans. And still more consideration of Thai and Thai NGOs is necessary to obtain Thai assistance. Overseas development does not have to be conducted in foreign countries, even in the home country is it possible to assist NGOs in raising funds and campaigning for activities.

Fourth is the gap between NGO workers and the people they are helping. NGO workers work as teachers or leaders despite a wish to be equals with the people they are assisting, mainly because of a very different intellectual and social background. It may be impossible to entirely disregard this gap. NGO workers must be careful to avoid a one-way flow of information and listen to feedback from their surroundings. If not, it appears as if NGOs wish to impose their ideas on the people they are supposed to assist.

Finally there is the advisory role of NGOs. This is very important to change government policy, however, such activity

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cannot usually be subsidized and does not help to raise funds either. But because the influence of government policy and budget allocations is so large in influencing society, this kind of role must not be forgotten. Especially for Japan as an extravagant ODA and investment provider, it is important that ordinary Japanese be aware of the results of the money flows and the social transformation they cause in the recipient countries to make it possible to campaign for alternative ways of development that people in the recipient countries hope for. A continuous effort to change one's own country requires more effort than one-time charity disbursements, but it is more effective.

4 Conclusion

All countries have to be involved in the world market today, and developing countries are increasing trade and budget deficits. Economical differences have expanded between developing and developed countries as well as between upper and lower classes in developing countries. Industrialization in Thailand has been promoted by the introduction of foreign money of firstly the America, then Japan (including ODA), and this has resulted in great transformations of society. The centripetal force of the capital, Bangkok, has become strong in every aspect. Rural development projects under central government development authority have provided huge amounts of ODA. Developing infrastructure in and around Bangkok and huge foreign investments have contributed to the increases in business opportunities for entrepreneurs. They have accumulated wealth and make use of local cheap labour like foreign companies. A further influence is the penetration of capitalist economy into the rural areas which has caused forestry destruction to promote production of cash crops, and the result is an increase in the number of landless farmers, due to debt and

migration from the country to Bangkok. People going to Bangkok bring the city consumption culture to their home town, and the rural population is naturally attracted to the Capital.

The dichotomy between the central and the peripheral regions in this way is useful, however, this perspective is that of the outside observer. We have to consider the generation gap between the older and the younger people. The older generation and intellectuals tend to regard industrialization as the destruction of traditional Thai culture and life, and to seek alternative original ways of development. But whether willing to be involved in this process or not, they enjoy the fruits of economic prosperity. *After experiencing a convenient and fashionable life, the younger generation naturally wants this instead of a conventional and unexciting life, even though it is an intentional commercial import from the industrial world.* These generations will be the core of future society, and as Japan now experiencing the emergence of utilitarian individualism. Today even Japan relies to a large extent on manufacture and field construction work performed by illegal foreign labourers, because the younger generation prefer office work. Of course Thailand does not have to follow this way with its many social problems.

Most of the social problems in Thailand are the result of poverty. The fundamental solution for social problems such as slums, child labour, and prostitution is a fair distribution of wealth to each class. This kind of social justice is quite difficult to realize, as communist countries show. And it may not be suitable for Thai ideas of justice. Anyhow, politics is the business of Thais, whatever course they choose for justice. Foreigners should be moderate in discussing about other countries, but be active in their own country's duty and responsibility to other concerned countries.

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5 Appendix: Directory of Japanese NGOs in Thailand

1) Source: Japanese NGO Center for International Cooperation,
Directory of Non-Governmental Organizations in Japan, July
1990.

2) Composition of the directory

Category I : Organizations whose objective is overseas development and those who directly conduct such activities.

1-A: Organizations established as non-profit bodies, supported financially by mainly private contributions, and have at least one full-time worker in the office and expend more five million yen a year for development activities.

1-B: Organizations established as non-profit bodies, supported financially by mainly private contributions, whose expenditures a year are under five million yen.

1-C: Organizations established through the initiative of foreign NGOs.

Category II: Organizations which engage in international development cooperation as a part of their overall operation.

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CATEGORY I
CATEGORY I - A

Name and Address	Objectives
Agape Workshop for the Disabled, Japan Church World Service, Inc. (JGWS) Address: c/o Agape Workshop for the Disabled, 2-5256, Komatubara, Zama-shi, Konagawa 228 Japan Tel: 0462-54-7111 Fax: 0462-55-2915	Founded in 1980 to improve the living conditions of the physically handicapped in Asia by providing training in social work.
The Asian Community Trust (ACT) Address: c/o Japan Center for International Exchange, 4-9-17, Minami Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106 Japan Tel: 03-466-7781 Fax: 03-443-7580	Founded in 1976 on funds provided by Mr. Yasutaro Inai and the MRA House Foundation, and provides Asian people with the means to achieve self-sufficiency.
Association to Aid the Refugees (AAR) Address: 3-7-32-303, Shimomeguro, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 152 Japan Tel: 03-491-4200 Fax: 03-491-4191	Founded in 1979 in response to the criticism of Japanese attitudes to refugees. Assists refugees in the world.
Buddhist Aid Center (BAC) Address: Shogouji Temple, 1316-9, Katsunoya, Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka-ken, 420 Japan Tel: 0542-61-3079 Fax: 0542-63-7316	Found in 1983 by Buddhist priests for international relief work, first for Kampuchean refugees relief operations.
Caring for Young Refugees (CYR) Address: 4-3-1, Hiroo, Shibuya-ku Tokyo 150 Japan Tel: 03-499-1226 Fax: 03-499-1226	Founded in 1980 for refugee children and families to attain self-sufficiency in a human environment.
The Defence of Green Earth Foundation Address: 7A, Howa Mansion, 3-25-5, Asakusabashi, Taito-ku, Tokyo 111 Japan Tel: 03-851-1971	Founded in 1982 through the initiative of former Environment Agency-General Buichi Oishi to protect the environment and offset the threat of the encroaching desert.
FNS Benefit Campaign Office Address: c/o Fuji Television Network Inc. 3-1, Kawada-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel: 03-353-1111 (ext. 2120-2122) Fax: 03-351-6690	Founded in 1974 as a television network campaign to raise funds for UNICEF, and assists UNICEF projects supporting the children of Africa.

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Activities	Financial (FY 1988)
<p>Sponsors social work training course form Southeast Asian countries, sends Japanese workers to welfare facilities overseas, and distributes equipment for the physically handi-capped.</p>	<p>Income: ¥5,800,000 Private Contributions/Grants 60.3% Others 39.7% Expenditures: ¥5,800,000 Development Cooperation-related Activities ¥5,800,000</p>
<p>Promotes development issues among the Japanese public, e.g. Samuluun, and supports landless rural workers and drop-out children as well as a center advocating children's rights.</p>	<p>Income: ¥45,888,000 Private Contributions/Grants 36% Income from Endowments 17% Others 46% Expenditures: ¥23,321,000 Development Cooperation-related Activities: ¥19,187,000 Membership: 131</p>
<p>Assists refugees, by some projects, e.g. scholarships and distributing wheel chairs and trains repair technicians.</p>	<p>Income: ¥120,000,000 Membership: 1,776</p>
<p>Coordinates an early cancer diagnosis projects and a mobile library center at Khon Kaen.</p>	<p>Income: ¥20,009,420 Private Contributions/Grants 93.7% Business Activities 1.6% Others 4.7% Expenditures: ¥13,015,257 Development Cooperation-related Activities: ¥12,765,481 Membership: 560</p>
<p>Constructs pre-schools and trains pre-school teachers, conducts literacy campaign, provides skills training in sewing, weaving and carpentry. Domestically assists refugees resettlement.</p>	<p>Income: ¥51,114,143 Private Contributions/Grants 64.4% Business Activities 7.4% Others 28.2% Expenditures: ¥36,161,373 Development Cooperation-related Activities: ¥20,028,956 Membership: 665</p>
<p>Carries out reforestation projects and assists research on the environment.</p>	<p>Income: ¥15,000,000 Private Contributions/Grants 60.0% Endowments 40.0% Expenditures: ¥15,000,000 Development Cooperation-related Activities: ¥6,200,000 Membership: 535</p>
<p>Produces and broadcasts TV programs introducing development topics, and raises funds for UNICEF from its TV viewers.</p>	<p>Income: ¥117,973,155 Private Contributions/Grants 100% Expenditures: ¥117,973,155 Development Cooperation-related Activities: ¥117,973,155</p>

Aspects of Japanese Development Cooperative Activities in Thailand

Name and Address	Objectives
<p>The Foundation of Asian Health Institute (AHI)</p> <p>Address: 987-30, Aza Minami Yama, Komenoji, Mishin-cho, Aichi-ken 470-01 Japan Tel: 05617-3-1950 Fax: 05167-3-1950</p>	<p>Founded in 1980 by a group medical practitioners, and assists health and development workers to form preventive health care programs for local communities.</p>
<p>The Imai Memorial Charitable Trust for Overseas Cooperation</p> <p>Address: c/o Japan Center for International Exchange, 4-9-17, Minamiazabu, Minato-ku Tokyo 109 Japan</p>	<p>Founded in 1977 to contribute to the development of public welfare in Asian countries.</p>
<p>The Japan Asian Association & Asian Friendship Society/Japan(JAFS)</p> <p>Address: 1-14-1, Edobori, Nishi-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka 550 Japan Tel: 03-268-1800 Fax: 03-266-8767</p>	<p>Founded in 1979 to promote Asian culture and solidarity among youths through a network of organizations engaged in development cooperation.</p>
<p>Japan Association of Parasite Control (JAPC)</p> <p>Address: 1-2, Sadohara-cho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel: 03-268-1800 Fax: 03-266-8767</p>	<p>Founded in 1957 to improve public health and social welfare through parasite control programs.</p>
<p>Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC)</p> <p>Address: 5F, Aida Bldg, 3-1-4, Yushima, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113 Japan Tel: 03-834-2388 Fax: 03-835-0519</p>	<p>Found in 1980 when a group of young volunteers assisted Indo-chinese refugees, and helps refugees and people in a similar plight become self-sufficient.</p>
<p>Japan Sotoshu Relief Committee (JSRC)</p> <p>Address: 201, Hikari Bldg. 1-28-5, Subamo, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 170 Japan Tel: 03-945-0981 Fax: 03-942-7900</p>	<p>Founded in 1979 on Buddhist principle, began as a committee for refugee relief during the Indo-chinese refugee crisis.</p>
<p>Japanese Organization for Infants and Children (JOFIC)</p> <p>Address: 1-1-8-206, Kasumi, Narshino-shi, Chiba-ken 275 Japan Tel: 0474-51-9337</p>	<p>Founded in 1981 inspired by a family-targeted fund raising campaign (Dutch organization NOVIB). Studies the relationship between countries through providing for basic needs of poor children in the third world.</p>

Sakurai Yoshihide

Activities

Supports both NGO and government leprosaria in Thailand by sending nurses and volunteers. Financially, assists people-run leprosaria and develops water supply systems.

Assists refugees in Thailand and supports the JVC's library project in Klong Toey. Conducts study tours of Thailand.

Provides scholarship funds to secondary schools in Northern Thai provinces.

Giving long term, interest-free loans for income generating projects, Conducts emergency relief and encourages rural development in Northeastern Thailand (Surin).

Conducts training programs in agriculture and fisheries in centers overseas. Sends personnel abroad and administers technical transfer and forestry projects.

Sends agricultural specialists to developing countries and trains rural development workers from the third world in Japan.

Financially assists vocational training projects aimed at increasing refugee self sufficiency, education programs for children in camps and health programs.

Assists refugees through community temples in Khao I Dang Camp in Thailand and supports education programs in Klong Toey. Domestically supports the education of refugees resettled in Japan.

Financial (FY 1988)

Income: ¥29,621,936
Private Contributions/Grants 83%
Endowment 16%
Expenditures: ¥25,189,262
Development Cooperation—related Activities: ¥9,202,992
Membership: 327

Income: ¥19,774,395
Private Contributions/Grants 97.4%
Endowment 2.6%
Expenditures: ¥18,149,259
Development Cooperation—related Activities: ¥16,442,019

Income: ¥12,769,000
Private Contributions/Grants 100%
Expenditures: ¥8,039,000
Development Cooperation—related Activities: ¥8,039,000
Membership: 600

Income: ¥48,441,081
Private Contributions/Grants 91.9%
Business Activities 7.4%
Expenditures: ¥49,889,000
Development Cooperation—related Activities: ¥13,455,733
Membership: 800

Income: ¥805,690,921
Private Contributions/Grants 60%
Government Subsidies/Contracts 32%
Expenditures: ¥805,690,921
Development Cooperation—related Activities: ¥594,896,581
Membership: 9,241

Income: ¥51,000,000
Private Contributions/Grants 66%
Endowment 19%
Business Activities 7%
Expenditures: ¥51,000,000
Development Cooperation—related Activities: ¥26,400,000
Membership: 3,110

Income: ¥56,780,000
Private Contributions/Grants 15%
Business Activities 85%
Expenditures: ¥53,240,000
Development Cooperation—related Activities: ¥39,210,000
Membership: 400

Income: ¥10,000,000
Private Contributions/Grants 60%
Business Activities 30%
Expenditures: ¥76,000,000
Membership: 280

Aspects of Japanese Development Cooperative Activities in Thailand

Name and Address	Objectives
<p>Sasakawa Memorial Health Foundation</p> <p>Address: Sasakawa Kinen Kaikan, 3-12-12, Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108 Japan Tel: 03-452-8281 Fax: 03-452-8283</p>	<p>Founded in 1974 to improve mainly the health and welfare of people afflicted with leprosy and other grave infectious diseases.</p>
<p>The Third World Shop</p> <p>Address: 2-7-10-102, Mita, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153 Japan Tel: 03-791-2147 Fax: 03-792-5395</p>	<p>Founded in 1986 to encourage grass-roots trade. Through cooperating with small-scale producers in developing countries by importing their handicrafts and food goods aims to increase their self-sufficiency.</p>
GATHGORY 1-B	
<p>Asian People's Exchange Society (APEX)</p> <p>Address: c/o Mr. Abe, 9-4-10-207, Shimorenjaku, Mitaka-shi, Tokyo 181 Japan Tel: 0422-43-6634</p>	<p>Founded in 1987 to conduct joint project with an Indonesian NGO. Through assistance program, learns of North-South relationships and encourages a reanalysis of present living habits in modern Japan.</p>
<p>Association for Rengein Tenjo-Ji International Cooperation (ARTIC)</p> <p>Address: c/o Rengein Tenjoji Temple, 2288 Tsuiji, Tanana-shi, Kumamoto-ken 865 Japan Tel: 0968-72-3300 Fax: 0968-74-1675</p>	<p>Founded in 1980 to help Indo-chinese refugees, raised funds and expanded their operations to include slum alleviation.</p>
<p>Group for Supporting Asian Education Fund (BARAGI) (SAEF)</p> <p>Address: c/o Nakagawa School 2-3-6, Omachi, Mito-shi Ibaragi 310 Japan Tel: 0292-26-3311 Fax: 0292-26-3316</p>	<p>Founded in 1985, raised fund from film showings of a Thai film called "Teacher in a Village", encourages children's reading skills and promotes mutual understanding between Japan and Thailand.</p>
<p>Japan-Thai Friendship Exchange Group</p> <p>Address: 1-31-4, Nishi-Oizumi, Nerima-ku, Tokyo 178 Japan Tel: 03-924-2787</p>	<p>Founded in 1979 to improve the education of children living in the remote areas of Thailand.</p>
<p>Japanese Support Group for Thai Villagers (JSTV)</p> <p>Address: c/o Mr. Takano, 5-5-13-202, Hagi-yama-cho Higashi Murayama-shi, Tokyo 189 Japan Tel: 0423-95-1184</p>	<p>Founded in 1984 to promote the handicrafts of Thai villagers. Advises villagers on improving the quality of traditional woven materials to become more commercially competitive.</p>
<p>KlongToey No Kai (JKK)</p> <p>Address: 935 Shimoatsu, Naruba-cho Kawakami-gun, Okayama-ken 716-01 Japan Tel: 0866-42-2367</p>	<p>Founded in 1979, started a campaign through Japan to raise public awareness through photography exhibitions.</p>

Sakurai Yoshihide

<p>Activities</p> <p>Trains medical professionals. Distributes medicine, medical equipment and conducts research on a leprosy vaccine and treatment of contagious diseases.</p>	<p>Financial(FY1988)</p> <p>Income: ¥5,863,000,000 Private Contributions/Grants 15% Endowment 4% Expenditures: ¥1,409,000,000 Development Cooperation-related Activities: ¥823,000,000</p>
<p>Sets up and operates Third World shops. Organizes tours of manufacturing locations in developing countries and sells booklets on the living conditions of the producers.</p>	<p>Income: ¥8,000,000 Business Activities 100% Development Expenditures: ¥8,000,000 Development Cooperation-related Activities: ¥1,500,000</p>
<p>Recently financially assisted the Indonesian NGO YABAKA, which conducts low-costs housing and environmental projects.</p>	<p>Income: ¥850,000 Private Contributions/Grants 90% Expenditures: ¥ 900,000 Development Cooperation-related Activities: ¥540,000 Membership: 110</p>
<p>Manages a library in Khao-I-Dang camp. Distributes second-hand clothing among refugees in Sakeo and Khao-I-Dang. Supports an educational project in Bangkok Kong Toey slum.</p>	<p>Income: ¥4,800,000 Private Contributions/Grants 100% Expenditures: ¥ 4,500,000 Development Cooperation-related Activities: ¥3,600,000</p>
<p>In the Loei province of Thailand, conducts a small library project in 20 elementary schools, financially assists JRSC project and a village reading program.</p>	<p>Income: ¥1,179,557 Private Contributions/Grants 52.2% Business Activities 47% Expenditures: ¥ 1,129,500 Development Cooperation-related Activities: ¥981,900 Membership: 107</p>
<p>Transports medical professionals in caravans to visit schools in borderline village in Thailand. Collects school supplies, medicines, sports goods, etc. in Japan for distribution in Thai border area.</p>	<p>Income: ¥300,000 Private Contributions/Grants 100% Expenditures: ¥ 300,000</p> <p>Income: ¥1,665,973 Private Contributions/Grants 29% Business Activities 41% Expenditures: ¥ 1,383,974 Development Cooperation-related Activities: ¥229,710 Membership: 130</p>
<p>Financially assists the construction of schools on Thai slums and sponsors photography exhibitions in Japan.</p>	<p>Income: ¥1,000,000 Private Contributions/Grants 100% Expenditures: ¥ 1,000,000 Development Cooperation-related Activities: ¥1,000,000</p>

Aspects of Japanese Development Cooperative Activities in Thailand

Name and Address	Objectives
<p>Ryrak Asia Solidarity Association(RASA) Address:c/o Jesuit Social Center.7-14, Kawada-cho, shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel:03-358-6233</p>	<p>Founded in 1982 to provide an introductory first-hand encounter with the exchange between people.</p>
<p>School of the Wind Address:634-5, Shimo Otaki, Otaki-machi, Isumi-gun, Chiba-ken 298-02 Japan Tel:0470-82-2515</p>	<p>Founded in 1967 to give practical training in agriculture to young people aspiring to do development work.</p>
<p>Umemoto Memorial Service Group for Leprosy Address:c/o Onda Dentist,Tsusui Bldg. 14-1, Takatsuki-cho, Takatsuki-shi, Osaka-fu 569 Japan Tel:0726-82-8800 Fax:0726-82-8800</p>	<p>Founded in 1978 to commemorate Mr. Umemoto who provided free dental services to both Japanese and overseas Lepers for 35 years.</p>
<p>Category 1-C</p>	
<p>Foster Parents Plan of Japan Address: Kitano Amusu,2-16-15, Hira-kawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo102 Japan Tel:03-265-1200 Fax:03-265-1290</p>	<p>Founded in 1983, affiliated with Foster Parents Plan International assisting needy children, their families and communities in developing countries.</p>
<p>International Relief Friendship Foundation(IRFF) Address:301 Tani Bldg, 3-11-18, chuo-rinkan, Yamato-shi, Kanagawa-ken, 242 Japan Tel:0462-77-0243 Fax:0462-77-0243</p>	<p>Founded in 1983, as Japanese branch of an organization started in New York to help the world's poor.</p>
<p>Japan International Food for the Hungry (JIFH) Address:5-10-5, Kimura Bldg.,Hon-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo 160 Japan Tel:03-361-7611 Fax:03-383-8711</p>	<p>Founded in 1981, to assist Indo-chinese refugees, cooperates closely with Food for the Hungry which assists people by dispatching volunteers and supporting emergency food aid, medical services, education and other projects.</p>
<p>Save the Children Japan (SGF) Address:510, Kondo Bldg.,4-4-12, Nishitenma, Kita-ku Osaka-shi, Osaka 530 Japan Tel:06-361-5695 Fax:06-361-5698</p>	<p>Founded in 1986, as the Japanese associate of an international Save the Children network which improves the education and living standards of children all over the world.</p>
<p>World Vision Japan (WVJ) Address: 3F. Makiba Bldg.,1-16-14, Hyokunin-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169 Japan Tel:03-367-7621 Fax:03-367-7623</p>	<p>Founded in 1987,promotes the self-dependence of children, their families and communities in the third world in cooperation with the World Vision (U.S.).</p>

Sakurai Yoshihide

Activities

Financially assists Thai grass-root groups and organizes exchange program. Coordinates a home-stay program in a Thai village. Domestically assists Asian students' research work in Japan.

Trains volunteers in rural development work and cooperates with projects in developing countries by dispatching volunteers to project sites.

Provides free dentistry to lepers in Asia and gives funds equipment and personnel to incorporated leprosy foundations in Asian countries.

Assists self-help projects and emergency relief. Domestically services its sponsors and provides information on development assistance to the general public.

Cooperates with IRFF U.S. by sending funds and supplies and dispatching personnel to health, technical, rural and educational projects in the Third World.

Assists self-help projects in agriculture, irrigation, public health, education, vocational training. Domestically produces development education films and organizes summer camps and lectures.

Conducts education projects: managed a mobile library project and developed water supply systems for a primary school in Thailand. Improves medical services.

Conducts child care, rural development, emergency relief and leadership training. Domestically disseminates videos, slides, photographs and information for development education purposes.

Financial(FY 1988)

Membership:115

Income:¥2,785,244
Private membership fee only 100%
Expenditures:¥2,785,244
Membership:790

Income:¥4,300,000
Private Contributions/Grants 62.1%
Endowment 10.9%
Business Activities 27.0%
Expenditures:¥5,630,000
Development Cooperation-related Activities:¥4,600,000
Membership:100

Income:¥1,321,849,000
Private Contributions/Grants 97%
Expenditures:¥1,321,849,000
Development Cooperation-related Activities:¥1,227,752,000
Membership:25,000

Income:¥30,000,000
Expenditures:¥20,000,000
Membership:430

Income:¥244,074,369
Private Contributions/Grants 100%
Expenditures:¥ 244,079,367
Development Cooperation-related Activities:¥199,056,948
Membership:6,925

Income:¥61,303,637
Private Contributions/Grants 99%
Expenditures:¥61,303,637
Development Cooperation-related Activities:¥12,535,364
Membership:1500

Income:¥57,357,409
Private Contributions/Grants 91%
Endowments 9%
Expenditures:¥57,357,409
Development Cooperation-related Activities:¥47,061,157
Membership:500

Aspects of Japanese Development Cooperative Activities in Thailand

Name and Address	Objectives
Category II	
Japan Woman's Christian Temperance Union (JWCTU)	Founded in 1886 to promote women's rights. An activist women's Christian organization, fights sexual discrimination, human rights violations, drinking, smoking abuses and other offences against peace.
Address: 2-23-5, Hyakuni-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169 Japan Tel:03-361-0934 Fax:03-368-9791	
The Japanese Committee of the World Conference on Religion and Peace	Founded in 1973 to contribute to world peace through inter-religious cooperation.
Address:c/o Fumon Hall,2-6-1,Wada, Suginami-ku,Tokyo 166 Japan Tel:03-384-2337 Fax:03-384-2337	
Kobe YMCA International Center (YIC)	Founded in 1987 to encourages both international awareness and the development of people with a broad perspective at the regional level.
Address:2-1-15, Kano-cho, Chuo-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 650 Japn Tel:078-241-8801 Fax:078-241-8846	
National Federation of Unesco Association in Japan (MUFAJ)	Founded in 1948 to support activities which meets the ideals of Unesco.
Address:P.O.Box 4004,38F. Shinjuku Center Bldg, 1-25-1, Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 112 Japan Tel:03-340-3921 Fax:03-340-3928	
The Sanwa Bank Foundation	Founded in 1983 to contribute to international understanding and world peace by promoting exchange program between Japan and Southeast Asian Ones.
Address:1-1-1, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100 Japan Tel:03-216-3111 Fax:03-284-0902	
The Toyota Foundation	Founded in 1974 to contribute research and activities, focusing on the environment, social welfare, education and others.
Address:37F. Shinjuku Mitui Bldg., 2-1-1 Nishi-shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 163 Japan Tel:03-344-1701 Fax:03-342-6911	
24 Hour Television Charity Committee	Founded in 1978 to administer funds collected from the public through TV programs on development issues.
Address:c/o Nippon Television,14, Niban-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-40, Japan Tel:03-265-2111 Fax:03-265-3230	

Sakurai Yoshihide

Activities

In Japan, protects the rights of women's particularly Asian women, providing assistance and shelter, holds anti-sex-tour conferences and participates in international women's symposiums.

Enhances mutual understanding and cooperation among religions. Conducts research on religion and peace, helping developing countries.

Organizes a workcamp in the Chiang Mai region of Thailand for rural development. Financially assists different international cooperation projects.

Raises funds for a literacy education program, Trains young UNESCO leaders from overseas and administers a Jackie Chan Fund and an Inukai Scholarship program for overseas cooperation.

Awards scholarships to overseas university students and research projects. Financially assists international exchange and publication of materials promoting its goals.

Financially assists cultural, vocational training and education projects in South East Asian countries, including the translation and publication of literary works. Domestically funds publication projects of NGOs and the construction of a NGO materials.

Programs overseas development projects including hunger relief and afforestation projects, and makes programs on development issues for the TV program "24 Hour Television."

Financial(FY 1988)

Income: ¥23,090,145
Private Contributions/Grants 80%
Endowment 10%
Business Activities 5%
Expenditures: ¥23,090,145
Development Cooperation--related
Activities: ¥3,441,391
Membership: 3,000

Income: ¥117,303,547
Private Contributions/Grants 92%
Endowment 6%
Business Activities 2%
Expenditures: ¥101,331,735
Development Cooperation--related
Activities: ¥38,580,721

Income: ¥33,400,000
Private Contributions/Grants 20%
Business Activities 80%
Expenditures: ¥89,900,000
Development Cooperation--related
Activities: ¥6,700,000

Income: ¥405,630,354
Private Contributions/Grants 41%
Endowment 3%
Business Activities 41%
Expenditures: ¥364,076,948
Development Cooperation--related
Activities: ¥38,334,263

Income: ¥30,000,000
Endowment 100%
Expenditures: ¥29,000,000

Income: ¥1,154,445,062
Endowment 100%
Expenditures: ¥1,164,668,602
Development Cooperation--related
Activities: ¥157,700,000

Income: ¥166,940,000
Private Contributions/Grants 100%
Expenditures: ¥166,940,000
Development Cooperation--related
Activities: ¥166,940,000