

Technical Cooperation

● Responding to Diverse Needs

Technical cooperation is people-to-people cooperation that supports developing countries in enhancing their comprehensive capacities to address development challenges by their own efforts.

Recent years have seen increasingly diversified needs in developing countries, including climate change mitigation and adaptation, assistance in establishing legal systems, and support for peacebuilding and reconstruction. JICA works with people in developing countries to formulate cooperation programs that meet local needs. Based on these programs, JICA provides multi-tiered assistance involving human resources development, organizational strengthening, policy formulation, and institution-building.

● Effectively Combining a Variety of Components

1. Dispatch of Experts

Japanese experts are dispatched to developing countries to provide necessary technologies and knowledge to government officials and specialists (the counterparts) of a developing country (the partner country). At the same time, they cooperate with these counterparts to develop and disseminate technologies and systems that are suitable for the partner country. With a close focus on the historical background, language, and regional characteristics of the partner country, JICA can also dispatch experts from third countries (countries other than Japan or the partner country) in order to meet the needs of the partner country more efficiently.

2. Technical Training

JICA invites competent personnel in developing countries, who are responsible for social and economic development, to Japan as training participants. They participate in training programs in Japan to acquire the knowledge and technologies needed in their countries (e.g. Knowledge Co-Creation Program's Group and



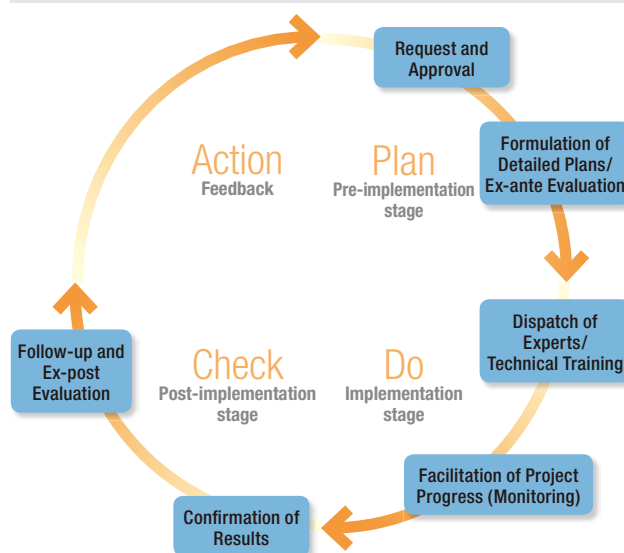
Studies of Anti-viral and Anti-parasitic Compounds from Selected Ghanaian Medicinal Plants: A JICA expert and his counterparts trying to extract a substance that might be effective in controlling HIV infection from an herb indigenous to Ghana at the Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research. (Photo by Akio Iizuka)

Region Focus courses, Country Focus courses or Young Leaders courses) [[→ see page 104 for details](#)]. JICA also organizes overseas technical training programs in third countries, other than the partner countries and Japan.

3. Technical Cooperation Projects

Technical cooperation projects, which use the optimal combination of the “dispatch of experts” and “technical training” as well as a variety of components that include the provision of equipment, are the core operation of JICA’s technical cooperation. Project outcomes can be obtained by working together with the counterparts and associated organizations in the partner country through planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the project in a systematic and comprehensive manner.

Project Cycle of Technical Cooperation Projects



Implementation Process

(1) Project Identification and Formulation

JICA identifies and formulates technical cooperation projects through interactive activities, such as discussions with the partner country and needs assessment by JICA overseas offices.

(2) Request and Approval

Based on the request for technical cooperation projects from the partner country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, related ministries and agencies, and JICA consult on approval of the project. Projects approved by the Japanese government are reported to the partner country. In addition to that, *note verbales* concerning the technical cooperation projects are exchanged through the diplomatic channel.

(3) Formulation of Detailed Plans and Ex-Ante Evaluation

In order to clarify details and expected outcomes of the technical cooperation project and to examine whether the project

implementation framework would be appropriate, a detailed planning survey is conducted and ex-ante evaluation is conducted by JICA.

(4) Project Implementation and Facilitation of Project Progress (Monitoring)

Before starting the project, JICA and the governmental organization (the partner organization) of the partner country sign the Record of Discussions (R/D) regarding project implementation, details of the activities, and necessary measures for the project.

During the project, based on the plan formulated in the planning phase, JICA and the partner organization implement the project through regular monitoring. The outcomes are then reviewed at the end of the project.

(5) Follow-up and Ex-Post Evaluation

After project completion, if difficulties in sustainability circumstances arise later, despite improvement efforts and endeavors by the partner country, complementary assistance (follow-up cooperation) can be provided by JICA to support the measures taken by the partner country. Ex-post evaluation is conducted about three years after project completion, and the evaluation results are then shared as lessons learned and used as a reference when formulating and implementing similar projects.

4. Technical Cooperation for Development Planning

JICA assists developing countries in formulating policies and public works plans. In the process, JICA transfers surveying, analyzing, and planning techniques to counterparts in the partner countries. This type of cooperation includes master-plan studies designed to support the formulation of policies and projects; emergency support studies focusing on recovery and



Postal Service Capacity Improvement Project: A JICA expert giving advice on how to improve mail sorting operations for better postal deliveries at the central post office in Yangon, Myanmar. (Photo by Shinichi Kuno)

reconstruction of basic infrastructure that has been damaged by a natural disaster, armed conflict, etc.; and feasibility studies for projects to be implemented by the partner-country government or other development partners.

Following the completion of this cooperation, the partner countries are expected to conduct the following: (1) Formulate plans for sector/regional development or rehabilitation/reconstruction; (2) Implement projects with funds available; and/or (3) Carry out organizational/institutional improvements.

5. Science and Technology Research Partnership Cooperation on Global Issues

As a modality of JICA's technical cooperation, "Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS)" incorporates elements of joint research between Japan and the partner country for developing and applying new technologies and acquiring new scientific knowledge. SATREPS will help address global challenges (environment and energy, disaster prevention and mitigation, infectious diseases control, food supplies and other problems) by using partnerships that encompass Japanese universities and research institutions, etc. and those in developing countries [→ see page 86 for details].

JICA-Net: Toward International Cooperation That Transcends the Restriction of Time and Distance

JICA-Net is a distance technical cooperation modality provided by JICA. It expands the possibility of international cooperation through activities such as joint work and learning of technologies across distant sites, and studies using digital archives on development experiences in Japan and in developing countries.

JICA-Net Library

JICA-Net library is operated to assist JICA activities by storing and publishing multimedia-based learning materials, seminar materials, and other digital contents that were developed in JICA's technical cooperation. JICA-Net digital content is distributed through the JICA-Net Library.



JICA-Net Library URL:

→ [JICA website](https://jica-net-library.jica.go.jp/en2/index.html) <https://jica-net-library.jica.go.jp/en2/index.html>