FY2023 EDU-Port Symposium

International Education Cooperation of JICA and Collaboration with EDU-Port

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Haruko Kamei, Human Development Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

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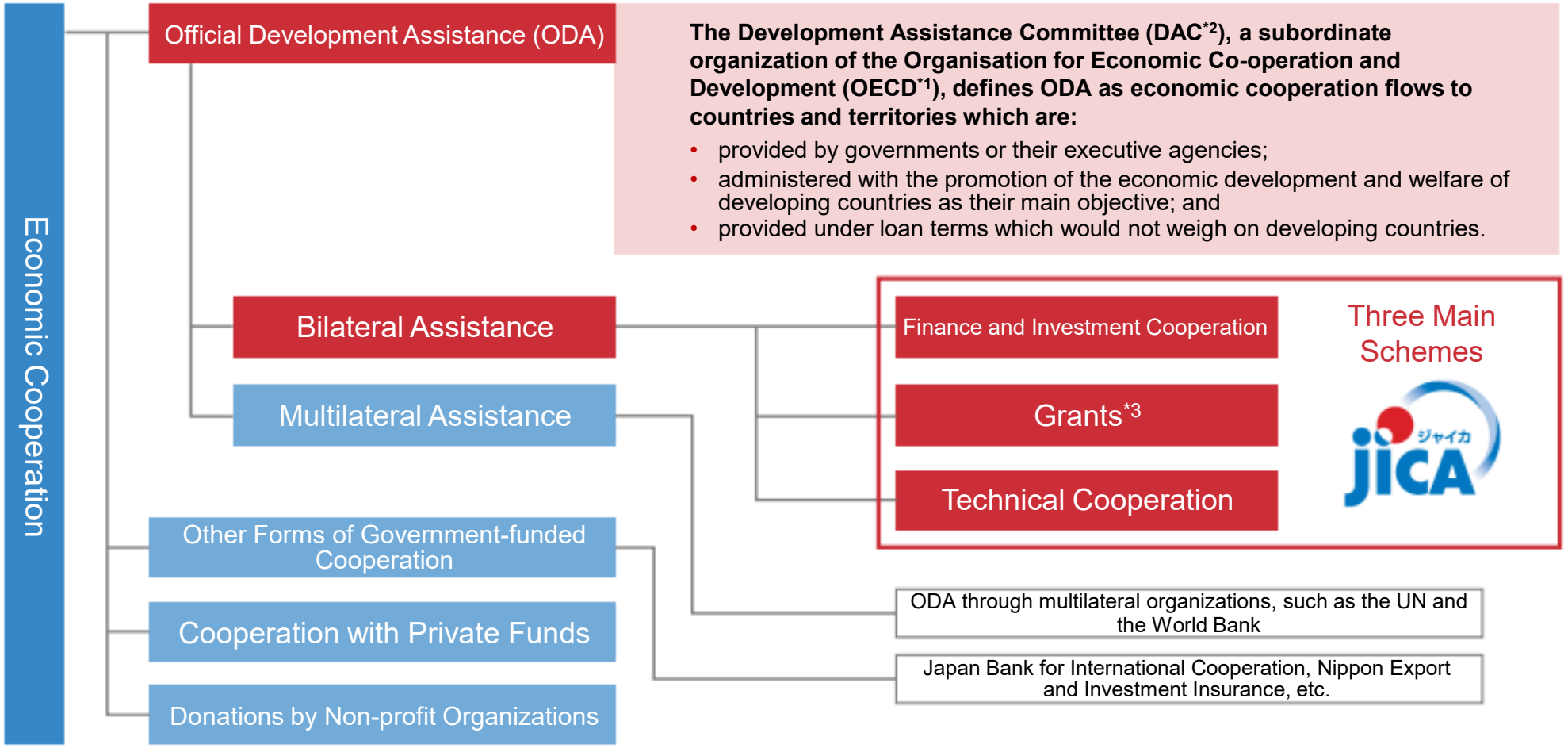
Overview of JICA

- JICA is an implementing agency of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA), providing international cooperation to developing countries.



*1 OECD: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development *2 DAC: Development Assistance Committee
*3 Grants do not include those that continue to be provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on its own to implement necessary diplomatic policies.

JICA

Leading the world with trust

JICA values the relationship of mutual trust with developing countries and is working with them to rise to the challenges.

About JICA

Human Security:
Aiming for a society where all people can protect themselves from various threats and live their daily lives in security and with dignity.

Quality Growth:
Promoting sustainable growth with less disparity and without harming the environment.

People
A society where all can live healthy, safe lives
- Education
- Health
- Social Security

Peace
A peaceful, just society without fear or violence
- State-Building to Prevent the Outbreak and Recurrence of Conflicts
- Governance Support
- Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls

Prosperity
A prosperous, sustainable economy in harmony with nature and prepared for promoting social development
- Agricultural and Rural Development
- Private Sector Development
- Urban and Regional Development
- Ensure Access to Affordable and Clean Energy
- Development of Transport Infrastructure

Planet
Care for the Planet
- Sustainable Resource Management
- Environmental Conservation and Management
- Water Resources Management
- Disaster Risk Reduction

- Middle East and Europe: 27 countries/regions targeted for assistance. Total value of JICA programs ¥122.7 billion
- East Asia and Central Asia: 10 countries targeted for assistance. Total value of JICA programs ¥198.4 billion
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 32 countries targeted for assistance. Total value of JICA programs ¥57.9 billion
- Africa: 49 countries targeted for assistance. Total value of JICA programs ¥185.1 billion
- South Asia: 8 countries targeted for assistance. Total value of JICA programs ¥692.6 billion
- Southeast Asia and the Pacific: 24 countries targeted for assistance. Total value of JICA programs ¥468.0 billion

*The figures exclude JICA's cooperation for multiple countries and/or multiple regions and international organizations.

There are

- 96 overseas offices
- 14 domestic offices
- 1,929 staff members
- 150 developing countries and regions that received assistance

*Overseas and domestic offices as of July 1, 2020

*The number of staff as of July 1, 2020 (including executive officers)

Building people-to-people relationships as the foundation of trust

JICA dispatches experts and overseas volunteers to developing countries, and in return welcomes government officials and specialists as training participants and overseas students. People-to-people connections established through human resource development are the foundations of trust between developing countries and Japan.

Accepted 13,217 people (FY2019)
13,217 training participants and students from developing countries were accepted in fiscal year 2019

Dispatched 9,163 people (FY2019)
9,163 Japanese experts and JICA volunteers were dispatched in fiscal year 2019

JICA's Business Areas and Results

JICA uses an array of development assistance schemes to meet the diverse needs of developing countries around the world.

Technical Cooperation*1

Dispatch of Japanese experts to developing countries and acceptance of training participants and students to disseminate Japanese technologies and knowledge

Scale of Operations ¥175.1 billion

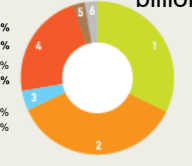
1. Planning and administration	8.1%
2. Public works and utilities (Transportation/traffic/social infrastructure, etc.)	**22.6%**
3. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	**10.6%**
4. Mining and industry	1.4%
5. Energy	3.0%
6. Business and tourism	3.0%
7. Human resources (Education/vocational training, etc.)	**11.2%**
8. Health and medical care	5.9%
9. Social welfare	1.3%
10. Others	32.9%

Finance and Investment Cooperation (ODA Loans)*2

Lending or investing of funds under concessional terms to developing countries for their development

Scale of Operations ¥1,523.2 billion

1. Electric power and gas	**32.3%**
2. Transportation	**36.0%**
3. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	4.1%
4. Social services (Water supply and sanitation/education, etc.)	**22.5%**
5. Program loans	2.4%
6. Others	2.7%



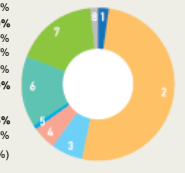
Grants*3

Financial assistance with no repayment obligation; it mainly targets developing countries with low levels of income.

Scale of Operations ¥85.6 billion

1. Planning and administration	2.4%
2. Public works and utilities	**51.0%**
3. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	6.7%
4. Energy	5.1%
5. Business and tourism	0.8%
6. Human resources (Education/vocational training, etc.)	**14.9%**
7. Health and medical care	**17.5%**
8. Others	1.5%

(FY2019) (Unit: %)



JICA's volunteer programs

Citizen Participation

Partnership with Nikkei Communities in Latin America and the Caribbean

Emergency disaster relief

Studies and research

Public-private partnerships

(Note) In some cases, the numbers do not correspond to the figures reflected in the "Total" section because of rounding estimates

*1 Technical Cooperation expenses include Technical Assistance expenses managed under the Finance and Investment Account budget, but exclude administration costs.

*2 Total commitment amounts of ODA Loans and Private-Sector Investment Finance.

*3 Since the amount is calculated based on the fiscal 2019 budget, it does not correspond to the total amount of Grant Agreements (G/As) concluded in fiscal 2019.

Development Cooperation Charter(approved by the Cabinet on June 9, 2023)

3. Basic policies
(2) Human security in the new era
A. The concept of human security, which promotes building nations and communities that enable each individual to live happily and with dignity, free from fear and want, is fundamental to what Japan should be, that is, to embody the noble ideals and principles of humanity, and is consistent with the values of freedom, democracy, respect for fundamental human rights, and the rule of law. Japan will continue to position human security as a guiding principle that underlies all of its development cooperation.
B. To realize human security in the new era, it remains important to construct strong and resilient countries and communities through **“investment in people”** and development that leaves no one behind, **such as the protection and empowerment of individuals in the fields including health, nutrition and education**. Additionally, in this era with compound crises, various issues are becoming more intricately intertwined, and **it is essential that diverse actors work together in solidarity to achieve common goals**. Japan will set **the protection and empowerment of individuals** as well as the solidarity of various actors as the pillars of human security in the new era, and will conduct **development cooperation making human agency a central focus**.

(ODA) Development Cooperation Charter, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (mofa.go.jp)

Polycrises and what we should do

[Polycrisis]

- Threats posed by physical systems (e.g., climate change)
- Threats posed by a biological systems (e.g., COVID-19)
- Threats from social systems (e.g., war, conflicts)

[What we should do]

- Continued efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Realizing human security

SDGs and JICA Global Agenda (JGA)

Peace

We will realize a peaceful and just society that shares universal values such as freedom, democracy, respect for fundamental human rights, and the rule of law, and that ensures stability and security. We will promote gender equality and utilize digital technology to solve problems.

- 11 Peacebuilding
- 12 Governance
- 13 Public Finance and Financial System
- 14 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
- 15 Digital for Development

Planet

We will respond to global issues such as climate change and environmental problems, which the international community must address together, and realize sustainable and resilient societies in developing countries where there are concerns about serious impacts.

- 16 Climate change
- 17 Natural Conservation
- 18 Environmental Management
- 19 Sustainable Water Resources and Water Supply
- 20 Disaster Risk Reduction through Pre-disaster Investment and Build Back Better

Prosperity

We support the development of high quality infrastructure, stable energy supply, development of industries, and improvement of farmers' livelihoods, which are the foundation and driving force of economic growth in developing countries. We assist to realize sustainable, strong, and prosperous societies.

- 1 Urban and Regional Development
- 2 Transportation
- 3 Energy and mining
- 4 Private Sector Development
- 5 Agriculture and rural development (Sustainable Food Systems)

People

We support stable healthcare services, infectious disease control, improved nutrition, and quality education for all people. We will achieve a society where children, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups are included and no one is left behind.

- 6 Health
- 7 Improving Nutrition
- 8 Education
- 9 Social Security / Disability and Development
- 10 Sport and Development

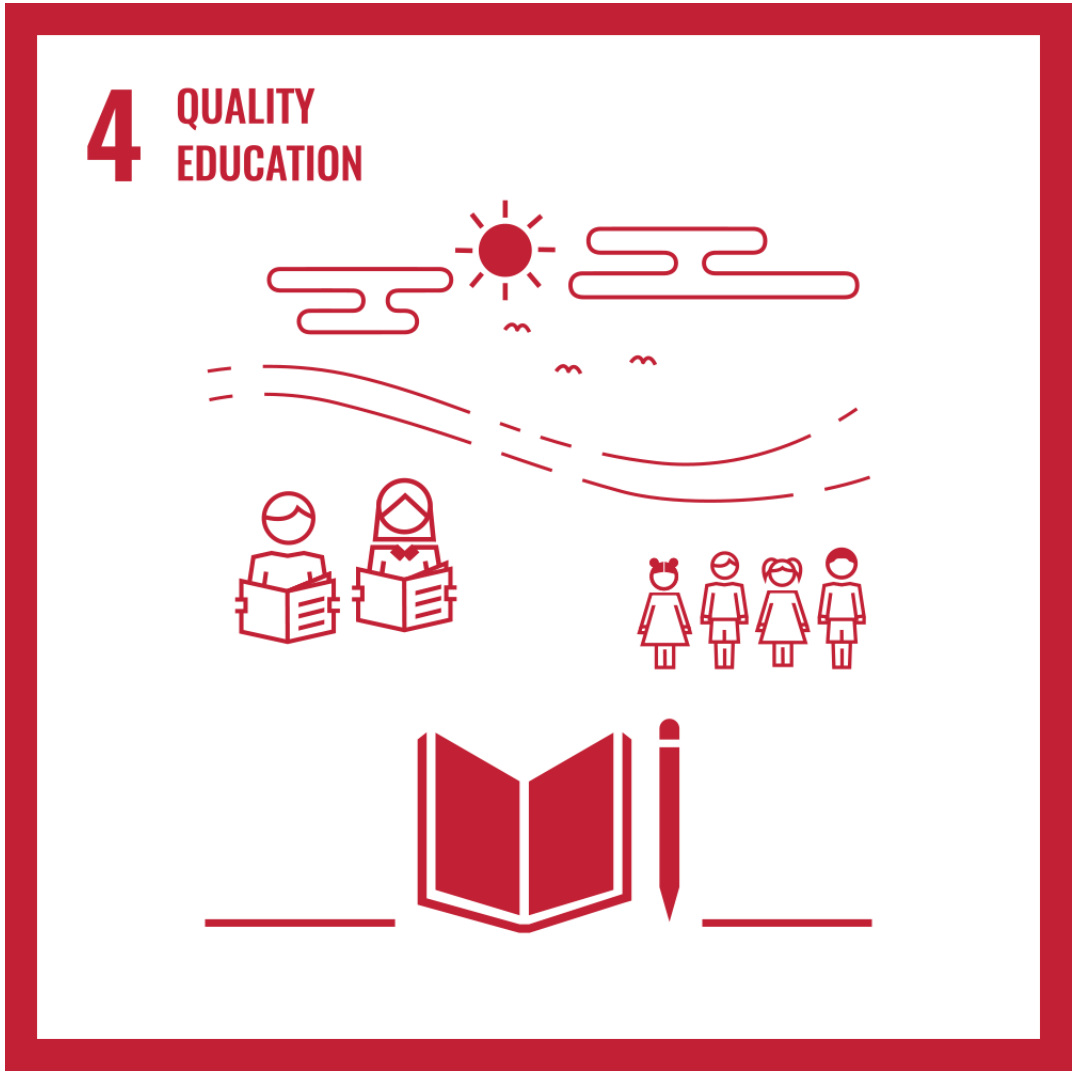
Educational Challenges faced by developing countries

258.4 million people
This is the number of children or students who were out of school in the world as of 2018. More specifically, 59.1 million children were not enrolled in elementary school, 61.5 million students in lower secondary education, and 137.8 million students in upper secondary education. Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for 31.2% of the total.

617 million people
This is the number of children in low- and middle-income countries who could not understand concise sentences by the age of 10 as of 2022. These children accounted for about 70% of the total, up from 57% before the pandemic. Lack of literacy has posed the potential risk of children losing lifetime income worth 21 trillion dollars in today's value.

97 billion dollars per year
This is an estimated annual shortfall in financial resources required to meet SDG Goal 4 for preschool, primary and secondary education in low- and middle-income countries (for the 2023-2030 period).

240:1
This is the ratio of children to regular teachers in elementary education in Madagascar (2021). The world average is 27:1, compared to 57:1 in sub-Saharan Africa. Madagascar is one of the countries facing a severe shortage of teachers. There is an estimated shortfall of 4.1 million teachers in sub-Saharan Africa.



SDGs logo from globalgoals.org/resources/

JICA Global Agenda: Education

Objective: Enable the provision of quality education to build the foundation of a society where all people can fully develop their talents and abilities and live with dignity, and to promote the development of a sustainable society and economy.

Indicators
Assistance for education quality improvement has benefited 20 million children. Cooperation with external institutions has benefited more than 40 million children.
Arithmetic (mathematics) performance has improved in representative projects in a cluster for learning improvement through textbook and teaching material development and another cluster for education improvement through community collaboration.
The development of educational support approaches to improve schooling and learning conditions for girls and vulnerable children has benefited three million children.
The leading university enhancement cluster programs have successfully trained and produced 300,000 highly skilled people at the universities involved.

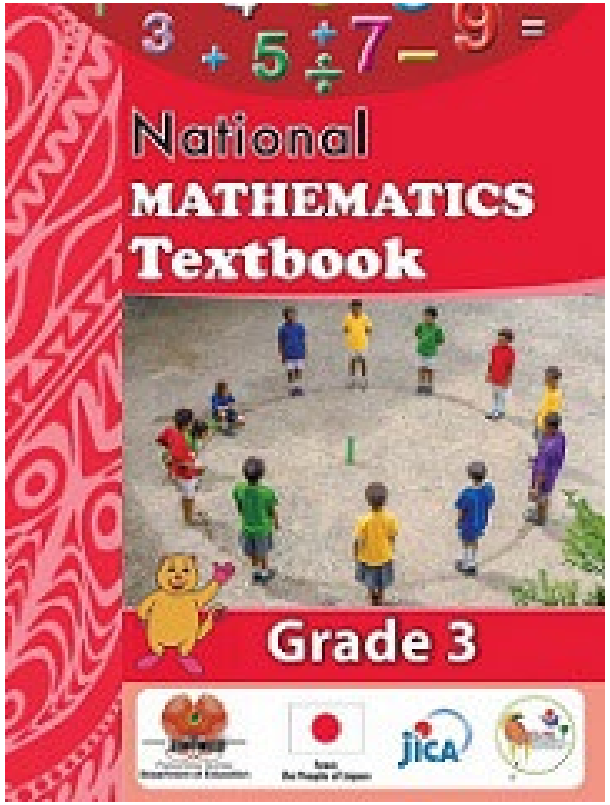
For more information → visit JICA's website about education and projects

JICA Global Agenda: Education

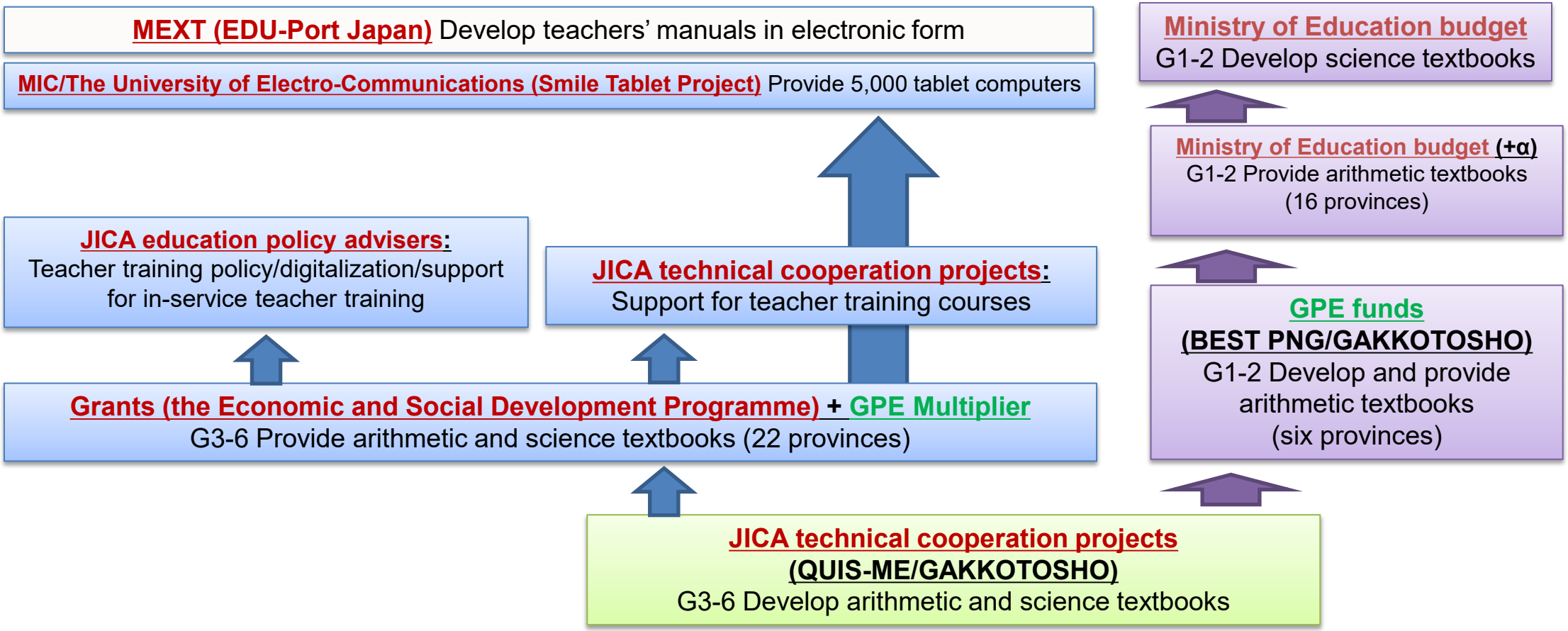
JICA has been working to resolve issues with four approaches (clusters) through collaboration with different partners, drawing on Japan's development experiences, JICA's project experiences and university and private-sector insights.

SDGs logo from globalgoals.org/resources/

Partnership project: Papua New Guinea



Partnership project: Papua New Guinea



EDU-Port + MIC support +
JICA technical cooperation + MOFA grant aid + the global fund GPE +
Japanese private companies' knowhow + the Papua New Guinean government budget

Partnership project: Malawi

Partnership project: Malawi

MEXT (EDU-Port Japan) research project
Improving the Quality of Learning through Fukui-style Education:
Collaborative Development Project between Japan and the African Region

Develop Fukui-style education in the African Region through collaboration

JICA grassroots project
Cultivating teacher Professional communities and networks in Malawi

Promote Fukui-style education through a human network with Malawi

Build a local network centered around the newly built teachers' training university and its affiliated school

MEXT (EDU-Port Japan)'s training programs in Japan
The startup project, Disseminating Fukui-style Education to the World

Promote understanding of Fukui-style education through a human network with Malawi

JICA's Knowledge Co-Creation Program for Group and Region Focus
Improving the Quality of Education through Lesson Studies

JICA grants
Building a teachers' training university and its affiliated school

EDU-Port + JICA technical cooperation + JICA grassroots projects + grants + University of Fukui's knowhow (Fukui-style education)

Expectations for EDU-Port and collaboration possibilities

I. Providing solutions based on Japan's education development experiences and educational contents for achieving SDG Goal 4

II. Providing opportunities for information sharing and networking

III. Returning the benefits from education cooperation to Japan

Growing interest in and expectations about Japanese education

Examples)

- ✓ The history of modernization of education system after the Meiji era (the late 19th century)
- ✓ High levels of national and academic results without disparity nationwide (OECD PISA)
- ✓ Whole person education, Tokkatsu
- ✓ KOSEN (technical college)
- ✓ STI (Science, Technology and Innovation)/STEM

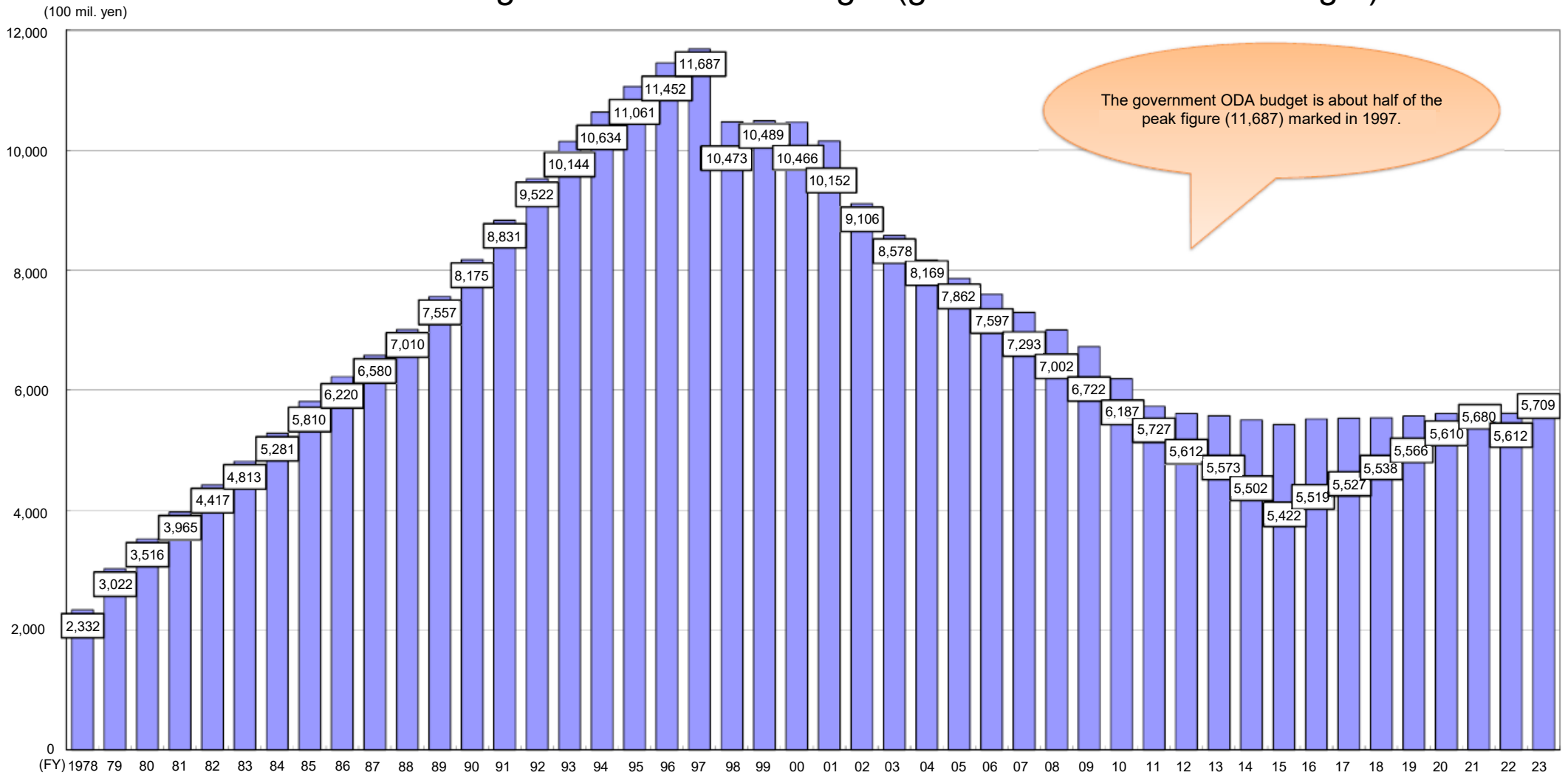
Expectations for EDU-Port and collaboration possibilities

I. Providing solutions based on Japan's education development experiences and educational contents for achieving SDG Goal 4

- ✓ History, policy, practices and lessons learnt
- ✓ Guidance and pedagogy for cognitive and non-cognitive skills
- ✓ Tools and contents

Japan's ODA reserves on the decline

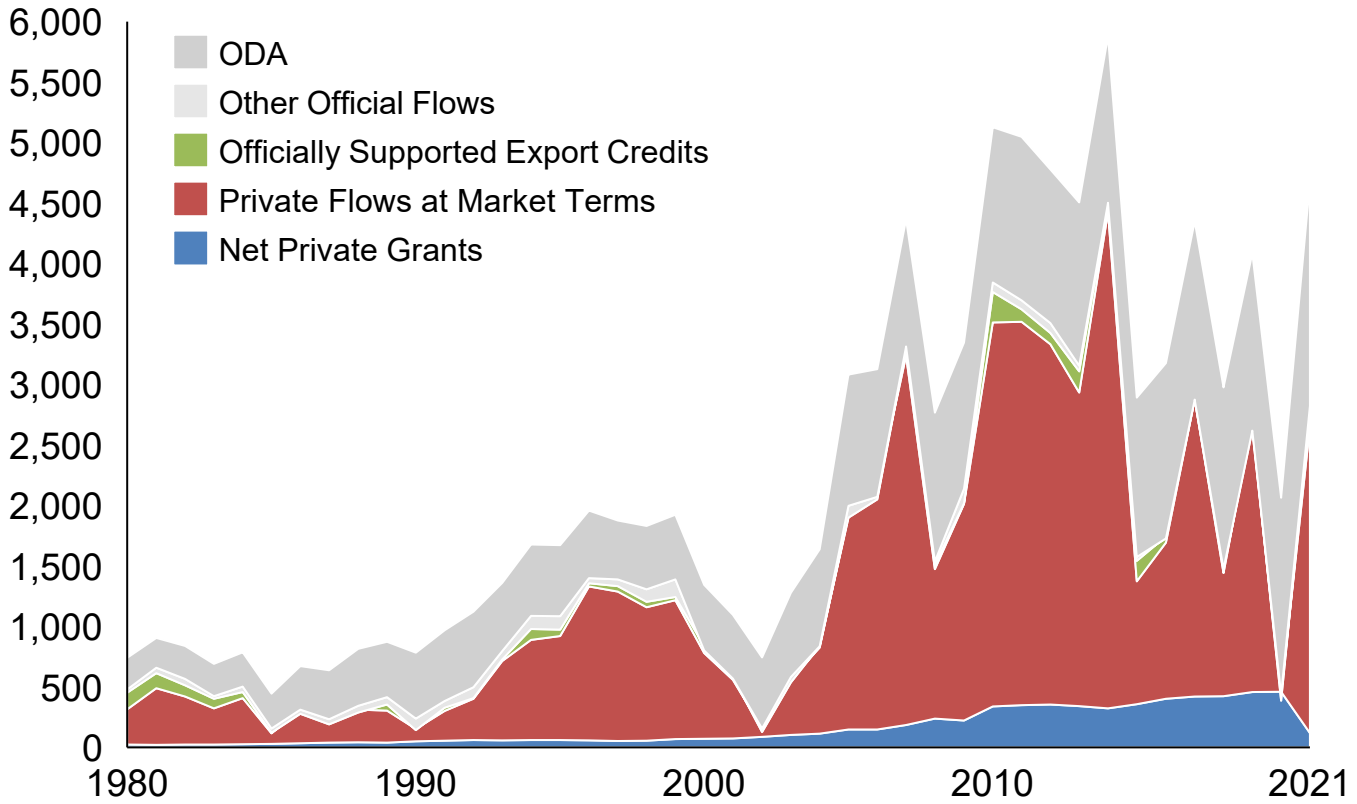
Trends in the government ODA budget (general account initial budget)



Source: [The MOFA's website]

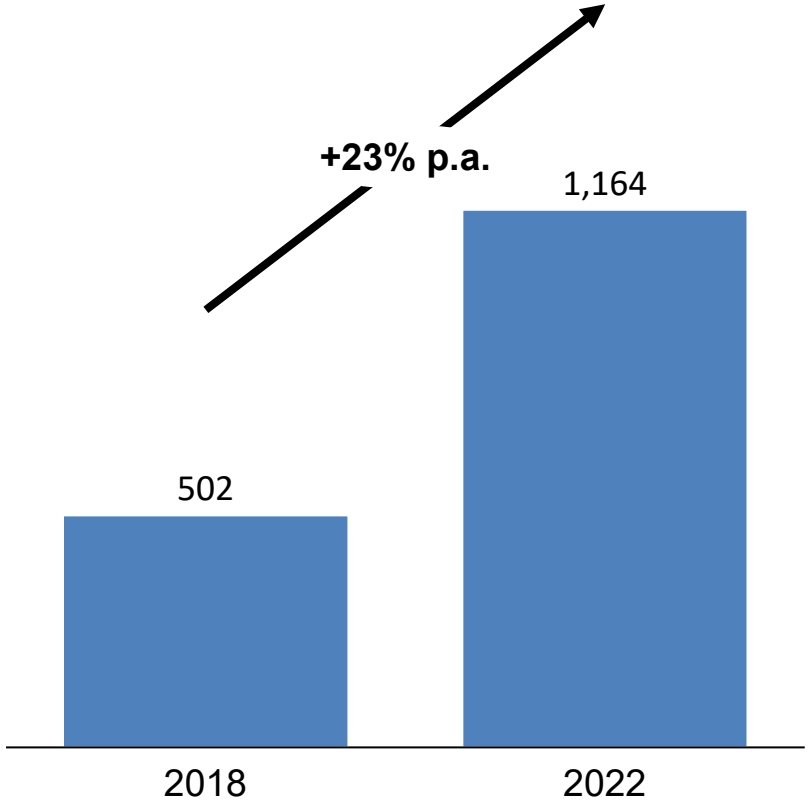
More private funds for developing countries with increased impact investing[1]

Trends in the flow of funds to developing countries: one billion USD



In the 2000s, private funds took on the leading role in the flow of money to developing countries

Trends in the balance of private-sector impact investments: one billion USD



Impact investments on the rise

1. It is an investment strategy to generate financial returns while creating a positive social or environmental impact.

References:OECD Statistics website; GIIN “2019 Annual Impact Investor Survey”, “2020 Annual Impact Investor Survey”, GIIN(Global Impact Investment Network)

Prepared by JICA’s Office for Sustainability Management in 2023

Our partner countries expects JICA to be a Catalyst for enhanced partnerships

Prepared by JICA's Office for Sustainability Management in 2023

Expectations for EDU-Port and collaboration possibilities

II. Providing opportunities for information sharing and networking

- ✓ Collaboration among different actors
- ✓ Creating a mechanism for companies across Japan to engage in international cooperation
- ✓ Provide opportunities for information sharing and networking among persons involved

Further collaboration with the Education Cooperation Platform, jointly organized by JICA, civil society, academia, consultants and private companies

Collaboration with the Education Cooperation Platform

FY2023: Side event organized by EDU-Port Japan, "All Japan Collaboration Forum: A Space for Connecting Industry, Government, Academia and Citizens," was held during Educational Cooperation Week.

Expectations for EDU-Port and collaboration possibilities

III. Returning the benefits from education cooperation to Japan.

- ✓ Learnings from the encounter to the difference
- ✓ Benefiting Japan through shared processes and experiences of international cooperation
- ✓ Learnings from other countries about policies or measures

Expectations for EDU-Port and collaboration possibilities

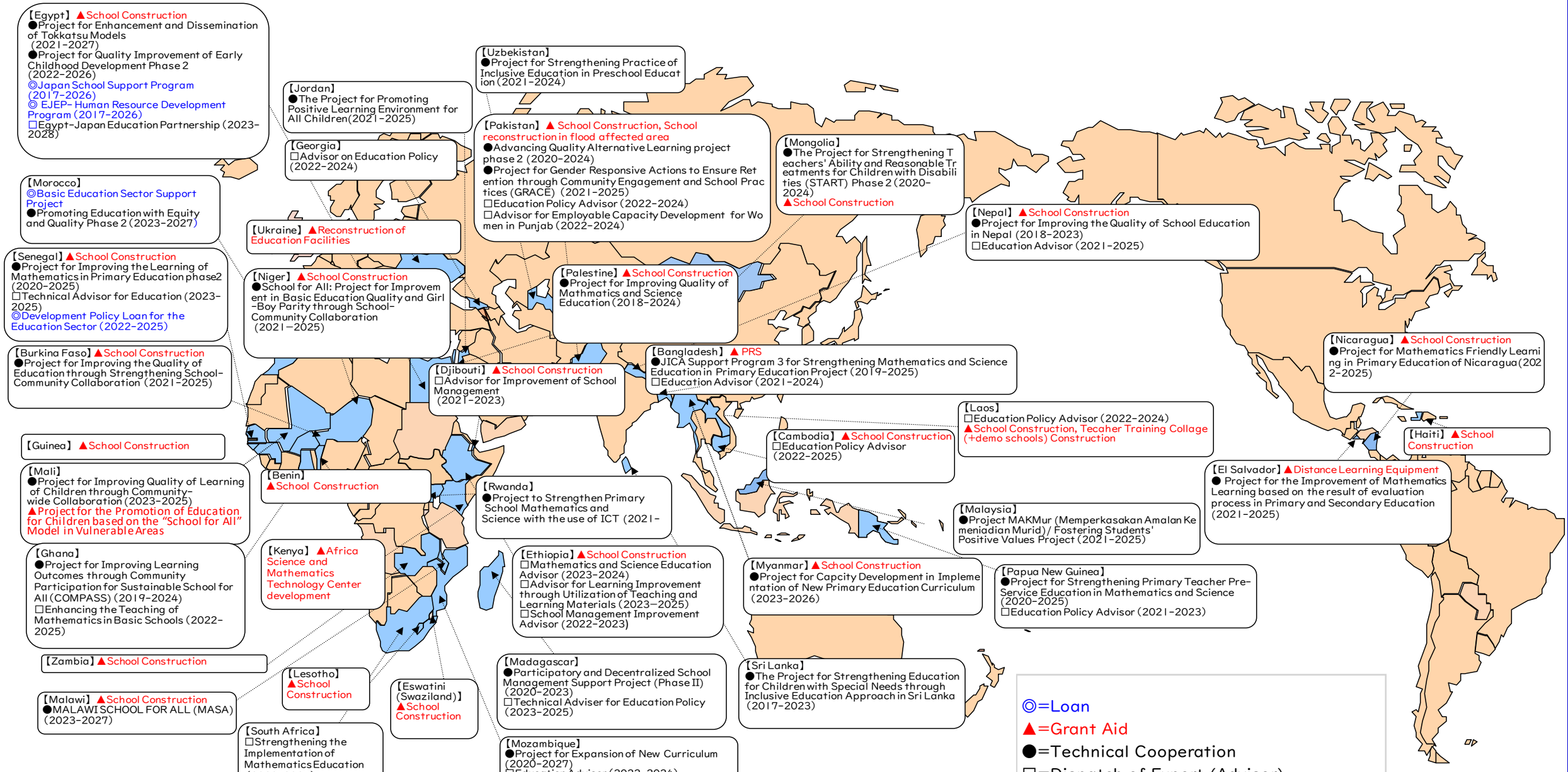
At the end of the day…….

- ✓ **Achieve SDG Goal 4 through education cooperation based on collaboration x co-creation**
- ✓ High recognition for education in Japan and the success of Japanese business
- ✓ Globalize education in Japan

Thank you
for your attention.

Reference： JICA's Support in Basic Education Sector

As of Jan 2024



Reference：JICA's Support in Technical and Vocational Education and Training Sector

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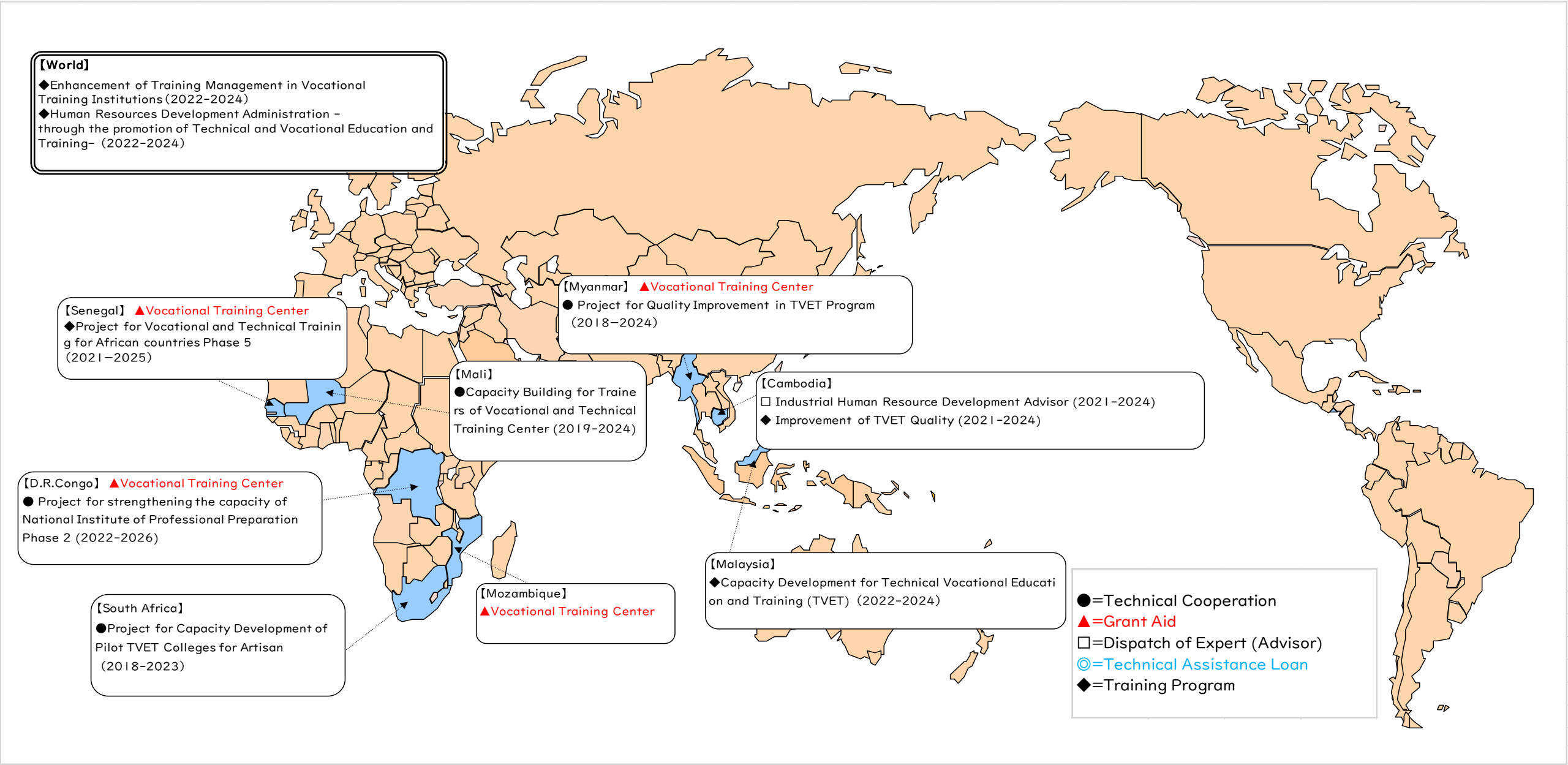
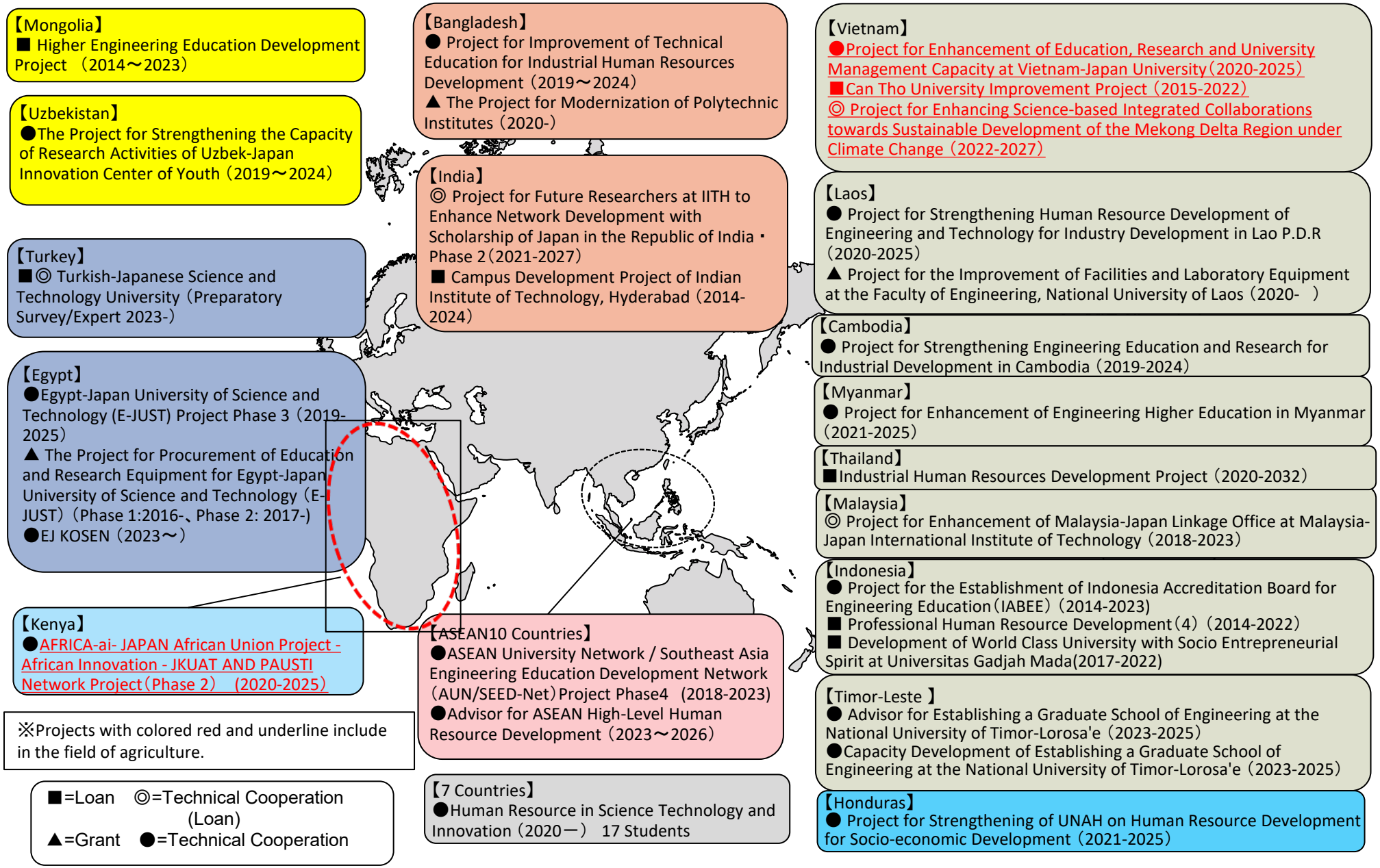


Reference： JICA's Support in Higher Education Sector (except for SATREPS)

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