

Third Party Evaluation Report 2020
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

Evaluation of Japan's ODA to Brazil

March 2021

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Preface

This report is an Evaluation of Japan's ODA to Brazil, and was commissioned to Japan Techno Co., Ltd. by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (MOFA) in fiscal year 2020.

Since its commencement in 1954, Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) has contributed to the development of partner countries while tackling global issues. Today, the international community acknowledges the necessity to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of ODA. MOFA regularly conducts ODA evaluations, of which most are conducted at the policy-level with two main objectives: to improve the management of ODA, and to ensure its accountability. These evaluations are commissioned to external third parties to enhance transparency and objectivity.

The objective of this evaluation was to review Japan's policies on assistance to Brazil and implementation from FY2009 - 2019, and to produce recommendations based on the review to improve policy planning for the effective and efficient implementation of future assistance by the Government of Japan. For accountability purposes, the results in their entirety are available to the public.

The Evaluation Team in charge of this study consisted of a chief evaluator Mr. Sato Kan Hiroshi, Chief Senior Researcher, Research Operations Department, Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization (IDE-JETRO), an advisor Dr. Ryohei Konta, Area Studies Center Deputy Director, Latin American Studies Group, IDE-JETRO and Japan Techno Co., Ltd. Mr. Sato supervised the entire evaluation process and Dr. Konta provided advice and input on analytical and evaluation processes. In addition, to complete this study, we have received support from MOFA, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and local ODA Task Forces, as well as government agencies, project implementation agencies, other donors, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Brazil. We would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to all those who supported this study.

Finally, the Evaluation Team wishes to note that the opinions expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the views or positions of the Government of Japan.

March 2021

Japan Techno Co., Ltd.

Note: This English version is a translation of the Japanese Evaluation Report of Brazil.

Third Party Evaluation Report 2020
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Map of Brazil



Fonte: IBGE, Diretoria de Geociências, Coordenação de Cartografia.

www.ibge.gov.br

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Source : Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatísticas, IBGE

<https://portaldemapas.ibge.gov.br/portal.php#mapa6>

CHAPTER 1 IMPLEMENTATION POLICY OF THE EVALUATION

Implementation Structure of the Evaluation

(1) Evaluation Team

- Chief Evaluator: Sato Kan Hiroshi, Chief Senior Researcher, Research Operations Department, IDE-JETRO
- Advisor: Ryohei Konta, Area Studies Center Deputy Director, Latin American Studies Group, IDE-JETRO.
- Consultant: Japan Techno Co., Ltd.

(2) Evaluation Target Period: FY 2009 – FY2019

(Mainly for the past 5 years since FY 2015)

(3) Evaluation Implementation Period: August 2020 – March 2021

(4) Survey Country: Brazil

Background, Scope and Objectives of the Evaluation

There is a long-standing relationship of close friendship between Brazil and Japan, with 2020 marking 125 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations. Cooperation has been developing in a wide range of fields since the Japan-Brazil bilateral relationship was positioned as a strategic and global partnership in 2014. Since the start of ODA to Brazil in 1959, Japan has closely engaged with issues being faced by Brazil through the provision of support for sustainable growth in Brazil in a variety of fields, including natural resources, medical care, public order and infrastructure, which has made Brazil one of Japan's major ODA target countries in Latin America. With the ODA evaluation objectives in mind, namely, to improve the management of ODA (feedback to ODA policy), and to ensure its accountability to citizens, this evaluation has the objectives of evaluating the policy of assistance to Brazil since 2009, with a particular focus on the last five years, and producing recommendations in order to plan and implement Japan's assistance policies to Brazil in the future.

1-1 Background and Objectives of the Evaluation

1-1-1 Objectives of MOFA ODA Evaluation

The objectives of MOFA ODA evaluation are to improve the management of ODA (feedback to ODA policy), and to ensure its accountability to citizens (“ODA Evaluation Guidelines 13th Edition (June 2020)”).

Table 1 Objectives of MOFA ODA Evaluation, and Details of Those Objectives

Improve the management of ODA (feedback to ODA policy)	Support ODA management and improve the quality of ODA by verifying ODA activities and providing recommendations and lessons as feedback for ODA policy formulation and implementation processes.
Ensure accountability to citizens	By publishing the evaluation results, provide accountability to citizens and promote public understanding and participation with regard to ODA through improved transparency.

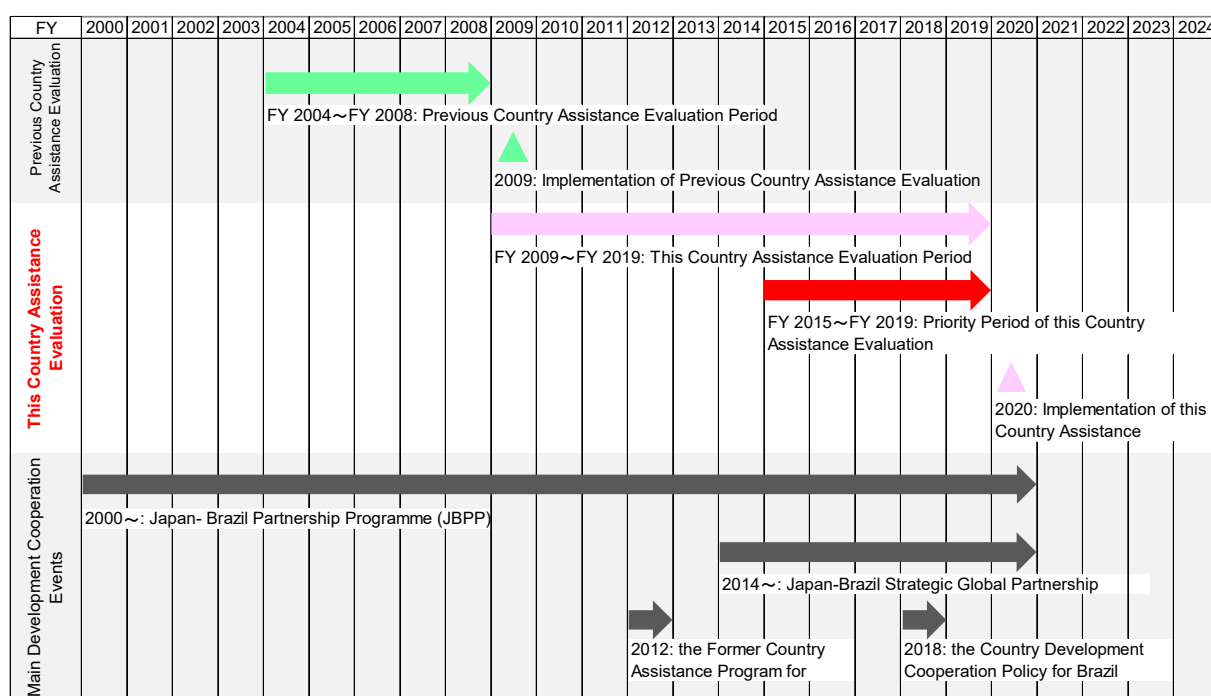
1-1-2 Background and Objectives of the Evaluation

There is a long-standing relationship of close friendship between the Federative Republic of Brazil (“Brazil” hereafter), which is the target country in this evaluation, and Japan, with 2020 marking 125 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations. Cooperation has been developing in a wide range of fields since the Japan-Brazil bilateral relationship was positioned as a strategic and global partnership in 2014. In economic areas, in particular, the relationship is expected to become ever stronger from now on in view of Brazil’s abundant underground resources, world largest reserve capacity for food production, and growing demand for infrastructure and technological development. In terms of multilateral diplomacy, close cooperation between the two countries is being promoted in UN Security Council reforms, for example.

While urbanization in Brazil is rapidly increasing, there are various issues, such as delayed infrastructure development, deteriorating sanitation, traffic congestion, and susceptibility to natural disasters. Another important challenge is the conservation of the natural environment in this country that has the world’s largest tropical rainforest. Since the start of ODA to Brazil in 1959, Japan has closely engaged with issues being faced by Brazil through the provision of support for sustainable growth in Brazil in a variety of fields, including natural resources, medical care, public order and infrastructure. Brazil has become one of the main target countries in Latin America for Japan’s ODA, with assistance by the fiscal year 2018 reaching 331,300 billion yen in ODA loans, 4,413 billion yen in grant aid cooperation and 119,022 billion yen in technical cooperation (Source: Japan's ODA Data by Country).

The basic policy published in the Country Development Cooperation Policy for Brazil, which was revised in April 2018, is to “support sustainable development and promote a relationship of reciprocal cooperation.” In addition to mitigating the harmful effects of rapid urbanization, support will be provided in fields that contribute to the stable supply

of natural and food resources and a relationship of reciprocal cooperation will be strengthened through triangular cooperation.



Source: Produced by evaluation team

Figure 1 Outline of Japan's Development Cooperation for Brazil and Country Assistance Evaluation

The previous evaluation of Japan's ODA to Brazil was implemented in the fiscal year 2009. With the ODA evaluation objectives in mind, the current evaluation has the objectives of evaluating the policy of assistance to Brazil since the fiscal year 2009, with a particular focus on the last five years, and producing recommendations in order to plan and implement Japan's assistance policies to Brazil in the future.

1-2 Scope of the Evaluation

The scope of evaluation and the target fields are shown in the Table below. Also, following on, the targets for development cooperation in Brazil based on the Country Development Cooperation Policy for Brazil are shown, as well as the objective framework based on that policy. The Country Development Cooperation Policy for Brazil was revised in April 2018. This policy is used in this evaluation, which has the primary objective of producing recommendations for the planning and implementation of future policies for ODA to Brazil.

Table 2 Scope of the Evaluation and Target Fields

Scope of evaluation	Policy regarding Japan's assistance to Brazil from 2009 to 2019 Main scope covers the last five years since 2015.
Target fields	The basic policy for Japan's assistance to Brazil is "support for sustainable development and promotion of a relationship of reciprocal cooperation," with the priority areas being (1) Urban issues and management of environment and disaster risks, (2) investment environment improvement, and (3) triangular cooperation. These three areas are the scope of this evaluation.

Table 3 Targets for Development Cooperation in Brazil

Regarding projects that contribute to the future strengthening of economic relations with Japan, the continuing provision of assistance from Japan to Brazil through ODA is expected to support the resolution of various issues in Brazil, ensure stability of resources and food for Japan, and lead to further closeness in economic relations with Brazil, which has huge growth potential. Also, support for third party countries through cooperation between Japan and Brazil is expected to enhance positive bilateral relations.

Basic Policy of Assistance	Priority Areas	Development Issues	Japan's Assistance Programs	Scheme
Assistance for sustainable development in Brazil and the promotion of mutually beneficial partnership	Urban issues and management of environment and disaster risks	1-1 Urban problems	Program to build a sustainable city	LA (4), TCP (2), SDGs BVS (2), SME PPS (2), SDGs BMFS (2), TR
		1-2 Environmental Conservation	Addressing Climate Change	STC (1), TCP (1), PCP-TC (1), JINGA (1), TR
		1-3 Disaster Prevention	Program of Integrated Management of Risks of Natural Disasters	TCP (1), PCP-TC (2), TR
	Investments		Human Resource Development Program for the industry	LA (1), CTR (1), TR
	2 nvironmental improvement			
	3 Triangular Cooperation	3-1 Promotion of JBPP	Japan Brazil Partnership Program (JBPP)	TTR (5)
	4 Others	4-1 Others	Others (Cooperation of Citizen Participation etc.)	JINGA (2), JOCV (2), STC (1), PCP-TC (1), SDGs BMFS (1), GHGA (2)

Source: Produced by evaluation team

Figure 2 Objective Framework of Japan's ODA to Brazil

The scope of the evaluation covers Japan's assistance policies to Brazil since the fiscal year 2009, which includes the aforementioned Country Assistance Policy for Brazil formulated in 2012 and the Country Development Cooperation Policy for Brazil formulated in 2018.

1-3 Evaluation Methodology

1-3-1 Analysis Methods and Framework of the Evaluation

In this evaluation, based on the ODA Evaluation Guidelines (13th edition) (MOFA, 2020), evaluations are made of (1) relevance of policies, (2) effectiveness of results and (3) appropriateness of processes from development viewpoints, as well as evaluations from (4) diplomatic viewpoints based on the viewpoint of Japan's national interest. The main verification criteria and details are shown in the Table below.

Table 4 Outline of Evaluation Framework

Evaluation Viewpoints/Criteria		Verification Criteria/Details
Evaluations from Development Viewpoints	Relevance of Policies	1. Consistency with development needs in Brazil 2. Consistency with Japan's high-level development policies 3. Consistency with international priority issues 4. Relevance with other donors 5. Japan's comparative advantages
	Effectiveness of Results	1. Japan's cooperation results and contribution to partner country's budget (Inputs) 2. Outputs produced by input' results (Outputs) 3. Degree of overcoming development issues and short-, medium-, and long-term effects (Outcomes, Impacts)
	Appropriateness of Processes	1. Appropriateness of processes of formulation of cooperation policy and monitoring 2. Appropriateness of Implementation status and process of support based on cooperation policies 3. Coordination with other donors and the effect
Evaluation from Diplomatic Viewpoint		1. Diplomatic Importance (Diplomatic relevance in bilateral and international communities) 2. Diplomatic Impact (Impact in the relationship with bilateral and international community and contribution to national interest)

Source: Produced by evaluation team

Regarding the three criteria from development viewpoints ((1) relevance of policies, (2) effectiveness of results, (3) appropriateness of processes), in line with “Figure 8 Rating Scale Chart of Evaluations from Development Viewpoints” provided in the Handbook for ODA Evaluation Guidelines (13th edition), a four-level rating system is used (A: Highly satisfactory, B: Satisfactory, C: Partially satisfactory, and D: Unsatisfactory).

The trends of development cooperation in Brazil are analyzed and the common challenges are derived by making a comparison between the results of the current evaluation and recommendations from the previous evaluation implemented in 2009 (see the following Table) in order to verify the transition in ODA policy and the use of

the previous evaluation results to formulate the Country Development Cooperation Policy for Brazil.

Table 5 Recommendations From Previous Country Assistance Evaluation of Brazil

Recommendation 1	<u>Immediate continuation of ODA as the foundation of enhanced partnerships with Brazil in the future.</u> As Brazil is becoming increasingly important in the international community and to Japan, it is recommended that the role of ODA to Brazil is redefined with the aim of forming the foundation for building a stronger partnership between Japan and Brazil for the future.
Recommendation 2	<u>Pillars founded on responding to global scale challenges, reciprocal cooperation and triangular cooperation.</u> In order to strengthen the partnership with Brazil, and to contribute to triple structure profits, it is recommended that the following three items form the pillars of ODA. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response to global scale challenges such as global warming, infectious diseases and food, energy and mineral resources • Reciprocal cooperation that creates benefit to both Japan and Brazil, such as public-private cooperation • Joint support for third party countries that is expected to create Japan-Brazil bilateral complementation and synergy
Recommendation 3	<u>Formulate a "Partnership Plan for Brazil," and evaluate and publish the outcomes.</u> In order to clarify the targets of the policy of "enhanced partnership" through ODA to Brazil, it is recommended that a "Partnership Plan for Brazil" is formulated, and that the outcomes are effectively published in order to gain the understanding of people in both countries.

Source: Country Assistance Evaluation of Brazil, 2010

1-3-2 Methods of the Evaluation

Based on the implementation procedures shown below, the report has been finalized by analyzing and compiling information from literature reviews in Japan and from interviews, etc., and by incorporating the feedback from investigative commissions, etc.

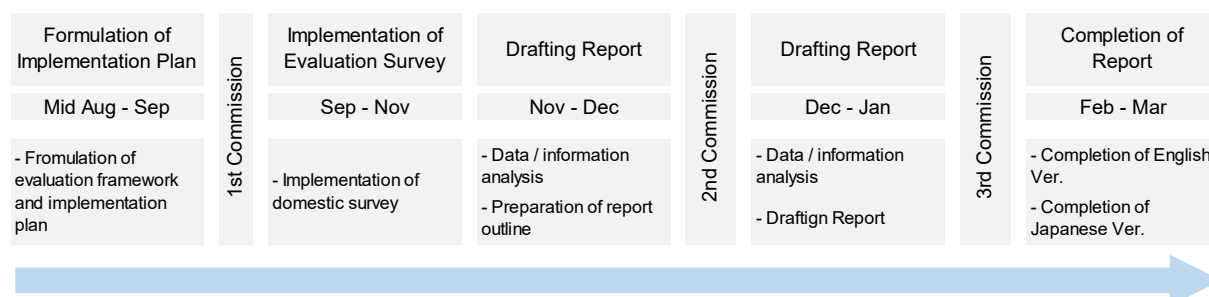


Figure 3 Methods of the Evaluation

1-4 Limitations of the Evaluation

Due to the worldwide spread of the COVID-19, field studies were cancelled. For that reason, with regard to consistency between Brazilian development needs and Japan's high-end ODA policies and cooperation from other donors, and to the outcomes and contribution from Japan's cooperation in Brazil, information was collected through questionnaires to the relevant ministries via the Embassy of Japan in Brazil, the use of web conferencing, telephone interviews, email, as well as a review of existing documents and interviews held in Japan.

1-5 Implementation Structure of the Evaluation

Based on the guidance of the chief evaluator and advisor, consultants gathered, sorted, and analyzed the information needed for the evaluation. The composition of the evaluation team is shown in the following Table.

Table 6 Evaluation Team Composition

Responsibility	Name	Affiliation / Position
Chief Evaluator	Hiroshi Sato	Chief Senior Researcher, Research Operations Department, IDE-JETRO
Advisor	Ryohei Konta	Area Studies Center Deputy Director, Latin American Studies Group, IDE-JETRO.
Chief Advisor / Evaluation Analysis 1	Shoichi Yokogi	Japan Techno Co., Ltd.
Evaluation Analysis 2	Takafumi Ohashi	Japan Techno Co., Ltd.
Evaluation Analysis 3	Fumika Okane	Japan Techno Co., Ltd.

CHAPTER 2 OVERVIEW OF BRAZIL AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

2-1 Overview of Brazil

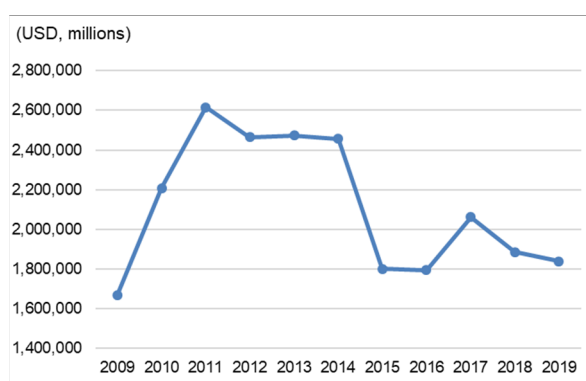
Brazil is the largest country in Latin America, boasting a population of 201.1 million (2019) and the largest land area on the South American continent (8.512 million square kilometers; fifth largest in the world). The ethnic groups are European (48%), mixed (43%), and other (African, Asian, etc.), the official language is Portuguese and approximately 65% of the population is Catholic, while 22% is Protestant.

Table 7 General Overview of Brazil

Name	Brazil
Area	8.512 million square kilometers (22.5 times bigger than Japan)
Population	201.1 million (World Bank, 2019)
Capital	Brasilia
Ethnic groups	European (approx. 48%), African (approx. 8%), Asian (approx. 1.1%), Mixed (approx. 43%), Indigenous (approx. 0.4%)
Official language	Portuguese
Religion	Catholic (approx. 65%), Protestant (approx. 22%), Non-religious (approx. 8%)

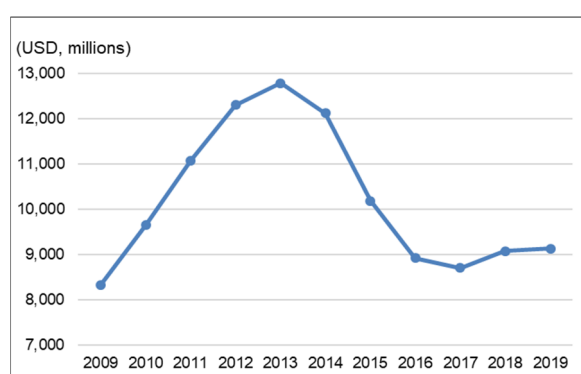
Source: MOFA website

Brazil is a commonwealth republic with a presidential system, and Congress is a two-chamber system (upper house (81 seats) and lower house (513 seats)). The Rousseff administration inaugurated in 2011 basically continued with the policies of the former Lula administration, but Rousseff was removed from office at the end of August 2016 after motions for impeachment began in the latter part of 2015 due to improper bookkeeping. The Temer administration inaugurated in August 2016 mainly engaged in restoring public finances, labor system reforms, political reforms and a review of the electoral system. Since January 2019, President Jair Bolsonaro has assumed office.



Source: Produced by evaluation team based on World Bank "World Development Indicators"

Figure 4 GDP Trend



(As of October 15, 2020, Current USD)

Figure 5 Trend of GNI per Capita

As for Brazil's economy since 2018, GDP has exceeded 1.8 trillion USD (8th worldwide), and it is the largest economic power in Latin America. GNI per capita has exceeded 9,000 USD, classifying it as an upper-middle income country.

Brazil has the world's largest Japanese descent community, which has created deep ties with Japan economically, socially, and culturally through immigration. Approximately 250,000 Japanese have emigrated to Brazil since 1908, and there are approximately 2 million people of Japanese descent living in Brazil.

2-2 Development Policy of Brazil

In Brazil, based on the constitution enacted in 1988, when the President assumes office, a four-year national development plan, called the “Plano Plurianual” (PPA) is formulated. The PPAs that were enacted in the period covered by this study were PPA 2008-2011, PPA 2012-2015 and PPA 2016-2019. The focus has been placed recently on high-quality education, social inclusion and disparity reduction, economic productivity and competitiveness, as well as public agencies enforcement.

Table 8 National Development Plans of Brazil

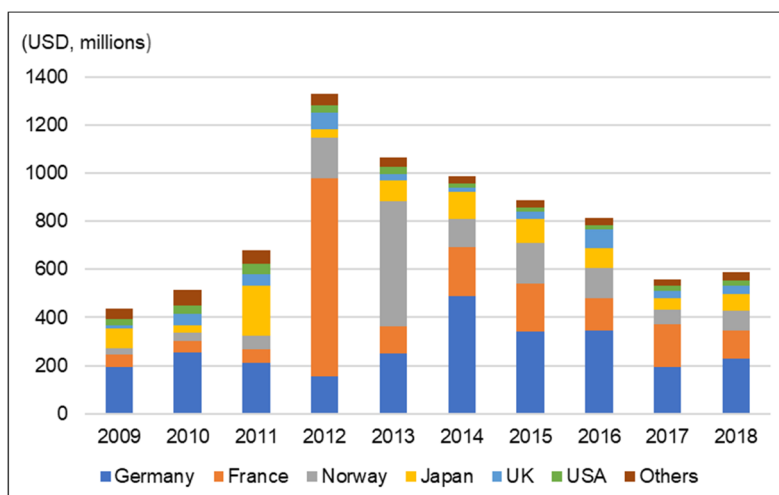
	PPA 2008-2011	PPA2012-2015	PPA 2016-2019
Main priority areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic growth • Social agenda • Quality-oriented education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sovereignty • Democracy • Social justice • Sustainability • Cultural diversity and national identity • Social participation • Superior management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-quality education • Social inclusion and inequality reduction • Economic productivity and competitiveness • Public agencies enforcement

Source: Produced by evaluation team based on Plano Plurianual 2008-2011, 2012-2015, 2016-2019

2-3 Bilateral and Multilateral Aid Trends for Brazil

2-3-1 Trends of Bilateral Aid

The main donors of bilateral aid to Brazil are, other than Japan, Germany, France, Norway and the United Kingdom, and cooperation is provided in fields such as environmental conservation, sustainable urban development, and investment environment improvement.

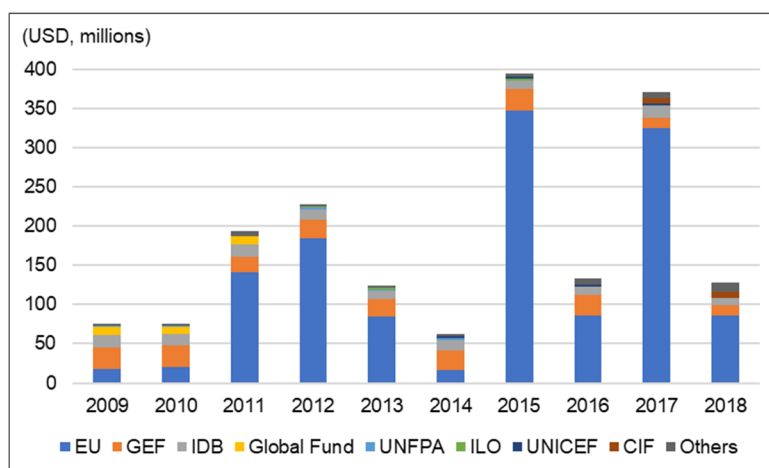


Source: Produced by evaluation team based on Creditor Reporting System, OECD. Stat

Figure 6 Trend of Bilateral Aid to Brazil

2-3-2 Trends of Multilateral Aid

The main donors of multilateral aid to Brazil include the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the European Union (EU), and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). As with bilateral aid, in multilateral aid, much assistance is provided in fields such as sustainable urban development, environmental conservation, and investment environment improvement.



Source: Produced by evaluation team based on Creditor Reporting System, OECD. Stat

Figure 7 Trend of Multilateral Aid to Brazil

2-4 Japan's ODA Trend in Brazil

2-4-1 Policy of Japan's ODA to Brazil

The former Country Assistance Policy for Brazil was formulated in 2012 and the new Country Development Cooperation Policy for Brazil was formulated in 2018 as the policies of Japan's ODA to Brazil during the target period of this evaluation. After the former Country Assistance Policy for Brazil (2012) and before the Country Development Cooperation Policy for Brazil (2018), the Brazilian government published the "Growth Acceleration Program" and the "Investment Cooperation Program". On this basis, "investment environment improvement" was newly added as a priority area to the Country Development Cooperation Policy for Brazil (2018).

Table 9 Policy of ODA to Brazil

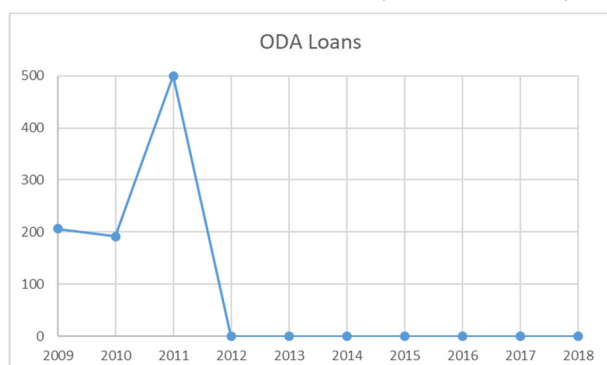
	Country Assistance Policy for Brazil (2012)	Country Development Cooperation Policy for Brazil (2018)
Basic policy of assistance	Support for sustainable development and promotion of reciprocal cooperation relationship	Support for sustainable development and promotion of reciprocal cooperation relationship
Priority areas	(1) Urban issues and management of environment and disaster risks (2) Triangular cooperation support	(1) Urban issues and management of environment and disaster risks (2) Investment environment improvement (3) Triangular cooperation support

Source: Former Country Assistance Policy for Brazil (2012), Country Development Cooperation Policy for Brazil (2018)

2-4-2 Amount of Japan's ODA to Brazil

The transition in Japan's ODA amounts to Brazil are shown here. Although new ODA loans have not been provided since 2012, the projects are still ongoing as of March 2021. Furthermore, foreign investments and loans projects have been newly added since 2018.

(Unit: 100 million yen)



Foreign investments and loans projects to be implemented after 2018

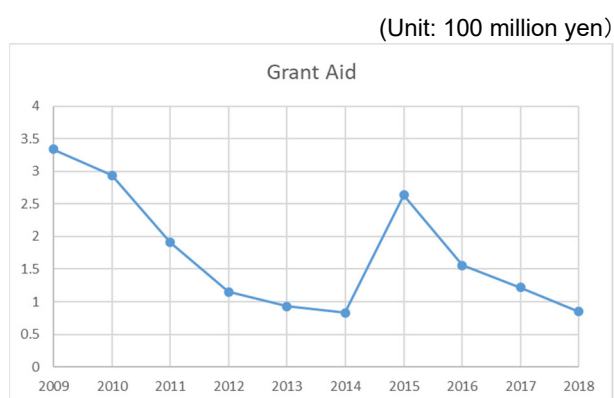
- Agriculture Supply Chain Enhancement Project in Brazil (US\$50 million) (2018)
- Distributed Solar Power Generation System Project (US\$100 million) (2020)
- Sustainable forest industry support project in Brazil (US\$72 million) (2020)

* based on Exchange of Notes

Source: Produced by evaluation team from Japan's ODA Data by Country (2009-2019)

Figure 8 Amounts by Year and Type of Assistance to Brazil (ODA loan)

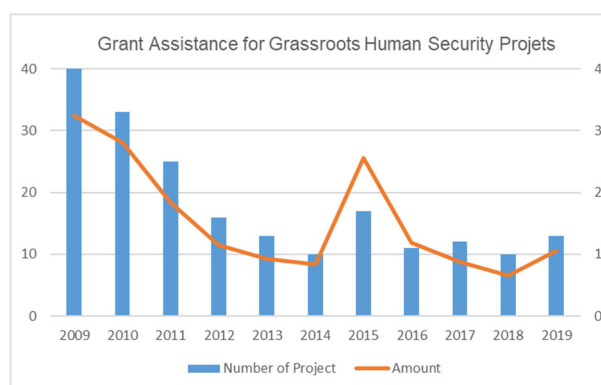
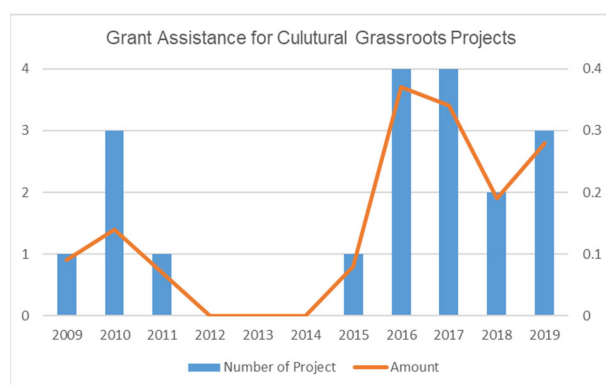
The breakdown of grant aid cooperation includes Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects and Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects until 2018. Despite the decrease in the overall amount of grant aid cooperation, there is an increase in Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects in terms of the number of projects and the financial amount, while Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects are decreasing. From 2019, in addition to Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects and Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects, the following grant aid has been implemented.



Grant Aid projects to be implemented after 2019

- The Project for the Humanitarian Assistance to Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants (417 million yen) (2019)
- The Project for Enhancing the Health System through the Provision of Medical Equipment (through UNOPS) (503 million yen) (2020)

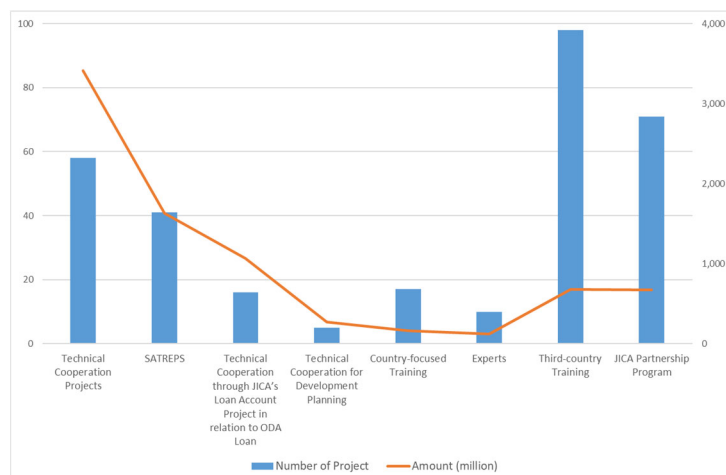
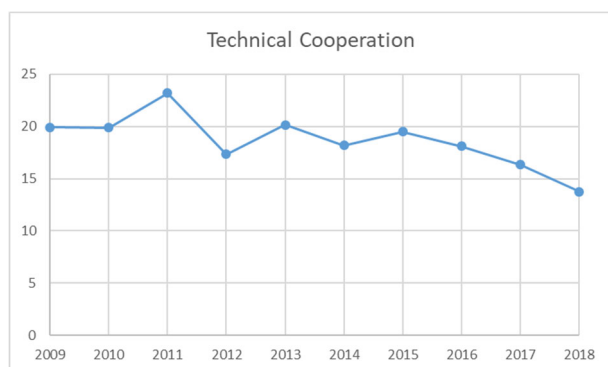
* based on Exchange of Notes



Source: Produced by evaluation team from Japan's ODA Data by Country (2009-2019) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs website

Figure 9 Amounts and number of projects by Year and Type of Assistance to Brazil (Grant Aid)

Regarding technical cooperation, the total amount has been between about 1.5 to 2.5 billion yen since 2009. Technical cooperation has a large amount, and third country training has large number.



* based on actual budget

Source: Produced by evaluation team from Japan's ODA Data by Country (2009-2019)

Figure 10 Amounts and number of projects by Year and Type of Assistance to Brazil (Technical Cooperation)

CHAPTER 3 RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

In this Chapter, a comprehensive verification of Japan's cooperation in Brazil is made based on the three development viewpoints (relevance of policies, effectiveness of results and appropriateness of processes) and the diplomatic viewpoints.

3-1 Evaluations from Development Viewpoints

Overview of evaluation results (evaluation from development viewpoints)

(1) Relevance of policies: Highly satisfactory A

- Verification items: Consistency with Brazil's development needs, consistency with Japan's high-level policies, consistency with international priority issues, relevance with other donors, Japan's comparative advantages
- Main reasons: Japan's policy of cooperation in Brazil conforms to Japan's high-level ODA policies, namely, the ODA Charter (2013) and the Development Cooperation Charter (2016), and the Brazilian development plan (PPA). In addition, there is consistency with Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as international priority issues, and the directionality of support from other donors in Brazil. Furthermore, policy is formed primarily in areas where Japan has a comparative advantage, namely, (1) disaster prevention, (2) governance (cooperation with local police),

(3) natural environment conservation, (4) water resources (non-revenue water management), and (5) healthcare (maternal and child healthcare).

(2) Effectiveness of results: Satisfactory B

- Verification items: Japan's assistance amounts and contribution (inputs), results and contribution from Japan's support for each development challenge (outputs, outcomes), effectiveness of support in priority areas (impact)
- Main reasons: In the results of Japan's cooperation in Brazil, despite the decrease in the amount of ODA for Brazil, which has been classified as one of the upper-middle income countries, projects are narrowing down on three main areas (urban issues and management of environment and disaster risks, investment environment improvement, triangular cooperation) in this huge country that has diverse assistance needs. The support is being provided with appropriate quality and timing. Results are being achieved through a support centered on establishment of an eco-socio friendly city, natural environment conservation and disaster prevention in the field of urban issues and management of environment and disaster risks. In the area of investment environment improvement, the role as a bridge to private partnerships has produced results. Moreover, at the triangular cooperation, Japan continues a unique form of cooperation that has been fruitful.

(3) Appropriateness of processes: Satisfactory B

- Verification items: Appropriateness of processes in the formulation of Japan's Country Development Cooperation Policy for Brazil, status of development cooperation implementation, appropriateness of implementation processes, existence and effectiveness of coordination with other donors
- Main reasons: The Country Development Cooperation Policy for Brazil was formulated through appropriate consultation between officials from Japan and Brazil, and the project development plan is updated annually. In terms of implementation processes, there are established implementation system, awareness of the needs, implementation of each projects according to Brazil's priority areas of support, appropriate monitoring and publicity.

3-1-1 Relevance of Policies

In this section, the five items shown below are verified with regard to the relevance of policies in connection to Japan's cooperation in Brazil.

- Consistency with development needs in Brazil
- Consistency with Japan's high-level development policies
- Consistency with international priority issues
- Relevance with other donors
- Japan's comparative advantages

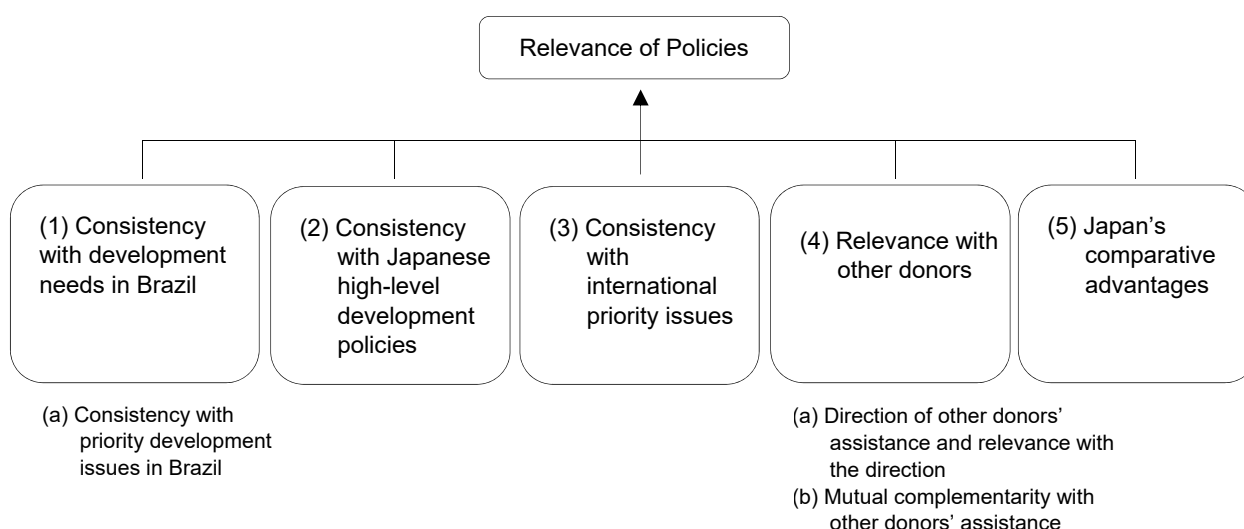


Figure 11 Verification Criteria for Relevance of Policies

(1) Consistency with development needs of Brazil

(A) Consistency with priority development issues of Brazil

The four-year national development plan of Brazil, called the “Plano Plurianual” (PPA), was formulated three times in the period covered by this study, namely, PPA 2008-2011, PPA 2012-2015 and PPA 2016-2019.

It was confirmed that the formulation of main targets and priority areas of Japan's Country Development Cooperation Policy for Brazil was consistent with the needs of Brazil, and based on “Growth Acceleration Program”, “Investment Cooperation Program” and other policies published by the Brazilian government, including the aforementioned PPA. Thus, it can be said that the Japan's policy is highly consistent with Brazil's priority development issues.

(2) Consistency with Japan's high-level policy

The high-level Japan's ODA policy during the target period of this evaluation is the ODA Charter (Official Development Assistance Charter (2003) and the Development Cooperation Charter (2015)), while the policies for development cooperation for Brazil are the Country Assistance Policy for Brazil (2012) and the Country Development Cooperation Policy for Brazil (2018). The priority areas in the Country Assistance Policy for Brazil and the Country Development Cooperation Policy for Brazil ((1) urban issues and management of environment and disaster risks, (2) investment environment improvement, (3) triangular cooperation support) conform to Japan's high-level policies (ODA Charter (2013) and Development Cooperation Charter (2015)), showing a high level of consistency with Japan's high-level policies.

Table 10 Consistency with the ODA Charter and Japan's Policies for Development Cooperation for Brazil (Priority Areas)

	ODA Charter (2003)	Country Assistance Policy for Brazil (2012)	Development Cooperation Charter (2015)	Country Development Cooperation Policy for Brazil (2018)
Priority areas	Poverty reduction		"High-quality growth" and ensuing poverty reduction	Investment environment improvement
	Sustainable growth		Sharing universal values, and realizing a peaceful and safe society	
	Engagement in global scale issues	Urban issues and management of environment and disaster risks	Establishment of a sustainable and resilient international community through engagement in global scale challenges	Urban issues and management of environment and disaster risks
	Peacebuilding			
		Triangular cooperation support		Triangular cooperation support

Source: Produced by evaluation team

(3) Consistency with international priority issues

There is consistency between the MDGs (2009), SDGs (2015) and Japan's policy for development cooperation for Brazil.

Table 11 Consistency with International Priority Issues

Japan's priority areas to Brazil	MDGs	SDGs
Urban issues and management of environment and disaster risks	Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Investment environment improvement	Goal 8: Global partnership for development	Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation
Triangular cooperation support	Goal 8: Global partnership for development	Goal 10: Reduce income inequality within and among countries. Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Source: Produced by evaluation team

(4) Relevance with other donors

(A) Consistency with directionality of support from other donors

Regarding the other main donors that provide support to Brazil (Germany, France, Norway, UK), a confirmation of their areas of support showed that the same kinds of support are provided by all donors in the areas of responding to urban issues and environmental conservation. In addition, three of the countries (all except for Norway) were providing support for investment environment improvement, and there was

triangular cooperation provided by Germany and the UK. With regard to disaster prevention, Germany is providing support for the dissemination of the results of Japan's Technical Cooperation Project for disaster prevention, but no other initiatives were found other than those related to Japan. For this reason, in general, the priority areas of Japan's policy for development cooperation for Brazil were consistent with the directionality of support from other donors.

Table 12 Comparison of Areas of Support of Major Donors/Major Multilateral Donors

Donor	Response to urban issues	Environmental conservation	Disaster prevention	Investment environment improvement	Triangular cooperation	Other
Major donors						
Germany	○	○	—	○	○	○
France	○	○	—	○	—	—
Norway	○	○	—	○	○	○
UK	○	○	—	○	○	—
Multilateral donors						
EU	○	○	—	○	—	○
GEF	—	○	—	—	—	—
IDB	○	○	○	○	—	○
WB	○	○	○	○	—	○

Source: Produced by evaluation team based on the assistance policies of each donor and online information

(B) Complementation with support of other donors

As Brazil demonstrates a very strong sense of ownership, and has a unique approach to controlling donor support, regular donor meetings are not held in Brazil. Because of its immense size, Brazil still has huge development needs, and support is primarily being provided in this regard by international development finance agencies such as the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF). On the other hand, projects are formed mainly in areas that utilize Japan's comparative advantages, and co-financing projects are formed whenever the opportunity rises while expertise is shared with other donors. Support is also provided in the form of coordination that aims to maximize outcomes in the exit section of cooperation projects, for example, as well as coordination and complementation through trust funds contributed by the Government of Japan to the World Bank and IDB. Recently, coordination with other donors in the private sector has been implemented through co-financing for foreign investments and loans.

(5) Japan's comparative advantages

The areas where Japan is showing advantages over other donors are (1) disaster prevention, (2) governance (cooperation with local police), (3) natural environment

conservation, (4) water resources (non-revenue water management), and (5) healthcare (maternal and child healthcare). In these areas, synergy is being created through the integrated combination of private partnerships and training schemes. Table 13 shows examples of Japan's comparative advantages.

Table 13 Examples Showing Japan's Comparative Advantages

Area	Project name	Example
Disaster prevention	Project for Strengthening National Strategy of Integrated Natural Disaster Risk Management (2013-2017) (technical cooperation)	Japan has been emphasizing the importance of disaster prevention cooperation to the Brazilian Federal Government and the Rio State Government since the 2011 mudslide disaster in Rio State. Projects have been implemented to promote disaster prevention countermeasures, including urban planning, risk maps and advance warnings, which has resulted in an understanding of the importance of disaster prevention among Brazilian officials, and the invitation of private partnership projects.
Governance	Project for the Implementation of Community Policing Using the Koban System (2008-2011) (technical cooperation)	Community policing projects began in full scale in Sao Paulo State in 2005. The initiatives in that State were used as a model for expansion to various third-party countries in Central America, which has had a huge impact. Also, the initiatives in projects related to the enhancement of community policing throughout Brazil led to the formulation of "National Guidelines for Community Policing" by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security in 2019, which has drawn much attention.
	Cooperation with local police in the Central America region (multiple)	
	Project on Nationwide Dissemination of Community Policing (2015-2018) (technical cooperation)	
	Survey on Introduction AI/ IoT Solution for Urban Crime Prevention by Face Authentication/ Emotion Analysis (2018-2019) (SME Partnership Promotion)	
Natural environment conservation	Utilization of ALOS Images to Support Protection of the Brazilian Amazon Forest and Combat against Illegal Deforestation (2009-2012) (technical cooperation)	This is one of the foremost initiatives in Japan-Brazil cooperation in connection to the illegal deforestation of tropical rainforests where the status of illegal deforestation is monitored and supervised in near-real time by means of image analysis using ALOS.
Water resources (non-revenue water management)	The Project for Capacity Development on Non-Revenue Water Control for Sanitation Company of the State of Sao Paulo (2006-2010) (technical cooperation)	Seamless, increased scale cooperation based on experiences from Japan, including the enhancement of Companhia de Saneamento Básico do Estado de São Paulo (SABESP) organizational systems and capacities, and the provision of support for tangible assets in Sao Paulo state non-revenue water management through ODA loans.
	Non-Revenue Water Control Project in Sao Paulo State (2012-2018) (ODA loans)	
	International Course on Good Practices related prevention, reduction and control of water loss at water distribution system (2019-2024) (Training program in the third countries)	

Healthcare	The Project for New Diagnostic Approaches in the Management of Fungal Infections in AIDS and Other Immunocompromised Patients (2010-2013) (SATREPS)	Since the mass immigration of Japanese people in 1908, there have been ongoing initiatives in the field of healthcare between Japan and Brazil. Having worked together on the management of fungal infections, Chiba University and the University of Campinas have quickly responded to recent crises through Japan-Brazil coordination via science and technology cooperation, including holding case study sessions toward enhancing the management of COVID-19.
	Project for the Establishment of a Research and Reference Collaborative System for the Diagnoses of Fungal Infections including Drug-Resistant Ones both in Brazil and Japan (2017-2022) (SATREPS)	

Source: Produced by evaluation team based on materials from JICA

(6) Summary of relevance of policies

Rating: Highly satisfactory A

The policy of Japan's cooperation in Brazil conforms to Japan's high-level ODA policies, namely, the ODA Charter (2013) and the Development Cooperation Charter (2016), as well as Brazil's development plan, the PPA. Also, there is consistency with the international priority issues in the MDGs and SDGs, as well as the directionality of donors providing support in Brazil. Furthermore, policy is formed primarily in areas where Japan has a comparative advantage, namely, (1) disaster prevention, (2) governance (cooperation with local police), (3) natural environment conservation, (4) water resources (non-revenue water management), and (5) healthcare (maternal and child healthcare). Therefore, the relevance of policies is evaluated as "Highly satisfactory A."

3-1-2 Effectiveness of Results

In this section, the three items shown below are verified regarding the effectiveness of results in relation to Japan's cooperation in Brazil.

- Amounts of Japan's cooperation and its contribution (Inputs)
- Results and contribution from Japan's support for each development challenge (Outputs, Outcomes)
- Effectiveness of support in priority areas (impact)

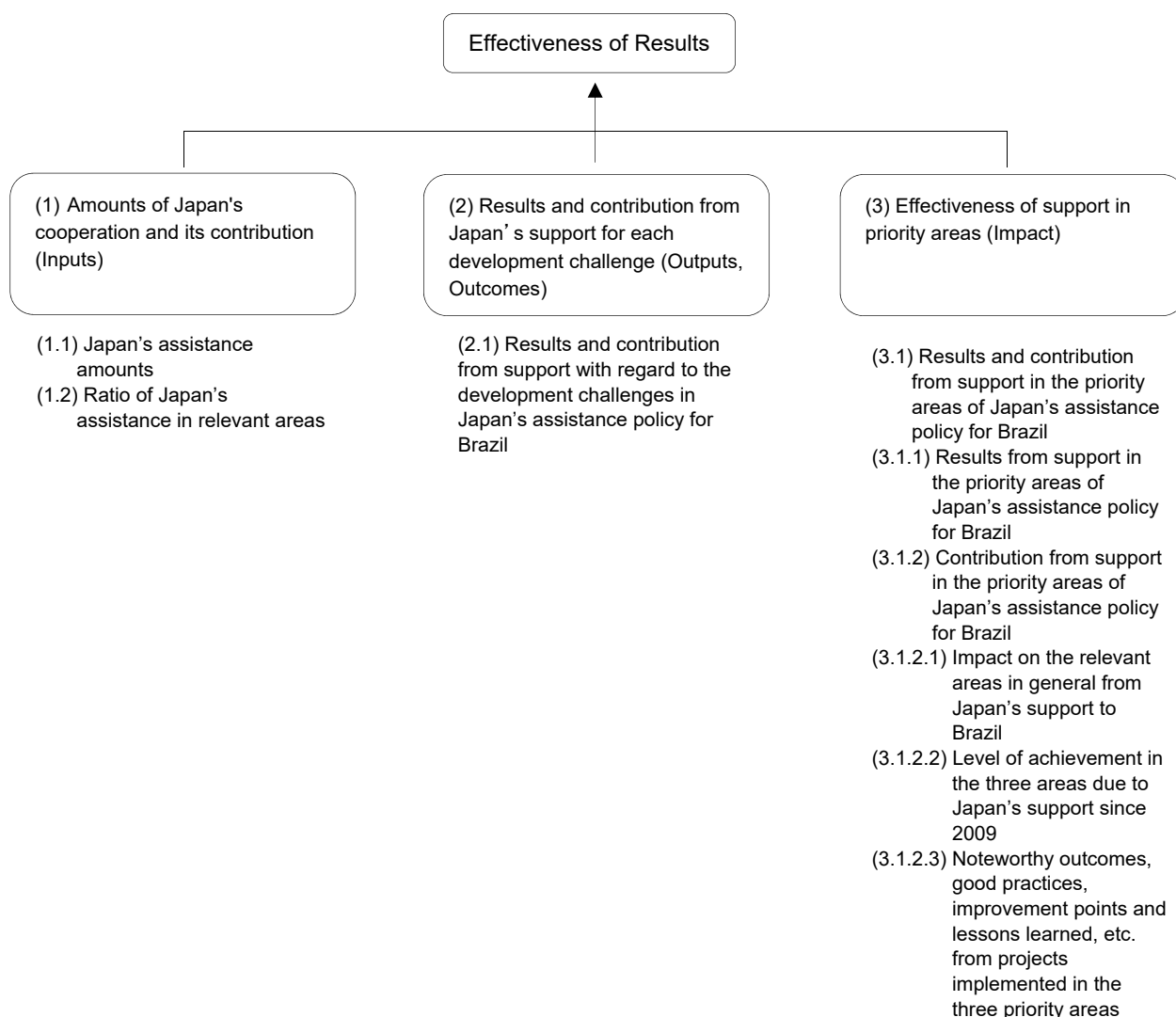


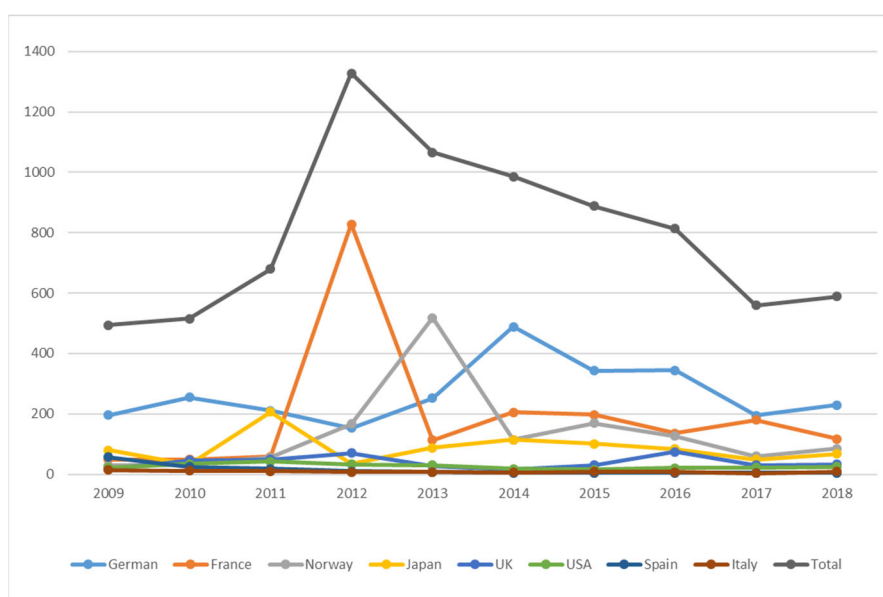
Figure 12 Verification Criteria for Effectiveness of Results

(1) Japan's assistance amounts and contribution (input)

(A) Japan's assistance amountts

Looking at the amounts of bilateral ODA to Brazil, despite annual fluctuations with Japan's ODA reaching 101.52 million USD at its peak in 2015 and dropping to 30.16 million USD at its lowest in 2017, relatively stable support has been provided. Japan has been in the top five donor countries, making it one of Brazil's major donors.

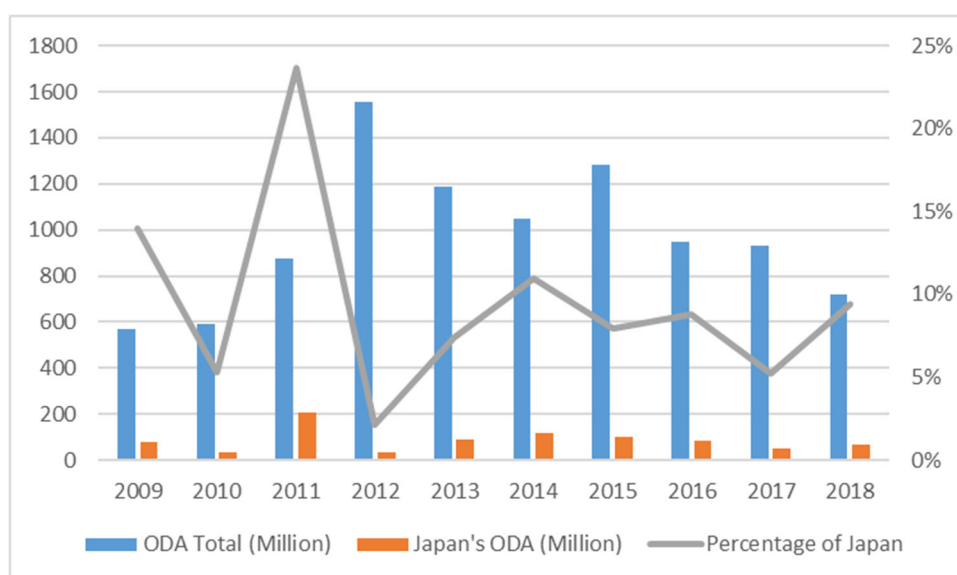
(Unit: USD1 million)



Source: Produced by evaluation team based on Creditor Reporting System, OECD. Stat

Figure 13 Results of Bilateral Cooperation by Country

Also, as for the ratio of Japan's ODA against the total amount of ODA to Brazil, although there is a large difference (24% in 2011 and 2% in 2012), excluding that two-year period, the ratio has stayed at about 10%.



Source: Produced by evaluation team based on Creditor Reporting System, OECD. Stat

Figure 14 Ratio of Japan's ODA Amount to Total ODA to Brazil

The results of ODA to Brazil can be summarized as follows.

- ODA project numbers and amounts (per scheme)

- Number of participants to JICA Knowledge Co-Creation Programs (KCCP) (Country Focus), KCCP (Group and Region Focus) and Third Country Training Program (TCTP)
- Number of personnel dispatched by Brazil to third party countries
- Number of Nikkei community volunteer dispatched to Brazil
- Amount of ODA loan
- Amount of SME support (per scheme, per area, overall)

The following points were made regarding overall trends in ODA to Brazil.

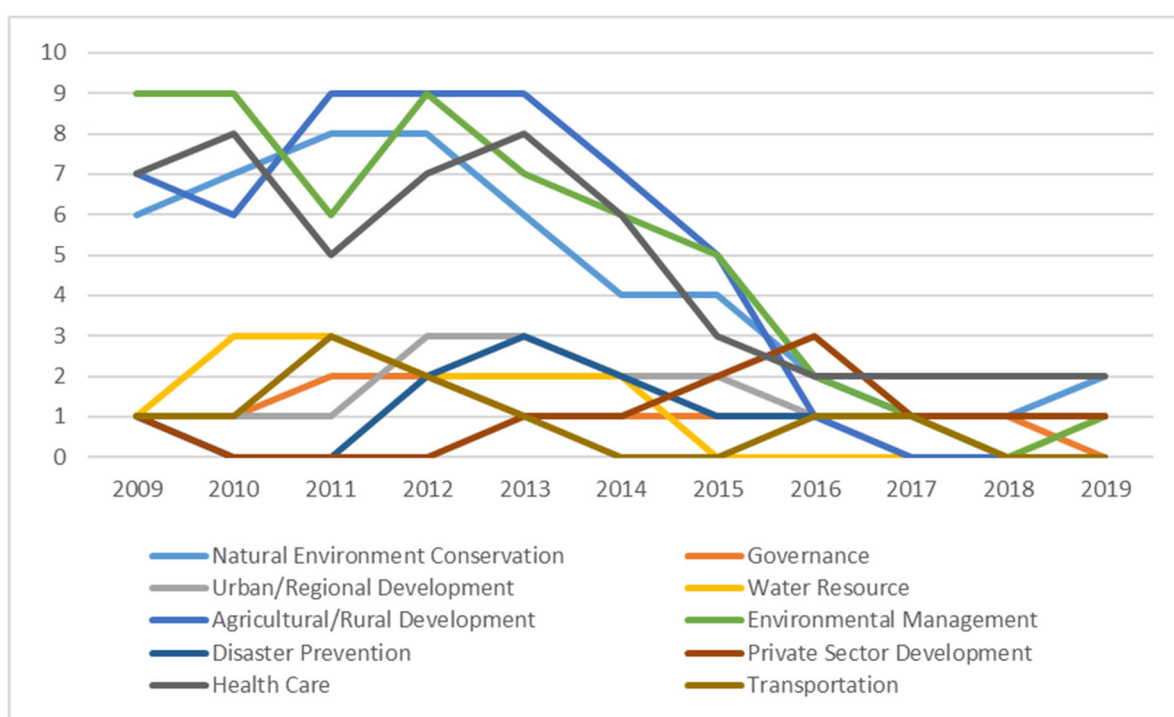
Table 14 Overall trends in ODA to Brazil

Technical cooperation	<p>Technical cooperation has 8 scheme which are Technical Cooperation Projects, SATREPS, Technical Cooperation through JICA's Loan Account Project in relation to ODA Loan, Technical Cooperation for Development Planning, Country-focused Training, Experts, and Third-country Training, and JICA Partnership Program.</p> <p>In 2009, projects in the above-mentioned 8 scheme were implemented, and since 2018, it has been implemented under four schemes: technical cooperation project, SATREPS, third country training, and JICA Partnership Program.</p> <p>Trainees accepted for KCCP (Country Focus) from Brazil have been decreasing since 2018, although there was some fluctuation every year between 2009 and 2017.</p> <p>The number of trainees accepted for KCCP (Group and Region Focus) has remained at a certain level, despite some fluctuation every year between 2009 and 2019.</p> <p>Although the number of trainees accepted for TCTP implemented in Brazil was decreasing from 2012 and thereafter, there was an increase in 2019.</p> <p>The number of personnel dispatched from Brazil to third party countries reached a maximum of 64 in 2012 and a minimum of 10 in 2019, showing some level of fluctuation, but roughly the same number is dispatched each year.</p> <p>There was an increase in the number of volunteers dispatched to Brazil in the latter half of the evaluation target period (from 2016 onward).</p>
ODA loan	<p>Among the ODA loan projects approved since 2009, during the first half of the evaluation target period, loan agreements were signed in 2010, 2011 and 2012, with the main industries being water and sewage services and sanitation.</p>
Private partnership projects	<p>8 projects were implemented in 2017, and 1 to 5 projects in the other years. The main areas were healthcare, and disaster prevention and management.</p>
Foreign investments and loans	<p>Foreign investments and loans projects started from 2018 in Brazil. The following 2 more project shall be implemented after 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture Supply Chain Enhancement Project in Brazil (US\$50 million) (2018) • Distributed Solar Power Generation System Project (US\$100 million) (2020) • Sustainable forest industry support project in Brazil (US\$72 million) (2020)
Grant aid (including grassroots projects)	<p>Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects and Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects were implemented until 2018. There is an increase in Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects in terms of the number of projects and the financial amount, while Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects are decreasing. From 2019, in addition to Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects and Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects, the following grant aid has been implemented.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project for the Humanitarian Assistance to Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants (417 million yen) (2019) • The Project for Enhancing the Health System through the Provision of Medical Equipment (through UNOPS) (503 million yen) (2020)
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(B) Ratio of Japan's assistance in relevant areas

Looking at ODA project results by issue, despite a declining trend in the total number of projects, there are many results in areas such as environmental management, agricultural development/rural development, healthcare, and natural environment conservation, which means that support conforms to the priority areas of the Country Development Cooperation Policy for Brazil.



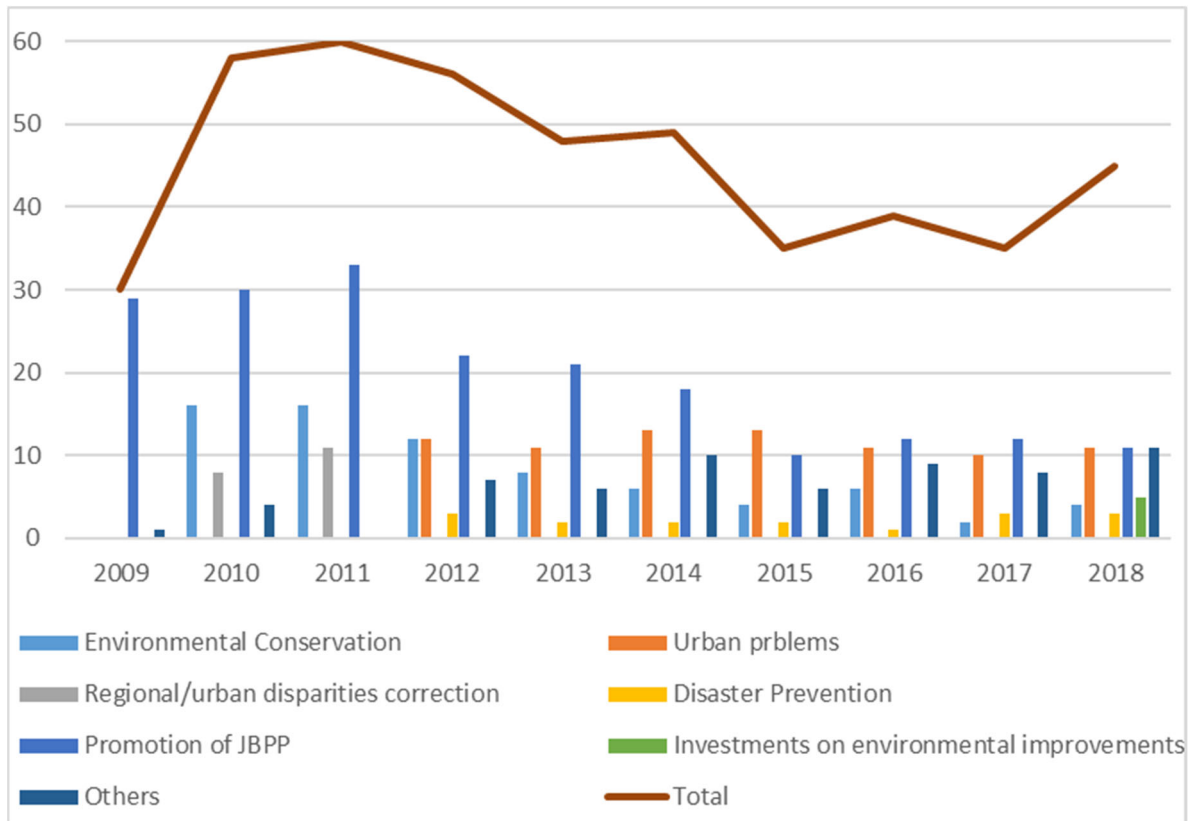
Source: Produced by evaluation team from information provided by JICA

Figure 15 Results of ODA Projects (by Subject)

(2) Results and contribution from Japan's support with regard to development challenges (outputs, outcomes)

(A) Results and contribution from support with regard to the development challenges in Japan's assistance policy for Brazil

Projects were implemented throughout the entire evaluation target period. Regarding development challenges, projects related to Japan Brazil Partnership Program (JBPP) promotion were the most numerous, followed by the response to urban issues.



Source: Produced by evaluation team from Rolling Plan to Brazil, MOFA

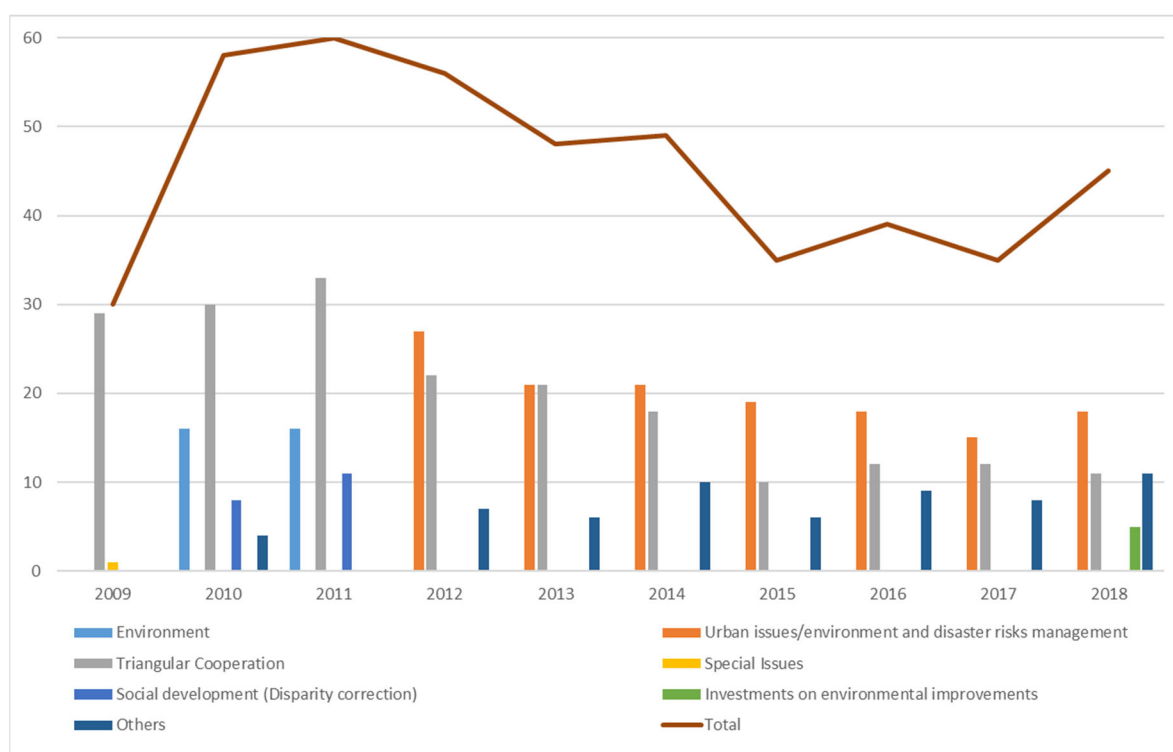
Figure 16 Results of ODA Projects (by Development Issues)

(3) Effectiveness of support in priority areas (inputs)

(A) Results and contribution from support in the priority areas of Japan's assistance policy for Brazil

(a) Results from support in the priority areas of Japan's assistance policy for Brazil

Looking at ODA projects by priority area, the largest number of results were seen in environment, urban issues and the management of environment and disaster risks, as well as triangular cooperation.



Source: Produced by evaluation team from Rolling Plan to Brazil, MOFA

Figure 17 Results of ODA Projects (by Priority Issues)

(b) Contribution from support in the priority areas of Japan's assistance policy for Brazil

① Impact on the relevant areas in general from Japan's support to Brazil

The response from all concerned parties was that Japan's ODA is highly regarded for contributing to the promotion of initiatives related to development issues in three priority areas. As for the SDGs, according to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), while there is positive action in initiatives toward Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) and 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), initiatives toward Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and 14 (Life Below Water) are lagging behind. Japan is providing support to promote initiatives toward Goal 14 through grant aid cooperation in water and sewage services. As the Sustainable Development Report 2020 pointed out that Brazil still has numerous challenges with regard to Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and 10 (Reduced Inequalities), a support centered on establishment of an eco-socio friendly city, natural environment conservation and disaster prevention in the area of urban issues and management of environment and disaster risks fields and cooperation for community policing should achieve a certain impact.

② Level of achievement in the three priority areas due to Japan's support since 2009

The level of achievement in the three priority areas due to Japan's support since 2009 is shown below.

• Urban issues and management of environment and disaster risks

The priority areas link together environmentally-conscious urban construction programs (enhancement programs), climate change countermeasure programs, and natural disaster risk mitigation programs (enhancement programs), and characteristic cooperation is implemented at the right time all of the above (although some time is required for certain processes). Cooperation is also being organized through a combination of schemes wherever possible. Despite the insufficient quantity in comparison with the huge development needs of Brazil, many projects are being formed in the relevant fields.

• Investment environment improvement

The relevant priority areas were set at the time of the revision to the development cooperation policy in 2018. Initiatives that had been organized as "other" cooperation, such as the training of industry personnel, have increased, and the engagement in projects that construct a win-win relationship for Japan and Brazil is appreciated, such as KCCP (Country Focus) "Capacity Development Program for Metro Management – sectoral training (carriages and facilities)" and "Sustainable Technical Training in the Field of Brazilian Automobile Components." Regarding the sufficiency of measures taken by Japan to stimulate private sector activities in both countries and the coordination that has been implemented with structured dialogs, including the "Wise Group for the Strategic Economic Partnership between Brazil and Japan" meetings, despite the insufficiency in terms of pure project numbers, JICA is making ongoing efforts in its necessary role as a bridge that invites private partnerships.

• Triangular cooperation

Beneficial projects are planned and implemented through joint projects in JBPP, joint seminars and TCTP. It was confirmed that a characteristic cooperation is being expanded to third party countries.

③ Noteworthy outcomes, good practices, improvement points and lessons learned from projects implemented in the three priority areas

The following Table shows the good practices of the projects implemented in the three priority areas. This support led to numerous contributions to the priority areas of Japan's assistance policy for Brazil, and some examples are highlighted in this Chapter.

Table 15 Good Practices of Projects Implemented in Three Priority Areas

Priority areas	Good Practices
Urban issues and management of environment and disaster risks	<p>Project on Nationwide Dissemination of Community Policing (technical cooperation)</p> <p>The rate of homicides in the state of Sao Paulo was approximately 18 per 100,000 people in 2005, but this dropped to approximately 6 per 100,000 in 2019. Also, the formulation of the "National Guidelines for Community Policing" by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security drew much attention in 2019. This Project has led to a contribution being made to improved public security by strengthening daily relationships of trust through activities between police and local residents.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitation Improvement Project for the Baixada Santista Metropolitan Region (I) (II) (ODA loan) <p>Since 2004, the State of São Paulo Water and Sewerage Authority (SABESP) has implemented the "Programa Onda Limpa" to improve water and sanitation in the coastal areas of the state, and Japan has supported the above programs through this project. As a result, the sewage coverage rate in the target cities increased from 62% to 82% in 2020, leading to not only improvement in hygiene but also regional economic growth (sightseeing, for example) and improvement of the lives of residents.</p>
Investment environment improvement	<p>Sustainable Technical Training in the Field of Brazilian Automobile Components (KCCP Country Focus)</p> <p>Technical training has been provided with regard to the QCD (quality, cost, delivery) standards for goods that are demanded to automobile parts suppliers, as well as management techniques, such as quality and production management that are necessary to coach automobile parts suppliers. An understanding has been promoted of the Japanese manufacturing approach, mindset and behavioral patterns required in order to carry out production activities as well as the approach of Japanese automobile manufacturers and parts manufacturer. It has contributed to an increase in leadership abilities related to the technical skills described above. After this training, joint seminars were held by the Brazil-Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the National Association of Brazilian Auto Parts Manufacturers (Sindipeças) for automobile manufacturers and automobile parts suppliers, while trainees from Sindipeças passed on Japanese expertise through lectures about Japanese manufacturing at SENAI and Sao Paulo state vocational training schools, for example, after returning to Brazil.</p>
Triangular cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serviço Nacional de Aprendizagem Industrial (SENAI) <p>SENAI has grown to become a major training institution in the field of vocational training through JICA technical cooperation. High-quality cooperation outcomes have been achieved, including third-party country training covering Portuguese-speaking African countries, and enhanced management capacities for vocational training schools in Paraguay, Angola and Mozambique. There is a high regard for its advanced capacity to implement training, and, in recent years, personnel training in the automobile industry commissioned to JICA Angola by Toyota de Angola has been implemented by SENAI.</p>

Source: Produced by evaluation team based on materials provided by JICA

The Projects for which the matters to be improved in the future and lessons were learnt are shown below.

Table 16 Points for Improvement in the future and Lessons Learned from Projects in the Three Priority Areas

Priority areas	Points for improvement in the future and lessons learned
Urban issues and management of environment and disaster risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitation Improvement Project for the Baixada Santista Metropolitan Region (I) (II) (ODA loan) <p>Application of program approach to region-centric living environment improvement In order to involve the relevant sub-sectors in regional waste management and regional environmental improvement/conservation projects, a program approach is effective. This Project aims to improve the living environments of local residents. When there is excess rainfall, water overflows aboveground from drains and manholes due to the lack of municipal rainwater and drainage countermeasures, and household waste disposed to drain gutters flows onto the street, causing a negative impact on the living environment of local residents. This issue is due to the limitations of SABESP individual projects for the improvement of the living environment of local residents. By means of a program approach to the improvement of the living environment of local residents that focuses on the region and involves multiple local actors, a more comprehensive improvement of the living environment of local residents is expected.</p>
Triangular cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triangular Co-operation Program for Agricultural Development of the Tropical Savannah in Mozambique (ProSAVANA) <p>In 2009, a basic framework was agreed among Japan, Mozambique and Brazil for the implementation of a project with the objective of sustainable agricultural development by increasing the livelihood of local residents in small-scale farms in the northern part of Mozambique.</p> <p>The above-mentioned project consists of three technical cooperation projects ((1) The Project for Improving Research and Technology Transfer Capacity for Nacala Corridor Agriculture Development, (2) Support for Agricultural Development Master Plan for Nacala Corridor, and (3) The Project for establishment of development model at communities' level under Nacala corridor agricultural development), and through those projects, some outcomes, such as an increase in the income and harvest size of local farmers were achieved.</p> <p>In ProSAVANA, JCC (Joint Coordination Committee) as the decision-making and coordination mechanism for the entire program, and JTC (Joint Technical Committee) as the decision-making and coordination mechanism for technical matters of each project were established and officials from the three countries attended to share and coordinate plans and progress. However, since 2013, due to the impact of ABC's budget reduction because of the worsening economic situation in Brazil, it has entered a phase where it is difficult to continue the input that the Brazilian side was supposed to bear. In response to those situations, the Japanese side took measures such as supporting a part of the budget for the continuity of the projects. As the Brazilian side's involvement in the projects was reduced from the initial plan, it was changed to a form that does not depend on the Brazilian side's input.</p> <p>In this way, in projects that assume a certain level of input from the Brazilian side, it cannot be ruled out that it may become difficult to maintain the implementation system at the time of planning due to changes in the political and economic conditions in Brazil. Therefore, it is expected that a joint management system and continuous / regular consultation system should be established for the three countries including the beneficiary countries throughout the project period so that they can flexibly respond to such changes in various situations.</p>

Source: Produced by the evaluation team based on interview survey results

As shown above, there has been an overall downward trend in Japan's assistance. Looking at the ratio in comparison with other countries, although Japan is in the top 5 support countries, there are donors that have a larger scale of support than Japan. The reason for this is that Brazil is classified as a middle-income country which will graduate out of ODA. In view of this situation, the results of Japan's ODA to Brazil can be characterized by the provision of more effective support that uses diverse schemes and demonstrates Japan's comparative advantages while narrowing down the projects on priority areas within the limited ODA budget. This support is also highly effective in view of the creativity and originality it demonstrates.

(4) Summary of effectiveness of results

Rating: Satisfactory B

Brazil has diverse assistance needs in huge territory and it is difficult to provide a sufficient scale assistance. While the amount of ODA to Brazil was decreasing as Brazil is classified as a middle-income country, there are many outcomes and good practices due to the provision of support through diverse schemes with the appropriate quality and timing in projects that narrow down on the three priority areas (urban issues and management of environment and disaster risks, investment environment improvement, triangular cooperation) in Brazil. Therefore, the effectiveness of results is evaluated as "Satisfactory B."

3-1-3 Appropriateness of Processes

In this section, the appropriateness of processes in connection to Japan's cooperation in Brazil is verified using the following three items.

- Appropriateness of processes in the formulation of Japan's Country Development Cooperation Policy for Brazil
- Appropriateness of implementation status and process of support based on cooperation policies
- Coordination with other donors and the effect

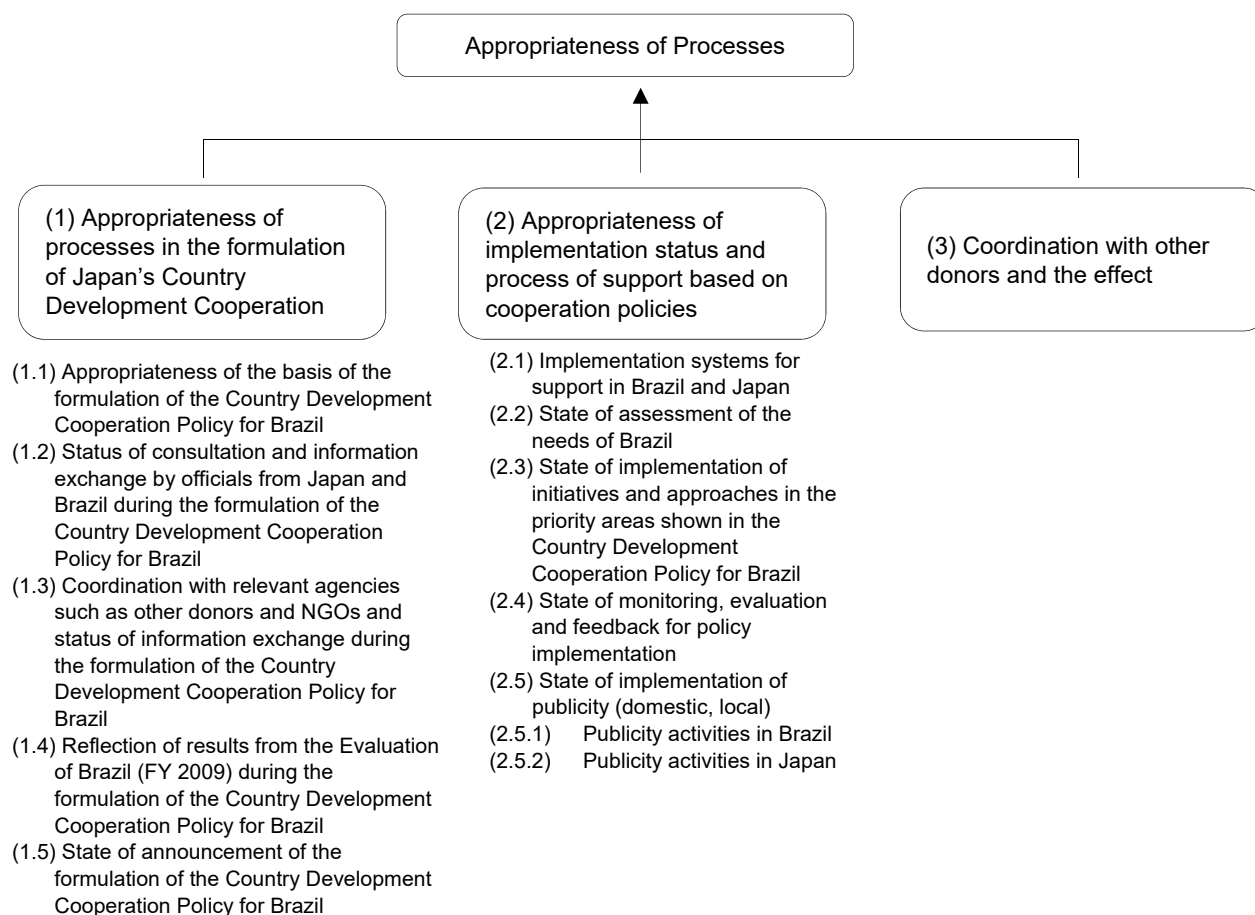


Figure 18 Verification Criteria for Appropriateness of Processes

(1) Appropriateness of processes in the formulation of Japan's Country Development Cooperation Policy for Brazil

(A) Appropriateness of the basis of the formulation of the Country Development Cooperation Policy

The Country Assistance Policy and Country Development Cooperation Policy during the target period of this evaluation were formulated in December 2012 and April 2018, respectively. The project development plan produced as an attachment is generally updated every year, and annual updates were made every year during the target period of this evaluation. The Country Development Cooperation Policy was drafted by the local ODA task force, and the relevant organizations in Brazil were consulted. After the draft from the local ODA task force was approved by the relevant sections at the JICA headquarters and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and after holding discussions with each Ministry, public comment was invited via the MOFA website and the draft was finalized, so the processes taken were appropriate.

(B) Status of consultation and information exchange by officials from Japan and Brazil during the formulation of the Country Development Cooperation Policy for Brazil

During the formation of the 2012 Country Assistance Policy for Brazil and the 2018 Country Development Cooperation Policy for Brazil, drafts were produced primarily by the local ODA task force. Later, when reviewing the cooperation priority issues, consultations were held with both the Agência Brasileira de Cooperação (ABC) (part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, contact point for technical cooperation and triangular cooperation) and the Ministry of Planning's Department for International Affairs (SEAIN), and compromise was made between different opinions.

(C) Coordination with relevant agencies such as other donors and NGOs and status of information exchange during the formulation of the Country Development Cooperation Policy

Between the two countries, there are frameworks of various dialogs and coordination, and proper confirmation is made of the policies and initiatives of Japanese officials within those frameworks. Chamber of Commerce and Industry Infrastructure Working Group plans and implements multiple private partnership projects, including foreign investments and loans, and the investment environment for the stimulation of private partnerships is improving. In this circumstances, the 2018 revision was formulated with consideration for trends among private businesses as well as government agency officials, including the addition of the establishment of the investment environment as a priority issue.

(D) Reflection of results from the Country Assistance Evaluation of Brazil (FY 2009) during the formulation of the Country Development Cooperation Policy for Brazil

It was confirmed that the lessons learned from the results of the previous Country Assistance Evaluation of Brazil were reflected in the Country Assistance Policy for Brazil (2012) and the Country Development Cooperation Policy for Brazil (2018), which were formulated after the previous evaluation.

Table 17 Reflection of Results from the Country Assistance Evaluation of Brazil (FY 2009) in the Formulation of the Country Development Cooperation Policy for Brazil

Field	Lessons in 2009 evaluation	Reflection
Lessons related to policy formulation	Need for country assistance plan	Formulation of Former Country Assistance Policy in 2012 and Country Development Cooperation Policy in 2018.
	Need for redefinition of ODA for MDCs	Assistance is provided from comprehensive viewpoints, including economic relationship with Japan, diplomacy, and initiatives in global issues.
Lessons related to of promotion assistance effectiveness	Demonstration of Japanese characteristics	Projects that make use of Japan's advantages are implemented.
	Asset in terms of relationship with Japanese communities	There are projects to support Japanese societies in Brazil with the objective of strengthening Japan-Brazil relations through coordinated enhancement with Japanese societies.
	Narrowing down on priority areas	Ongoing selection and concentration of priority areas.
	Cooperative relationship developed based on growth of Brazil	Trainees are accepted for third party country training and for issue-focused training, etc.
	Ownership in support of advanced capacities of Government of Brazil and implementation organizations	—
	Strong capacity for absorption in Brazil	—
	Pro-Japanese feeling among Brazilian citizens	Cordial relations between the two countries are promoted by means of bilateral negotiations, etc.
Lessons related to publicity	Need for more effective publicity in Brazil	Effective use of Latin American offices of Japanese media in Sao Paulo, including news agencies, major newspapers, and TV, and the media by Japanese societies in Brazil (including transmissions in Japanese).
	Need for increased publicity about Brazil in Japan	Increased interest in Brazil through the 2016 Rio De Janeiro Olympic and Paralympic Games, and Princess Mako's 2018 visit to Brazil for the 110th anniversary of the arrival of the first Japanese immigrants, etc.

Source: Produced by evaluation team based on 2009 Country Assistance Evaluation of Brazil Report

(E) Publication of Country Development Cooperation Policy

In addition to the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and Embassy of Japan in Brazil, the Country Development Cooperation Policy for Brazil has been widely publicized as the basic policy of Japan's cooperation in Brazil, including at the events of the 60th Anniversary of Japan's ODA, and at various presentations. Also, the priority areas of cooperation based on this policy are introduced on the JICA website.

When the President of JICA visited Brazil in 2017 and 2019, articles submitted to the main local newspapers prior to the visits were publicized so that the people of Brazil would understand Japan's ODA and JICA cooperation. Furthermore, in 2018, JICA invited the Brazilian media to Japan. These opportunities were seized to provide information about Japan's international cooperation.

(2) State of implementation of development cooperation and appropriateness of implementation processes

(A) Implementation systems of support in Brazil and Japan

The implementation systems of support in Brazil and Japan are shown below.

Table 18 Implementation Systems of Support in Brazil and Japan

Brazil/Japan	Implementation systems
Brazil	Financial assistance is managed by the MOFA Department of Finance (DFIN) and Secretaria de Assuntos Internacionais ¹¹ (SAIN) in the Government of Brazil. Technical cooperation is almost unilaterally managed by MOFA ABC. The role of ABC is to coordinate the reception of technical cooperation from other countries. Recently, however, ABC has been shifting from being a receiver of ODA to a provider, centering on triangular cooperation, and annual meetings are held with regard to JBPP. ABC is divided into seven sections, with the Section of Technical Cooperation and Partnerships with Developed Countries (CGTP) being the point of contact for cooperation with Japan. Until around 2017, management was split within each section by area/scheme, but this is now declining.
Japan	The local ODA task force is composed of members from the Embassy of Japan in Brazil, the JICA Brazil Office and the JICA Brasilia Branch Office. In addition to regular exchanges of information and ideas, ODA task force meetings are held during the implementation of annual needs surveys, for example. Also, at JICA overseas offices, portfolio meetings are held with SAIN to confirm the status and policies. For both financial and technical cooperation, in addition to the portfolio meetings and annual meetings described above, there are opportunities to exchange ideas with Brazilian officials when officials from MOFA and JICA headquarter visit Brazil.

Source: Produced by evaluation team based on documents from the Embassy of Japan in Brazil and JICA

¹ Under the Bolsonaro Administration, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management have been merged to form the Ministry of the Economy

(B) State of assessment of the needs of Brazil

The Embassy and JICA offices regularly find out needs of technical cooperation from Federal Ministries, related agencies and from each State. As to the reflection of these needs in issue-based needs surveys, ABC notifies the Federal Ministries and related agencies that Japan is implementing a needs survey, and it sets the schedule in Brazil, makes arrangements and provides consultations for the proposed agencies.

Regarding ODA loans, annual portfolio meetings are held between the Ministry of the Economy SAIN and the Embassy/JICA offices to check progress of former projects and to listen to requests from Brazil with regard to new project formation.

(C) State of implementation of initiatives and approaches in the priority areas shown in the Country Development Cooperation Policy for Brazil

Regarding the project formation and selection processes in the Japan Brazil Partnership Program (JBPP), in the case that there are expectations for Brazil as an investment component in the project formation process in a recipient country, the JICA office in the recipient country may hold prior consultations with the JICA Brazil Office in order to formalize this request. The JICA Brazil Office shares the details of the request with ABC, discusses about the possibility of cooperation via JBPP. They build a consensus at annual JBPP planning committee through making a prospective project list.

Although there is a tendency for the focus to be solely on the use of individual technologies from specific agencies in Brazil in the process of project formation, it has been noted that direct consultations with ABC are to be held from the idea stage as far as possible, because JBPP Projects cannot succeed without their positive participation.

(D) State of monitoring, evaluation and feedback for policy implementation

The evaluation of projects under implementation is carried out based on JICA evaluation systems. In addition, there are the following characteristics in Brazil.

Table 19 State of Monitoring, Evaluation and Feedback for Policy Implementation

Scheme	Evaluation characteristics	Participation from Brazil in monitoring/evaluation processes
Technical cooperation	Each evaluation is implemented on a case-by-case basis in view of the scale and site of the project, with some evaluations being implemented jointly by a study team from the JICA Head Office alongside office staff, and others being implemented by the offices that take the lead in implementing field studies and the production of assessments. An impact evaluation has been ongoing since 2019 in collaboration with the JICA Evaluation Department, because cooperation in the area of local policing was implemented until Phase 3 of the technical cooperation project, and cooperative outcomes have extended beyond the framework of the project, including the expansion of support from Brazil to third party countries in Latin America.	In technical cooperation, there is a reporting system where counterpart agencies take the lead in monitoring, and regularly provide information to JICA. In response to environmental changes surrounding the counterpart project after the project has ended, there is a system for Brazil to share information with JICA offices whenever appropriate, and for JICA to provide feedback ex-ante evaluations.
ODA loans	A portfolio meeting is held with SAIN once a year. The monitoring of individual projects is basically implemented two or three times a year during business trips of officials.	Monitoring of ODA loans is implemented locally among managers of implementation agencies, consultants and contractors, and consultations are held about problems points and pending issues in meetings before and after local inspections. Regarding evaluations, there is a system for two-way information sharing and feedback relating to the evaluation through prior requests for the submission of a third-party evaluation and comments from the implementing agencies.
JBPP	<p>In the JBPP Project, in addition to the fact that monitoring and evaluation are carried out in line with JICA systems, the opportunities presented by business trips to Brazil by Japanese personnel in the beneficiary country are utilized to offer consultations about the progress of projects and investments from Brazil. Also, the positive attitude of Brazil can be seen from the fact that ABC intends to produce a manual for JBPP project monitoring and evaluation methods (confirmed at FY 2019 JBPP Planning Committee).</p> <p>A mid-term review of the third country training, "Childbirth Humanization" was implemented in 2019 by officials from beneficiary countries, ABC and JICA. During the review, the progress of the project was confirmed by beneficiary countries and ABC, which produced incredibly significant results in terms of confirming the improvements to be made toward the close of the project, and confirming new requests. Similar initiatives should be promoted in the future as regular three-way reviews of JBPP Projects are incredibly important, and systems should be constructed for the continuous implementation of three-way reviews.</p>	

Source: Produced by evaluation team based on documents provided by Embassy of Japan in Brazil and JICA

(E) State of implementation of publicity (in Brazil, in Japan)

(a) Publicity in Brazil

Many of Japanese media organizations, including news agencies, major newspapers, and TV stations, have Latin American offices in Sao Paulo, one of Brazil's main cities, and there are also media organizations for *Nikkei* (Japanese origin) communities. In addition to transmitting press releases from each country to the Nikkei media in Sao Paulo in response to the needs of the office in Brazil as well as other overseas offices in the Latin America region, the Embassy of Japan in Brazil and the JICA Brazil office work hard to publicize ODA projects, including making appointments and working alongside the media. The number of reports regarding Japan's ODA and JICA projects in Brazil are shown in the Table 20. In addition, the Embassy of Japan in Brazil posts information related to ODA projects on its website and issues press releases related to economic cooperation

Table 20 Publicity in Brazil

FY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
No. of reports	172	493	631	299	83 (as of October)

Source: Produced by evaluation team based on documents provided by JICA

(b) Publicity in Japan

The main publicity in FY 2020 are shown below.

Table 21 Publicity Activities in Japan

Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Press releases by JICA: 4 times (Inc. 1 PR activity through the Kyushu Center in relation to the JICA President Award)● Information related to Nikkei community volunteers in national Japanese newspapers (Mainichi Shimbun): 1 time● Press releases by Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 5 times● Publication of ODA results and related information on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs website
Brazil	JICA Resident Representative interview on TV news program (nationwide): 1 time

Source: Produced by evaluation team based on documents provided by MOFA and JICA

In addition, JICA centers in Japan take the lead with regard to the main broadcasters located in the respective municipalities, and local inspections in Brazil have even been conducted. For example, in 2018, Hokkaido Broadcasting and Nagano Broadcasting visited Brazil, which led to a variety of reports. Also, in 2019, a press tour for the 90th

anniversary of Japanese migrants in the Amazon was carried out under the leadership of the JICA Brazil office.

In terms of publicity in Japan, efforts are being made for the Japanese media to report on ODA projects in Brazil by continuing to engage with the Japanese media in Brazil. Also, the 47 prefectures of Japan have associations in Brazil that provide information to the Japanese regions through the introduction and promotion of ODA projects when regional media organizations from Japan visit Brazil for prefectural migration anniversaries, for example. Recently, when Latin America reports were featured in Mundi, a JICA magazine, plans were made for publicity that would reach Japan with an awareness of inbound tourism, such as publishing those articles on the Yahoo News website through coordination with the Nikkei Shimbun in Brazil.

(3) Coordination and collaboration with other donors, international/local NGOs and relevant agencies in Japan

The overall direction of cooperation is confirmed during consultations with the World Bank and IDB at the Annual General Meeting, etc., and ideas are exchanged with regard to specific projects. Also, when dispatching missions for individual projects, interviews with relevant major donors are held to ensure consistency.

JICA seeks to find an ideal form of coordination by frequently exchanging information with JETRO in Japan and Brazil. In 2019, in a field study related to start-ups in the area of agriculture, a joint study was implemented in part with JETRO in Sao Paulo. Based on this relationship, the points of interest of both organizations were being adjusted, and a more tangible coordination policy is being investigated.

(4) Summary of appropriateness of processes

Rating: Satisfactory B

Japan's Country Development Cooperation Policy for Brazil is formulated through appropriate consultation with officials in Japan and Brazil, and the project development plan is updated annually. In terms of implementation processes, the implementation, monitoring and publicity of individual projects is conducted appropriately based on implementation systems, a needs awareness, and the priority areas of support for Brazil. As the result, the appropriateness of processes is evaluated as "Satisfactory B."

3-2 Evaluations from Diplomatic Viewpoints

Overview of evaluation results (evaluation from diplomatic viewpoints)

(1) Diplomatic importance

From a viewpoint of diplomatic importance with the supporting country, there have been continuous visits of important officials from both Japan and Brazil, including high-level consultations between the two countries since 2009. Also, until 2014, from a viewpoint of the importance of the partner country based on Japan's diplomatic philosophy, for Brazil, Latin America was emphasized as a production/export base, as a major resource supply area and as a prospective market in the global economy. From 2014, efforts were made in line with three guiding concepts for Latin America ((1) joint development (strengthening of economic relations), (2) joint leadership (coordination in international community) and (3) joint enlightenment (promotion of human interaction and cultural/sports exchanges, etc.)), and then, Latin America has been strengthened based on the three guiding principles. Furthermore, from 2019, the three “enhanced connections (economy, values, knowledge)” were advocated, and the cooperative relationship with Latin American countries strengthened further under the new three guiding principles to a partnership to solve regional and global issues.

Also, Japan and Brazil have coordinated and cooperated on many international issues, such as environmental and climate change, nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, UN Security Council reforms, the North Korea issue and the South China Sea and East China Sea issues. For these reasons, ODA to Brazil is diplomatically important.

(2) Diplomatic impact

From the perspective of the effect on bilateral relations (promotion of friendly relations, etc.), it was confirmed that Japan and Brazil have had a continuous bilateral exchange since 2009. And, in many cases, the results of Japan's support contributed to the promotion of friendly relations between the two countries. Also, from a viewpoint of supporting Japan's position in the international community, Brazil has taken up an important position in the international community by becoming remarkably involved in areas such as UN Security Council reforms, trade, environment, and reduction and non-proliferation of armaments. There are expectations for the increased use of Japan's diplomatic position due to the establishment of a cooperative relationship with Brazil in response to international issues. Furthermore, from a viewpoint of the effect of strengthening economic relations, the number of Japanese enterprises advancing into Brazil increased as a result of the establishment of better relations between Japan and Brazil. Therefore, there are high expectations for diplomatic applications.

First, the significance and points to note of diplomatic policy are stated below.

(1) It is important to have cooperation which contributes to maintaining and strengthening close economic ties with Brazil, which is a country with great economic potential, and a key country for the supply of food and resources to Japan.

(2) In Latin America, Brazil has strong international influence and an increasing presence in recent years. The enhancement of cooperation toward the efforts of the Government of Brazil with regard to global challenges, including the environment and disaster prevention, contributes to enhance political cooperation between both countries in the international community, which is important.

(3) With respect to coordinating with Nikkei communities composed of approximately 2 million Japanese descendants and immigrants, maintaining cooperative ties is important.

With these significance and points to note of diplomatic policy in mind, the diplomatic importance and impacts shall be explained.

3-2-1 Diplomatic Importance

In this section, the three items below are verified with regard to the diplomatic importance of Japan's cooperation in Brazil.

- Importance of diplomatic relations with recipient country
- Importance of the recipient country based on Japan's stated diplomatic philosophy
- Importance of cooperation toward common international issues

The method of verifying diplomatic importance is shown below.

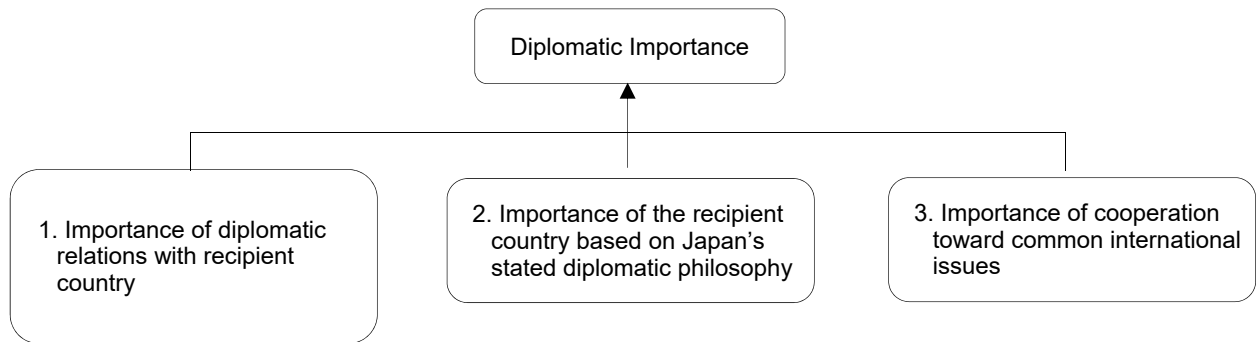


Figure 19 Verification Criteria for Diplomatic Importance

(1) Importance of diplomatic relations with recipient country

It was confirmed that visits have been held continually between important officials since 2009.

Table 22 Visits of Important Persons Between Japan and Brazil (2009-2019)

Year	Visit to Brazil	Visit to Japan from Brazil
2010	Then-Prime Minister Aso	
2014	Then-Prime Minister Abe	
2016	Then-Prime Minister Abe (Rio de Janeiro Olympics closing ceremony)	Then-President Temer (guest of honor in official business visit)
2017	Then-Deputy Prime Minister of Japan and Minister of Finance Taro Aso (Japan House Sao Paulo opening ceremony)	
2019		President Bolsonaro (G20 Osaka Summit/enthronement ceremony)

Source: Diplomatic Bluebook (2009-2019)

(2) Importance of the recipient country based on Japan's diplomatic philosophy

2014 and 2018 were important years when considering the diplomatic philosophy of Japan for the Latin America region, including Brazil. Until 2014, efforts were made that prioritized strengthening economic ties, as Japan placed importance on the Latin America region (including Brazil and other emerging countries with remarkable growth in recent years) as a production/export base, as a major resource supply area and as a prospective market in the global economy. In 2014, when Prime Minister Abe visited the region between July and August, the three guiding concepts for Latin America were set out ((1) joint development (strengthening of economic relations), (2) joint leadership (coordination in international community) and (3) joint enlightenment (promotion of

human interaction and cultural/sports exchanges, etc.)). Since then, ties with the Latin America region have been strengthened based on the three guiding concepts. Furthermore, in December 2018, as a next step, Prime Minister Abe proposed the three “enhanced connections (economy, values, and knowledge)” for Japan and Latin America.

(3) Importance of cooperation toward common international issues

In terms of coordination and cooperation between Japan and Brazil toward common international issues, there are environmental and climate change, nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, UN Security Council reforms, the North Korea issue and the South China Sea and East China Sea issues.

(4) Overview of diplomatic importance

Since 2009, there have been continual visits of important officials from both Japan and Brazil, including high-level consultations between the two countries. Also, until 2014, efforts were made that prioritized strengthening economic ties due to the importance of Latin America region as a production/export base, as a major resource supply area and as a prospective market in the global economy. From 2014, efforts were made in line with three guiding concepts for Latin America ((1) joint development (strengthening of economic relations), (2) joint leadership (coordination in international community) and (3) joint enlightenment (promotion of human interaction and cultural/sports exchanges, etc.)), and, from 2019, in line with the three “enhanced connections (economy, values, knowledge)” for Latin America. Furthermore, Japan and Brazil have coordinated and cooperated on many international issues, such as environmental and climate change, nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, UN Security Council reforms, the North Korea issue and the South China Sea and East China Sea issues. For these reasons, ODA to Brazil is diplomatically important.

3-2-2 Diplomatic Impact

In this section, the three items below are verified with regard to the diplomatic impact of Japan’s cooperation in Brazil.

- Impact on bilateral relations (promotion of cordial relations, etc.)
- Impact on supporting Japan’s position in the international community
- Impact on the strengthening of economic relations including the advancement of Japanese enterprises

The method of verifying diplomatic impact is shown below.

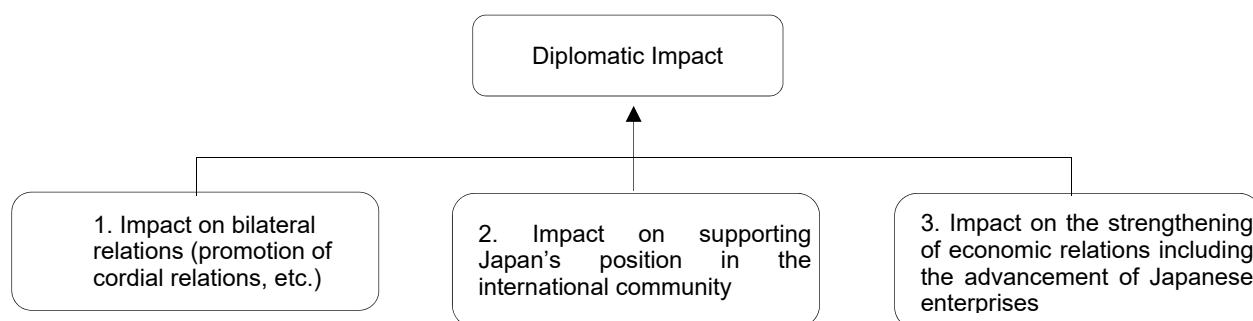


Figure 20 Verification Criteria for Diplomatic Impact

(1) Impact on bilateral relations (promotion of cordial relations, etc.)

Table 23 shows the bilateral exchanges between Japan and Brazil conducted in the target period of the evaluation.

Table 23 Bilateral Exchanges Between Japan and Brazil

Year	Results
2009	• Japan-Brazil Summit Meeting (July)
2010	• Japan-Brazil Summit Meeting (April)
2012	• Japan-Brazil Summit Telephone Conference (May)
2013	• Summit Meeting between Prime Minister Abe and President Rousseff (Russia, September)
2014	• Visit of Prime Minister Abe, Japan-Brazil Summit Meeting (August)
2015	• 120th Anniversary of Japan-Brazil diplomatic relations
2016	• Rio de Janeiro Olympics closing ceremony (August) • Visit of President Temer (October)
2018	• 110th Anniversary of Brazilian immigration

Source: Diplomatic Bluebook (2009-2019)

The following table shows examples of support implemented by Japan from 2009 up to now which have contributed to the promotion of cordial relations between both countries.

Table 24 Examples of Japan's Support that have Contributed to the Promotion of Cordial Relations between Both Countries

Project name	Example
Project for Strengthening National Strategy of Integrated Natural Disaster Risk Management (technical cooperation)	Having been awarded the "United Nations Sasakawa Award for Disaster Risk Reduction" at the 2017 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction held in Mexico, this project has been recognized as a global reference project that shows the world the outcomes from the friendship and cooperation between Japan and Brazil. Also, in the same year, JICA President Shinichi Kitaoka was awarded the Medal of Civil Defense by Brazil's Minister of National Integration, which backed up the importance to Brazil of cooperation in this project.
Biodiversity Conservation in Amazon based on a new concept of "Field Museum" (SATREPS)	The project site was visited in 2018 on the occasion of Princess Mako's participation in the 110th anniversary of the arrival of the first Japanese immigrants in Brazil. This project has been publicized as a reference for the promotion of Japan-Brazil friendship, including an inspection of the manatee conservation facilities and an exchange of ideas with project officials.
Cooperation related to community policing	Police officials from both countries have coordinated on this cooperation in Brazil, which is regarded by Japan as promoting successful outcomes, while Brazil has seen the visible introduction of community policing in local communities, which is drastically increasing in recognition within Brazil. Due to this kind of bilateral relationship of trust, during his visit in 2019, the Sao Paulo state police were entrusted to protect the JICA President, who was awarded the Medal of Civil Defense by Sao Paulo State. The same honor was awarded later to the Brazil Resident Representative.
Nikkei support coordination project	<p>The enhancement of support for Nikkei communities by means of Nikkei community volunteers, Nikkei training, grants, survey tour of private companies to promote cooperation with Nikkei community and other projects results in a direct and indirect contribution to project formation and implementation in economic cooperation. For example, "Partnership Promotion Survey Team for Nikkei Communities in Latin America" were dispatched nine times to Latin America and the Caribbean and Brazil has been the target country in six of those tours, which has resulted in projects using private partnerships. Also, agroforestry is a sustainable agricultural format modeled following repeated efforts by Nikkei communities, and, in this regard, the Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology provided research assistance based on grassroots technical cooperation, and projects have been implemented with the aim of establishing licensing systems in order to increase the demand for produce and the benefits to producers. In recognition of these activities, a social business award was conferred in the Technical Innovation Awards managed by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation of Brazil.</p> <p>The reciprocal functionality between support and coordination for Nikkei communities and the implementation of ODA projects has contributed to the realization of effective outcomes with regard to Brazil's development needs, raised the presence of Japan in Brazil, and promoted cordial relations between the two countries.</p>

Source: Replies to questionnaire from JICA

(2) Effect on supporting Japan's position in the international community

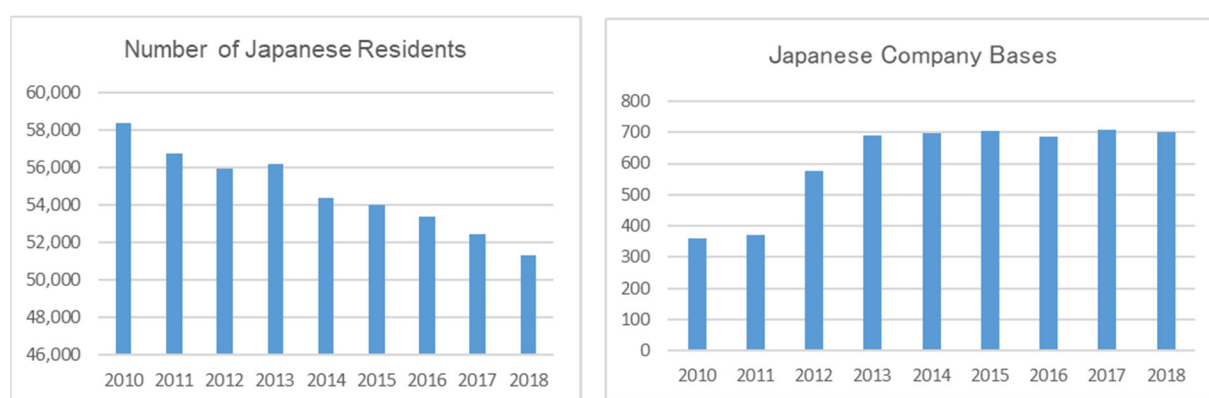
Brazil is becoming increasingly influential and remarkably active in the international community, including areas such as UN Security Council reforms, trade, the

environment, and disarmament/non-proliferation of weapons. With its important position in the international community, a relationship of cooperation with Brazil must be built up with regard to international issues, which Japan is endeavoring to do. With regard to the realization of UN Security Council reforms, in particular, a close cooperation is needed between the two countries, who have taken up a shared position as candidate permanent members of the Council.

(3) Effect on the strengthening of economic relations including the advancement of Japanese enterprises

Looking at the effect on the strengthening of economic relations, the following trends were observed when confirming the status of the advancement of Japanese enterprises.

- The number of Japanese residents in Brazil has decreased gradually since 2010, yet it is still in the top seven countries.
- The number of Japanese enterprises in Brazil has greatly increased in comparison to prior to 2012, and there has been a gradual increase ever since that year. During this time, Brazil has been among the top 14 to top 20 countries.
- Regarding the number of Japanese residents and the number of bases of Japanese enterprises making advancement, despite the increase in long-term residents since 2009, permanent residents are decreasing, and the overall number of Japanese residents is decreasing.



Source: Produced by evaluation team based on the information provided by JICA

Figure 21 Number of Japanese Residents and Japanese Company Bases

Japanese enterprises are drawn to Brazil by the economic growth and economic potential, and they are opening up the relationship between Japan and Brazil in various

fields. Dialogs and discussions between private enterprises are being held, and there are forums for deliberations between public and private organizations, as well as visits among people at various levels, including government officials. ODA may therefore be assisting with the advancement of Japanese enterprises.

(4) Overview of diplomatic impact

Japan and Brazil have had a continuous bilateral exchange since 2009. Also, Brazil has taken up an important position in the international community by becoming remarkably involved in areas such as UN Security Council reforms, trade, the environment, and the reduction and non-proliferation of armaments. There are expectations for the increased use of Japan's diplomatic position due to the establishment of a cooperative relationship between Japan and Brazil in response to international issues. Furthermore, while the number of Japanese residents is decreasing, there is an increase in long-term residents and the number of Japanese enterprises advancing into Brazil. Closer relations are thereby being built up between Japan and Brazil, which is resulting in an increase in the number of Japanese enterprises advancing into Brazil, and high expectations for diplomatic utilization of that relationship.

CAPTER 4 RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations based on evaluation results

- (1) Strengthening the strategic nature of development cooperation
- (2) Strengthening partnerships through support for donorization of Brazil based on triangular cooperation
- (3) Strengthening dialogue among countries involved in triangular cooperation
- (4) Promotion of the resolution of social issues through public-private partnerships

(1) Strengthening the strategic nature of development cooperation

The priority areas for development set out in the current Country Development Cooperation Policy for Brazil are those in which Japan can make use of its high level of capability and expertise, as well as its accumulated experience in cooperation as an asset.

In policy formulation, it is necessary to judge the appropriateness of development cooperation from a long-term, strategic, and global perspective in response to the policies of the Brazilian side. In addition, it is important to make such policy formulation process more visible to the Japanese people.

At the same time, each sector is developing, and it is desirable to utilize strategically the existing framework for dialogue and cooperation between the two countries, in addition to the conventional methods, to implement ODA loans that are appropriate for middle-income countries, cooperation in science and technology, vocational training to meet the needs of the digital society, cooperation with the Nikkei communities, and collaboration with the Brazilian community on initiatives that benefit both Japan and Brazil, with an awareness of inbound tourism and regional development.

(2) Strengthening partnerships through support for donorization of Brazil based on triangular cooperation

With its recent economic development, Brazil has become a middle-income country, and is moving to a new stage in international cooperation.

As for Brazil's future prospects in international cooperation, Brazil believes that its geopolitical role in Latin America and its ability to cooperate with countries less developed than Brazil will allow them to play a unique role among developed country donors and strengthen equal partnerships. Specifically, Brazil believes that they can make significant contributions in the areas of tropical health and agriculture, and they

look forward to designing new cooperation modalities that will be adapted to Brazil's next phase of development.

Based on the Japan-Brazil Partnership Program for Development Cooperation (JBPP) signed in 2000, making triangular cooperation one of the priority areas of the country's development cooperation policy, Japan and Brazil have been implementing cooperation in Latin America and Portuguese-speaking African countries since 2012, and have achieved certain outcomes.

In the next decade, it would be desirable for Japan not only to continue triangular cooperation, but also to place triangular cooperation at the core of its assistance to Brazil, and to seek new forms of cooperation to be implemented through its framework to strengthen partnerships through support for Brazil's transition from a recipient country to a donor country in the Latin American region.

(3) Strengthening dialogue among countries involved in triangular cooperation

As mentioned above, Japan and Brazil have achieved a certain degree of success in triangular cooperation, and the framework is a valuable scheme that can synergistically enhance the development potential of both countries. In order to make more effective use of the triangular cooperation framework as a priority area of Japan's ODA in the future, the following improvements are expected, including proposals from the Brazilian side.

- The Brazilian side pointed out that at present, projects are implemented only on a one-off basis, and that there is a room for improvement in the perspective of identifying an overall program vision and the dialogues for this purpose. Triangular cooperation should not be limited to activity-by-activity or country-by-country activities, but should be a combination of activities that will further enhance the development impact on third countries, and it is desirable that a mechanism be considered to formulate an overall policy for this purpose and incorporate it into individual projects.
- In triangular cooperation, there is a need for three countries to share a vision, keep pace with each other's activities, and respond flexibly to various policy and planning changes that may occur during the implementation period. For this purpose, while utilizing online meetings, etc. it is desirable to establish a regular and continuous monitoring and evaluation system among the three countries, including the beneficiary country.

(4) Promotion of the resolution of social issues through public-private partnerships

In Brazil, there is an environment where start-up enterprises can easily start businesses, and new technologies that do not exist in Japan from the perspectives of agritech, health tech, fintech, insurance tech, mobility, etc. are being born.²

In addition, there are multiple government-private sector dialogue/cooperation frameworks between Japan and Brazil. If the Government of Japan continues to be actively and cross-cuttingly involved in these frameworks in Brazil, and utilize the above-mentioned technologies for urban development, environmental conservation, disaster prevention, investment environment improvement or new needs arose by COVID-19 pandemic, etc. in Brazil, it is expected that not only will it lead to major improvements in human resource development, efficiency improvement at production sites, infrastructure construction / improvement, and elimination of disparities, but it will also contribute significantly to solving social issues and developing business in the SDGs field.

In the next decade, it is expected that more flexible assistance will be developed by effectively combining existing frameworks for collaboration and dialogue with new technologies from the private sector, rather than being constrained by the traditional ways of ODA projects.

² Based on interviews with the JETRO Sao Paulo office.