



JICA Partnership Program

Program Overview

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JICA Partnership Program (1)

○What is JICA Partnership Program?

The JICA Partnership Program (JPP) promotes cooperative activities of various groups such as Japanese local governments, NGOs, universities and public service corporations for local residents in developing countries as a part of Official Development Assistance (ODA).

Under this project, local governments, NGOs and other citizen groups and JICA discuss and collaborate with each other, starting with a project at the foundation stage.



JICA Partnership Program (2)

- Two purposes

1. To contribute to economic and social development for people in developing countries
2. To promote and encourage international cooperation activities by the Japanese people

- Recipient countries

About 90 **countries**

Note: Some countries are currently excluded for safety reasons.

- Obtaining approval recipient country

The program is based on the initiative of the Japanese people instead of on requests from the government of recipient country, therefore, establishment of international commitment is not required. However, necessary procedures such as registration and obtaining approval of NGOs according to the recipient country must be taken

○ Three focuses of JPP

1. Project under this program is regarded as **`technical cooperation`**.
2. Project must **directly contribute to betterment of life and improvement of people** in developing country.
3. Project under this program is to be an opportunity for Japanese citizens **to promote understanding and participation in international cooperation.**



JICA Partnership Program (4)

○ Target areas (example)

- Human resource development (developing teachers, literacy education, vocational training, capacity development of local governments etc.)
- Community development (including development of agricultural, mountain, or fishing villages)
- Disaster prevention mainstreaming (building disaster-resistant communities, etc.)
- Gender mainstreaming (empowerment for gender equality, etc.)
- Sustainable use of natural resources (restoring ruined land, forest and fishery resource management, etc.)



JICA Partnership Program (5)

○ Projects excluded from JPP

1. Projects mainly offering goods such as purchasing goods or construction of facilities
2. Projects not related to livelihood improvement or increasing the incomes of citizens in developing countries
3. Projects that do not require Japanese groups to be involved
4. Projects aiming at cultural exchange (sports, teaching Japanese, etc.)
5. Projects that may result in economic benefits to the executing agency
6. Projects related to religious activities, political activities, or anti-social forces



Three JICA Partnership Program schemes

	Local Government Type	Support-type	Partner-type
	By using regional technology and experience	As the 1st step toward international cooperation	Contributing through taking advantage of their extensive experiences in development
Size and project term limits	Up to 3 years, maximum of 60 million	Up to 3 years, maximum of 10 million yen	Up to 5 years, maximum of 100 million yen
Timing of accepting applications	Once a year	Twice a year	Twice a year
Target groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposer should be a local government <p>Note: The project can be implemented by groups (including universities and private companies) designated by the local government.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experience with domestic and overseas aid activities for at least two years Non-profit organizations including NGOs, corporations, specified nonprofit organizations, social welfare service organizations, incorporated educational institutions, incorporated medical institutions, universities, and other private groups (private corporations are not included) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experience with two-year support activities in the developing country or region Corporations, specified nonprofit organizations, social welfare service organizations, incorporated educational institutions, incorporated medical institutions, universities, and other private groups (including private corporations)