

# Enhancing Development Partnerships

## Promoting Collaboration with Development Cooperation Agencies around the World to Achieve the SDGs More Effectively

### ● Issues in Recent Years

In September 2015, the 193 member countries of the UN agreed on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a guide for the international community to eradicate poverty and build sustainable societies by 2030. The SDGs are a set of goals for all nations—not only developing countries but developed ones as well. They call for cooperation among all kinds of stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society, which play an increasingly important role in development cooperation.

It is estimated that the developing world will need trillions of dollars annually to achieve the SDGs, which also cover new and emerging issues such as climate change. As the percentage of ODA in the total financial flows to developing countries declines in relative terms, it is more and more important for these countries to mobilize and increase their own domestic resources as well as various external resources, including private investment for development purposes. The OECD's Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC) is now discussing ways to modernize its methodologies to better capture various kinds of financing for development. Specifically, for the first time in about forty years, OECD DAC is considering the modernization of definitions of ODA and development financing as well as the means to measure the performance of ODA.

### ● Collaboration with Other Partners for Development Cooperation

For achievement of the SDGs in particular, a necessary level of financing and its efficient use are required. To materialize more effective and efficient cooperation, collaboration among donors enables to bring different set of expertise and technologies. And when the scale of development projects is large, or when a single organization cannot meet the required needs of various technical skills, collaboration could be a solution. Dissemination of JICA's experience and knowledge through participation in international discussions on development cooperation will not only improve the quality of international development initiatives, but also will increase the understanding of Japan's experiences, approaches and ODA principles, and will raise its profile in the international arena.

In 2016, JICA attended the International Monetary Fund (IMF)/World Bank Spring Meeting in April, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Annual Meeting and the World Humanitarian Summit in May, the Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI) in August, and the Third UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (HABITAT III) in October. JICA executive officers gave keynote addresses and spoke as panelists at many side events on recent development issues where they explained JICA's position, activities, and policies.

JICA regularly holds strategic discussions with some of its development partners. In fiscal 2016, the Third High-Level



World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim (left) and JICA President Shinichi Kitaoka held talks at JICA Headquarters in May 2016.

Dialogue between the presidents of the World Bank Group and of JICA was held for strategic-level discussions on subjects including health and disaster risk reduction (DRR), resilient and sustainable cities, and collaboration in the Middle East and Northern Africa (MENA). JICA also had annual or regular discussions with other international organizations, such as the ADB, the UN Development Programme (UNDP), and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

### ● Partnerships with Emerging Countries and South-South and Triangular Cooperation

In recent years, emerging countries such as China, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, Indonesia, Brazil, and Turkey have become development cooperation providers. JICA has attached much value in sharing a variety of development approaches and issues with such emerging countries based on the experience of Japan that was Asia's sole DAC member for many years. JICA continues to hold periodic bilateral discussions with development partners in China and the Republic of Korea, namely the Export-Import Bank of China, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), and Economic Development Cooperation Fund of the Export-Import Bank of Korea (EDCF). In addition, JICA, together with the Export-Import Bank of China, the EDCF, and the Neighboring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (NEDA) of Thailand, holds quadripartite discussions among Asian development finance institutions.

The international community evaluates highly JICA's years of experience in South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, both of which are designed to share the development experiences of emerging and developing countries. In fiscal 2016, JICA took the opportunities offered by the UN Global South-South Development Expo and other international forums to share its expertise, experience, and good practices with the international community.