



Knowledge Co-Creation Program (Group & Region Focus)

**GENERAL INFORMATION ON
Criminal Justice (Focus on Investigation, Prosecution,
Adjudication and International Cooperation)**

課題別研修

「刑事司法(捜査, 訴追, 裁判及び国際協力)」

NO. 【202311403J001】

JFY 2024

Program Period:

From May 6, 2024, to May 31, 2024

This information pertains to one of the JICA Knowledge Co-Creation Programs (Group & Region Focus) of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), which shall be implemented as part of the Official Development Assistance of the Government of Japan based on bilateral agreement between the relevant Governments.

JICA Knowledge Co-Creation Program (KCCP)

The Japanese Cabinet released the Development Cooperation Charter in June 2023, which stated, “In its development cooperation, Japan has maintained the spirit of jointly creating things that suit partner countries while respecting ownership, intentions and intrinsic characteristics of the country concerned based on a field-oriented approach through dialogue and collaboration. It has also maintained the approach of building reciprocal relationships with developing countries in which both sides learn from each other and grow and develop together.” JICA believes that this ‘Knowledge Co-Creation Program’ will serve as a foundation of mutual learning process.

I. Concept

Main Theme

The main theme of the program is **“Countermeasures against trafficking in persons, with a focus on trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation”**.

Background

Trafficking in persons^{1,2} is one of the most serious crimes and occurs in every region of the world. In spite of the forms of exploitation, victims of trafficking in persons often suffer physical, sexual, financial, psychological and/or social damage and harm, and often live and/or work in terrible conditions. Due to the damage and harm, trafficking in persons is associated with substantial trauma, and recovery can take a lifetime. When criminal justice practitioners think about the nature of trafficking in persons, it should be emphasized that the Kyoto Declaration adopted at the 14th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice encourages states to strengthen efforts to prevent, counter and combat trafficking in persons by various ways (paragraph 81).

The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (hereinafter referred to as “the Protocol”), which was adopted by the United Nations in November 2000 as part of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), is the first legally binding instrument that addresses all aspects of trafficking in persons.³ It is mandatory for State parties to the Protocol to take various measures against trafficking in persons, such as criminalization of trafficking in persons (Art. 5.), assistance to and protection of victims of trafficking in persons (Art. 6), and prevention of trafficking in persons (Art. 9.).

According to the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2022,⁴ which was published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the number of victims detected globally decreased in 2020, for the first time in the 20 years that UNODC has

¹ With regard to the meaning of “trafficking in persons”, in this training program, we adopt the definition in Article 3 (a) of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime: *the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.*

² Trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling are different but interconnected. This program will deal with trafficking in persons domestically and transnationally. Therefore, this program will partly include migrant smuggling only if it fits the definition in the footnote 1. However, this program will not focus on migrant smuggling.

³ As of 4 January 2024, 181 State parties have adopted the Protocol.

⁴ <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/data-and-analysis/glotip.html>

collected data.⁵ However, the report points out that this change in trends could be the result of three different factors affecting especially low and medium- income countries during the pandemic: lower institutional capacity to detect victims, fewer opportunities for traffickers to operate due to Covid-19 preventive restrictions, and some trafficking forms becoming more hidden and less likely to be detected.⁵ Unfortunately, trafficking in persons is still one of the biggest challenges in the criminal justice field, although many countries take various countermeasures against trafficking in persons in accordance with the Protocol. This is the reason why the training program will deal with countermeasures against trafficking in persons. It is necessary for criminal justice practitioners to understand the current situation and trends of trafficking in persons in other countries and the whole world and exchange knowledge and experience about it.

Trafficking in persons involves various forms of exploitation: sexual exploitation, forced labor, forced criminal activity, forced marriage, illegal adoption, organ removal, etc. Among them, trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation is one of the most serious forms of trafficking in persons.

According to the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2020,⁶ in 2018, the percentage of detected victims of sexual exploitation was the biggest (50%), followed by victims of forced labor (38%).⁷ On the other hand, according to the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2022, in 2020, the percentages of both were almost the same (38.7%/38.8%).⁸ In other words, in 2020, a drastic drop in the number of detection of trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation was recorded in most of the world. However, we are not able to conclude that trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation has actually reduced. The report points out that research worldwide suggests that the Covid-19 pandemic has either resulted in a reduction of trafficking for sexual exploitation and/or in a reduction of the capacity to detect this form of crime.⁸ In addition, the report explains that one hypothesis behind the reduced detection of victims facing sexual exploitation is that lockdown measures pushed exploitation into less visible locations, and this likely hindered authorities' identification of victims and made protection and support by community members and social services even more difficult to reach.⁸

Although we are not able to predict the future trend, it can be said that trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation is still one of the most serious forms of trafficking in persons, and this program will focus on trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation.

Detecting trafficking in persons and identifying the victims are difficult because of

⁵ Preface (p. 7), Special points of interest, Finding1 (p. III)

⁶ https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/tip/2021/GLOTiP_2020_15jan_web.pdf

⁷ Page. 10-11

⁸ Page. 22-23

threats from traffickers, fear, shame, and mistrust of authorities etc. Furthermore, detection seems to have become more difficult because of the pandemic and expansion of online communication. Therefore, appropriate measures must be taken to tackle these challenges.

In terms of trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation, other challenges are being faced. Women and girls are disproportionately victimized in trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation. They need special care and protection inside and outside of the formal criminal justice proceedings. The necessity of implementing measures to provide for the physical, psychological and social recovery of victims, which is stated in article 6, para. 3, of the Protocol, is particularly important for women and girls. In addition, there are probably various root causes for their victimization such as poverty, sexism, racism, poor socio-economic conditions and lack of education and empowerment opportunities. Therefore, to prevent their re-victimization, we have to take broad measures and cooperate with various stakeholders. It should be emphasized that article 9 of the Protocol mandate States Party to take various preventive measures including cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society. Therefore, in this training program, we are going to focus on measures not only for detecting, investigating and prosecuting traffickers but also for protecting the victims inside and outside of the criminal justice proceedings, providing for physical, psychological and social recovery of them and preventing their re-victimization.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by world leaders in September 2015, which now call for action by all countries. As a development cooperation agency, JICA is committed to achieving the SDGs. This program aims to realize goals 5.2, 8.7 and 16.2.



II. Description

1. **Title (Course-No.):** Criminal Justice (Focus on Investigation, Prosecution, Adjudication and International Cooperation) (202311403J001)

2. **Period of Program**

May 6, 2024, to May 31, 2024

**NOTE: the schedule could be shortened within the duration.*

3. **Target Countries**

Bhutan, Brazil, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lao PDR, Maldives, Montenegro, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

4. **Eligible/Target Organizations**

Participants should come from organizations dealing with trafficking in persons, such as the police, prosecution, courts, ministry of justice and other related organizations which actually deal with trafficking in persons. Public officials involved in legislative affairs or from policy-making bodies, research institutes, and other criminal justice organizations in charge of trafficking in persons are also acceptable on the condition that they have sufficient knowledge of criminal procedures, in particular, those of investigation and trial. See page 11, III-2.

5. **Course Capacity**

19 participants

6. **Language to be used in this Program**

English

7. **Program Objective**

The main theme of the program is **“Countermeasures against trafficking in persons, with a focus on trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation”**.

Participants will:

- (1) share their respective countries' systems, strategies, situation, challenges and good practices with regard to trafficking in persons in general and trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation;
- (2) understand the current situation and trends of trafficking in persons in the world from the international perspective; and
- (3) establish a global network for the exchange of updated information on the practices of the respective countries.

8. **Overall Goal**

To encourage criminal justice practitioners and organizations to take more effective measures against trafficking in persons.

9. Expected Output and Contents

This program consists of the following components. Details on each component are given below.

(1) Application Phase and Preliminary Phase in participants' home countries (from February 2024 to May 2024) Participating organizations make required preparations for the program in their respective countries.	
Expected Module Output	Activities
Preparation for the Individual Presentation	Preparation and submission of Individual Presentation Paper (IP paper) and MS Power Point Slides (IP Slides)

(2) Core Phase (This training program itself) May 9, 2024, to May 29, 2024 <i>*This schedule could be shortened within the duration.</i>	
Expected Output	Methodology
Understanding the current situations in the participants' countries regarding trafficking in persons in general and trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation	Presentation by each participant
Understanding the current global situation regarding trafficking in persons in general and trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation	Lectures by experts from international organizations etc.
Exploring effective countermeasures against all forms of trafficking in persons	Lectures by experts from international, foreign and Japanese organizations Group Discussions
Exploring effective countermeasures against trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation including protection and recovery of victims and prevention of their re-victimization	Lectures by experts from international, foreign and Japanese organizations Group Discussions
Establishing a global network for the international cooperation in the future	The training program as a whole

<Structure of the Program>

1. Activities before departure from participants' home countries

(1) Overview

In this program, each participant is required to make a presentation about the legal systems, practices, current situation, challenges, causes of the challenges and/or possible solutions of his/her home countries in terms of the theme. The presentation is called the "individual presentation", or "IP."

For the selection of participants, it is mandatory for all applicants to submit an Individual Presentation Paper (hereinafter referred to as "**IP paper**") at the time of application. In addition, for the preparation of the IP, it is mandatory for all participants (selected applicants) to submit MS Power Point Slides (hereinafter referred to as "**IP slides**") for IP before the departure from their home countries. The details of the IP paper and IP slides are below.

(2) At the time of Application

It is mandatory for each applicant to submit an IP paper as an electronic file in the format described below together with the Application Form by **March 26, 2024**.

<Content>

The IP Paper is the main assignment for the program prior to attendance and will be the outline for the Individual Presentation. Selected IP papers will also be published in UNAFEI's Resource Material Series and on UNAFEI's website after the program. The requirements and preferable contents of the IP paper are stated below:

- A) IP papers should focus on the main theme of this training program, **"Countermeasures against trafficking in persons, with a focus on trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation"**.
- B) IP papers should refer to **both** (1) trafficking in persons in general and (2) trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation.
- C) IP papers should explain the legal systems, practices, current situation, challenges, causes of the challenges and/or possible solutions in the participant's country in terms of trafficking in persons in general. As for this part (trafficking in persons in general), it is not necessary to mention trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation. It is preferable to focus on the most prevalent form of trafficking in persons in the participant's country.
- D) IP papers should explain the legal systems, practices, current situation, challenges, causes of the challenges and/or possible solutions in the participant's country in terms of trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation even if trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation is not the most prevalent form of trafficking in persons in the participant's country.

- E) It is better to include a case study if it contributes to explaining the above-mentioned topics (see C) and D)).
- F) IP papers should not focus too much on issues that are purely administrative (e.g. lack of budget, lack of human resources, etc.) because this program is for criminal justice practitioners. But it is acceptable to mention them as part of the current situation or challenges in the participant's country.

<Format>

- A) IP papers should be **4 - 8 pages in length**, single-spaced, 12-point font, Times New Roman type, A4-size and typewritten on a personal computer in MS-Word.
- B) The first page of the IP paper should include the title of the paper 14-point font and full capital letters and the name and country of the applicant.
- C) For more detailed information concerning the format of the IP paper, please see the attached "Memorandum on Format and Style".

(3) After Selection and Before Departure

- A) Participants (Selected applicants) are required to submit IP slides (see the top of p. 7) by **April 22, 2024**. Although there is no limit on the number of slides, please note that the presentation itself should be conducted within **25 minutes**.
- B) Participants are required to submit other materials (food restriction etc.) after selection and before departure. UNAFEI staff and/or JICA staff will send emails to participants to inform them of other details after selection. Participants should check their e-mail regularly and respond promptly to emails from UNAFEI staff and JICA staff.
- C) UNAFEI professors will contact participants to offer suggestions on the content of their IP papers and IP after selection.
- D) Please note that IP papers and IP slides submitted by participants will be shared electronically among participants, JICA staff and UNAFEI staff. Participants are requested to prepare IP papers and slides in accordance with the security regulations in the participant's country.
- E) Each participant is requested to review the text of the Protocol and Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2022 in advance. The texts are available through the following links:
 - <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/protocol-prevent-suppress-and-punish-trafficking-persons>
 - <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/data-and-analysis/glotip.html>

2. Activities in Japan

As described above (see p. 6), this program will be mainly composed of individual presentations, lectures and group discussions.

(1) Individual Presentation (IP)

- A) As explained above (see p. 7 (1)), each participant is required to make a presentation about the legal system, practices, current situation, challenges, causes of the challenges and/or possible solutions of his/her home countries in terms of the theme. IPs will give participants the opportunity to learn about trends and practices outside of their home countries, and this activity is crucial to explore good practices and solutions in their home countries. Therefore, the IP is one of the most important parts of this program.
- B) As explained above (see p.8 (3) C)), UNAFEI professors will contact participants to offer suggestions on the IP after selection.
- C) Each IP will be followed by a Q&A session. The maximum time of the IP including Q&A session is 40 minutes. The basic time schedule of each IP is 25 minutes for the presentation itself and 15 minutes for Q&A session. Therefore, presentation itself should be conducted within 25 minutes.
- D) Participants from the same country are expected to discuss the content of their presentations prior to departure to avoid any overlap.

(2) Lectures

Experts from international, Japanese and foreign organizations are going to make lectures in terms of the theme. Each lecture will be followed by a Q&A session. Details about the lectures will be provided after selection.

(3) Group Discussion

In the latter part of the program, we will have Group Discussions in which the participants will discuss designated topics and explore feasible and effective countermeasures against trafficking in persons based on the knowledge obtained through personal experience, IPs, lectures, and so on. Each group is required to make a presentation about the result of the group discussions at the end of the program.

3. Key Topics of the Program

The following are key topics that will be addressed during the program.

(1) In terms of trafficking in persons in general

- A) Current trends and challenges in each country and globally (e.g. prevalent forms of exploitation, characteristics of criminal conduct and victims, the socio-economic background, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic)

- B) Legal systems, practices, current situations and challenges in terms of detection, investigation, prosecution and adjudication
 - C) Feasible and effective preventive measures
- (2) In terms of trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation
- A) Current trends and challenges in each country and globally (e.g. the ratio of trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation, characteristics of traffickers and victims, causes of vulnerability of the victims, the socio-economic background, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic)
 - B) Legal systems, practices, current situations and challenges in terms of detection, investigation, prosecution and adjudication (especially identification of victims and detection of the case)
 - C) Protective measures for victims inside and/or outside of formal criminal proceedings, including victim protection in investigation and trial
 - D) Feasible and effective measures for physical, psychological and social recovery of victims
 - E) Feasible and effective preventive measures

III. Conditions and Procedures for Application

1. Expectations for the Participating Organizations

- (1) This program is designed primarily for organizations that intend to address specific issues or problems identified in their operations. Applying organizations are expected to use the program for those specific purposes.
- (2) In this connection, applying organizations are expected to nominate the most qualified candidates to address the said issues or problems, carefully referring to the qualifications described in Section III-2 below.
- (3) Applying organizations are also expected to be prepared to make use of knowledge acquired by the nominees for the said purpose.

2. Nominee Qualifications

Applicants should:

- (1) be nominated by their government in accordance with the procedures mentioned in Section III-4 below;
- (2) be university graduates or the equivalent thereof;
- (3) be relatively senior public officials who are actually in charge of trafficking in persons cases such as investigators, prosecutors, judges and members of relevant organizations. Members of legislative bodies and public officials from policy-making bodies, research institutes, and other criminal justice organizations in charge of countermeasures against trafficking in persons are also acceptable on the condition that they have sufficient knowledge of criminal procedures, in particular, those of investigation and trial;
- (4) have at least 5 years' practical experience related to trafficking in persons;
- (5) have a sufficient command of oral and written English to make presentations, participate in discussions and write an IP paper;
- (6) be under fifty (50) years old;
- (7) be in good health to participate in the program in Japan. To reduce the risk of worsening symptoms associated with respiratory tract infection, please be honest to declare in the Medical History (QUESTIONNAIRE ON MEDICAL STATUS RESTRICTION of the application form) if you have been a patient of following illnesses; Hypertension / Diabetes / Cardiovascular illness / Heart failure / Chronic respiratory illness. be in good health, both physically and mentally, to participate in the program in Japan.
- (8) Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Women are encouraged to apply for the program. JICA makes a commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, providing equal opportunity for all applicants regardless of sexual orientation and gender identity while selection shall be

made according to the qualifications of each applicant, as mentioned in Section III-2.

3. Required Documents for Application

(1) Application Form

- The Application Form is available at the respective countries' JICA office or Embassy of Japan. If you have any official certificate of English ability (e.g., TOEFL, TOEIC, IELTS), please attach it (or a copy) to the application form.
- If you have any difficulties/disabilities which require assistance, please specify necessary assistance in the Medical History (1-(d)) of the application forms. It may allow the course organizers to make alternative arrangements.

(2) Photocopy of Passport

(3) IP Paper (as explained on pages 7-8)

- As explained on p. 7, it is mandatory for each applicant to submit an IP paper as an electronic file by **March 26, 2024**. The IP paper must be submitted together with the Application Form.
- Regarding the content and format of the IP paper, please see pages 7-8.
- The IP paper must be prepared individually. IP papers written by more than one applicant are not acceptable.
- Applications not accompanied by an IP Paper may not be considered.

4. Procedure for Application and Selection

(1) Submitting the Application Documents

- Closing date for submitting applications to JICA Tokyo (Japan): **March 26, 2024**
- Please confirm the closing date set by the respective countries' JICA offices or Embassy of Japan to meet the final deadline in Japan.

(2) Selection

- After receiving the documents through due administrative procedures in the respective government, the respective country's JICA office (or Japanese Embassy) shall conduct screenings, and send the documents to the supervising JICA Center in Japan, which organizes this project. Selection shall be made by JICA Tokyo in consultation with UNAFEI based on submitted documents according to qualifications. Organizations which can demonstrate their intention to utilize the opportunities provided by this program will be given greater consideration in the selection process.
- Qualifications of applicants who belong to the military or other military-related organizations and/or who are enlisted in the military will be examined by the Government of Japan on a case-by-case basis, consistent

with the Development Cooperation Charter of Japan, taking into consideration their duties, positions in the organization, and other relevant information in a comprehensive manner.

(3) Notice of Acceptance

Notification of results shall be made by the respective country's JICA office (or Embassy of Japan) to the respective Governments **no later than April 9, 2024.**

5. Conditions for Attendance

The participants of KCCP are required

- (1) to strictly observe the course schedule,
- (2) not to change the air ticket (and flight class and flight schedule arranged by JICA) and lodging by the participants themselves,
- (3) to understand that leaving Japan during the course period (to return to home country, etc.) is not allowed (except for programs longer than one year),
- (4) not to bring or invite any family members (except for programs longer than one year),
- (5) to carry out such instructions and abide by such conditions as may be stipulated by both the nominating Government and the Japanese Government in respect of the course,
- (6) to observe the rules and regulations of the program implementing partners to provide the program or establishments,
- (7) not to engage in political activities, or any form of employment for profit,
- (8) to discontinue the program, should the participants violate the Japanese laws or JICA's regulations, or the participants commit illegal or immoral conduct, or get critical illness or serious injury and be considered unable to continue the course. The participants shall be responsible for paying any cost for treatment of the said health conditions except for the medical care stipulated in (3) of "5. Expenses", "IV. Administrative Arrangements",
- (9) to return the total amount or a part of the expenditure for the KCCP depending on the severity of such violation, should the participants violate the laws and ordinances,
- (10) not to drive a car or motorbike, regardless of an international driving license possessed,
- (11) to observe the rules and regulations at the place of the participants' accommodation, and

(12) to refund allowances or other benefits paid by JICA in the case of a change in schedule.

IV. Administrative Arrangements

1. Organizer

(1) **Name:** JICA Tokyo

(2) **Contact:** Misa Sakai (Ms.) (tictip@jica.go.jp)

*Please add the course number “202311403J001” in the subject line of your e-mail.

2. Implementing Partner

(1) **Name:** United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI)

(2) **E-mail:** event.unafei@i.moj.go.jp

(3) **URL:** <https://www.unafei.or.jp/english/index.html>

3. Travel to Japan

(1) **Air Ticket:** The cost of a round-trip ticket between an international airport designated by JICA and Japan will be borne by JICA.

(2) **Travel Insurance:** Term of Insurance: From arrival in Japan to departure from Japan. Travel time outside Japan shall not be covered.

4. Accommodation in Japan

JICA will arrange the following accommodations for the participants in JAPAN:

JICA Tokyo Center (JICA TOKYO):

Address: 2-49-5 Nishihara, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151-0066, Japan

TEL: +81-3-3485-7051 FAX: +81-3-3485-9655

(“81” is the country code for Japan, and “3” is the local area code)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qUsxpNG5p4E>

If there is no vacancy at JICA TOKYO, JICA will arrange alternative accommodation for the participants. Please refer to the facility guide of TIC at its URL,

<https://www.jica.go.jp/english/domestic/tokyo/index.html>

United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI):

Address: 2-1-18 Mokuseinomori, Akishima-shi, Tokyo 196-8570, Japan

Tel: +81-42-500-5100 , Fax: +81-42-500-5195

(where “81” is the country code for Japan, and “42” is the local area code)

E-mail: event.unafei@i.moj.go.jp

Website: <http://www.unafei.or.jp/english/index.htm>

5. Expenses

The following expenses in Japan will be provided by JICA:

- (1) Allowances for meals, living expenses, outfits, and shipping and stopover.
- (2) Expenses for study tours (basically in the form of train tickets).
- (3) Medical care for participants who become ill after arriving in Japan (the costs related to pre-existing illness, pregnancy, or dental treatment are not included).
- (4) Expenses for program implementation, including materials.
- (5) For more details, please see “III. ALLOWANCES” of the brochure for participants titled “KENSU-IN GUIDEBOOK,” which will be given before departure for Japan.

*Link to JICA HP (English/French/Spanish/Russian):

https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/types_of_assistance/tech/acceptance/trainin/g/index.html

6. Pre-departure Orientation

A pre-departure orientation will be held at the respective countries' JICA office (or Japanese Embassy), to provide participants with details on travel to Japan, conditions of the workshop, and other matters.

V. Other Information:

- Several Japanese participants (judge, public prosecutor, police officer and officer from other relevant agency) are expected to join this program.
- **What to bring :**
 - (1) Laptop computer
 - (2) Regular medication (if needed)
 - (3) Personal protective equipment (PPE) such as masks
 - (4) Conversion plug (Adapter plug)

For Your Reference

JICA and Capacity Development

The key concept underpinning JICA operations since its establishment in 1974 has been the conviction that “capacity development” is central to the socioeconomic development of any country, regardless of the specific operational scheme one may be undertaking, i.e. expert assignments, development projects, development study projects, training programs, JOCV programs, etc.

Within this wide range of programs, Training Programs have long occupied an important place in JICA operations. Conducted in Japan, they provide partner countries with opportunities to acquire practical knowledge accumulated in Japanese society. Participants dispatched by partner countries might find useful knowledge and re-create their own knowledge for enhancement of their own capacity or that of the organization and society to which they belong.

About 460 pre-organized programs cover a wide range of professional fields, ranging from education, health, infrastructure, energy, trade and finance, to agriculture, rural development, gender mainstreaming, and environmental protection. A variety of programs are being customized to address the specific needs of different target organizations, such as policy-making organizations, service provision organizations, and research and academic institutions. Some programs are organized to target a certain group of countries with similar developmental challenges.

Japanese Development Experience

Japan was the first non-Western country to successfully modernize its society and industrialize its economy. At the core of this process, which started more than 140 years ago, was the “*adopt and adapt*” concept by which a wide range of appropriate skills and knowledge have been imported from developed countries; these skills and knowledge have been adapted and/or improved using local skills, knowledge and initiatives. They finally became internalized in Japanese society to suit its local needs and conditions.

From engineering technology to production management methods, most of the know-how that has enabled Japan to become what it is today has emanated from this “*adoption and adaptation*” process, which, of course, has been accompanied by countless failures and errors behind the success stories. We presume that such experiences, both successful and unsuccessful, will be useful to our partners who are trying to address the challenges currently faced by developing countries.

However, it is rather challenging to share with our partners this whole body of Japan’s developmental experience. This difficulty has to do, in part, with the challenge of explaining a body of “tacit knowledge,” a type of knowledge that cannot fully be expressed in words or numbers. Adding to this difficulty are the social and cultural systems of Japan that vastly differ from those of other Western industrialized countries, and hence still remain unfamiliar to many partner countries. Simply stated, coming to Japan might be one way of overcoming such a cultural gap.

JICA, therefore, would like to invite as many leaders of partner countries as possible to come and visit us, to mingle with the Japanese people, and witness the advantages as well as the

disadvantages of Japanese systems, so that integration of their findings might help them reach their developmental objectives.

About UNAFEI

The United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) was established in 1962 by agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Japan, with the aim of promoting the sound development of criminal justice systems and mutual cooperation in Asia and the Pacific Region. UNAFEI is a United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network institute (PNI). UNAFEI activities include training courses and seminars for personnel in crime prevention and criminal justice administration, and the research and study of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders. It also conducts special seminars outside of Japan.

UNAFEI annually organizes several international training programs and seminars. Currently, participants represent various regions of the world such as Asia, the Pacific, Africa and Latin America. This program contributes significantly to the training of personnel in the criminal justice field, and to providing ideas and knowledge for effective measures to combat crime in developing nations. For more than 60 years, UNAFEI's efforts in training personnel have helped those individuals play leading roles in the criminal justice administration of their respective countries.



UNAFEI in Akishima, Tokyo



CORRESPONDENCE

For inquiries and further information, please contact the JICA office or the Embassy of Japan. Further, address correspondence to:

JICA Tokyo Center (JICA TOKYO)

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TEL: +81-3-3485-7051 FAX: +81-3-3485-9655