



Development education in progress (JICA Global Plaza Nagoya)

Implementation System: Cooperation Modality

Citizen Participatory Cooperation

Supporting Local Citizen Leadership in International Cooperation

Instilling International Cooperation in the Japanese Culture

One of the distinct features of Japanese ODA is the great number of opportunities Japanese citizens have to become directly involved in international cooperation activities. Japan's history of ODA support includes volunteer programs in developing countries as well as the help of experts and specialists who offer their know-how in a variety of disciplines. Local governments, universities, and the private sector also do their part by training technicians and students from developing countries in Japan. NGOs, each led by their independent visions and goals, have also long been instrumental in providing international aid.

By the same token, JICA continues to implement a variety of initiatives to not only support international cooperation by Japanese citizens, but also to deepen people's understanding of international issues and spark new interest in lending a hand.

The Objective of Development Education Enhancement Programs—Understanding Developing Countries in Their Current State—

JICA conducts development education enhancement programs with the aim of providing people in developing countries with the opportunity to realize their strengths. In fostering independent thought, assistance also allows recipients to return some of the knowledge gained further reinforcing the value of their own abilities. While placing particular emphasis on in-class activities, JICA dispatches participants from various volunteer programs such as Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers via the Lecture on International Cooperation Program to classrooms throughout Japan, and holds an international cooperation-themed essay contest for junior and senior high school students (75,010 entries). JICA also provides international cooperation opportunities for development-minded teachers through the Development Education Study Tour for

Teachers Program that has sent 149 teachers abroad to date.

JICA Partnership Programs—Joint Implementation of International Cooperation Activities Overseas—

Amid the growing need for diverse modes of support in developing countries, comprehensive grassroots-level support, disaster relief and emergency aid provided by citizen groups is reaching an increasing number of regions around the world today. JICA's own "JICA partnership programs" are likewise working to reach out to more people based on advice from a wide variety of organizations in Japan including NGOs, universities, local government entities, public-interest corporations, and other groups that specialize in international cooperation.

Expanding Citizen Group Human Resources and Supporting Organizational Enhancement—Providing International Cooperation Activity Know-How—

Since 2007, JICA has worked to enhance and expand programs that support the further success of citizen group activities. Such programs include "Project Cycle Management (PCM) method training" and "NGO Human Resources Development Training" as well as the dispatch of advisors to NGO offices or overseas project sites to support their management project activities.

Using Japan's Domestic Offices as International Hubs

JICA has 17 domestic offices located throughout Japan. Its Hiroo office, located within Tokyo and dubbed the JICA Global Plaza, is one of the 17 that is particularly focused on raising awareness of international cooperation in various regions/prefectures in Japan. Additionally, JICA's international cooperation promotion officers located within each prefecture's International Association office act as JICA's link to local

citizens and hold local events and seminars in support of international initiatives.

In March 2009, JICA Chubu moved its office in close proximity to Nagoya train station and subsequently in June opened the Nagoya Global Plaza to the public. At the plaza's "experience zone," an experienced overseas support expert, referred to as a "Global Concierge," leads visitors through sensory exhibitions that encourage "seeing," "listening" and "touching." Through this experience, visitors are given a glimpse of actual conditions in developing countries and made aware of the global scale of issues faced by people in those regions of the world.

Visitors to Nagoya Global Plaza may also sample ethnic cuisines at the on-site café as well as purchase fair-trade commodities from Asia, Africa and Central and South America. In addition, the plaza is equipped with seminar space and meeting rooms that are available to international cooperation groups and citizens, where they may hold presentations on the successes of their activities.

By taking these steps, JICA hopes that one day international cooperation will be a commonplace activity for all Japanese people and will become a distinguishing characteristic of Japanese culture.

JICA Donation Fund for the People of the World

The JICA Donation Fund was launched with the aim of making international cooperation more accessible to the Japanese public. Donations contributed are applied to improving living conditions, upgrading medical and educational systems, and helping to solve a variety of issues in developing countries in cooperation with NGOs working directly in the field. In fiscal 2008, nine NGOs made use of donation funds to execute a variety of support efforts.

The Link between NGOs Dedicated to International Cooperation and Private Company CSR

JICA works to promote policies that strengthen partnerships between various organizations including private companies. As such, it positions active collaboration between NGOs and private companies—and in particular Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities—at the heart of efforts to integrate individual social contribution endeavors and as an essential element of citizen participatory cooperation. (For more details regarding public-private partnerships, please see page 140.)

Presentation Contest Hosted in Cooperation with NGOs

On September 18, 2009, JICA Global Plaza hosted a collaborative presentation contest put together by a group of NGOs and the Japan Philanthropic Association whose primary activities include holding seminars and events that support the promotion of private-company CSR activities.

The contest was held as the culminating event of the “NGO Human Resources Development Training Program” conducted at the JICA Global Plaza. Among the 20 NGOs that participated in the year-long JICA training program, six NGOs undertook to make presentations for possible collaboration plans with private companies.

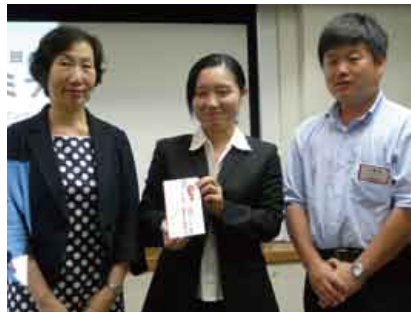


One of the groups delivering its presentation

The Link between NGOs and Private Company CSR

On the day of the contest, over 70 corporate representatives were in attendance. Driven by their CSR policies, the number of companies that tackle such issues as poverty reduction or environmental preservation for developing country is today increasing. As such, companies are more actively seeking partnerships with NGOs, who are familiar with such issues in developing countries through their grass-root level efforts

in various regions. The benefits of such partnerships are mutual, allowing corporations to promote international cooperation by offering indirect support through funding, the provision of goods, etc., while NGOs are able to improve the quality of their activities and enhance organizational management.



Grand prize being awarded to the winning presentation group

The Strengths of a Handful Become the Collective Strength of the People

Presenting NGOs delivered engaging proposals that surpassed simple activity introductions and pleas for support. Presentations instead captured the attention of corporate representatives in the audience by clearly highlighting the significance and advantages of cooperation plans. Asia Pacific Sustainable Development (APSD) an organization that supports development in the Solomon Islands earned the grand prize with its unique “the strengths of a handful” concept. As they proudly accepted their prize, the NGO once again touched on the importance of bringing together the individual strengths of private corporations and NGOs alike to empower the collective strength of people in developing nations and ultimately resolve the distinct social issues they face.

Following the presentation contest, several collaboration plans between attending companies and presenting NGOs, such as a joint charity event, emerged.

NGO Human Resources Development Training Program

The JICA Global Plaza training program aimed at boosting the organizational strengths of NGOs through the capacity building of young NGO staff. Participants are divided into two courses: project management and organizational management. The first half of the course consisted of a six-day seminar. Partici-



Boosting the organizational strength of NGOs through human resource expansion

pants analyzed specific issues faced by individual NGOs and devised plans of action to resolve such issues. Midway through the course, participants had the opportunity to practice implementing their plans under the guidance of course mentors. This part of the course is referred to as participatory training. Furthermore, JICA also provides participants with the opportunity to present their plans to companies and citizen groups. JICA believes private companies to be an important element in the promotion of citizen participation in international cooperation. As such, JICA Global Plaza will continue to provide a place where the power of NGOs and private companies can come together to resolve global issues through mutual collaboration.



Implementation System: Cooperation Modality

Public-Private Partnerships

New Partnerships That Lead Economic Growth

Public-Private Partnership Project for Human Resource Development (South Africa)

In recent years, 70% of the flow of funds from developed countries to developing countries has come from private funds. For private sector businesses in developing countries to generate such development benefits as employment creation, human resource development and improvement of technical capabilities, private-sector activities are vitally important in order to achieve economic growth and sustainable social development. Moreover, the role of the private sector is also crucial in solving such serious global problems as poverty reduction, the environment, climate change, food supply and resources. The Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV), held in May 2008, called attention to the importance of expanding trade and private investment in Africa.

In the wake of the escalating global financial crises in 2008, there is an increasing need for ODA to function as a catalyst to attract and mobilize private funds through assistance aimed at developing the business environment, sharing the risks of development projects and building the capacity of developing countries.

Partnerships with Private-Sector Activities in Developing Countries

JICA's efforts that promote public-private partnerships (PPPs) are focused primarily on, as previously mentioned, cooperation aimed at improving the business environment in developing countries and the support infrastructure development and improvement of public services through PPPs in which government and the private sector share responsibilities. As a growing awareness of corporate social responsibility (CSR), an increasing number of Japanese companies are implementing social contribution programs and establishing BOP businesses* in developing countries, which call for new partnerships between ODA projects and private sector activities.

* BOP (Base of Pyramid) business: Businesses that target the world's 4 billion people living in poverty as consumers, employees and producers.

Activities in Fiscal 2008

Establishment of the Office for Private Sector Partnership and Institution of Basic Policy

In October 2008, JICA established the Office for Private Sector Partnership, which in order to strengthen partnerships with private corporations, consults with the private sector and seeks to understand its needs.

Since the launch of the Office for Private Sector Partnership, many inquiries and proposals from the private sector concerning potential PPP projects have been received. JICA has also instituted and announced a basic policy on private sector partnerships based on the Japanese government's policies for promoting such partnerships. At the same time, we have externally disseminated these policies and good practices through our website and at various opportunities.

Main partnership pattern	Explanation	Example
(1) Improvement of Business Environment	Support for infrastructure development, improvement of investment-related policies, development of human resources for industries, etc.	Visakhapatnam Port Expansion Project in India (2007): Support for the development of a shipping port for iron ore produced from large mines and exported to Japan and other countries Support of economic policies in Cambodia (2005-2006): Development of investment-related policies and analysis and recommendations for potential industries
(2) Promoting Private Participation in Infrastructure	Support for PPP infrastructure development	Bujagali Interconnection Project in Uganda (2007): Support for the development of a transmission system to link the Bujagali Hydropower station to the country's existing transmission network
(3) Collaboration with CSR and BOP Businesses	Partnerships with private enterprises' CSR activities and BOP businesses	Support for Shea Butter Production in Ghana (2000-2007): Products, such as Shea Butter Soap for which JICA provided manufacturing technical support through Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs), are imported and sold by a private company with the cooperation of the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO)

Partnership Promotion

▶ Prior to the FIFA Confederations Cup held in June 2009, JICA had examined the possibility of a collaboration project between the CSR program of Sony Corporation and the project for HIV/AIDS Prevention through Education in Ghana, which was implemented by JICA. (The showing of soccer matches using projectors provided by Sony Corporation, an

official FIFA partner, during various educational events of this project in regions where TV penetration rates are low. At the event, participants attend HIV/AIDS educational programs and receive medical examinations.)

▶ Activities in Japan included the matching of private enterprises with the activities of NGOs by our domestic office and the sponsoring of the public seminar “Cross-Border Trans-

port Infrastructure in Sub-Saharan Africa and Public-Private Partnerships” and the public symposium “Toward Nature Conservation in Developing Countries—A New Era for JICA and Business.”

▶ In a new effort, JICA and the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) held a series of study seminars on partnerships with BOP businesses by inviting knowledgeable persons.

Basic Principles for Public-Private Partnerships

Through the strengthening of partnerships with the private corporations and private businesses and supporting improvement of the business environment in developing countries, JICA seeks win-win-win relationships for developing countries, private enterprises and ODA. To achieve that, JICA is undertaking the following measures:

1. Mainstreaming of the PPP perspective in each operation and project.
2. Stronger interactive communication with the private sector to capture its needs.
3. Developing the internal and external platforms to enhance the partnerships.
4. Promoting realization of JICA-assisted projects actually collaborating with private corporations.
5. Cooperating in public relations.

Example

Viet Nam Cai Mep–Thi Vai International Port Construction Project

Provided Technical Assistance for Transferring ODA-funded Port Facility Management Rights to the Private Sector

The Cai Mep–Thi Vai International Port Construction Project (authorized in March 2005 at a cost of

¥36.4 billion) in Viet Nam, to which JICA has provided an ODA loan, is planning to have the completed port facilities managed by the private sector. As a result, JICA has implemented the Project on the Improvement of the Port Management System in Viet Nam (a Technical Cooperation project carried out from 2005 to 2008) and transferred the technology needed for the transfer of management rights to the Viet Nam Maritime Administration (VINAMARINE). Selection of consultants who will be responsible for operator selection is

currently underway. Moreover, private companies are also expected to invest commercially in port development near the project.

Example

Saudi Arabia Automobile High Institute Project

Assisted in the Development of a Training System for Automobile Mechanics

In 2002, in partnership with Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc. (JAMA), the governments of both Japan and Saudi Arabia established the Saudi-Japanese Automobile High Institute (SJAHI). In addition to providing necessary

materials and equipment for the Institute, JICA assisted in the improvement of a training system for automobile mechanics by dispatching experts and accepting trainees. JAMA invested 50% of incorporation expenses and provided its training expertise and instruction materials. The project has worked to develop the human resources industry and business needs. At the same time, and in an effort to maintain cooperative relations between both countries, the Institute holds great hope as a place to study Japanese technology and a proper work attitude.



Saudi-Japanese Automobile High Institute (SJAHI)



A medical team in action (Myanmar)

Implementation System: Cooperation Modality

Disaster Relief

Providing Timely and Compassionate Relief to Disaster Victims

Overview of Disaster Relief Activities

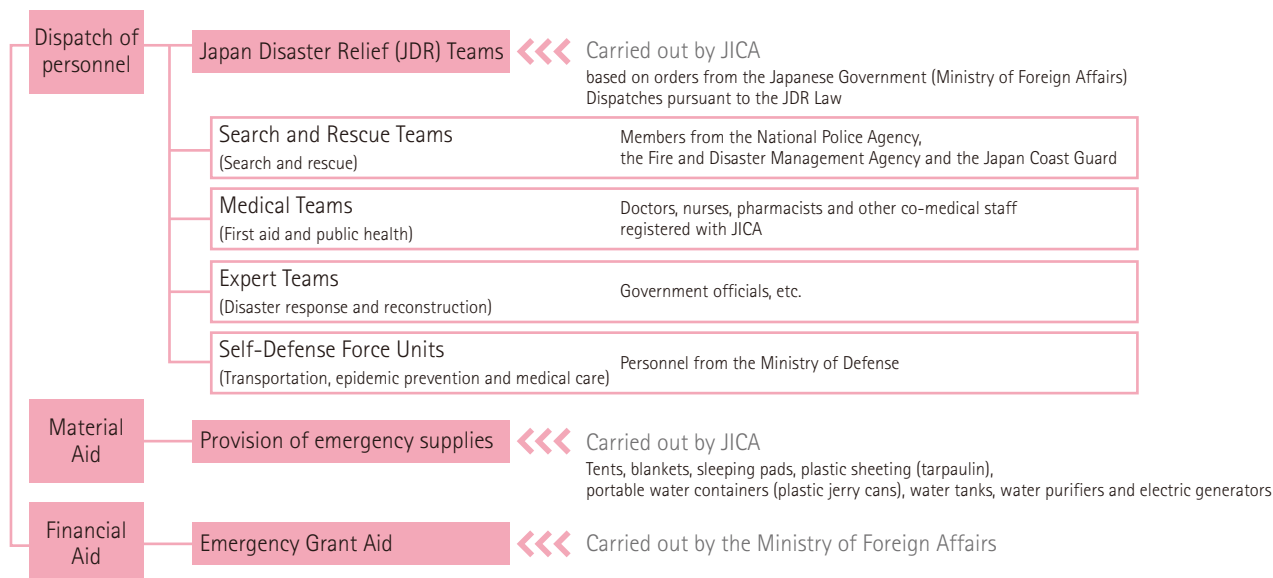
JICA is responsible for administering Japan's disaster relief operations, which respond to requests from affected governments or international organizations when major disasters occur. Disaster relief activities are carried out in accordance with decisions of the Government of Japan. Search-and-rescue teams, medical teams, expert teams, or Self-Defense Force units are dispatched as Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) team. JICA also provides emergency relief supplies to disaster-affected areas.

Provision of Emergency Relief Supplies

JICA provides emergency relief supplies to disaster-affected areas to meet immediate needs while at the same time assisting in reconstruction efforts. To facilitate the rapid and reliable supply of large-volume consignments of relief items, reserve supplies should be procured and appropriately stockpiled in advance at locations proximate to affected areas. For this purpose, JICA has warehouses in four locations worldwide—Frankfurt (Germany), Singapore, Miami (United States) and Johannesburg (South Africa). Eight categories of supplies are stockpiled at these four

locations—tents, sleeping pads, plastic sheeting (tarpaulins), blankets, portable water containers (plastic jerry cans), water tanks, water purifiers and electric generators. In cases where supplies other than these are necessary, JICA takes emergency action, including procurement in affected or neighboring countries. Emergency medical supplies, if deemed necessary, are procured from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Supply Division in Denmark or the International Dispensary Association (IDA) in the Netherlands and are rapidly shipped to affected countries.

Japan's International Disaster Relief



Provision of Disaster Relief Supplies in Fiscal 2008 (April 2008–March 2009)

No	Disaster occurrence date	Country	Type of disaster	Value of material aid (estimate)
1	May 2008	Myanmar	Cyclone	Approx. ¥100 million
2	May 2008	Myanmar	Cyclone	
3	May 2008	Myanmar	Cyclone	
4	May 2008	China	Earthquake	Approx. ¥60 million
5	May 2008	Sri Lanka	Flood	Approx. ¥17 million
6	June 2008	Philippines	Typhoon	Approx. ¥40 million
7	July 2008	Philippines	Typhoon	
8	July 2008	Ukraine	Flood	Approx. ¥12 million
9	July 2008	Moldova	Flood	Approx. ¥9.8 million
10	August 2008	Viet Nam	Flood	Approx. ¥18 million
11	August 2008	Laos	Flood	Approx. ¥12.5 million
12	August 2008	Haiti	Hurricane	Approx. ¥17 million

No	Disaster occurrence date	Country	Type of disaster	Value of material aid (estimate)
13	September 2008	Haiti	Hurricane	Approx. ¥22 million
14	October 2008	Kyrgyz Republic	Earthquake	Approx. ¥10 million
15	October 2008	Honduras	Torrential rain	Approx. ¥13 million
16	October 2008	Yemen	Flood	Approx. ¥18 million
17	October 2008	Pakistan	Earthquake	Approx. ¥11 million
18	November 2008	Panama	Torrential rain	Approx. ¥10 million
19	December 2008	Papua New Guinea	Tidal surge	Approx. ¥13 million
20	January 2009	Fiji	Flood	Approx. ¥10 million
21	January 2009	Solomon Islands	Flood	Approx. ¥10 million
22	February 2009	Bolivia	Dengue Fever	Approx. ¥7 million
23	February 2009	Colombia	Flood	Approx. ¥11 million

Example

2008 Sichuan Earthquake, China

- A JDR search and rescue team departed from Japan just six hours after the government's decision was made.
- Rapid response to the request from the Government of China

On Monday, May 12, 2008, at 2:28 p.m. (local time), a massive earthquake with a magnitude of 7.9 struck Wenchuan County, approximately 90 km northwest of Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan Province in western China. The earthquake caused catastrophic damage, killing 69,227 people, with 17,923 people missing and 374,643 injured.

At approximately noon on May 15, 2008, the Government of Japan made a decision to dispatch a JDR search and rescue team in response

to the request received from the Government of China. The first group departed from Japan just six hours after the decision was made to meet the urgent need.

The second batch departed on a chartered flight at 1:17 p.m. the following day (May 16). This was the first instance in which a JDR team used a chartered flight, which flew directly to Chengdu. This would not have been possible in the case of a commercial flight. It led to the quick launch of search and rescue activities together with other disaster responses.

The JDR search and rescue team operated at three locations within Sichuan Province in Qingchuan County and Beichuan County, and recovered the bodies of a total of 16 earthquake victims. On the morning of May 17, in the Qiaozhuang District of Qingchuan County, the team found the bodies of a mother and her two-month-

old daughter buried under the rubble of a collapsed hospital dormitory. After observing a moment of silence to pay their respects to the deceased, the Japanese team handed over the bodies to the Chinese authorities. While the team behaved as they would in Japan, the local people were deeply impressed and expressed their gratitude for the team's efforts. As a result, many local people volunteered to assist the team. Reporting of the team's work and the reactions of local communities through the media and Internet added further momentum to the rising level of friendship between Japan and China.

As this case demonstrates, an unintended action can contribute to the strengthening of ties between two countries. Not only did the Chinese people recognize the value of the search and rescue operations but also the sincerity of the Japanese people's desire to help.



The JDR team worked strenuously during their search and rescue operations.

Example

Cyclone, Myanmar

On May 2–3, 2008, Cyclone Nargis hit Ayerwadi Division and other parts of southwestern Myanmar. This very powerful cyclone, the largest in Myanmar's history, along with the storm surge it brought, caused catastrophic destruction across a wide area of southern Myanmar. Official casualty figures recorded 77,738 deaths, 55,917 missing persons and 19,359 injured.

Following the announcement on May 24 by the Myanmar government that it would begin accepting international disaster relief, JICA dispatched an advance team on May 25 to evaluate the disaster situation and assess emergency relief needs. At noon on May 27, the Japanese government, in response to a request from the Government of Myanmar, made a decision to dispatch a JDR medical team, which departed for the cyclone stricken area at 12:38 p.m on May 29 on a chartered flight.

The JDR medical team operated at a refugee camp in Labutta Township on the coastal edge of the Ayerwadi Delta. The team provided medical care for nine days, treating a total of 1,202 patients. As many people queued to be attended by the medical team, temperatures soared to approximately 40°C with 100% humidity at the crossover from the dry to rainy season. This led to sauna-like conditions on some days inside the tents used by the team as an emergency clinic. Despite this, members of the medical team focused all their efforts on helping as many of the cyclone victims as possible. The harsh environment increased the level of physical and mental fatigue, leading to some personnel becoming incapacitated. However, thanks to the combined efforts of the advance team, medical team and local officials, the operation was carried out in a unified manner and achieved results that far exceeded initial expectations.



The team treated a total of 1,202 patients. Despite severe heat wave conditions, a long queue of people waited to be treated by the JDR medical team.



A Bolivian Nikkei association formed by emigrants from Okinawa

Implementation System: Cooperation Modality

Support for Japanese Emigrants and Their Descendants

Focusing on Human Development and Welfare for the Aged

Background to Activities and Current Issues

Emigration to the Amazon region of Brazil in 1952 marked the restart of organized emigration from Japan in the post-World War II era. At present, it is estimated that there are more than 2.9 million Japanese emigrants and their descendants (*Nikkei*) living around the world, with the majority of emigrants and their descendants living in North, Central and South America. Japanese emigrants and *Nikkei* communities contribute in many fields in their chosen countries, including politics, business, education and culture. Their presence has also played a crucial role in building closer bilateral relationships between Japan and many of the countries in which *Nikkei* live.

Until now, JICA has operated programs to assist Japanese emigrants who have settled mainly in Central and South America since the end of World War II in line with the organized emigration plan promoted by the Japanese government. JICA has primarily focused on helping emigrants settle fully into their adopted countries, through programs such as emigrant loans (for the purchase of land and the capitalization of farming operations), settlement area support (land development and subdivision) and infrastructure development support (agricultural production, community facilities, medical care, hygiene, and education).

However, with the passage of time, circumstances for emigration have changed. The number of new emigration applicants has dwindled while *Nikkei* communities have matured encountering a generational transition. The first generation of emigrants is aging and many *Nikkei* communities are seeing much of their prime working age population leaving their home countries in search of employment opportunities. As a result, the weakening of such communities and the loss of a *Nikkei* identity have occurred as new problems. For *Nikkei* communities in Japan, such issues as non-participation in

medical insurance and pension programs are becoming serious. There is also the problem of education of *Nikkei* children, some of whom are not attending school owing to a lack of Japanese-language ability.

Main JICA Activities and Programs for Japanese Emigrants and Their Descendants

To address the issues facing Japanese emigrants and their descendants, JICA currently undertakes the following activities and programs.

Knowledge Dissemination

The Japanese Overseas Migration Museum opened in Yokohama in 2002 with the aim of promoting greater understanding among Japan's general public about the history of Japanese emigration and deeper knowledge of *Nikkei* communities and culture. The museum particularly wishes to provide such learning opportunities to Japan's younger generations, who will lead the future, through permanent exhibits and special exhibitions focusing on such topics as migration history and the current status of *Nikkei* communities. Moreover, the museum also provides information online.

Support for Emigrants Abroad

● Dissemination of Farm Management Practices

To improve farm management techniques, JICA dispatches agricultural experts from Brazil, conducts training programs in technically advanced farming regions of Brazil and provides practical training for agricultural cooperative staff members also in Brazil. In addition, JICA provides subsidies to foster agricultural study groups.

● Medical Care and Hygiene

JICA assists in the management of five *Nikkei* clinics at the colonial settlements in Paraguay and Bolivia, a hospital in Brazil's Amazonia region and a mobile clinic in Brazil. In Argentina, the Dominican Republic, Paraguay and Brazil—where there are substantial needs

among emigrant communities for welfare and medical services for the aged—JICA has strengthened its programs to assist such services by subsidizing related *Nikkei* organizations.

● Education and Culture

To enhance Japanese-language education among *Nikkei* communities, JICA undertakes a range of measures to assist the training and retention of local *Nikkei* Japanese-language teachers. These include joint training sessions for teachers, rewards for teachers, purchase of teaching materials, third-country training for local teachers mentioned below, and the Japanese language research program at the Brasil Japanese Center. The Pan-American joint training program for Japanese-language teachers held in São Paulo, Brazil, saw the participation of 28 teachers in fiscal 2008.

● Upgrading Facilities and Equipment

In fiscal 2008, JICA subsidized the purchase of medical equipment for two *Nikkei* clinics in Bolivia, and under the centenary commemorations for Japanese emigration to Brazil, JICA subsidized other projects (fitting out of the commemorative publications database system office and so on).

Educational Initiatives for the Children of Emigrants

● Educational Programs for Students of Japanese-Language Schools

For *Nikkei* children attending Japanese-language classes run by local *Nikkei* organizations in various countries throughout North, Central and South America, JICA offers a twice-yearly program to attend a public junior high school in Japan for a short period together with a homestay with a Japanese family. This program aims to provide students with the opportunity to gain a deeper understanding of Japanese culture and society firsthand. In fiscal 2008, 49 students took part in this program.

● Scholarship for Japanese Immigrants and Their Descendants in Latin America

JICA offers back-up support to *Nikkei* students attending graduate school in Japan through a scholarship to help cover living expenses and tuition fees. In fiscal 2008, nine new recipients were selected for this program.

In addition, as a special initiative to support Japanese emigrants in the Dominican Republic, JICA once again held a short-term training program in Japan

in fiscal 2008 for young *Nikkei* leaders.

Support for *Nikkei* Communities

JICA dispatches Youth Volunteers and Senior Volunteers to *Nikkei* communities in Central and South America to assist with Japanese-language education, healthcare, welfare services for the development of those communities.

As a new assistance initiative in fiscal 2008, JICA established the Special Program for School Teachers (*Nikkei*) under which public-school teachers from Japan are dispatched to govern-

ment-accredited schools in countries in Central and South America. Six teachers who are expected to take part in the full two-year program in fiscal 2009 were dispatched to Brazil for a three-week short-term program during fiscal 2008.

*For details, please refer to page 136.

Business Loans

The JICA loan program for emigrants and *Nikkei* organizations was terminated in fiscal 2005.

Example

Centenary Commemorations for Japanese Emigration to Brazil (Japan-Brazil Exchange Year Activity)

History of 100 Years of Japanese Emigration to Brazil Introduced through a Photographic Exhibition and DVD

Japanese emigration to Brazil began in 1908, so in 2008, to mark this centenary, JICA held a photographic exhibition at its Japanese Overseas Migration Museum entitled "Japanese Emigrants to the New World," which introduced the history of this emigration. Subsequently, the exhibition went on tour to a total of 105 locations through-

out Japan, particularly focusing on such places as Toyota, Aichi Prefecture, and Hamamatsu, Shizuoka Prefecture, where there are large *Nikkei* communities.

As part of these commemorative activities, JICA also commissioned a documentary film for DVD release called *The Century of Children: Tracing the Boys and Girls Who Emigrated to Brazil*. This documentary follows the lives of people who emigrated to Brazil with their families between 1931 and 1936, when they were between 8 and 14 years old.



Example

Support for *Nikkei* Communities in Japan

Unemployed *Nikkeijin* (Descendants of Japanese Emigrants) Assigned as Support Staff to Provide Smooth Assistance at Consultation Offices for Foreign Nationals

In response to employment and educational issues faced by *Nikkei* communities in Japan, JICA expanded its existing program of Consultation Services for *Nikkeijin* Workers in Japan. Specifically, this included assigning unemployed *Nikkeijin* to 35 local public consultation offices for foreign nationals in Japan to ensure smooth assistance to *Nikkeijin* who visited those offices. This expanded

program was implemented from March through July 2009.

To deal with educational issues, JICA dispatched former Volunteers to assist with Japanese-language programs run by local government agencies, local international associations and NPOs. A dispatch was made to the Handa International Association in Handa, Aichi Prefecture, for six months starting March 2009. JICA is also supporting the activities of former Volunteers running such programs as Japanese-language courses to assist *Nikkeijin* in finding new employment, and Japanese-language courses and its supplementary lessons for children.

JICA will also provide facilities at no charge in its Chubu International Center for a teacher training program being planned by the Brazilian

government for the Brazilian teachers who work at Brazilian schools in Japan. This program assistance is scheduled to run for five years from June 2009.

Furthermore, JICA is running a program for *Nikkeijin* who are interested in working in the field of nursing care for the elderly, with 20 participants receiving a Japanese-language training, a welfare training at the vocational school and internships at care homes, over a period of approximately three months. When the participants return to their home countries, it is hoped that they will be better prepared for re-employment and will contribute to the enhancement of welfare services for the aged within *Nikkei* communities. This program runs from July through September 2009.

Follow-up Cooperation

Follow-up Cooperation Adds Value to Projects

A member of a training program ex-participants' alumni association provides psychological care for children (the Palestinian Authority).

What Is Follow-up Cooperation?

Post-project support

Most cooperation projects conducted by JICA are completed after a predetermined period of time. Although JICA carries out ongoing monitoring after a project has ended to assess the partner country's self-help efforts in maintaining and developing on the results of the project, JICA also provides follow-up cooperation as necessary. By providing such back-up support to the partner country's self-help efforts, JICA aims to ensure that the results achieved by a project have an enduring effect, and, where possible, the partner country is able to utilize the project results as a stepping stone to further development. Such support is referred to as "follow-up cooperation," which may be broadly divided into two categories.

1. Follow-up to Solve Problems with Facilities and Equipment

One type of cooperation involves working with the partner country to solve problems that may have arisen with facilities constructed by or equipment

provided through Japan's cooperation projects. Such problems can occur owing to a variety of factors, including damage caused by natural disasters, or a shortage of financial or technical resources in the partner country necessary to keep the facilities or equipment operating effectively.

For example, in China's Guizhou Province, in response to the severe problem of endemic fluorosis, which is attributed to the burning of coal, JICA provided medical equipment through Grant Aid cooperation. However, a heavy snow fall in January 2008 destroyed facilities at the hospital in which the equipment was housed, meaning the equipment previously supplied by JICA could no longer be used. To solve this problem, JICA undertook follow-up cooperation initially involving the dispatch of a research team to assess the hospital's snow damage and the level of damage sustained by the medical equipment. Subsequently, JICA has been assisting with efforts to have the damaged equipment repaired.

Another example of follow-up cooperation can be seen in Tanzania's Karagwe District, which borders both Rwanda and Burundi. Owing to ethnic strife in both of those countries, a large number of refugees had crossed the border into neighboring Karagwe District. To cope with the refugee influx, United Nations agencies and NGOs implemented emergency measures, including the provision of water supply and medical services for refugees. In response to the lack of progress in developing sanitary conditions for the local population, in 1996, JICA carried out a Grant Aid project which comprised the drilling of a water-well and the construction of water supply facilities. During the well's subsequent many years of use, it became partially clogged with sand and part of the system was reported to be failing. As follow-up cooperation, JICA implemented the disassembly and cleaning of the well. The clean water once again provided by the reconditioned well was greatly welcomed by the local area's residents.

2. Follow-up to Bolster Project Benefits

Another type of follow-up cooperation is that which provides additional support to the partner country to add value to a completed project or training program, thereby bolstering the benefits that will accrue from a project.

For over 30 years, for example, the Indonesian National Armed Forces were responsible for maintaining security in that country. In 2000, when the Indonesian National Police officially completed its separation from the military, JICA provided support for the reform of the police's organization, systems and personnel. Personnel who participated in the seminar titled "Comparative Study of Police System for Indonesia" run by JICA between 2001 and 2008, subsequently returned home to develop community-based policing, modeled on the locally oriented policing they had studied in Japan. For example, in West



Local residents watch as the well interior is cleaned.



A former seminar participant explains the Japanese *koban* (police box) system to local residents and government agencies after returning to Indonesia.

Sumatra province, the police commanders who have returned from the seminar in Japan have been able to implement trials aimed at building positive relationships between police officers and local communities thanks to follow-up cooperation provided by JICA. Furthermore, officers who participated in the seminar program in Japan have also become instructors providing training to police officers in their local areas on community policing.

Another example of this type of follow-up cooperation is related to the “Participatory Rural Development Network in Central America and Caribbean Region” training program provided at JICA Tsukuba. Under this program, participants learn about the “livelihood improvement approach” used during Japan’s postwar reconstruction period to address development and social needs in rural areas. Participants in the JICA training program can apply and adapt the knowledge and lessons from Japan’s experience to their own countries. Since this process of trial and error, verification, and information sharing transcends the boundaries of the participants’ particular organizations, JICA carries out follow-up cooperation to support the establishment of participatory rural development networks for trainees when they return to their own countries. JICA also provides support to reinforce the activities of such networks on an ongoing basis.

Each country’s network pursues a range of activities and participants returning from successive rural development courses join the network to learn about the livelihood improvement approach. To promote the further spread of the networks’ activities, they are also coordinated with other JICA programs, including the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer Program. In Costa Rica, the livelihood improvement approach has been incorporated into the official

policy of the Rural Development Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cattle. Through this policy, a pilot region has been selected for the application of the livelihood improvement approach, and significant results are being achieved, including the selection of new training program participants who are undertaking various activities.

Follow-up through Alumni Associations of Training Program Ex-Participants

Follow-up cooperation also includes support for alumni associations of training program ex-participants.

Since its establishment, JICA has hosted in Japan more than 250,000 training program participants from developing countries. These former program participants will play a key role in the future development of their respective countries while also representing an important human network connecting Japan with many countries around the world. To maintain and develop the friendships with this group, who have gained a positive understanding of Japan, as well as to support the ongoing enhancement of the skills and knowledge they acquired in Japan, JICA supports the formation and maintenance of alumni associations of ex-participants in their home countries. In 2008, there were 114 such alumni associations around the world.

At many of these alumni associations, participants returning from training programs in Japan give lectures at study sessions and share their knowledge of JICA activities in their country and the results of their own training through the alumni association’s website, newsletter or annual meeting.

JICA collaborates with these alumni associations, which it recognizes as valuable human networks, to further enhance the effectiveness of its cooperation projects.

For example, immediately following the ceasefire in Gaza in January 2009, members of the Palestinian Authority alumni association of JICA training program ex-participants’ commenced a survey of the damage caused

by the conflict between late-December 2008 and January 2009. With support received from JICA, the alumni association undertook emergency relief activities in March 2009 to help alleviate the suffering of the war-ravaged population. Within these activities, the alumni association collaborated with local NGOs and other donors to organize seminars on such matters as psychological care for children and the provision of public hygiene services. In parts of Gaza that sustained particularly severe damage, classroom supplies and daily necessities were delivered to households where many women and children were present. Although the political situation and ongoing blockade prevented the start of a full-scale international reconstruction operation, alumni association members were determined to utilize the skills they had learned in Japan to contribute to overcoming the hardships Gaza faced. Hence, they were able to perform emergency relief activities underpinned by the links forged between Japan and Gaza.

These examples of follow-up cooperation have helped extend and develop the results of past cooperation projects over a longer time frame, thereby increasing the effectiveness and quality of Japan’s international cooperation efforts.



A former participant in JICA’s training program in Japan carries out activities together with a member of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer Program.



Project management training for specialists

Implementation System: Cooperation Modality

Securing and Training Human Resources

Cultivating Professionals to Support Japan's Assistance Efforts

There is a growing need in the international cooperation arena for professionals with the ability to respond adeptly to increasingly complex and diverse aid needs. JICA is working to expand the pool of international cooperation personnel through its human resource expansion and retention programs. When it comes to personnel with sufficient knowledge and skills to have an immediate impact, recruitment activities can be extremely difficult depending on fields and regions. Given this circumstance, JICA works diligently to enhance capabilities, and conducts pre-dispatch training for specialists to ensure that they are readily able to carry out their assigned missions. JICA also has programs aimed at developing personnel for medium- to long-term domestic and overseas assignments, which include programs for associate specialist training, as well as an internship program for graduate students. Graduates of these programs are active in many aspects of international cooperation.

JICA also operates the website PARTNER, which offers general information on careers in international cooperation. The site provides useful information on career development to those who are looking to work in the field of international cooperation.

Program Contents

Systems to Secure Human Resources

▶ JICA Senior Advisors

JICA Senior Advisors play a dominant role in all project areas. As international cooperation professionals and specialists in a range of development issues, Senior Advisors take significant responsibilities for improving project quality. JICA Senior Advisors provide advice and other forms of assistance regarding the formulation and implementation of plans as well as evaluation of JICA projects. They are assigned on a rotation basis to duties in Japan, and to overseas duties in developing countries. Senior Advisors are recruited and selected from among

the general public. In fiscal 2008 there were 83 Senior Advisors on assignment (eight new, 75 ongoing).

▶ Special Advisors

The Temporary Specialists Program was established to secure personnel for fields and issues in which the recruitment of experts is particularly difficult. Under this program, personnel wishing to be dispatched as experts following completion of the necessary temporary specialist training period are assigned to domestic duties for up to one year. In fiscal 2008, there were 24 Temporary Specialists on assignment (16 new, eight ongoing).

Cultivating Human Resources for the Future

▶ Associate Expert Program

—Enhancing the Abilities of Young People—

JICA provides young people, who aspire to careers in the area of international cooperation, with experience and expertise in developing countries by providing opportunities to become involved in JICA projects in Japan and overseas. The training period is a maximum of three years, combining both domestic and overseas experience. In fiscal 2008, 100 young people participated in the program (of whom 26 were new trainees).

▶ Long-Term Overseas and Domestic Training Program

—Enhancing Abilities in Specialized Fields—

This program is intended to cultivate specialists and other workers in development aid. Training is provided accordingly to those seeking a master's degree at graduate schools in Japan and overseas to enhance knowledge and skills in their field of specialty. In fiscal 2008, 86 people participated in these training programs (of whom 37 were new trainees, 19 overseas and 18 in Japan).

▶ Individualized Training for Expert Development

This program provides mission-ready personnel with practical experience in developing countries with up to six months of individualized training at aid agencies and educational institutions in Japan and overseas. Training under this program allows participants to handle more complex and demanding development issues. In fiscal 2008, 12 people participated in this program.

▶ JICA Internship Program

—Broadening the Base of International Cooperation Personnel—

This program provides graduate students, who conduct research and aspire to a career in international cooperation fields, with one to four months of practical experience at a JICA institution in Japan or overseas. In fiscal 2008, 36 people took part in the Internship Program (open program).

Enhancing the Capabilities of Mission-Ready Personnel

▶ Pre-Dispatch Training for

Specialists and Other International Cooperation Personnel

—Skills Advancement and Orientation Prior to Dispatch—

JICA provides experts with pre-dispatch training in such areas as New JICA cooperation policy, project content, current trends in aid and effective means of technology transfer. In fiscal 2008, pre-dispatch training was conducted 12 times, with 372 people attending.

▶ Capability Enhancement Training

—Short-Term Intensive Training to Enhance the Skills of Mission-Ready Personnel—

This training is conducted for persons, who already possess skills or expertise in certain specialty fields as well as language proficiency, and who expect to be assigned as an expert in a developing country in the near future. Courses cover practical knowledge, current aid trends as well as similar material, and

last for a period of up to five weeks. In fiscal 2008, JICA conducted 17 courses, with 187 people attending (including joint-training courses).

▶ UNHCR eCentre Joint Training

JICA conducts short-term training programs in security risk management in conjunction with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) eCentre for individuals engaged in international cooperation

both within and external to the Agency. In fiscal 2008, JICA conducted three courses, with a total of 121 participants.

▶ Training for Staff at Overseas Offices —Enhancing Field and Issue Response Capabilities at Assistance Sites—

JICA provides training in enhancing field and issue response capabilities for overseas JICA administrative workers

and local staff members in order to allow New JICA to provide more effective and efficient cooperation. On this basis, steps are taken to further strengthen JICA's on-site assistance. In fiscal 2008, 133 members participated in pre-dispatch training, while 80 participated in training during their assignment.

Developing Materials to Train International Cooperation Personnel

JICA develops a wide range of materials as part of its development program for international cooperation personnel, centered on the Training Center for International Cooperation, Department of Human Resources for International Cooperation. This section introduces some of the materials developed during fiscal 2008.

■ Practical Handbook for International Cooperation Personnel—New JICA Edition (First Edition)

JICA projects require on-site cooperation between JICA members and personnel from various other international cooperation agencies. New JICA needs to provide extensive synergistic benefits through more effective collaboration with everyone involved. The "Practical Handbook for International Cooperation Personnel" was created to help all parties gain a deeper understanding of JICA's operations. The handbook is an easy to follow how-to book providing a full summary of New JICA's organization, implementation structure and operations, and has become an indispensable guide for JICA personnel.

■ JICA Work Process Management Handbook for Experts (New Edition)

To achieve better results from activities in developing countries, even experts with considerable knowledge and experience in their field of specialty need to give encouragement to their counterparts, and utilize care and ingenuity in their efforts. To achieve this, experts need to practice positive management at sites where they are engaged. JICA has codified

these various behavioral patterns into a management method, and compiled it in the "JICA Work Process Management Handbook for Experts."

The handbook helps to enhance ownership of the relevant parties and organizations at each project worksite, by providing a compilation of management methods to achieve goals while promoting the mindset of independent advancement and capacity development. The handbook is used in pre-dispatch training lectures and workshops, and can be utilized as a tool for greater efficiency at project sites.

■ The Challenges of JICA Professionals

JICA has compiled a variety of reports as its main means of passing on the results and lessons of each Technical Assistance project. However, how specialists were involved with on-site assistance projects, how processes were advanced, and the actual problems faced were not always clear from these reports.

The "Challenges of JICA Professionals" series was created as a way of passing on the specific lessons and wisdom gained from past projects and involves specialists imparting their experiences in a factual storytelling format. The handbook is made up of interviews

conducted with various experts, and allows readers to grasp the various processes as each story unfolds. This method not only communicates the successes and lessons to be learned by JICA members, but also helps promote a deeper understanding of JICA's operations.

JICA will utilize this medium as additional material for its work process management and in other courses for experts prior to dispatch. Through these means, JICA will continue to collect and pass on the on-site wisdom of experts and other personnel.



A portion of the material developed during fiscal 2008



An international cooperation human resources seminar

Implementation System: Cooperation Modality

International Cooperation Career Website

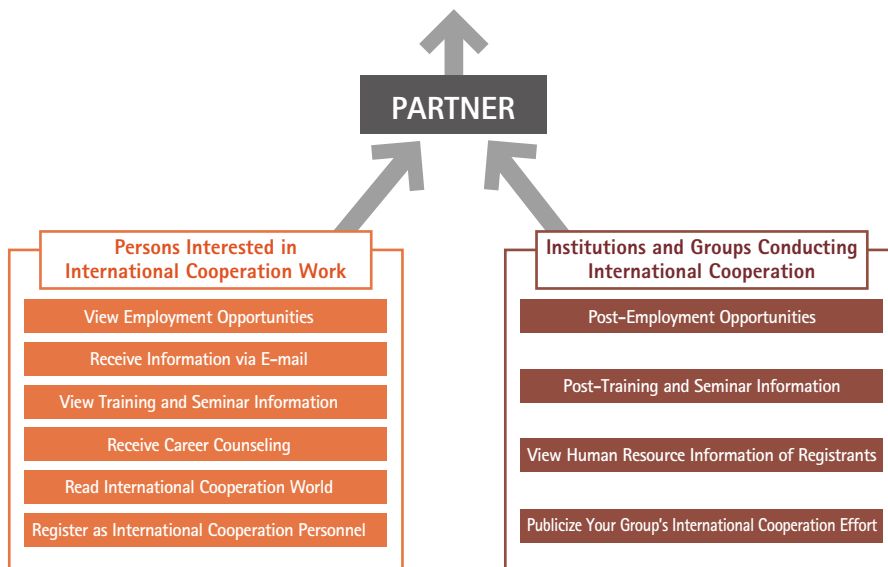
The PARTNER Website as a Means to Secure International Cooperation Professionals

PARTNER Website for Sharing Information on International Cooperation

PARTNER is a website offering comprehensive information on careers in international cooperation, established to provide a wide range of beneficial information to those seeking to make a career in international cooperation, along with institutions and organizations recruiting personnel. The site is maintained by the JICA Human Resources Information Center for International Cooperation, in cooperation with numerous institutions and groups. Access of the PARTNER site has grown by approximately 20% over the past year, with an average of 24,000 hits monthly. PARTNER is gradually becoming recognized as the premier website for international cooperation.

Overview of PARTNER

PARTNER provides opportunities to individuals, and enhances development of international cooperation projects.



Persons Interested in the International Cooperation Register as "International Cooperation Personnel"

For the purpose of quickly and accurately meeting international cooperation needs, PARTNER provides opportunities to persons with a desire to work in international cooperation, or with specific knowledge, skills or experience so that they can register as "International Cooperation Personnel." Registrants are able to view public announcements and recruitment notices from JICA, as well as apply for training sessions conducted by the Agency, such as Capability Enhancement Training, the Long-Term Overseas Training Program and the Associate Expert Program.

In fiscal 2008, five years after its launch in October 2003, the site had attracted 7,769 registrants (with a record 1,563 new registrants in fiscal 2008), of which 57.9% had elected to disclose their profiles to registered organizations.

The website also provides an opportunity for the 439 registered organizations (including JICA, international institutions, government institutions,



Top page of the PARTNER website (Japanese only)

Number of Registrants by Field

Field	No. of registrants	%
Aid Approach, Strategy and Method	3,119	16.7
Education	2,848	15.2
Private-Sector Development	1,740	9.3
Healthcare and Population	1,655	8.9
Agricultural Development	1,639	8.8
The Environment (Conservation or Pollution Control)	1,476	7.9
Telecommunications	911	4.9
Urban and Regional Development	777	4.2
Peacebuilding	565	3.0
Corporate Governance	551	2.9
Water Resources Contingency Planning	529	2.8
Market Economy Development	503	2.7
Poverty Reduction	444	2.4
Transportation and Logistics	395	2.1
Gender Issues / WID	348	1.9
Energy and Mining	346	1.9
Fisheries Development	261	1.4

local government agencies and NPO/NGOs) to publish information and send out notifications free of charge to help publicize their group.

Securing Personnel through Public Announcements and Recruitment Notices on PARTNER

Registered groups posted a total of 2,398 recruitment announcements through PARTNER in fiscal 2008. Of these, 1,601 (66.8%) were from JICA. JICA secures personnel utilizing public announcements and recruitment notices on PARTNER in order to ensure fairness and transparency in

those cases where personnel for certain fields could potentially be drawn from the general personnel market.

As a result, 1,228 public announcements and 228 recruitment notices were filled through PARTNER. When comparing fields of specialty for which JICA recruited in fiscal 2008 with the fields of PARTNER registrants, there was a shortage of personnel in each of the "Water Resources Contingency Planning," "Transportation and Logistics" and "Energy and Mining" Fields. This revealed the necessity to increase the number of registrants in these fields.

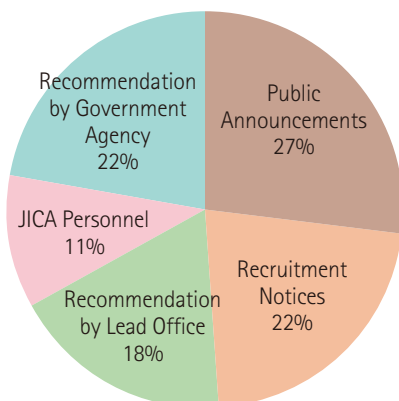
There was also considerable growth in recruitment from agencies other than JICA in the fields of "Poverty Reduction" and "Peacebuilding." The number of training session and seminar announcements increased to 847, a 140% upswing from the previous year. The frequency of PARTNER use continues to rise year by year.

Record 314 Career Consultations

JICA held international cooperation personnel seminars in Tokyo, Sendai and Hiroshima during fiscal 2008, during which it provided an easy-to-understand introduction to trends in JICA's business, the ways in which organizations secure and utilize personnel from the private sector and the type of people being sought. A comprehensive overview of the types of positions available at JICA is also available on PARTNER, helping to provide a structure that offers recruitment information tailored to particular needs.

JICA also offers consultations on career planning via email, and held a "career consultation day" to meet with potential applicants. A record 314 career consultations were conducted during fiscal 2008.

Means of Recruitment of Specialists



PARTNER URL: <http://partner.jica.go.jp/>

国際協力キャリア総合情報サイト

participatory network for expert recruitment

求人情報 | セミナー情報 | 国際協力人材登録 | キャリア相談 | メールサービス | 団体登録

HOME > 国際協力についての相談をする

国際協力についてのキャリア相談をする

国際協力に関わるためのキャリアパスなどについての相談を受け付けています。

●●●キャリア相談サービスとは？

国際協力キャリア相談員による「メール相談」と「相談アワー」(毎週水曜日JICA本部で実施)では、皆さまのJICA志望にあわせて国際協力事業への参加に向けたアドバイスを行っています。

これまでのご自身の経験と専門性などご自身の国際協力ができるかを知りたい方、今後の方向性やキャリアパスについて相談したい方は是非是非ご活用ください。

キャリア相談サービスはご自身でも無料でご利用いただけます。

なお、月例刊行職業紹介、詳細の情報は「国際協力人材登録」が必要です。

メールで相談する | 面談に申し込む

※相談にお申し込みの際は「国際協力人材登録」が必要です。

PARTNER's career consultation page (Japanese only)

Development Partnership

Taking Roles for Aid Effectiveness and Scaling-Up Development Outcomes



The opening ceremony for TICAD IV

JICA, in cooperation with the Japanese Government, has been actively participating in the collective efforts for aid effectiveness by OECD/DAC members and developing countries, and has been delivering constructive messages for improving ODA.

JICA also actively pursues partnerships with other donors and international institutions as a means of scaling-up development effects on the ground. Partnership with other institutions notably increased following merger with the Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations of the former JBIC (OEKO/JBIC) in October 2008.

Global Context around Development Assistance

Dynamism of global changes has affected development assistance for a decade. Donors and developing countries have closely worked together for economic growth and poverty reduction in terms of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), securing development finance, and increasing effectiveness of development assistance.

During the Millennium Summit held in New York in September 2000, the United Nations adopted the UN Millennium Declaration as a set of goals for the international community in the 21st century. Based on the Declaration, the UN consolidated the targets of major international development conferences and summits to establish the MDGs, a set of eight development objectives for the international community to achieve by 2015.

Also, recognizing that securing development finance would be vital to achieve these goals, in March 2002 the International Conference on Financing for Development (Monterrey, Mexico) was held under the guidance of the UN, adopting the Monterrey Consensus. Under the Monterrey Consensus, the World Bank and the UN agreed to a substantial increase (doubling) of assistance to help meet the MDGs by 2015, and called on donor nations to implement similar measures.

In addition to goals and financial issues, the effective use of ODA is also crucial. In March 2005 OECD/DAC endorsed the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (Paris Declaration) in association with donors, international institutions and developing nations. The Paris Declaration calls on the countries and institutions that signed the Declaration to work together toward effective and efficient development and development assistance by 2010.

At the same time, frameworks, issues and approaches of development assistance have rapidly evolved in recent years. For instance, new actors such as non-DAC countries and private foundations have showed a bigger presence in development. There have also been emerging new development issues like climate change and fragility which require a new framework and approach of ODA.

In the global context, New JICA has actively taken actions on the ground to support these international agenda and been leading debate on emerging issues, with a background in its ample knowledge, experience and diversified modalities from volunteers in the field to significant development policy lending (DPL).

In response to these international agenda for development, Japan has experienced a major reform of its ODA. The establishment of New JICA is one of the milestones of the reform. Three schemes of Japanese ODA Loan, Grant Aid, and Technical Cooperation are now effectively implemented by JICA. In addition, New JICA has actively been participating in international debates on newly rising issues such as climate change and partnership with non-DAC countries.

Disseminating Views on Development Issues and Effective Development Assistance

During the High Level Forum held in Accra, Ghana in September 2008 (the Accra High Level Forum on Aid Effec-

tiveness), representatives of more than 120 countries, and more than 60 international organizations gathered to discuss the progress of the Paris Declaration. JICA has conducted a research on the country ownership and Capacity Development (CD), and presented the research outcomes in a roundtable meeting of the Forum together with other development organizations, namely the World Bank, UNDP, the Asian Development Bank, GTZ and DfID as well as 11 developing countries. Key messages of importance of the country ownership and CD were highly welcomed, and reflected the Forum's final action plan, the Accra Action Plan for Aid Effectiveness.

In this context, JICA has been more actively strengthening the relationship with other bilateral and multilateral organizations for disseminating its views and outcomes of research activities on frameworks, issues and approaches of development. These issues include climate change, capacity development, development effectiveness, fragility/post-conflict, and etc.

Scaling-Up Development Outcomes

Since its launch in October 2008, JICA has been one of the largest bilateral development agencies with a variety of cooperation schemes as well as the research function by the JICA Research Institute. This vastly expands JICA's potential for partnership with other donors from the research and strategy levels to the concrete project level. JICA, therefore, has been actively seeking partnership with other OECD/DAC donors as well as non-DAC donors, and multilateral organizations.

One of the good cases of JICA's partnership with other donors is its initiative for the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD). The Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) was hosted by the Government of Japan, UNDP, and the World Bank, inviting many African

Main Points of the Accra High Level Forum and Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness

The Accra High Level Forum was held in Accra, Ghana, in September 2008. The Forum established an agenda for donors and developing countries to pursue as the basis for securing progress toward targets set by the Paris Declaration, and adopted the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA). AAA calls for ownership of developing countries, enhanced coordination among donors, and increased accountability among donors and developing countries.

* Paris Declaration

The Paris Declaration specifies measures for developing countries and donors in five issues: 1) ownership of the developing countries; 2) alignment that entails donors' support for development plans of developing countries, and donors' utilization of the financial/procurement systems of developing countries; 3) harmonization that encompasses the sharing of information and coordination among donors; 4) managing for results to ensure proper utilization to the next development plans; and 5) mutual accountability for development results by donors and developing countries.

exchanged views on global issues such as climate change, fragile states, and development of Africa. Furthermore, not only co-financing and partnership on the concrete project level but also strategic dialogues in regions, countries and development issues between concerned departments have been deepened. It is also expected that the newly established JICA Research Institute will strengthen partnership with the World Bank in its research priority.

JICA has also tried to strengthen its partnership with the emerging Asian donors based on a good relation between the former OECO/JBIC and these donors. For instance, JICA is organizing an annual workshop with the export and import bank of China and the Republic of Korea to share practice and knowledge regarding ODA loan projects. Given the long-term stable development of Asian countries that has resulted in increasing their importance in the world, partnership with these emerging Asian donors is significant to disseminate the Asian development experience to the least developed countries in other parts of the world.

leaders, senior officials from donor countries, and multilateral organizations, in May 2008 in Yokohama. During TICAD IV, the Government of Japan and JICA launched the CARD initiative which provides a multilateral platform for doubling the rice production in Africa with the Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA). While the number of member organizations of the Coali-

tion has increased since its launch, JICA has played a leading role among other organizations.

Opportunities for partnership with other organizations have also been expanded. The World Bank, especially, becomes one of the most important broad-based partner organizations. The top-level managements of JICA and the World Bank have frequently

From Humanitarian Aid to Reconstruction and Development: UNHCR and JICA Collaboration

There are more than 40 million refugees, displaced persons and returnees in the world today. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is the UN body charged under international law with the responsibility to protect those people forced to flee their homes or countries. Nearly all the refugees or displaced persons are from fragile and weak states, and four out of five are living as refugees in neighboring countries, which are also developing and poor. Thus, population displacement often requires emergency humanitarian aid (providing housing, health and other services). At the same time, since the protection as well as the return and reintegration of refugees and the displaced are closely connected with the stability and development of the target region, a long-term developmental approach is indispensable for the solution of the problem.

Partnership on the ground between agencies with different characteristics as JICA and UNHCR could be awkward at first. Nevertheless, regular exchange of information will help both agencies broaden their perspectives and grasp the overall situation of the region. I trust that the value of the partnership is for each agency to exercise its own and different expertise and strengths in a coordinated manner so as to contribute to the socioeconomic development of the region or country in a holistic way. There are about 70 countries in the world where both JICA and UNHCR have their offices. Sharing ideas and thoughts between the two offices on the ground is the key to synergy and aid effectiveness.



More than 300,000 Sudanese refugees returned to the south following the 2005 peace treaty. Ms. Oda surveyed the status of infrastructure in the city of Juba, while also monitoring the transit center for returnees. These children arriving from the Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya are excited to arrive in their own country, despite the two-day bus trip.

Yasuko Oda (JICA Senior Advisor)

Ms. Oda is currently on assignment as a Senior Advisor from JICA through a personnel exchange with UNHCR.

Japan Centers

Training Business Professionals in Countries Transitioning to a Market Economy



A marketing class in the business program (Uzbekistan)

Overview

The Japan Centers for Human Resources Development (“Japan Centers”) were established to train business personnel who could further market-oriented economic reform in countries transitioning to a market economy, such as those in the Indochina region and former Soviet republics. The first Japan Centers were established in Viet Nam (Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City) and Laos in September 2000, with additional centers following in Cambodia, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Ukraine for a total of nine centers in operation in eight countries. Each location is recognized by local residents as a “wide open” center. The Japanese business and language courses provided by the Japan Centers have a particular significance in Central Asian countries, where there has been little opportunity for people to experience Japan.

Reflecting the urgent need to train business professionals to undertake actual economic activities in these countries, the Japan Centers focus

mainly on offering a business program. The business program targets the businesspersons, managers, entrepreneurs and others who work in the private sector in these countries, providing them with practical seminars and hands-on training. The practical nature of these courses, incorporating such content as lectures on Japanese-style management, case studies and factory diagnosis and guidance, has been highly praised by local corporations and business communities.

As knowledge of Japanese language and culture is valuable in understanding Japanese-style management, the Japan Centers also offer Japanese-language and mutual understanding programs to support the business program. The Japanese language program, conducted in association with the Japan Foundation, consists of beginner to advanced classes tailored to the unique circumstances of each country. It offers language training to citizens interested in the Japanese language, businesspersons trading with Japan, prospective

exchange students and other learners. At the same time, the Japan Center plays an important role in Japanese language education by supporting the Association of Japanese Language Teachers.

The mutual understanding program introduces cultural aspects, traditional events, social and economic conditions and other characteristics both to and from Japan with the aim of deepening mutual understanding among the citizens of both countries. In recent years the program has also focused on exchange with Japanese universities, and supporting study abroad programs to Japan.

JICA will continue to promote ties and cooperation with Japanese government agencies, local governments, universities and other educational institutions, as well as private industry in order to further enhance the functions of the Japan Centers. Our goal is to make the Japan Centers a platform for cooperation and exchange between Japan and the target countries.

Example

Kyrgyz Japan Center Business Program

An Impact Noticed by the Local Media

The Kyrgyz Japan Center’s business program has come to be regarded as in effect the only course for practical, general business training in the Kyrgyz Republic. The program consists of a varied and flexible curriculum adapted to reflect the state of development of the Kyrgyz Republic’s economy. Many owners and employees of major corporations in the Kyrgyz Republic have attended the program. One particularly popular course on

new product development focused on market-oriented product development in the area of crafts and interior/exterior products. Along with lectures and practical training, students presented public seminars, created catalogues, and held an exhibition. The exhibition attracted approximately 1,800 visitors, and was featured in major local newspapers. Its popularity had a broad impact on manufacturing in the Kyrgyz Republic as well as the students, and provided many of them with real business opportunities.



Exhibition held as part of a business course



Videoconference with multi-countries

Implementation System: Cooperation Modality

JICA-Net

Beyond the Restrictions of Time and Distance A New Form of International Cooperation

JICA-Net is a distance Technical Cooperation project promoted by JICA. It uses a wide range of information and communication technologies including multimedia contents, videoconferencing, and Internet applications, so as to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and quality of JICA projects.

JICA-Net was launched in response to the Japanese Government Initiative announced at the Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000. With growth in the storage of multimedia-based learning materials as well as distance lecture materials, and expansion in overseas videoconference facilities, the benefits of these tools have become more widely recognized, resulting in an upswing in the number of users. As for videoconferencing statistics, it showed over 4,000 activities, more than 9,000 connection hours, and over 57,000 participants. Videoconference systems have been installed at 19 organizations in Japan, including JICA's headquarters, and in 65 overseas offices. Not only internal connection, but external connection with the World Bank's Global Development Learning Network is possible through the videoconference network.

The distance Technical Cooperation, JICA-Net, has been acknowledged by people engaged in JICA activities for the following reasons.

Distance Lectures and Seminars Implementation

When Japanese experts cannot be dispatched to developing countries, distance lectures/seminars or regional distance workshops allow them access to Technical Cooperation. Connecting with multi-countries, the videoconference system contributes to enhanced efficiency and effectiveness of JICA activities.

Multimedia-based Learning Materials Development

Multimedia-based learning materials incorporate a variety of media including video, photographs and text recorded on CD-ROMs or DVD to store invaluable JICA project information in digital format. They are used to share JICA knowledge and experience with developing countries and people engaged in JICA activities, and are mainly developed for Technical Cooperation use. JICA has produced over 100 materials, such as "Agroforestry, agriculture that cultivates

forest - producing in harmony with nature of the Amazon" that concisely shows the benefits to accrue from a combination of forest preservation with farm management, and "Skills Make Your Dreams Come True," that includes a collection of interviews in both English and Arabic with people who have graduated from vocational training schools and are working in companies.

Sharing Digital Contents on the Web

JICA stores digital contents not only of distance lectures and seminars such as syllabus and lecture materials but also of multimedia-based learning materials. People working for JICA all over the world can browse and reuse them via the web. The website also introduces good examples of distance Technical Cooperation and how to utilize contents in JICA activities, helping to promote its use. (JICA-Net URL: <http://jica-net.jica.go.jp/dspace/>)



A distance Lecture using videoconference system

