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 by their own efforts. Instead of applying Japanese technology per se to developing countries, JICA's technical cooperation provides solutions that best fit their needs by working with people living there. In the process, consideration is given to factors such as their regional characteristics, historical background, and languages. JICA does not limit its technical cooperation to human resources development; it offers multi-tiered assistance that also involves organizational strengthening, policy formulation, and institution 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 government officials and specialists (the counterparts) of developing countries. 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 competent personnel of developing countries who are responsible for social and economic development, with training on knowledge and technology that meet the needs of each country. Such training is provided in Japan and other countries.

3. Technical Cooperation Projects

Technical cooperation projects, which use the optimal combination of the "dispatch of experts" and "technical training" as well as "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].
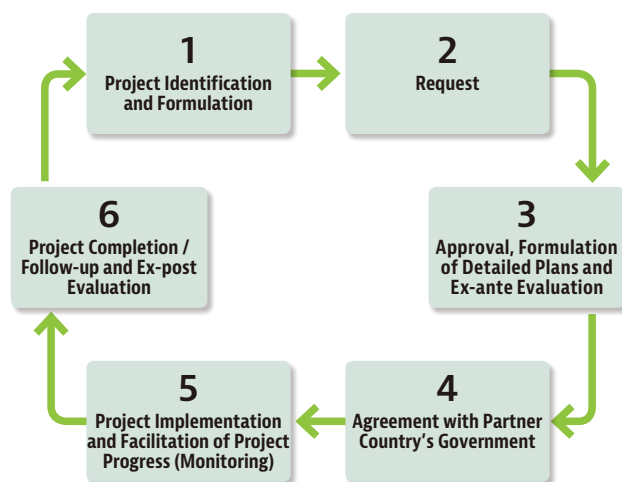
4. Technical Cooperation for Development Planning

JICA assists developing countries in formulating policies and public works plans. In the process, JICA transfers surveying,

Myanmar: At the Yangon broadcasting center of the state-run Myanma Radio and Television (MRTV), a Japanese expert checks the movements of staff members in an operation room of a shooting studio as a part of the Project for Capacity Development of the Myanma Radio and Television. [Photo by Shinichi Kuno]

Project Cycle

```
1 → 2
Project Identification    Request
and Formulation
↑                         ↓
6                         3
Project Completion /      Approval, Formulation
Follow-up and Ex-post     of Detailed Plans and
Evaluation                Ex-ante Evaluation
↑                         ↓
5 ← 4
Project Implementation    Agreement with Partner
and Facilitation of       Country's Government
Project Progress
(Monitoring)
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analyzing, and planning methods to counterparts in the partner countries.

● **Project Cycle**

Technical cooperation basically follows the process described below:

(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) Request

The Japanese government receives a 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, 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 executing agency of the partner country's government agree on the objectives 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 pursue the outcomes.

(6) Project Completion / Follow-up and Ex-Post Evaluation

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

Technical Cooperation Implemented in Japan

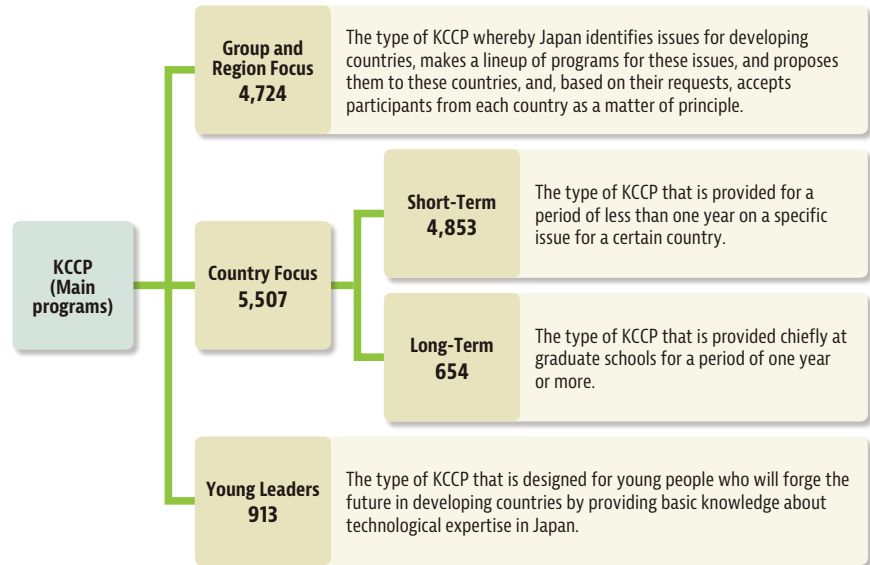● **Sharing Japan's Experience with the World**

The Knowledge Co-Creation Program (KCCP) invites participants from developing countries, mainly government officials, to Japan for training. 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 360,000.

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 resource 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 promote better understanding of the country for the participants. For another, on-site activities as part of 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 as well. 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 values through interactive learning among the participating countries and Japan.

Number of Participants in KCCP in Fiscal 2017

KCCP (Main programs)

Group and Region Focus 4,724 — The type of KCCP whereby Japan identifies issues for developing countries, makes a lineup of programs for these issues, and proposes them to these countries, and, based on their requests, accepts participants from each country as a matter of principle.

Country Focus 5,507

Short-Term 4,853 — The type of KCCP that is provided for a period of less than one year on a specific issue for a certain country.

Long-Term 654 — The type of KCCP that is provided chiefly at graduate schools for a period of one year or more.

Young Leaders 913 — The type of KCCP that is designed for young people who will forge the future in developing countries by providing basic knowledge about technological expertise in Japan.

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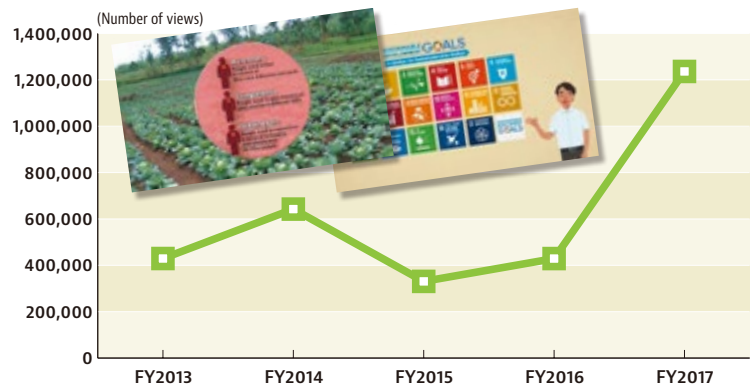
JICA-Net is a distance technical cooperation modality provided by JICA. It expands the possibility of international cooperation through activities such as joint work and learning of technologies across distant sites, and studies using digital archives on development experiences in Japan and in developing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

The total number of visits to the JICA-Net Library for fiscal 2017 almost tripled from a year earlier, due in large part to the launch of external public relations through JICA's official SNS.

Changes in the Number of Visits to the JICA-Net Library (FY2013 - FY2017)

(Number of views)

JICA-Net Library URL: ➡ **JICA website** https://jica-net-library.jica.go.jp/en2/index.html

Types of Cooperation