

development-related education at schools and citizen groups as well as build collaborative networks. These efforts aim not only at promoting the internationalization of Japanese society, which tends to be inwardly focused, but to contribute to the vitalization of society, which includes encouraging interchanges through wider human networks, expanding export markets for locally produced goods, uncovering latent technologies and transferring these overseas.

Under JICA's volunteer program, since 1965 over 40,000 people have been dispatched to overseas locations. Through these volunteer activities that involve working hand in hand with local people, participants acquire a broad perspective of the world, a greater awareness of various problems and advanced communications

skills. By re-evaluating Japanese society from an international perspective, participants can also rediscover Japan's good points, become more aware of problem areas and return to Japan as truly internationally minded people. JICA intends to continue this volunteer program as a hands-on initiative that will serve as a basis for a more-open Japan.

### The Path JICA Must Take for New Development Assistance Responding to a Diversified Global Framework

#### —Expanding Partners

The Bretton Woods System and the G8, which underpinned the world's financial system and economy in the past, are facing major

## Case Study

### A New Approach in International Cooperation

#### Triangular Cooperation through the Japan-Brazil Partnership Program (JBPP)

Japan's economic cooperation for Brazil began in 1959 and was undertaken in a wide range of sectors that include agriculture, health and environmental preservation. Having subsequently achieved economic development, Brazil then began providing assistance to such developing countries as the Latin American and Caribbean Countries, Portuguese-speaking African countries and Timor-Leste<sup>1</sup> in the latter half of the 1980s as South-South cooperation, whereby developing countries assist other developing countries. Besides South-South Cooperation, in 1985 Japan and Brazil began the first triangular cooperation scheme through the Third Country Training Program (TCTP).

In March 2000, the Japanese and Brazilian governments agreed to form the Japan-Brazil Partnership Program (JBPP), which further built on the achievements made through long years of cooperation and partnership between the two countries. With the establishment of JBPP, both countries reconfirmed their commitment to the further promotion of triangular cooperation through the three modalities such as the Joint Cooperation Project, Joint Training Program<sup>2</sup>, Third Country Training Program<sup>3</sup> and Joint Seminar/Workshop. In 2007, the first Joint Cooperation Project in a beneficiary country, Training for Capacity Building of Josina Machel Hospital, was commenced in Angola.

1. Only after Timor-Leste gained independence

2. The Joint Training Program was integrated into the Third Country Training Program in 2009, and currently all the training programs are implemented as TCTP.

3. The Third Country Training Program was integrated into the JBPP modality in 2007.

#### Implementing the Partnership Program with 12 Countries

The Partnership Program is a framework under which developing countries that have achieved development with cooperation from Japan then work with Japan to provide assistance to other developing countries. There are numerous instances in which the country providing assistance and the recipient country share similar or common linguistics, histories, cultures and development processes, and this creates the advantage of being able to provide assistance more efficiently and effectively.

Japan has currently concluded Partnership Programs with 12 countries, including Brazil, Singapore and Egypt, and JICA is actively undertaking joint cooperation activities with each of these countries under the framework of the Partnership Program.

TCTP has been traditionally implemented by JICA. In fiscal 2009, Third Country Training was provided to a total of 3,406 persons in 117 countries, of which Brazil accepted 132 persons from 23 countries. Brazil is the only TCTP host country that accepts trainees from the three regions of Latin America, Africa and Asia, and has become one of the world's largest host countries for TCTP.

Since commencing joint projects in 2007, Japan and Brazil have been selectively undertaking priority partnership initiatives, centered on those "joint projects" with a large impact for development in beneficiary countries. As a process for formulating these projects, JICA is effectively utilizing Joint Seminars and TCTP. By achieving the best mix of human and financial resources from both countries, JICA aims to provide even more effective and innovative cooperation.

#### Cooperation Format for the Partnership Program (as of 2010)

##### Joint Cooperation Project

Project-type Technical Cooperation that introduces resources from both countries (Experts from Japan and partner countries, training in Japan and partner countries, providing necessary equipment, etc.)

##### Third Country Training Program (TCTP)

This is a traditional triangular cooperation scheme. Technicians from developing countries are trained in partner countries (the developing country providing assistance). Implementation costs are shared based on the Cost Share basis of the Partnership Program and Japan jointly works with the partner country in planning, course implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

##### Joint Seminar/Workshop

These are seminars/workshops in recipient countries and/or resource countries that are held jointly by Japan and the partner countries. Expert from both countries are participating and implementation costs are shared by Japan and the partner countries.

#### Expanding Cooperation under the Framework of JBPP

A major Latin American country, Brazil maintains friendly relations not only with other Latin American countries but also with the African countries especially Portuguese-speaking countries. In international cooperation as well, besides facing no "language barrier," Brazil also has development experience under the same circumstances currently faced by recipient countries. Therefore, Brazil is able to provide and transfer technologies in a format easily adaptable to recipient countries. Additionally, Brazil has experience in capacity development in a wide range of sectors through many years of bilateral cooperation with Japan, and passing along this experience to other countries through JBPP is truly meaningful.

While providing this technical assistance

changes triggered by the so-called Lehman shock in 2008. Today, formulating effective measures for the global financial system and economy is difficult without the participation of the G20 nations. Besides economic issues, there are also security-related concerns, as nuclear proliferation and regional conflicts show no signs of abating, and there are even calls for reviewing the framework of the United Nations Security Council.

Environmental and climate change problems, food and energy issues, financial and economic problems and the prevalence of infectious diseases are problems directly facing humankind as negative legacies of the advance of industry. These problems transcend national boundaries and can instantly affect the

entire world.

Economies and public goods have undergone rapid globalization. At the same time, there has been a diversification in organizations and parties with vested interests that exert influences in these areas. Nevertheless, governance that should function on a global scale has been unable to effectively respond to these movements, and this is said to be one of the largest problems we face today.

Amid this situation, to realize an even better world, it will be necessary for every country to not only focus on its short-term and direct national interests, but to take actions that give further consideration to international interests as well. By fulfilling its

### Japan-Brazil Government Collaboration for Supporting Africa

from Brazil, there are also high expectations for Japan's human resources, who possess advanced technical skills. By organically combining the specialized technologies and knowledge of both countries, even larger development outcomes can be realized.

Recipient countries and Brazil also have hopes for management that encompasses project formation, training implementation management and evaluation/monitoring. By transferring its know-how in international cooperation management, JICA will contribute to Brazil becoming a more significant Developing Partner and will focus on the advancement of development assistance through triangular cooperation.

#### The First Japan-Brazil Joint Cooperation Project in a Beneficiary Country Training for Capacity Building of Josina Machel Hospital in Angola

With experts from Brazil serving as instructors and supervisors, from 2007 training was provided to approximately 750 health professionals of two reference hospitals and 13 health centers over a three-year period at the Josina Machel Hospital, the reference hospital in Angola, for which rehabilitation was implemented via Grant Aid from the Japanese government. The training covered four courses, such as nursing care, hospital management (including equipment maintenance and management), clinical laboratory and radiology technologies.

#### A Grassroots View

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As I am of Japanese descent, it is a great honor for me to have been chosen as an expert representing the Japanese and

Brazilian governments. Theory can be learned anywhere, but without putting this into practice you cannot acquire any technical skills. In the future I would like to continue working to improve health services in Angola driven by my sense of responsibility. (2008)



#### Third Country Training Program (TCTP) International Course on Agroforestry Systems Technology

This training has been implemented since fiscal 2006 by the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation Eastern Amazon Research Center (EMBRAPA CPATU). Over a five-year period, this training has developed approximately 75 technicians from Pan-Amazon countries as well as almost same number of Brazilian technicians living in the Amazon region. Agroforestry is said to be “agriculture that creates forests.” Agroforestry has proven successful in a community of Japanese descendants within the city of Tomé-Açu in the state of Para. Technology levels have been raised through a JICA project featuring Japan-Brazil cooperation, and these technologies have been highly acclaimed throughout the world. Under the framework of JBPP, Japan and Brazil are cooperating in promoting initiatives to protect the world's tropical rainforests, with efforts centered on the

mentioned initiative, an international course for tropical forests monitoring using satellites and training for natural forest management through the mechanism of REDD+.

#### Joint Cooperation Project Agricultural Development Cooperation in the Tropical Savannah in Mozambique- ProSAVANA-JBM

This program aims at regional and agricultural development in a tropical savannah of Mozambique through various triangular cooperation activities among Japan, Brazil and Mozambique. The program draws on the experience from Japan-Brazil cooperation in the 1970s that converted barren *cerrado*, or savannah grasslands, in Brazil into a vast agricultural region that now serves as a world breadbasket. Based on the results of a joint survey in 2009, a specific project is now being formed. In August 2010, a joint detailed design study team was dispatched and the first Technical Cooperation project of ProSAVANA-JBM entitled the Project for Improving Research and Technology Transfer Capacity for Nacala Corridor Agriculture Development, Mozambique, which is one of the biggest triangular cooperation projects in the world, will commence within the fiscal year.

