

# Technical Cooperation

## Capacity Development

Technical cooperation is people-to-people cooperation that supports developing countries (partner countries) in enhancing their comprehensive capacities to address development challenges through their own efforts. Instead of applying Japanese technology per se to developing countries, JICA's technical cooperation tailors optimal solutions by collaborating with the people. In the process, consideration is given to factors such as regional characteristics, the historical background, and culture. JICA does not limit its technical cooperation to human resources development; it offers multi-tiered assistance that also involves organizational strengthening, policy formulation, and institutional building.

## A Variety of Components of Technical Cooperation

### 1. Dispatch of Experts

Japanese experts are dispatched to developing countries to provide necessary technologies and knowledge to counterpart government officials and specialists. At the same time, the experts cooperate with their counterparts to develop and disseminate technologies and systems that are suitable for the partner countries.

### 2. Technical Training (The Knowledge Co-Creation Program)

JICA provides bright and committed personnel of developing countries, who lead key areas of the country's development, with training in the knowledge and technology needed for each country. Such training is conducted in Japan and other countries.

### 3. Technical Cooperation Projects

Technical cooperation projects, which strategically combine the dispatch of experts, technical training, and provision of equipment, are the core operation of JICA's technical cooperation.

Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS) is one type of JICA's technical cooperation projects [→ see page 53].

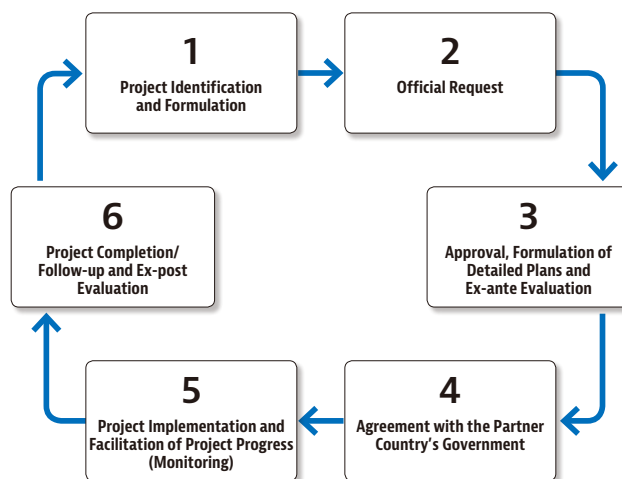
### 4. Technical Cooperation for Development Planning

JICA assists developing countries in formulating development policies and public infrastructure programs. In the process, JICA



Malawi: A Malawian irrigation engineer making a land survey under the supervision of a Japanese expert in the Project for Enhancing Capacity for Medium Scale Irrigation Scheme Development, Operation, and Maintenance (Photo: Shinichi Kuno)

## Project Cycle



transfers various skills in surveying, analyzing, and planning to counterparts in the partner countries.

## Project Cycle

Technical cooperation is carried out in a project cycle consisting of six major steps, as described in the above chart.

### 1 Project Identification and Formulation

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

### 2 Official Request

The Japanese government receives an official request for technical cooperation from the partner country's government.

### 3 Approval, Formulation of Detailed Plans, and Ex-ante Evaluation

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), the concerned ministries in Japan, and JICA examine the request and approve it if they find it appropriate. This is followed by the exchange of a *note verbale* on the approved project between the Japanese government and the partner country's government. A detailed planning survey is conducted for ex-ante evaluation if necessary.

### 4 Agreement with the Partner Country's Government

JICA and the implementing agency of the partner country's government agree on the objectives, outcomes, and specific activities of the project.

### 5 Project Implementation and Facilitation of Project Progress (Monitoring)

During the project, JICA and the partner organization will regularly monitor the progress of the project to achieve the outcomes.

### 6 Project Completion/Follow-up and Ex-post Evaluation

After project completion, follow-up cooperation is implemented if necessary. Ex-post evaluation is conducted about three years after project completion.

## The Knowledge Co-Creation Program (KCCP)

# Technical cooperation implemented in Japan

### Sharing Japan's Experience with the World

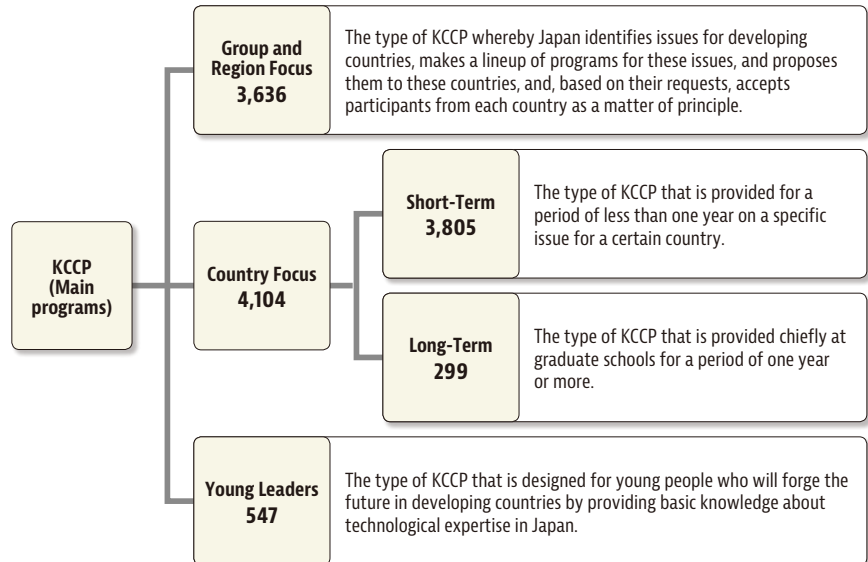
The Knowledge Co-Creation Program (KCCP) invites participants from developing countries, mainly government officials, to Japan, to acquire knowledge and skills in various fields. JICA hosts approximately 10,000 participants every year, mainly at its 12 domestic offices across Japan, with the support of various domestic partners, including the central and local governments, universities, research institutes, private-sector enterprises, public-interest organizations, and NGOs. The cumulative total of the participants in KCCP since its launch in 1954 amounts to 370,000.

Implementation of the Knowledge Co-Creation Program has significance with regard to the utilization of Japan's development experience and know-how by adapting them to each partner country, rather than only sharing Japan's advanced technologies and skills. This program, globally unique in terms of its scale and diversity, is an essential tool of JICA's technical cooperation utilizing Japan's own knowledge, skills, and development experiences to promote human resources development and to solve development issues in partner countries.

### Implementation of the Strategic Knowledge Co-Creation Program

KCCP brings a number of secondary effects. For one, interacting with Japanese people and experiencing Japanese culture in Japan promotes better understanding of the country for the participants. For another, on-site activities as part of

### Number of participants in KCCP in fiscal 2019



the program also benefit Japanese society. For instance, private and public organizations in Japan can obtain direct information about developing countries and build relationships that may lead to the expansion of their overseas operations. In addition, Japanese students and researchers can acquire a greater global perspective by interacting with the participants.

In this way, KCCP plays a fundamental role in realizing effective development cooperation in addition to offering the opportunity to encourage

participants—who will forge the future in developing countries—to understand Japan. It also contributes to globalizing Japan's regional communities. These are the ideas behind KCCP.

Along with the current remarkable growth of developing countries, JICA recognizes them as important partners and will improve and enhance the Knowledge Co-Creation Program based on the concept of "co-creation," which produces new value through interactive learning among the participating countries and Japan.

## JICA-Net

# Toward international cooperation that transcends the restriction of time and distance

JICA-Net is a distance technical cooperation modality provided by JICA. In this modality, JICA takes advantage of a videoconferencing system and digital learning materials (multimedia-based learning materials) of various kinds to deliver technical cooperation that builds on distance learning.

By 2019, JICA connected the videoconferencing system with 78 stations in 61 countries and produced 292 video learning materials, thus working to solidify the foundations of this distance technical cooperation modality. Video materials are produced according to different areas of Japanese development experience. The following are just two examples of these materials (with figures in parentheses denoting the years of production):

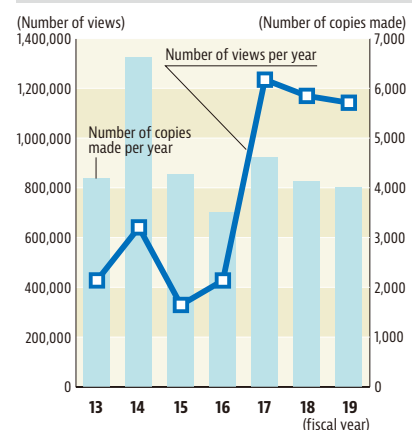
- A Message from the Reconstruction of Hiroshima: The Role and Actions of Local

Government in Reconstruction (2019)

- Maternal and Child Health Handbook to the World: The Process of Introduction and Dissemination in Developing Countries (2018)

Many of these multimedia-based learning materials are available on the JICA-Net Library, which also stores materials on past training sessions and seminars. The number of visits to the web-accessible library jumped in fiscal 2017 and remained high thereafter. The JICA-Net Library is beginning to be used on many occasions such as international conferences and research at academic institutions. These learning materials are available in English or Japanese or both. Please take a moment to watch these JICA-Net video materials. You will know why what is "business as usual" in Japan is acclaimed by many developing countries.

### Changes in the number of visits to the JICA-Net Library (fiscal 2013–2019)



For details about Distance Technical Cooperation—JICA-Net, see the JICA website [ [https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our\\_work/types\\_of\\_assistance/tech/projects/distance.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/types_of_assistance/tech/projects/distance.html) ]