

# Research Project on the Japanese Experience of Industrial Development and Development Cooperation:

**Analysis of Translative Adaptation Processes** 

**Purpose:** To identify the characteristics of the Japanese experience of industrial development and development cooperation by analyzing the "translative adaptation" processes of Japanese development cooperation programs and projects.

**Research Method:** Qualitative analysis with multiple case studies of development cooperation programs and projects in Southeast Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America.

Period: July 2019 to March 2024



## **Characteristics**

- We will conduct an in-depth analysis of the "translative adaptation" processes of Japanese development cooperation, beyond the simple exhibition of successful cases (Figure 1). "Translative adaptation" means that an item in one culture or system changes its meaning when transplanted to another culture or system (Maegawa 1998). We will examine these processes in the light of development cooperation approaches (normative/hands-on), objects (framework/ingredients), and other influential factors (Yanagihara 1998, Ohno 2013) (Figure 2).
- We focus on three key fields, namely industrial policies, skill development, and productivity improvement (see Figure 3).
- We involve JICA development practitioners, policy makers in developing countries, and other development cooperation agencies in the process of research, aiming to create new intellectual inputs to development cooperation.
- We will publish three English reports on this research first and books in both English and Japanese later, consolidating the key findings of these reports.

Figure 1. The Analytical Framework of Translative Adaptation Processes Figure 2. Objective and Approach Matrix Other countries' 'Agents'/ 'Policy Brokers' (Bi and Multilateral Aid Organizations) (Maegawa 2004, Stone 2001) models /insight Adapted models Ingredient Scaling-up Learning Adaptation Stage Stage Stage Normative Hands-on Cooperation Approach Approach · Strategic decision-· Extension of policy Obtaining and learning making: Selection of applications inside about many countries Figure 3. Focused Fields policies and practices for policies learned from countries. knowledge co-creation long-run viewpoints · Dissemination of (Ohno 2016, 13). (Ohno 2014). translated models to · Leaning the both merits · Recontextualization, other countries as a Industrial Policies and demerits of each alignment, and synthesis: policy option. options (Chakroun 2010). Adjusting selected policies in accordance Recognizing that "best with the economic, social, practices" may be at the "burnout" stage when cultural, and institutional Skill **Productivity** contexts of each later comers adopt them countries (Stone 2001; (Steiner-Khamisi 2006). Steiner-Khamisi 2014).

Chief: Izumi Ohno, Minoru Yamada

# Team Leaders:

Kuniaki Amatsu (Industrial Policies) Junichi Mori (Skill Development) Kimiaki Jin (Productivity Improvement)

#### Coordinators:

Minoru Yamada, Kanako Omi, Saori Yamamoto

### Contact Information

Minoru Yamada, Executive Senior Research Fellow Kanako Omi, Research Officer E-mail: Yamada.Minoru@jica.go.jp E-mail: Omi.Kanako@jica.go.jp

Tel: +81 3 3269 2357 Fax: +81 3 3269 2054

Address: JICA Ogata Sadako Research Institute for Peace and Development, 10-5 Ichigaya Honmuracho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8433, JAPAN.