Japan's Education Cooperation Policy 2011-2015

Education for Human Security
~Building Human Capacity, Nations and World Peace through Educational Development~

Executive Summary

1. The Roles of our Cooperation in Education

(1) To contribute to the attainment of the internationally agreed goals of Education for All (EFA) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as to support the education sector comprehensively with a holistic vision of education towards 2015 and beyond.

(2) To realize human security through education cooperation.

To this end, Japan will provide **US$ 3.5 billion** in the field of education in five years from 2011. Through this contribution, Japan will help to create a quality educational environment for **at least 7 million children** (a cumulative total of approximately **25 million children**).

2. Guiding Principles

(1) Supporting self-help efforts and sustainable development
Respect partner countries' ownership and attach importance to their own development strategies to support their self-help efforts and thus promote sustainable development.

(2) Answering the needs of marginalized populations
Provide support responding to the needs of marginalized populations who are deprived of opportunities to receive quality education due to various factors associated with poverty, gender, disability and others.

(3) Respecting cultural diversity and promoting mutual understanding
Promote solidarity of and reconciliation in the society, prevent recurrence of conflicts and contribute to building peace by fostering respect for cultural diversity and mutual understanding through education.

3. Focus Areas

(1) Quality Education for All - Improving Comprehensive Learning Environment and Strengthening Support to the FTI

➔ Provide quality education for all children and youth by improving the learning environment comprehensively, working together with schools, communities and educational administration, with a focus on the following five interrelated components ('School for All' model):

- ✦ **Quality Education** (teacher training, lesson studies, provision of textbooks, etc.)
- ✦ **Safe Learning Environment** (school facilities, school health, access to safe water, etc.)
- ✦ **School-Based Management** (increased participation of parents and communities in school management)
- ✦ **Openness to the Community** (schools responding to needs of the community such as on adult literacy)
- ✦ **Inclusive Education** (schools addressing the educational needs of children disadvantaged due to poverty, conflicts, disability, etc.)

➔ Actively participate in the discussion and implementation of the Fast Track Initiative (FTI) reform, and increase our contribution to the FTI Trust Fund.

(2) Education for Knowledge -based Society: Promoting Centers for TVET and Networks for Higher Education

➔ In cooperation with the private sector, provide technical and policy support to leading polytechnic and public vocational schools which serve as core centers in each country in order to strengthen a linkage between education and the labour market.

➔ Promote the creation of regional networks in higher education within and among regions in order to address common and similar education challenges by sharing experiences and knowledge of Japan and other countries, with the cooperation of Japanese universities.

➔ Promote the acceptance of international students and encourage exchange among universities with quality assurance, and foster highly specialized human resources through the promotion of international student internships.

(3) Education for Peace and Security: Education in Conflict- and Disaster-Affected Countries

➔ Promote the following four measures in education support to contribute to peacebuilding efforts in countries affected by conflicts and disasters:
  ・ Provide an educational environment in which children and the youth are protected and can have access to necessary information and support through recovery assistance;
  ・ Support vocational and basic skills to facilitate reintegration and income generation of the most disadvantaged groups;
  ・ Implement assistance in literacy education and teacher training in countries such as Afghanistan   with a view to the role of education in conflict prevention;
  ・ Support life skills education such as disaster risk reduction and mine risk education to empower people to protect themselves from threats.

4. Approaches to Maximize Effectiveness of our Assistance

(1) Maximizing Japan's Comparative Advantages on the Ground

Formulate and implement projects and programs based on our experiences and expertise in delivering successful practice on the ground.

(2) Participating in the Policy-making Process and Providing Medium-/Long-term Support

Bring our field-based knowledge and experiences to policy and institutional reform as well as translate policy into concrete measures. Provide medium- and long-term support aligned with partner countries' education-sector policies and plans.

(3) Ensuring Strategic Application of Aid Resources in Response to Countries' Needs

Apply strategic bilateral and multilateral aid to support the education sector more effectively, depending on the needs and development stages of partner countries.

(4) Strengthening Partnership with the International Community

Through our partnership with UN agencies, other donors, NGOs and others both at the policy and country levels, incorporate principles of the international aid architecture into our bilateral assistance as well as advocate in the international community our effective approaches and good practices.

(5) Linking Education with Other Development Sectors

Implement assistance effectively by placing education in a broader development framework and linking it with other development sectors such as health, water and sanitation.

(6) Promoting a South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation Approach

Promote cooperation among and within regions in the education sector.

(7) Strengthening a Result-oriented Approach

Strengthen our monitoring and evaluation based on the education sector plan to implement more result-oriented assistance.

(8) Forging Partnership with Actors in Japan

Collaborate with NGOs, civil society, UN agencies, the private sector, universities and researchers to maximize each actor's comparative advantages to achieve greater results.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitor progress and outcomes at the project, country program, and global levels.