

Table 3-7 Contribution and Effects by Scheme

|  | Contributions and Effects  |   |   |  |
|--|--|---|---|--|
|  | Organization charged in International Cooperation  | Organization charged in International Cooperation | Training Implementing Organizations   | Aid Recipient Organizations  |
|  | Implementing Country   | Recipient Country                                 | Implementing Country  | Recipient Country  |
| TCTPG  | N/A  | N/A   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Helped to gather information on regional issue and on sectors issues needed to strength.</li> <li>• (For Agencies which received Japanese assistance in the past) helped to sustain and further develop the knowledge and technology transferred</li> <li>• Improved motivation to work</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved knowledge and skills of individual participants</li> <li>• Assumed to improve institutional capacity</li> </ul>  |
| Contract-based TCTP  | N/A  | N/A   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Helped to gather information on regional issue and on sectors issues needed to strength.</li> <li>• (For Agencies which received Japanese assistance in the past) helped to sustain and further develop the knowledge and technology transferred</li> <li>• Improved motivation to work</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contributed to achieve the project goal of technical cooperation project</li> <li>• Improved knowledge and skills of participants</li> <li>• Assumed to improve institutional capacity</li> </ul> |
| TCED   | N/A  | N/A   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Helped to gather information on regional issue and on sectors issues needed to strength.</li> <li>• (For Agencies which received Japanese assistance in the past) helped to sustain and further develop the knowledge and technology transferred</li> <li>• Improved motivation to work</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved knowledge and skills of individual participants</li> <li>• Assumed to improve institutional capacity</li> </ul>  |
| Broad Regional Seminar   | N/A  | N/A   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Helped to gather information on regional issue and on sectors issues needed to strength.</li> <li>• (For Agencies which received Japanese assistance in the past) helped to sustain and further develop the knowledge and technology transferred</li> <li>• Improved motivation to work</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved knowledge and skills of individual participants</li> <li>• Assumed to improve institutional capacity</li> </ul>  |
| Technical Cooperation to Assist Developing Country to Become Donor                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Used as a guideline for cooperating with other donors</li> <li>• Improved knowledge and skills of individuals</li> <li>• improved institutional capacity</li> </ul> | N/A   | N/A   | N/A  |
| Mini Projects Incorporated into Technical Cooperation to Assist Developing Country to Become Donor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Used as a guideline for cooperating with other donors</li> <li>• Improved knowledge and skills of individuals</li> <li>• improved institutional capacity</li> </ul> | N/A   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Helped to gather information on regional issue and on sectors issues needed to strength.</li> <li>• (For Agencies which received Japanese assistance in the past) helped to sustain and further develop the knowledge and technology transferred</li> <li>• Improved working motivation</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved working motivation</li> <li>• Contributed to achieve the project goal of mini project</li> </ul>   |

Sources: Based on interviews at the field study and related data and information collected.

**Box 3-11 Technical Cooperation Project for El Salvador: Plan to Develop Increased Shellfish Cultivation (January, 2005 – January, 2008)**

In El Salvador, problems of delayed rural development and an increasing income gap between areas relying on fisheries or agriculture and more urbanised areas have become more severe in the aftermath of the civil war which lasted from 1979 to 1992 and the devastating impacts of a huge earthquake in 2001. The Eastern Region in particular is suffering from a low household income, a low literacy rate and slow socioeconomic development compared to other regions. This Project targets the coastal area of the Eastern Region and aims at transferring technologies for the production of seeds and the culture of ark shells and oysters which provide the main sources of income for petty fishermen via engineers of the Fisheries Development Bureau and also at enhancing local awareness of the importance of fisheries resources management by means of organizing petty fishermen. It is anticipated that the model to improve livelihood mainly featuring shellfish cultivation will spread throughout the Project Area, thereby diversifying the sources of income of local residents.



El Salvador: "Plan to Develop Increased Shellfish Cultivation" Project

For this Project, indirect assistance has been provided to achieve the intended outcomes of the Project through the application of artificial seed production and culture technologies for common oysters which were established by the Plan to Develop Increased Shellfish Cultivation" (another technical cooperation project implemented in Chile in the past) as SSC. This Project is given the status of a JCPP project and TCED from Chile and TCTPG in Chile are planned. Prior to the implementation of the Project, TCTPG on shellfish cultivation was provided in Chile and staff of the Fisheries Development Bureau who underwent this training is now playing an important role in the El Salvadorian Project.

Those who underwent TCTPG in Chile and who are now involved in the Project appreciate their experience, stating that the experience in Chile where shellfish cultivation has been developing over the last 30 years with Japanese technical cooperation is truly useful for El Salvador. They are still in communication with the Chilean trainers by e-mail regarding any enquiries arising from their work. Here, the use of a common language is the biggest advantage for this SSC.

An advantage of this SSC is also felt in the technical aspect. For example, there was an instance of finding it difficult to locally procure certain equipment during the project implementation process. This problem was solved by the advice given by a Chilean expert that simple equipment which could be procured in the local market could substitute for the latest equipment.

The knowledge and experience of experts in Chile which now has advanced facilities for shellfish cultivation but which has experienced a similar situation to that faced by El Salvador today are supporting the development of shellfish cultivation technologies at the development stage in El Salvador.

One major factor for the success of the Project is the involvement of Chile which has leading technical expertise in the field of shellfish cultivation technologies in Central and South America. Chile is the only country in Central and South America which can provide superior technologies for the cultivation of common oysters in particular. Other countries, such as Mexico and Costa Rica, either do not produce common oysters or lack sufficient technical expertise. The involvement of Chilean experts with personal experience of the development of shellfish cultivation technologies in the Project has led to a strong commitment to and trust in the Project among the El Salvadorians involved.



Simple shellfish cultivation test system development with the advice of a Chilean expert

**Box 3-12 Technical Cooperation Project for El Salvador: Project to Improve Construction Technology to Spread Earthquake-Resistant Homes (December, 2003 – December, 2008)**

Central America is situated in a geographical zone which is characterised by such frequent natural disasters as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and hurricanes. El Salvador, for example, suffered massive damage by an earthquake in January, 2001. 20% of the houses nationwide were flattened and some 110,000 people or 8% of the total population were forced to live in temporary shelters. 60% of the victims were poor people, underlying the fact that poor people were the hardest hit. This Project aims at developing low cost and earthquake-resistant housing construction materials and methods and spreading houses made of such materials and methods, particularly targeting low income people to safeguard their lives.



Construction of a laboratory for the testing of earthquake-resistant in University of Central America, El Salvador

One major characteristic of the Project lies with the tripartite cooperation involving Japan, El Salvador and Mexico. In the Japan-Mexico Partnership Program (JMPP), Mexico considers the Project to be “a joint project” and is contributing to the Project through such inputs as the dispatch of experts and training. Meanwhile, Japan is mainly contributing to the Project by means of providing equipment and an on-site coordinator. The organization assisting the Project is the National Disaster Prevention Center of Mexico (CENAPRED) which was established in 1990 with Japanese grant aid and which is now recognised as the leading disaster prevention centre in the region because of the high level of its facilities and equipment as well as the high quality of its researchers. Two years have now passed since the commencement of the Project. The range of work completed in this period includes the construction of a laboratory for the testing of aseismic structures, provision of equipment, acceptance of short-term experts (total of eight experts) from Mexico and overseas training (three times) in either Mexico or El Salvador.

One factor for the successful implementation of the Project is its conformity to the priority issue of development for Japan, Mexico, El Salvador and Central America in general, namely “disaster prevention (building of a country with a strong resistance to natural disasters)”. Stakeholders in El Salvador have expressed high expectations for the Project. Apart from the fact that the Project is compatible with the national policy of El Salvador, they are well aware that the support of Mexico which directly received the transfer of advanced disaster prevention technologies from Japan is essential for El Salvador to become a country with a high resistance to natural disasters.

Such high expectations of local stakeholders have manifested themselves in the project acceptance and implementation system adopted by the El Salvadorian side. The project implementation system consists of representatives of the government (Ministry of Public Works), academic circle (University of Central America and University of El Salvador) and a NGO (FUNDASAL), encompassing both the public and private sectors. The idea is the deployment of a suitable body to perform a specific required role: strategic planning (the government), accumulation of technical expertise (academic circle) and spread of knowledge and practical skills (NGO). Mexico has been participating in the operation and management of the Project with strong interest as representatives of the Mexican Embassy in El Salvador and the CENAPRED regularly attend the meetings. On its part, Japan is employing a local coordinator who has studied aseismic engineering in Japan, completing the carefully planned system to implement the Project.

We need more efforts for the practical application of the test results and the spread of newly designed earthquake-resistant houses among the poor. However, the El Salvadorian side has constructed the laboratory and is now capable of conducting the testing of aseismic structures without outside help and the Project outcomes have made progress steadily. The Project is an good example of the declared missions of three countries, i.e. the spread of aseismic technologies (Japan), contribution to Central America (Mexico) and the stabilisation of society and the establishment of human security (El Salvador), coinciding in a cooperation project to create a disaster prevention system in El Salvador.

**Box 3-13 JCPP Mini-Project in El Salvador: Support to Improve the Management of Cattle Reproduction and Rearing and Productivity of the Santa Rosa de Lima Farming Union (May, 2003 – April, 2006)**

Since May, 2003 for a period of three years, a JCPP mini-project to improve the productivity of small dairy farmers has been implemented in the city of Santa Rosa de Lima. The targets are 10 dairy farmers in the city. Under this Project, Chilean experts travel to El Salvador to provide technical guidance and training (workshops) on the spot. The implementing organization is the National Livestock Animal Reproduction and Management Training Center (CENEREMA) of the Universidad Austral de Chile. The CENEREMA was established with technical cooperation provided by Japan (Project to Improve the Productivity of Small Dairy Farms in 10th Region in Chile: 1994 – 2004). The Chilean experts and the equipment required for their activities under this Mini-Project in El Salvador are provided by the CENEREMA.

The parent body of the CENEREMA is the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of the Universidad Austral de Chile. This university has a center affiliated to the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Japanese technical cooperation was initially provided to assist this center some 20 years ago when this affiliated center first received a Japanese expert in 1980. Since 1986, a third country training scheme has been in place in the animal reproduction field. Following the establishment of the CENEREMA, the role of coordinating and implementing third country training has been transferred to the CENEREMA but the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, the affiliated center to the said Faculty and the CENEREMA have a joint cooperation system today in relation to SSC involving Japan.

The effects of this Mini-Project are being concretely felt. For example, the target dairy farmers are experiencing improved milk production, finance and animal hygiene. Some neighbouring dairy farmers are copying the practices introduced under the Mini-Project, illustrating the positive impact on dairy farmers in the surrounding area.



A neighbouring dairy farmer (right) copied the ear-tag introduced under the Mini-Project (left)



The El Salvadorian Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock has recently been concentrating its efforts on the development of Eastern El Salvador where the project sites are located and is now contemplating the planning of a project to improve the income of dairy farmers in Eastern El Salvador in view of the positive outcomes of the Mini-Project.

This Mini-Project is a good example of the feasibility of South-South cooperative to achieve positive results for grass-roots level beneficiaries. One principal factor for the project's success is the high quality of the implementing organization. The Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of the Universidad Austral de Chile is renowned throughout the world for its DNA testing of animals and animal reproduction technologies. The high quality of university researchers has undoubtedly been inherited by the CENERAMA. Moreover, the CENEREMA is engaged in joint activities with farming unions, farmers and livestock farmers at the request of local public bodies across the country as it is sole organization in Chile which is capable of providing advice, experiments and dissemination regarding animal reproduction. The strengths of the CENEREMA as a research as well as practical organization are fully demonstrated in this Mini-Project.

Another factor for the positive effects of the Mini-Project is the packaged nature of this particular SSC. In the past, inputs under a single scheme, be it third country training or the dispatch of third country experts, tended to produce fewer effects than anticipated because of the small scale of the assistance in absolute terms. Under the Mini-Project, these schemes are combined together into one mini-project to suit the needs of the recipient country and beneficiaries so that certain effects can be achieved. This has been possible because of the existence of the JCPP framework and the long-established good relationship between the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs (AGCI) and the JICA Chile Office.

The Mini-Project is highly valued as a test case for joint cooperation between the JICA and new donors, such as Chile, which do not have an aid office in the recipient country. Excellent lessons have been learned from the Mini-Project regarding the question of remote project control. Here is a good example showing the potential of Japanese assistance for SSC in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.