

JICA 研究所公開セミナー

日本の対外援助の日本らしさ：
教育と研修事業の例を通して

**“Japaneseness of Japanese Aid:
The Case of Education and Training”**

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What is “Japaneseness”?

- ❁ “Self help efforts”, “field based knowledge and experiences” – methods of international cooperation
- ❁ Utilization of Japanese development experiences – sector specific



“Japaneseness” as a Taboo?

Mixed Historical Perspectives on “Japaneseness” in International Cooperation in Education

- ❁ Education is a key for development and national integration.
- ❁ Reflections from Japanese pre-war experience of forcing Japanese education to other Asian countries
→ Inactive operation in basic education before the 1990 Jomtien Conference on EFA.



- ❁ Expansion of educational cooperation in basic education in the 1990's focusing on school construction and science/ math education, which were considered rather universal and less “Japanese”.
- ❁ Emergence of presence of the Ministry of Education in Japanese educational cooperation.



Breakthroughs

- ❁ Committee for International Cooperation in Education (2002) by the Ministry of Education
- ❁ “Basic Education for Growth Initiative” (2002) Announced by Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi at the G8 Kananaskis Summit
- ❁ Both emphasized utilization of Japanese experience of educational development.



Response of JICA

- ❁ Formulated “Study Committee on Japan’s Policies and Approaches in the field of Education” (2002-2003)
- ❁ Published “The History of Japan’s Educational Development – What implications can be drawn for developing countries today” (2004)



Important Condition

❁ “the intension in compiling this report ... was to provide a source of reference...

It is not the report’s intension to suggest that Japan’s educational experience can be transplanted as it stands to developing countries.”



Japan's Education Cooperation Policy 2011-2015

- ❁ Subtitled “ -Education for Human Security - Building Human Capacity, Nations and World Peace through Educational Development”
- ❁ Announced by Prime Minister Naoto Kan at the UN MDGs Summit in September, 2010 as a part of the Prime Minister Kan's Initiative for MDGs.
- ❁ “Maximizing Japan's Comparative Advantages on the Ground - Formulate and implement projects and programs based on our experiences and expertise in delivering successful practice on the ground.”

Learning Strategy for Peace and Growth

- ❁ Subtitled - Achieving Quality Education through Mutual Learning -”
- ❁ Announced by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe at the UN SD Summit in September., 2015
- ❁ “Japan has been prioritizing education cooperation as one of the essential sectors for achieving human security, and has been providing cooperation in education based on its own experiences of modernization and the post-war economic growth as well as overcoming various challenges”.



Learning Strategy for Peace and Growth

- ❁ “Japan will continue to assist the education sector in developing countries with providing quality education through dialogue and collaboration in the field based on Japanese approach which respects partner countries’ ownership and support their self-help efforts”.
- ❁ “Our support includes areas where Japan has experiences and expertise accumulated through a long period of international cooperation such as mathematics and science education, engineering education, disaster risk reduction education and environmental education.”

