

International Cooperation and NGOs

Partnership
between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
and Japanese NGOs





Foreword

In the field of international cooperation, Japanese NGOs are essential partners to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) for implementing the Japanese aid with greater visibility. In recent years, MOFA has considerably strengthened its partnerships with the NGOs. By working closely with the NGOs, we aim to promote a broad range of participatory approaches to the international cooperation as well as the effective and efficient implementation of Official Development Assistance (ODA). To this end, we are fully ready to work side-by-side with the NGOs.

This pamphlet puts together to introduce our work with the NGOs. I strongly recommend not only the NGOs but also the general public interested in international cooperation to take a look at this pamphlet.

Norio Ehara

Director, Non-Governmental Organizations Cooperation Division

About the Non-Governmental Organizations Cooperation Division

The Non-Governmental Organizations Cooperation Division is a unit within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs overseeing partnerships with Japanese NGOs engaged in international cooperation. The Division extends funding assistance to Japanese NGOs' high quality international cooperation that harnesses the knowhow and expertise of the NGOs. In addition, the Division helps to create an appropriate environment for NGO activities and establishes opportunities for holding dialogues regularly with NGOs. Through these initiatives, the Division aims to increase the visibility of Japanese aid implemented by Japanese NGOs and realize an array of participation by Japanese civil society in ODA.

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1 International cooperation and NGOs

What is an NGO?

NGO stands for “non-governmental organization.” Originally coined by the United Nations (UN) to indicate a non-governmental entity, the term has since acquired a wider application. Today, the term NGO is used to refer to non-governmental and non-profit organizations which address on a voluntary basis such global issues as development, poverty, peace, humanitarian issues and the environment.

It is estimated that there are over 400 Japanese NGOs currently engaged in international cooperation activities. Following the gradual emergence of Japanese NGOs in the 1960s, they gained wide acceptance through Indo-Chinese refugees sparked a wave of activities from the end of the 1970s to the beginning of the 1980s. In the 1990s, coupled with increasing public interest in international issues, the number of NGOs rose dramatically. In recent years, as demonstrated by their participation in emergency humanitarian assistance efforts in response to conflicts and major natural disasters in Afghanistan, Sudan, Haiti, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan that have put the NGOs in the global spotlight, there has been a steady growth in Japanese NGOs.

Why do the Government and NGOs work together?

NGOs, driven by their missions and motivations, engage in international cooperation activities voluntarily. They have extensive knowledge on helping people in destitute circumstances in developing countries. NGOs are in tune with the grassroots needs of beneficiaries that government aid programs often cannot reach. They have the capacity to take immediate action and to provide assistance that is well-customized to the needs of the people. NGOs are funded by donations from benevolent individuals who are sympathetic to the NGOs’ causes and/or by the Government. In this regard, NGOs epitomize the “visibility of Japanese aid.”

Human security and NGOs

“Human security,” a concept which focuses on individuals, aims at ensuring the survival, livelihood and dignity of people by protecting them from various threats, such as poverty and natural disasters, and empowering individuals and local communities to realize their full potential. Japan positions human security as one of the key perspectives of its diplomacy, and takes proactive steps towards realizing human security. Human security attaches importance to participatory approaches in which various actors take part. NGO activities designed to help all aid recipients gain self-reliance are precisely an example of human security in practice.

How do the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and NGOs work together?

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs proactively collaborates with NGOs in obtaining the people’s understanding and support for international cooperation, and in enhancing the effectiveness of official development assistance (ODA). In broad terms, the partnership between MOFA and NGOs exists on three levels: “funding assistance”; “creation of an enabling environment for NGOs”; and “dialogue.”

“Funding assistance” refers to the provision of funds which are necessary for the activities of Japanese NGOs’ overseas projects. “Creation of an enabling environment for NGOs” refers to cooperation for building the capacities of NGOs. “Dialogue” refers to listening to NGOs’ opinions regarding policies on ODA and on Government-NGO partnership and reflecting the opinions into policies.



United Nations and NGOs

Article 71 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that, “The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence.” Accordingly, NGOs which have been granted consultative status with the UN’s Economic and Social Council are making broad contributions to UN activities through attendance at Council meetings and discussions with the UN Secretariat. The criteria, rights and procedures for NGOs to obtain UN consultative status are set forth in the Economic and Social Council Resolution 1996/31. NGOs which apply for consultative status are screened by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and granted one of three types of consultative status (general, special or roster status).

In the area of UN public relations, the UN Department of Public Information (DPI) is in association with NGOs which have the capacity to publicize UN activities. DPI holds periodic briefings for NGOs that have obtained association status, and in cooperation with NGOs, holds the Annual DPI/NGO Conference where UN staff, academics and members of the media gather to exchange opinions on various global issues. (For further details on this subject, please visit the United Nations Information Centre website.)

UN’s environmental initiatives

At the Johannesburg Summit in 2002, Japan proposed the “UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD)” based on the recommendations of Japanese NGOs. Following the adoption of the UN General Assembly resolution, the DESD commenced in January 2005. In addition, in preparing the Government’s input, and negotiating for the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) held in June 2012, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, together with the Ministry of the Environment, proactively reached out to the Rio+20 National Preparatory Committee which was established by diverse stakeholders, including NGOs.

UN reform and public forum

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and NGOs co-organize public forums, joined by members of international organizations and scholars, to share information on the current status and challenges facing UN reforms, taking up themes such as development, human rights, peace-building and disarmament, and to exchange opinions on Japan’s role to play in the future as a responsible member of the international community.

International community and NGOs

Cooperation with NGOs in the area of disarmament

Japan has actively addressed issues of conventional weapons, including unexploded ordnances (UXOs), antipersonnel landmines and cluster munitions, as well as small arms and light weapons. The Government also exchanges views with Japanese NGOs regarding the government’s disarmament policies. Furthermore, through its schemes including Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs provides financial support to both Japanese and international NGOs which work in countries affected by landmines and UXOs, such as Laos, Cambodia, and Angola for their clearance and victim assistance activities.

Participation in meetings of international organizations and treaty negotiations

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs continuously dispatches a representative of Japanese NGOs for women as the Alternate Representative of Japan for the meetings of the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly. In addition, a representative of NGOs assisting persons with disabilities was appointed as an advisor to the Japanese Government delegation in the negotiations for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

? Challenges ahead

In comparison with NGOs in the United States and Europe possessing extensive experience and knowledge, underpinned by a long history as well as a solid organizational foundation, international cooperation activities of Japanese NGOs still have significant room for expansion and strengthening. Going forward, Japanese NGOs must further strengthen their partnerships with local NGOs in developing countries, partnerships among Japanese NGOs, and partnerships with private sector organizations, including the business community. Furthermore, it is essential that Japanese NGOs practice sound financial management, including ensuring improved fundraising capabilities and accountability, if NGOs are to carry out independent activities which do not rely solely on government funding.



Assistance for Syrian refugees in southern Turkey
AAR Japan/JPF (Turkey)

web

Ministry of Foreign Affairs ODA



2 Funding assistance for Japanese NGOs

1 Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects

The scheme, “Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects,” provides government funds for economic and social development projects undertaken by Japanese NGOs in developing countries and regions.

To apply, the organization must be registered as an incorporated, non-profit organization or a public interest corporation in Japan and must have headquarters in Japan. The organization must have been active for at least two years, including the period that it was an unincorporated association. The main purpose of its establishment must be to engage in international cooperation activities and not to generate profit.

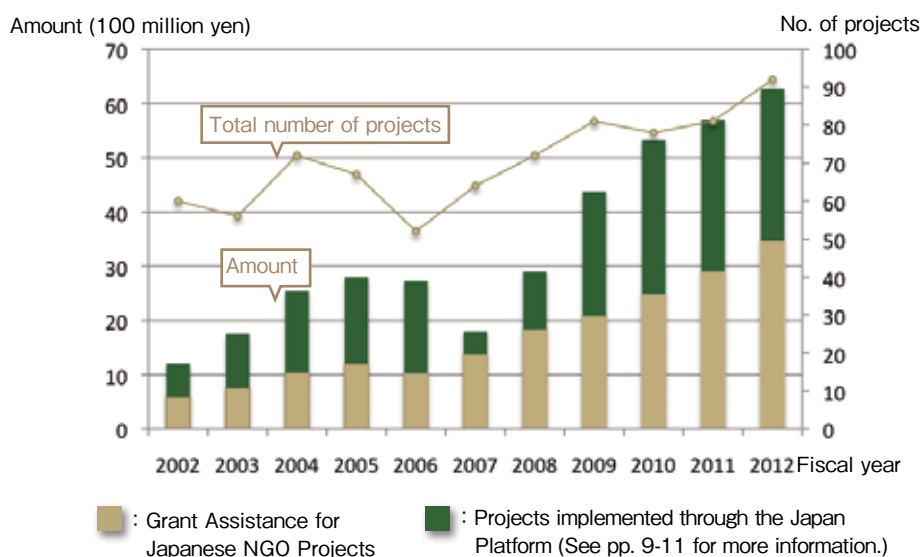
The size of the grant assistance has grown steadily since its launch in FY2002. In FY2012, a total of approximately 3.5 billion yen in funding assistance was provided for 92 projects in 32 countries and 1 region conducted by 45 organizations.



Health services provided by public health workers (left) help to develop a relationship with the people
AMDA-MINDS (Myanmar)

Track record of Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects

Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects was established in 2002 as a program independent from the previous Grant Assistance for Grassroots Projects (now “Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects”). As shown in the graph below, the amount of funding provided by the scheme has increased by nearly six times in 10 years from FY2002 (approx. 600 million yen) to FY2012.



[List of Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects]

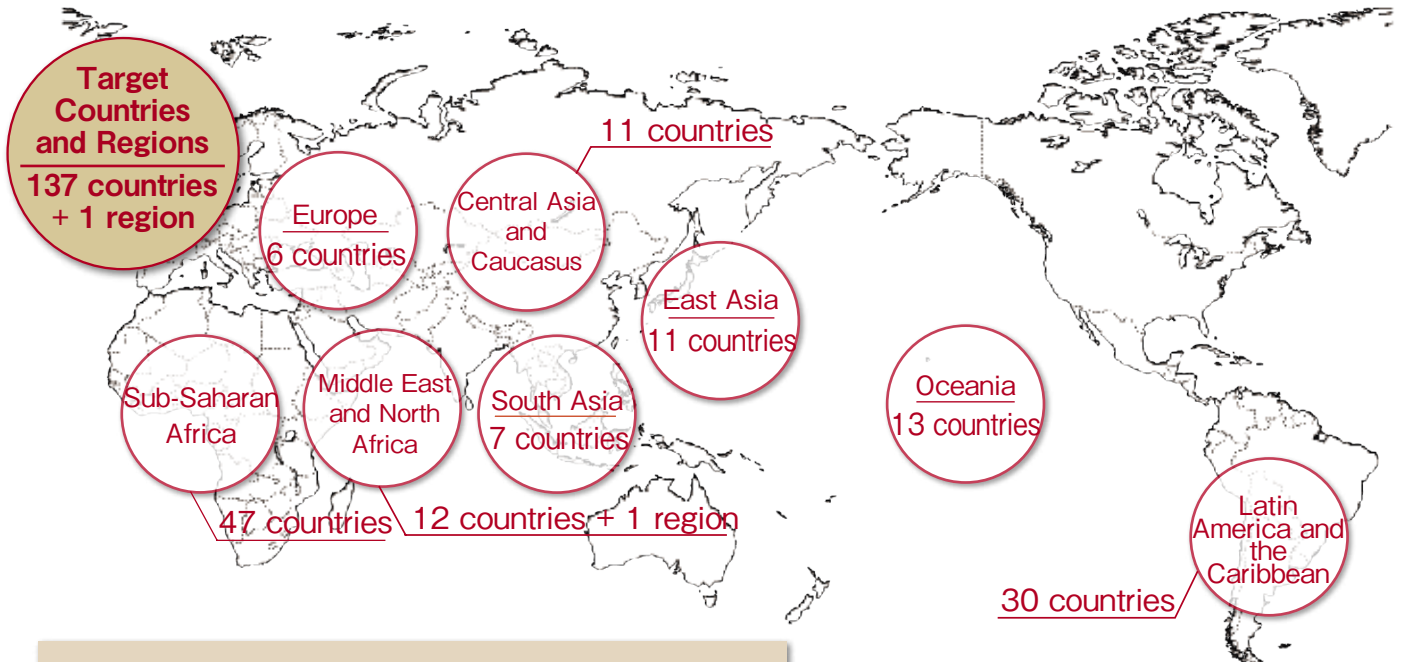
► http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/shimin/oda_ngo/shien/jngo_i.html

Check out this website, which is updated as needed, for more information and reports pertaining to projects through FY2013.

*Fiscal Year (FY) in Japan starts from 1st April and ends in 31st March

? Where are the projects implemented?

In FY2012, project sites by region were Asia (East Asia and South Asia) (approx. 52%), followed by Sub-Saharan Africa, Middle East and North Africa (20%, respectively), Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus. The breakdown of sectors was as follows: medical and public health (approx. 32%); education and human resources development (approx. 31%); demining (approx. 13%); and agricultural and forestry (10%).



Safety measures in project countries and regions

The above 137 countries and 1 region are eligible for the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects (FY2013). However, the provision of grant assistance to these countries and region may not be granted if NGO activities are not approved by the government of the project country or region, or if safety warnings, including "evacuation warnings," have been issued for the country or region on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Overseas Safety website.

All Japanese nationals who are involved in the NGO activities should be aware of the security situation in the project area, and fully understand the risks associated with the activities. It is recommended that they check MOFA's Overseas Safety website on a regular basis. It is also advised that everyone notifies their whereabouts to the Japanese embassy or consulate general with jurisdiction over the project area, as well as to their family in Japan.



Training at a demonstration farm
CCP Japan (Palestine)



A girls' primary school where the
enrollment rate has improved
KnK (Pakistan)



NGO worker giving guidance on teeth
cleaning during a health promotion
day event
ADRA Japan (Paraguay)

2 Funding assistance for Japanese NGOs

① Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects

Overview of scheme

■ Eligible NGOs

To be eligible, NGOs must meet several requirements. For example, the NGO must be headquartered in Japan. It must be a Japanese NGO registered as an incorporated corporation (specified non-profit/ public interest corporation, or general incorporated association/foundation). One of the purposes of its establishment must be to engage in international cooperation activities. It must have been active for at least two years, including the period that it was an unincorporated association. It must have no financial destabilizing factors, such as cumulative deficit. Its aim must not be to carry out political or religious agenda.

■ Costs financed by the Grant Assistance

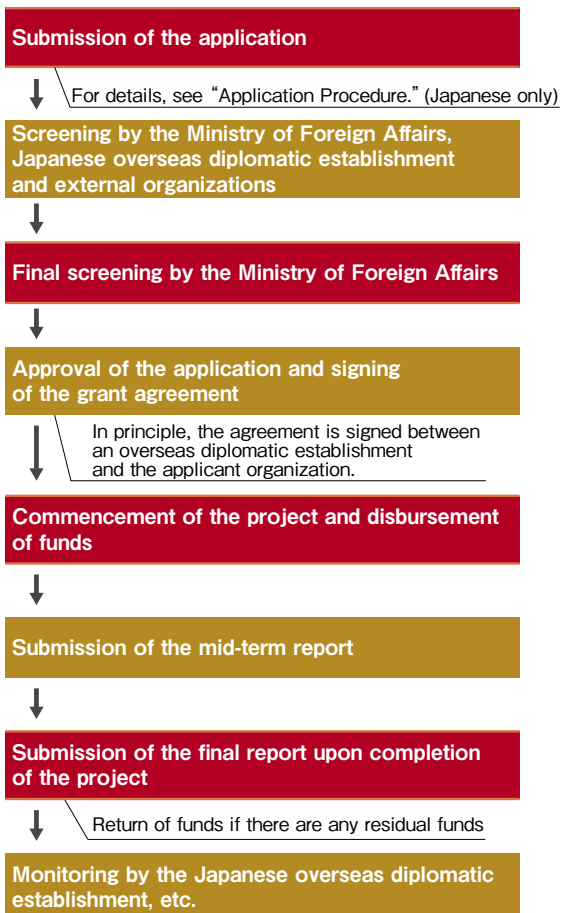
Costs covered by the Grant Assistance include costs borne in project countries, such as the costs of purchasing equipment in the project country, costs of holding workshops, costs of inviting experts, costs of hiring local staff, rent for local offices, communication costs, costs of purchasing office supplies, and costs of external audits, as well as costs borne in Japan, such as the costs of hiring head office staff, communication costs, and costs of purchasing office supplies. Three estimates are required for equipment and service costs whose unit price is 30,000 yen or more (excluding costs of external audits).

■ Main requirements for project eligibility

For projects to be eligible, the Japanese NGO applying for the grant must be the primary implementer of the project (projects involving only funding procurement and provision are ineligible). The project's activities must match local needs. The project must be deemed useful for the socioeconomic development of the project area (in principle, temporary distributions of supplies are ineligible as it cannot be deemed that such projects contribute to sustainable development except in cases of emergency humanitarian aid). The project must ensure the participation of community members. Furthermore, by promoting self-reliance through the empowerment of the local population, the project must ensure that its outcomes are sustainable.

In addition, projects that provide support to institutions of higher learning and research institutes, projects that support the promotion of culture, arts and sports, and projects that support the maintenance, management and operation of existing facilities are ineligible for assistance.

① The flow from application to project completion



■ Documents submitted upon the project's commencement

Grant recipients organizations are asked to submit a mid-term report and a project final report. The latter will be submitted after the project has been completed. The report should include external audit report which a recipient organization has received through submission of accounting documents.

■ Follow-up study

A Japanese overseas diplomatic establishment will conduct a follow-up study by three to four years after the project's completion. The grant applicant organization will be asked to deal with any improvements which may be required. Following the project's completion, the NGO must conduct follow-ups as appropriate to ensure the sustainability of the project's outcomes.

① Promoting international cooperation partnership with NGOs

If the project falls under the categories of "international cooperation priorities" (hereinafter, "priorities"), an NGO may apply for preferential treatment based on the standard requirements of the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects. For information on which countries, regions and projects the priority projects apply to, the organizations which are eligible and the details of the preferential treatment, please visit the "ODA Homepage" (Japanese only) and click on "International Cooperation and NGOs" and "Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects: Application Procedure."

web

【Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects: Application Procedure (Implementation Guidelines)(Japanese Only)】

▶ http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/shimin/oda_ngo/shien/musho_yoko25/index.html

Guidelines for FY2013 are available on this website. Please note that the guidelines are reviewed annually. Be sure to check the "Application Procedure" for the fiscal year that you are applying.

Eligible projects (FY2013)

Development Cooperation Project	<p>These are the principal type of projects carried out under the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects scheme (projects which do not fit into other project types).</p> <p>◆Maximum: 50 million yen ◆Project duration: 12 months or less</p>
NGO Partnership Project	<p>These are development cooperation projects which Japanese NGOs carry out in partnership and collaboration with other NGOs in and outside of Japan. Of the NGOs, the Japanese NGO which receives the most funding from the Grant Assistance signs the grant agreement with a Japanese overseas diplomatic establishment (or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) as the principal signatory to the agreement.</p> <p>◆Maximum: 50 million yen ◆Project duration: 12 months or less</p> <p>※The principal signatory to the agreement is responsible for coordinating and settling disputes between partner organizations and assumes legal responsibilities.</p>
Transport of Recycled Materials Project	<p>These projects have basically two phases. First, a Japanese NGO in a developing country is responsible for receiving secondhand supplies (Note 1) in good condition (Note 2) from Japanese organizations, such as local governments, medical institutions and educational facilities. Second, this NGO distributes and donates these supplies to NGOs or public organizations in the developing countries in which the Japanese NGO operates. Funds provided through the Grant Assistance cover shipping and other expenses.</p> <p>◆Maximum: 10 million yen ◆Project duration: 12 months or less</p> <p>Note 1: In cases where the organization receiving the supplies in the first phase is a non-Japanese local NGO or organization, the Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects handled by Japanese overseas diplomatic establishments may be applicable.</p> <p>Note 2: The supplies include durable goods, such as fire trucks, ambulances, hospital beds, wheelchairs, school desks and chairs. They do not include consumable goods, such as food, used clothing and stationary or goods to be owned by individual</p>
Emergency Humanitarian Aid Project	<p>The Grant Assistance provides funding for emergency humanitarian aid projects and for recovery and reconstruction projects in disaster areas carried out by Japanese NGOs that have experience in emergency relief to refugees or displaced persons as a result of large-scale conflicts, or to victims of major natural disasters, in areas affected by conflict or natural disaster overseas.</p> <p>◆Maximum: 100 million yen ◆Project duration: 6 months or less</p> <p>※In cases where emergency humanitarian aid activities in longer time are required, an exception may be made to extend the project duration up to 12 months.</p>
Mine Clearance-related Project	<p>The Grant Assistance provides funding for activities related to anti-personnel mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) projects undertaken by Japanese NGOs, such as mine/UXO clearance, victim support, and mine/UXO avoidance education.</p> <p>◆Maximum: 100 million yen ◆Project duration: 12 months or less</p>
Microcredit Capital Project	<p>The Grant Assistance offers funds to serve as sources of capital for microcredit projects which are implemented by Japanese NGOs. These NGOs must have previous experience in carrying out microcredit projects in developing countries for securing and increasing the production means of the poor who do not qualify for loans from private banks and other financial institutions.</p> <p>※There are various requirements for a proposed project to be approved.</p> <p>◆Maximum: 20 million yen ◆Project duration: 12 months or less</p>
Peace-building Project	<p>The Grant Assistance provides funding for peace-building projects implemented mainly in post-conflict countries and regions by Japanese NGOs (e.g., projects for the disarmament, demobilization and rehabilitation of former soldiers, reconciliation and confidence-building).</p> <p>◆Maximum: 50 million yen ◆Project duration: 12 months or less</p> <p>※Mine clearance projects as well as support for refugees and displaced persons are not treated as Peace-building Projects but as Mine Clearance-related Projects and Emergency Humanitarian Aid Projects, respectively.</p>

※In principle, the funding provided will not overly exceed the applicant organization's annual total income (annual average from the past two years) exclusive of the funding provided by the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects.

※In principle, the funding provided to an organization applying for the Grant Assistance for the first time will not significantly exceed its annual total earnings (yearly average from the past two years) exclusive of public funds (including revenue from government-affiliated organizations). In addition, for the first year, funding will be provided for a maximum of one project, regardless of the project country and project category.

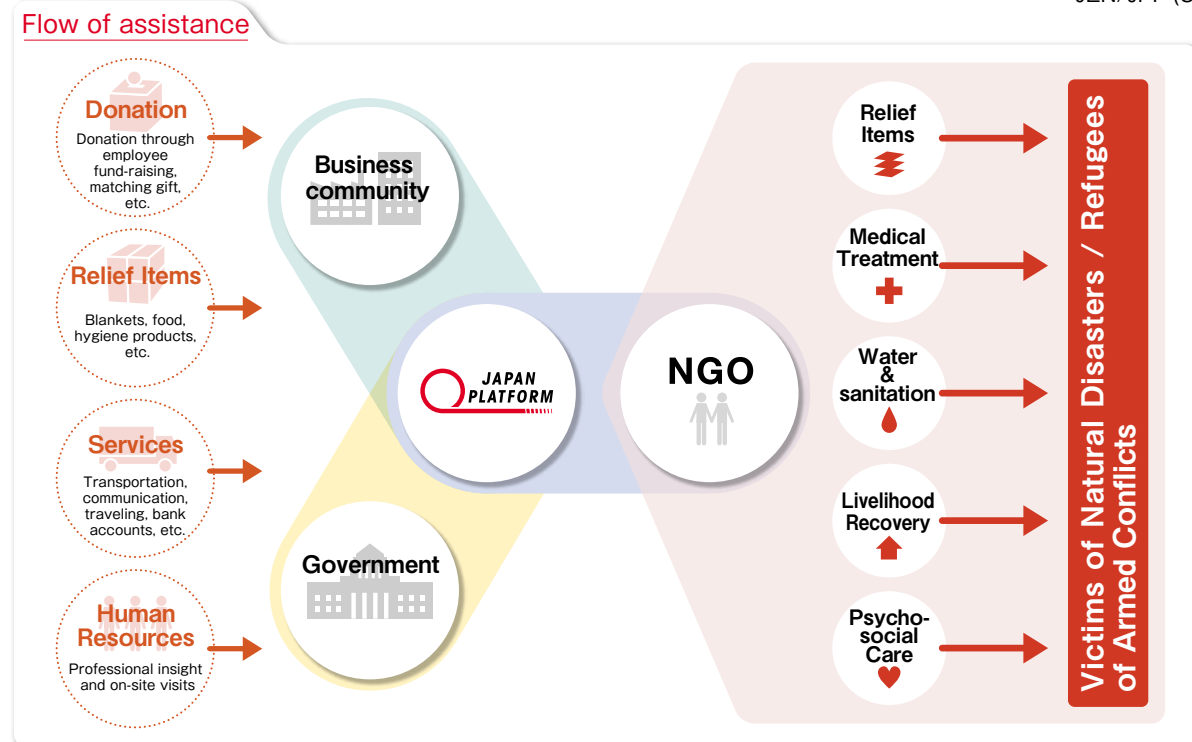
2 Funding assistance for Japanese NGOs

2 Emergency Humanitarian Assistance through the Japan Platform

Japan Platform (JPF) is the consortium of NGOs, the business community and the Government to respond emergency humanitarian crisis such as refugee crisis or natural disaster in more effective and rapid manner than any one party could do on its own. The Government (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) appropriates funds in advance for this purpose. The Standing Committee (comprised of representatives of the NGOs, the business community, the Government and experts), under the mandate of the Board of Directors of the JPF, makes the decisions regarding the implementation of emergency humanitarian aid. In FY2012, 68 out of the 180 emergency humanitarian aid projects undertaken in 20 countries, including in Asia, Middle East, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean, and in Japan, were funded by the Government. The main activities were distribution of emergency relief supplies and water, as well as providing education and sanitation programs.



Water and sanitation project in Central Equatoria, South Sudan
JEN/JPF (South Sudan)



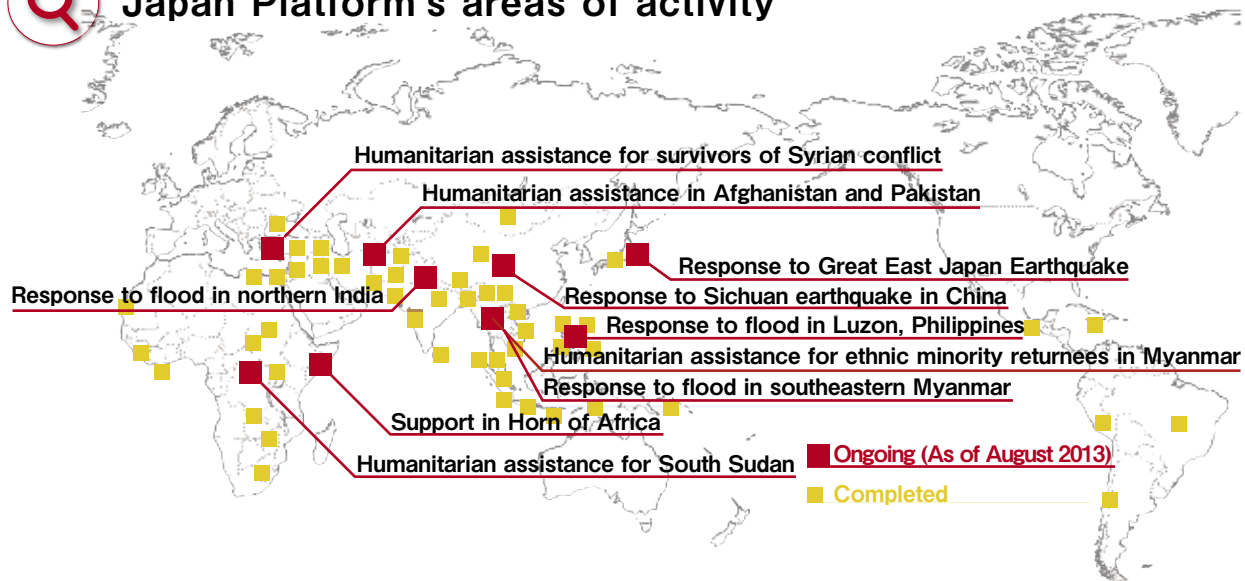
Member NGOs of the Japan Platform (As of October 2013)

AAR Japan (Association for Aid and Relief, Japan) [AAR]
ADRA Japan [ADRA]
Bridge Asia Japan [BAJ]
BHN Association [BHN]
CARE International Japan [CARE]
Campaign for the Children of Palestine [CCP]
Civic Force [CF]
CWS Japan [CWS]
Engineers Without Borders Japan [EWBJ]
Good Neighbors Japan [GNJP]
Habitat for Humanity Japan [HFHJ]
HOPE International Development Agency Japan [HIDA]
Humanitarian Medical Assistance [HuMA]
ICA Japan (The Institute of Cultural Affairs Japan) [ICA]
IVY [IVY]
Japan Agency for Development and Emergency [JADE]
Japan Asian Association and Asian Friendship Society [JAFS]
Japan Association for Refugees [JAR]
Japan Actions for Relief Center [JARC]
Japan Center for Conflict Prevention [JCCP]
Japan Chernobyl Foundation [JCF]

JEN [JEN]
Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning [JOICFP]
Japan Rescue Association [JRA]
Japanese Red Cross Society [JRCS]
Kokkyo naki Kodomotachi (Children without Borders) [KnK]
Millennium Promise Japan [MPJ]
National Federation of UNESCO Associations in Japan [NFUAJ]
Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development [NICCO]
ONE ASIA [OAJ]
Operation Blessing Japan [OBJ]
PARCIC [PARCIC]
Plan Japan [PLAN]
Peace Winds Japan [PWJ]
RESULTS Japan [RJP]
Save the Children Japan [SCJ]
SEEDS Asia [SEEDS]
SNS International Disaster Prevention Support Center [SNS]
Shanti Volunteer Association [SVA]
Thai-Japan Education Development Foundation [TJED]
World Vision Japan [WVJ]

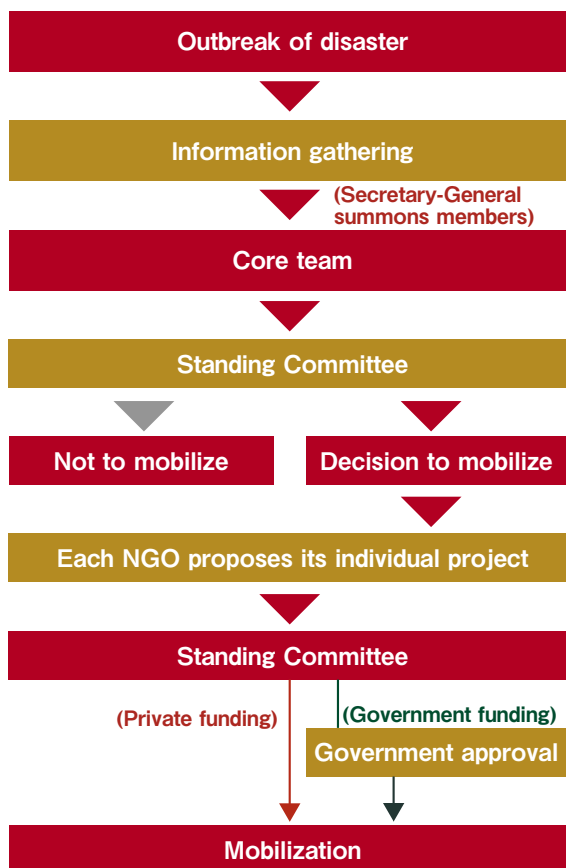


Japan Platform's areas of activity



! Process of responding to new disasters

JPF stands ready to dispatch personnel on the same day as the disaster occurrence.



Implementation status of Government-funded programs

Since its foundation, the JPF has implemented 849 (as of April 2013) government-funded programs. For example, it has worked in South Sudan where the repatriation of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) has begun following the end of the civil war; in Afghanistan and Pakistan which have long been the areas of conflict; in the Horn of Africa which is still suffering from the effects of the worst drought in 60 years; in Syria where conflict continues to deteriorate, and in its neighboring countries. The services provided by JPF include the distribution of relief supplies, water and sanitation programs, and support for returning refugees and IDPs. From FY2000, when JPF was founded, to FY2012, the Government has contributed around 20.9 billion yen to JPF. (For a specific case study, please see p. 11.)



Support effort for Guatemala earthquake victims
Plan Japan/JPF (Guatemala)



For more information, please visit the Japan Platform website.

Japan Platform



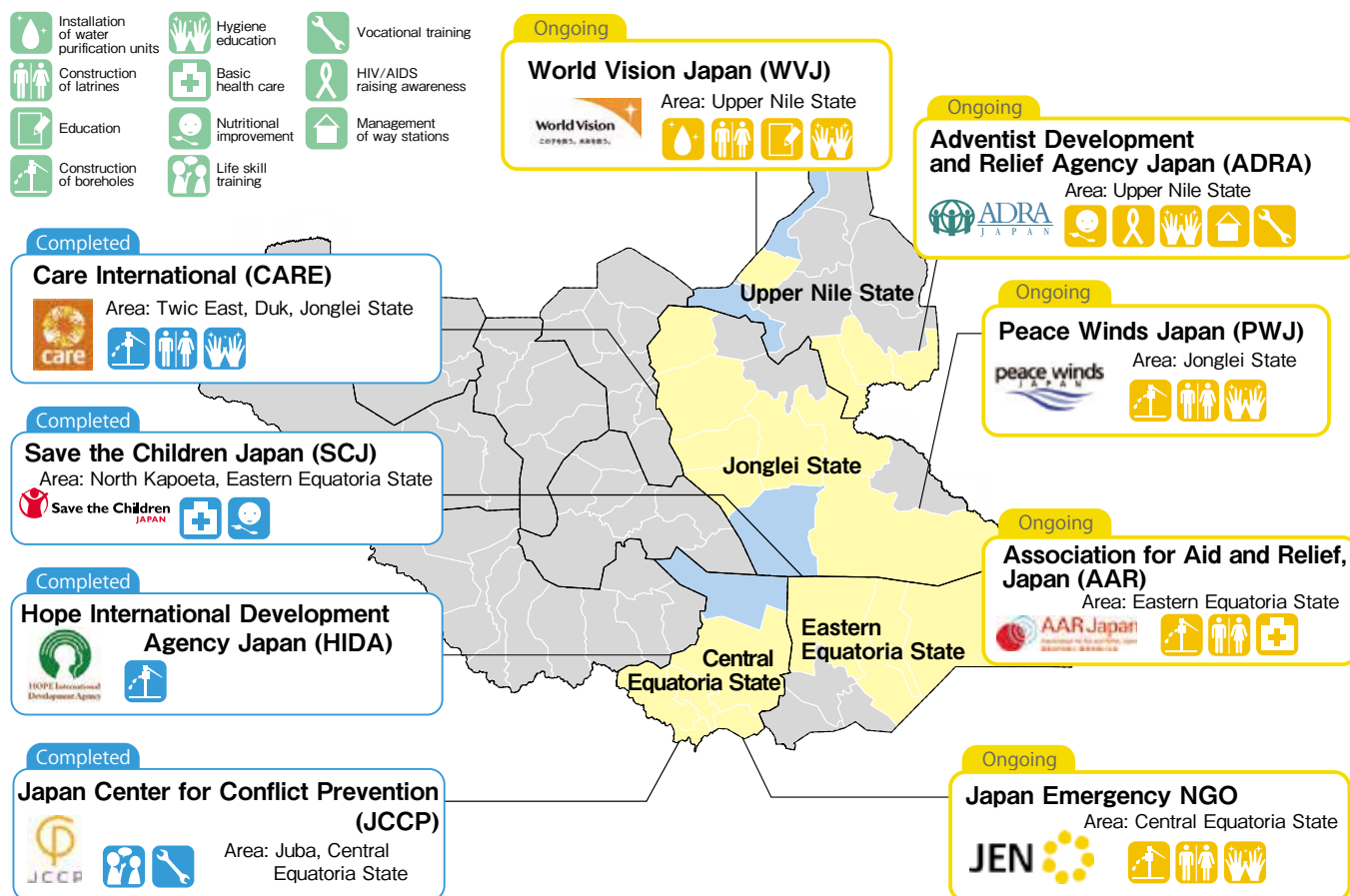
► <http://www.japanplatform.org/>

2 Funding assistance for Japanese NGOs

② Emergency Humanitarian Assistance through the Japan Platform



Project at a Glance | Humanitarian Assistance for South Sudan



©Japan Platform (JPF)

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■ Towards Consolidation of Peace ~ What we have done since 2006 ~

The Republic of South Sudan (hereinafter referred to as "South Sudan") is the newest country in the world as it achieved independence in July 2011 as the 54th country in Africa following a twenty-year civil-war. Classified as a Least Developed Country (LDC), nation building is making steady progress with the active assistance of the international community, developing essential infrastructure which was severely damaged during the civil-war to rebuild people's lives.

Japan Platform (JPF), an international humanitarian aid organization operating on the principle of an equal partnership among NGOs, the Government of Japan, and the business sector embarked on the Humanitarian Assistance Programme for Southern Sudan (Phase 1 through Phase 5) in August 2006 for six years when the interim administration by the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) began after the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) which was signed in 2005. Since April 2012, the programme was renamed the South Sudan Humanitarian Assistance Programme following the referendum on the secession of Southern Sudan in January 2011 and its official secession in July of the same year. JPF functions as a platform to assist and coordinate the projects of its member NGOs and 9 of which have so far been implementing projects in South Sudan.

The JPF programme for South Sudan was launched to consolidate the much needed peace by assisting returnees from Sudan and other neighboring countries as well as the host communities which receive these returnees, thereby helping people to regain a stable life. Each member NGO has worked in areas far from capital Juba, to assist in such fields as water and sanitation, basic health and education, as well as responding to emergency situations and strengthen the capacities of communities. The Government of South Sudan needs international cooperation. Trusted NGOs play a significant role in meeting those expectations.

With most of the funding coming from the Government of Japan, JPF provides financial assistance for member NGOs to implement their projects. The total funding for this programme between 2006 and July 2013 is about 3.6 billion yen. JPF also supports the projects of its member NGOs through strengthening relationships with the Government of South Sudan, donors, helping to consolidate inter NGO networks and their sharing information on safety, local condition assessments and needs for assistance and conduct public information campaigns.



JPF staff carrying out an interview survey of local residents

2 Funding assistance for Japanese NGOs

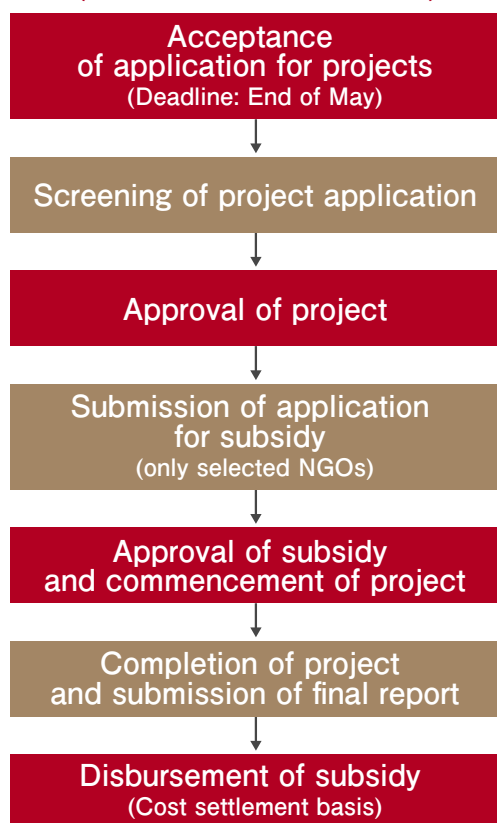
3 NGO Project Subsidies

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs provides subsidies to Japanese NGOs that have conducted or are planning to carry out economic and social development projects in developing countries. They are designed to use for pre assessment or post project evaluations, holding training seminars and workshops within Japan and/or abroad. The maximum amount for the subsidies is set for either one-half of the proposed budget or two million yen.



A trainee making a coffee bag at a workshop
Reborn Kyoto (Rwanda)

! Procedures from submission of application to completion of the project (In the case of FY2013)



memo

■ Case studies of NGO Project Subsidies

Reborn Kyoto designed a project to improve the livelihood of the people in Rwanda, a country where the 1994 genocide resulted in many casualties and at the time caused catastrophic damage both politically and economically. Even today, Rwanda has a poverty rate exceeding 40%, making livelihood improvement of its people a matter of urgency. Against this backdrop, Reborn Kyoto carried out a preliminary study in order to design a project for tailoring skills training project which takes advantage of the expertise of the organization. It sent personnel to the field to hold consultations with stakeholders, including vocational schools and the Labor Development Board which oversees the schools. Project details were confirmed and adjusted accordingly.

Peoples' HOPE Japan (PH-Japan) has been self-financing an HIV/AIDS prevention education project in Chiang Mai Province, Kingdom of Thailand where the HIV prevalence rate is high. PH-Japan has decided to utilize the NGO Project Subsidy in order to see the outcomes delivered so far, as well as to design a project which would target not university students as in the past but vocational high school students in response to the increasing HIV/AIDS infections among younger age groups. PH-Japan conducted interviews with and written questionnaires to university students, the previous project beneficiaries. It also collected the vital data for designing the new project.

There are various projects supported by the Subsidies; among them, those conducting researches and surveys contribute greatly to planning new projects. Both cases quoted above resulted in successful application to the Grant Assistant for Japanese NGO Projects utilizing the results generated by the researches assisted by the Subsidies.

web

【NGO Project Subsidies】 (Japanese only)

For more information, please visit:

▶ http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/shimin/oda_ngo/shien/hojyokin.html

2 Funding assistance for Japanese NGOs

4 JICA Partnership Program (JPP)

The JICA Partnership Program (JPP) is the program supported by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) which aims to implement development projects in developing countries planned by Japanese development partners, mainly NGOs, Japanese local governments, and Japanese universities. JPP projects aim to be directly useful to the people in developing countries (over 80 countries are covered).



An NGO nurse helping medical check-ups of infants
SHARE/Cambodia

There are three types of JPP.

Japanese Local government

Local Government Type

JICA supports international cooperation activities proposed by a local government with technical training at project sites and acceptance of trainees from the country to Japan.

- Applications accepted continuously
- Project Selection: once a year
- Maximum project duration: 3 years
- Maximum project funding: 30 million yen

Japanese development partners such as NGOs and universities with little experience in international cooperation

Support Type

JICA supports international cooperation activities of Japanese development partners such as NGOs with little experience in support for developing countries while having experiences in activities in Japan.

- Applications accepted continuously
- Project Selection: twice a year
- Maximum project duration: 3 years
- Maximum project funding: 25 million yen

Japanese development partners such as NGOs, universities, and public interest corporations, with extensive experiences in international cooperation

Partner Type

JICA supports international cooperation activities for developing countries that Japanese development partners such as NGOs, with extensive experiences in international cooperation propose based on their experiences and technologies.

- Applications accepted continuously
- Project Selection: twice a year
- Maximum project duration: 5 years
- Maximum project funding: 100 million yen

JICA's Points of Contact in Japan

- JICA Global Plaza
10-5, Ichigaya Honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
162-8433 | TEL: 03-3269-2911
- Hokkaido International Center (Sapporo)
4-25, Minami, Hondori 16-chome, Shiroishi-ku, Sapporo City, Hokkaido 003-0026 | TEL: 011-866-8333
- Hokkaido International Center (Obihiro)
1-2, Nishi 20-jo Minami 6-chome, Obihiro City, Hokkaido 080-2470 | TEL: 0155-35-1210
- Tohoku Branch Office
15th floor, Sendai Daiichi Seimei Tower Bldg., 6-1 Ichiban-cho 4-chome, Aoba-ku, Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture 980-0811 | TEL: 022-223-5151
- Nihonmatsu Training Center
4-2, Aza Nagasaka, Nagata, Nihonmatsu City, Fukushima Prefecture 964-8558 | TEL: 0243-24-3200
- Tsukuba International Center
3-6, Koyadai, Tsukuba City, Ibaraki Prefecture 305-0074 | TEL: 029-838-1111
- Yokohama International Center
3-1, Shinko 2-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture 231-0001 | TEL: 045-663-3251
- Komagane Training Center
15, Akaho, Komagane City, Nagano Prefecture 399-4117 | TEL: 0265-82-6151
- Chubu International Center
60-7, Hiraike-cho, 4-chome, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture 453-0872 | TEL: 052-533-0220
- Hokuriku Branch Office
4th floor, Rifare (Office Tower) 1-5-2, Hon-machi, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa-ken, 920-0853 | TEL: 076-233-5931
- Kansai International Center
1-5-2 Wakino-hama Kaigandori, Chuo-ku, Kobe City, Hyogo Prefecture 651-0073 | TEL: 078-261-0341
- Chugoku International Center
3-1, Kagamiyama 3-chome, Higashi Hiroshima City, Hiroshima Prefecture 739-0046 | TEL: 082-421-6300
- Shikoku Branch Office
7th floor, Nissei Takamatsu Bldg., 1-1-5 Ban-cho, Takamatsu City, Kagawa Prefecture 760-0017 | TEL: 087-821-8824
- Kyushu International Center
2-1, Hirano 2-chome, Yahata Higashi-ku, Kitakyushu City, Fukuoka Prefecture 805-8505 | TEL: 093-671-6311
- Okinawa International Center
1143-1, Aza Maeda, Urasoe City, Okinawa Prefecture 901-2552 | TEL: 098-876-6000



In collaboration with dentists from an NGO, a dental therapist from the Ministry of Health of Tonga teaches students at a primary school about teeth brushing
Southern Pacific Ocean Medical Team/Tonga

5 Other | Cooperation useful for NGOs

Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

The grant assistance to non-profit organizations, including local and international NGOs, local governments in developing countries, and medical and educational institutions, which implement grassroots development projects in developing countries. The maximum amount provided for each project is in principle up to 10 million yen. Japan's overseas diplomatic establishments are the points of contact for applications.

JFGE Grants (Japan Fund for Global Environment)

Aimed at promoting a public campaign for environmental conservation, JFGE provides grants to help finance the conservation activities of NGOs and NPOs. While the grant amount differs according to the scale of the activities, the average grant per project is 4 million yen. Japan Fund for Global Environment, Environmental Restoration and Conservation Agency of Japan (ERCA) (TEL: 044-520-9505; Please visit the website at: <http://www.erca.go.jp/jfge/english/index.html>)

Support Program for NGOs engaged in Activities of Forestry

Financial assistance is extended to NGOs and other organizations engaged in international forestry promotion and cooperation to partially cover various costs, including the costs of participating in international conferences and workshops related to forest preservation, the costs of conducting studies in order to design projects for creating new forests in developing countries, and the costs of inviting trainees and conducting training in Japan for counterparts of forest creation and other projects. (For further details, please visit the website of the Japan International Forestry Promotion and Cooperation Center [JIFPRO] at: http://www.jifpro.or.jp/Top_E.html)

Japan International Cooperation System (JICS)

Every year, JICS provides funding to around ten relatively small Japanese NGOs to support their activities. (For further details, please visit JICS' website at: <http://www.jics.or.jp/jigyoku/ngo/index.html>)

3 Creation of an enabling environment for NGOs

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs uses official development assistance (ODA) funds to undertake a variety of projects aimed at further capacity building of Japanese NGOs.

*More information about these projects is available on MOFA's ODA website. You can also visit the website to learn more about the outcomes of the activities. Aside from MOFA, JICA also offers various training for the practitioners in the field of development.

1 NGO Consultant Scheme

Japanese NGO staff who have experience in and have had success with international cooperation are appointed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to "NGO consultants." Their role is to respond to various inquiries from the public and from NGO stakeholders, regarding NGOs and international cooperation, including questions about the international cooperation activities of NGOs, the establishment of NGOs, and their organizational management and operations. NGO consultants also visit other organizations not only upon request but also by their own initiative to hold classes and seminars taking international cooperation as a theme.

[Eligibility to apply]

Applicants must be NGOs which engage mainly in international cooperation activities with their specialized knowledge and experience in this area. The applicant NGO must be able to appoint its staff as consultants, who have extensive experience and are able to provide consultation services continuously for the duration of the contract. (Applications from individuals are not accepted.)

[Contract duration]

From the date that the contract is signed until March 31 of the same fiscal year.

[Commission fee]

Remuneration of a fixed sum will be paid for the services in accordance with the agreement.

NGO consultant **An inside tale**

We have offered consultation service to a senior managing director of a construction firm. His inquiry was that, as more than 1 million yen in donations were gathered when he called for donations to clients and employees to build a school in Cambodia, he wanted to plan a concrete action. Through two-time meeting at the office, it was decided that a field study and visit would be conducted for education assistance, a sector in which he had an interest in, and that IVY would attend his field study and visit, 3-night, 4-day trip. As it was his first overseas trip, we informed him in advance about the precautions and basic information.

In Cambodia, an IVY staff member who is stationed in the country took the senior managing director to Svay Rieng Province where IVY's office is located, and showed him around villages as well as explained to him how the rural people live, the poverty situation, and the support projects implemented by NGOs working to improve the situation. We also visited a primary school that IVY's youth are supporting and exchanged views with the school's deputy principal. After the visit, the senior managing director said to us, "I was thinking about repairing school buildings and providing school supplies, but I now understand that it may not be effective to provide only goods. I want to reexamine what can be done within the budget for the purpose of poverty alleviation." We are very much looking forward to seeing how the project will turn out.

(IVY / FY2013 consultant)

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FY2013 List of NGO consultants

■Hokkaido International Foundation (HIF)	0138-22-0770	http://www.hif.or.jp/
■IVY	023-634-9830	http://www.ivyivy.org/
■Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC)	03-5292-2911	http://www.janic.org/
■Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan)	03-5423-4511	http://www.aarjapan.gr.jp/
■Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC)	03-3834-2388	http://www.ngo-jvc.net/
■Peace Winds Japan	03-5213-4070	http://peace-winds.org/
■Yokohama NGO Network (YNN)	045-662-6350	http://www.ynn-ngo.org/
■International Children's Action Network (ICAN)	052-253-7299	http://www.ican.or.jp/
■Nagoya NGO Center	052-228-8109	http://www.nangoc.org/
■SOMNEED	0577-33-7647	http://somneed.org/
■Kansai NGO Council	06-6377-5144	http://www.kansaingo.net/
■PHD Foundation	078-351-4892	http://www.phd-kobe.org/
■Kansai NPO Alliance (KNA)	06-6944-0407	http://www.interpeople.or.jp/
■AMDA-MINDS	086-232-8816	http://www.amda-minds.org/
■Ehime Global Network	089-993-6271	http://www.egn.or.jp/
■Fukuoka NGO Network (FUNN)	092-405-9870	http://funn.npgo.jp/
■Okinawa NGO Center	098-892-4758	http://www.oki-ngo.org/

In FY2012, 34 main and deputy consultants representing a total of 17 NGOs from Hokkaido to Okinawa responded to nearly 13,000 inquiries. Consultants provided around 120 on-site services in response to requests from event sponsor organizations. In addition, consultants went to various events, including international cooperation festivals, and to educational institutions to give international cooperation seminars for students, the general public and others.

2 NGO Intern Program

As attention to international cooperation rises, an increasing number of young people have been seeking employment with NGOs, the stakeholders of the international cooperation initiatives by civil society. However, many Japanese NGOs, either because of financial constraints or staffing shortages, do not have the luxury to train young workers. This program commissions Japanese NGOs to accept and train young people interested in international cooperation in order to open up the door for NGO workers, and through the enlargement of the workforce, expand and develop multilayered international cooperation activities of NGOs.

[Program description] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs commissions Japanese NGOs engaged in international cooperation to accept young people for a certain period to give them practical training. Funds to cover the expenses are provided by MOFA through the Secretariat to those NGOs accepting the interns.

[Selection method] The call for applications is announced on the websites of MOFA and the Secretariat. The training period is from the date that the memorandum is signed until the last day of March of that fiscal year.



[NGO Intern Program] (Japanese only)

► http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/shimin/oda_ngo/shien/intern_p.html

3 NGO Overseas Study Program

This program offers overseas practical training for mid-career personnel of Japanese NGOs from one month to a maximum of six months. Two types of programs are offered: "Practical training" and "Training enrollment." This program is unique in that the NGOs which the trainees belong to are permitted to formulate an independent training plan based on the NGOs' needs. After returning to Japan, trainees and their affiliated NGOs are required to leverage the fruits of the training in the activities of the said NGOs, and thereby, circulate the benefits back to the organizations.

[Program description] Mid-career personnel who are selected through open recruitment receive training in line with the training plan. Funds to cover the expenses are provided through the Secretariat by MOFA.

[Practical Training]

This program is designed to strengthen the capacities of personnel by gaining work experience at overseas NGOs or international organizations which have had success with development projects and policy recommendations.

[Training enrollment]

This program is designed to strengthen the capacities of personnel by enrolling in programs offered by overseas training institutions.

[Selection method]

The call for applications is announced on the websites of MOFA and the Secretariat.

[Sample research themes]

Capacity-building in project design, implementation and management; enhancement of funding and financial bases (e.g., expansion of funding procurement, development of accurate allocation method and scheme); information and public relations strategy (e.g., promotion of social understanding of NGOs, methods of communicating appropriate information to supporters and beneficiaries); capacity improvement in organizational management (e.g., creation of organizational management system, leadership, personnel evaluation, team building, staff capacity improvement); policy recommendations, etc.



[Overseas Study Program] (Japanese only)

► http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/shimin/oda_ngo/shien/study_p.html

3 Creation of an enabling environment for NGOs

4 NGO Study Group

With focus on themes in priority areas of assistance for developing countries and common issues faced by NGOs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs commissions NGOs to carry out research activities with the aim of enhancing their own project implementation capabilities and increasing their expertise. NGOs which are commissioned to implement the program conduct studies, seminars, workshops and symposiums in cooperation with other NGOs as appropriate. This program is designed so that NGOs themselves strengthen their organizations and capacities by presenting reports and recommendations regarding specific improvement measures.

In FY2013, study groups were organized under four themes which were either common topics of interest to Japanese NGOs, or international trends which aid practitioners should be aware of. The themes were: “Gender and NGO”; “Post-MDGs and International NGOs”; “Survey on NGO Partnerships from the Perspectives of Companies and Individuals”; and “Capacity-building of Rural NGOs in International Cooperation Activities.” Activity reports and outcomes are available on the ODA website.

memo

Every year, the call for proposals on themes for NGO studies is open to every Japanese NGO. Based on the proposals, members of the Non-Governmental Organizations Cooperation Division have discussions and narrow the list down to several themes. While a variety of elements are considered for the theme selection, some of the factors which are taken into account include whether the theme is timely, whether the theme will contribute to the activities of Japanese NGOs through seminars and symposiums held by the study group or its outcomes and report.

Once the themes are decided, MOFA calls for applications from NGOs which wish to hold a study group on the respective themes and ask NGOs to submit a proposal. The proposals are then carefully screened within MOFA, and the implementing NGOs are decided.

The implementing NGOs hold the study group in accordance with the proposal. The activities of the study group are wide-ranging, for example, an NGO in Tokyo may ask for the cooperation of an NGO in another region to jointly hold a seminar in a rural area, or invite experts from overseas to learn the new trends. As a culmination of these numerous activities, NGOs are to submit a report in the end of the fiscal year. The reports can be read on the MOFA website. The Non-Governmental Organizations Cooperation Division receives direct inquiries from many NGOs and members of the general public about some of the reports. The NGO study group thus returns the benefits back not only to the implementing organizations but also to the broader society.

5 JICA's Support Programs

[Training for organizational strengthening through human resource development]

NGO staff members are to learn the methods for developing a stable foundation for NGO activities. The training gives support to strengthen the organization of NGOs through the efforts of the participants and participating NGOs which are aimed at resolving organizational management issues.

[Basic Seminar on Project Management Using PCM for International Cooperation Practitioners]

NGO staff members learn about the Project Cycle Management (PCM) method for planning and designing as well as monitoring and evaluating development projects. The basic seminar helps the implementation and management of more effective projects.

[Sending Advisors to Oversea for Strengthening NGO Activities]

Advisors are sent to project sites overseas to improve NGOs' overseas project management capacities. This scheme is designed to help strengthen the overseas activities of NGOs through staff training.

[Sending Advisors to Japan for Institutional Strengthening of NGOs]

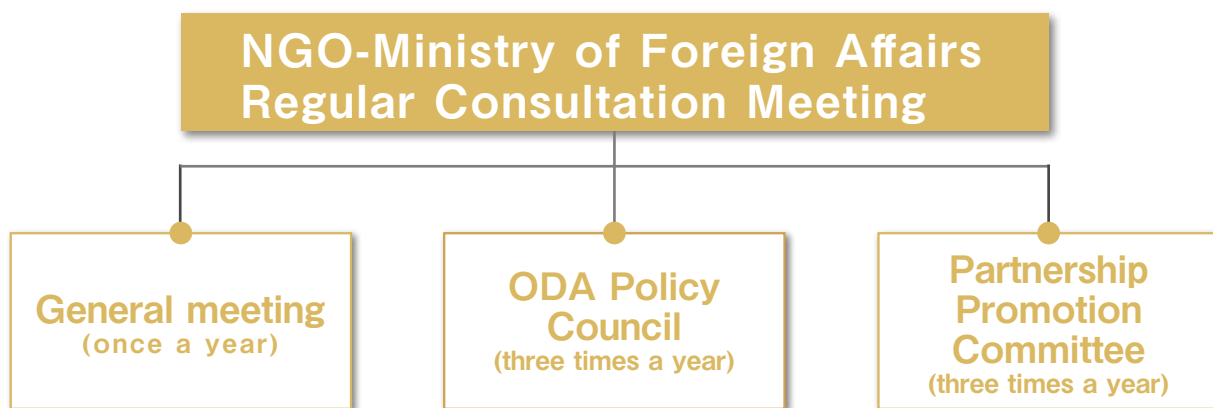
Through this scheme, specialists could be sent to the NGOs offices to help them develop the organizational foundation of NGOs in the field such as accounting, public relations and expanding supporter's base. It is the scheme to strengthen organizations through capacity building of NGO staff members.

4 Dialogue with NGOs

To strengthen the partnerships and to promote dialogue with NGOs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and NGOs hold talks and exchange views regularly. JICA also arranges opportunities for talks with NGOs.

1 NGO-Ministry of Foreign Affairs Regular Consultation Meeting

To promote a stronger partnership and promote dialogue between NGOs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the meeting was launched in FY1996 as a forum for exchanging opinions on a regular basis for acquiring information on ODA and measures for improving partnerships with NGOs. In addition to the general meeting held once a year, two subcommittee meetings have been formed: the ODA Policy Council; and the Partnership Promotion Committee. In principle, these subcommittees are convened three times a year. At the ODA Policy Council, opinions are exchanged on general ODA policies. At the Partnership Promotion Committee, opinions are exchanged on support for NGOs and partnership policies.



2 NGO-Embassies ODA Consultation Meeting

In major aid recipient countries where many Japanese NGOs work, Japanese embassy officials engaged in ODA, JICA personnel and NGO workers meet regularly to exchange views on implementing effective and efficient ODA (commonly referred to as "ODA-NGO Meeting"). Since FY2002, ODA-NGO Meetings have been held at Japan's overseas diplomatic establishments in 34 countries including the embassies in Sri Lanka, Nepal and Kenya as of August 2013.

3 NGO-JICA Consultation Meeting

To promote effective international cooperation through NGO-JICA partnerships and to increase the public's understanding and participation in which NGOs and JICA work together as equal partners, the NGO-JICA Consultation Meeting is held four times a year to exchange opinions.

4 Dialogue with NGOs

4 Other Partnerships

Open Dialogues between MOFA and NGO on GII/IDI

In 1994, Japan launched the “Global Issues Initiative on Population and AIDS (GII)” with the purpose of assisting developing countries in coping with population issues and AIDS. Coordination with major donor countries and international organizations as well as partnerships with NGOs were identified as the pillars of the basic policy for GII. In accordance with this policy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and NGOs established the “Open Regular Dialogues between MOFA and NGO on GII.” Through meetings held every other month, MOFA and NGOs began to exchange views on effective assistance and cooperation for developing countries.

Following Japan’s announcement of the “Okinawa Infectious Diseases Initiative (IDI)” on the occasion of the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000, the dialogues were subsequently renamed “Open Regular Dialogues of MOFA/NGO on GII/IDI.” In May 2013, the 110th Open Regular Dialogue was convened.

Especially in the assistance on health sector, NGOs have an important role in carrying out grassroots activities. Today, the Open Regular Dialogues hold consultations not only regarding population and AIDS themes but on a broad spectrum of health topics in the international cooperation.

Partnerships in public relations

MOFA partners with NGOs to promote public awareness of international cooperation. The co-hosting of “Global Festa JAPAN” in Tokyo, cooperation for “One World Festival” in Osaka, and the MDGs promotion campaign are the examples of cooperation between NGOs and MOFA.

Involvement in ODA evaluations

MOFA carries out policy-level ODA evaluation mainly as third-party enhance its objectivity. Attempts are made to incorporate NGO perspectives, including the implementation of joint evaluations with NGOs.

Participation in international conferences

MOFA participates in international conferences in cooperation with NGOs. Representatives of civil society, including NGOs join government delegations.

Conference with NGOs and other stakeholders in the education field

Since 2008, the MOFA has been holding the “Liaison Conference of International Education Cooperation” as a forum for sharing a broad range of information and exchanging opinions concerning education development. MOFA meets regularly with stakeholders engaged in education cooperation, such as NGOs, relevant ministries and agencies, donor organizations, experts and private companies.

Grant Assistance for
Japanese NGO Projects

Activities Introduction

Asia

- 1 Vietnam | Seed to Table
- 2 Myanmar | AMDA Multisectoral and Integrated Development Services (AMDA-MINDS)
- 3 Philippines | International Children's Action Network (ICAN)
- 4 Laos | Asian Development for the Disabled Persons (ADDP)
- 5 Timor Leste | Services for the Health in Asian & African Regions (SHARE)
- 6 Pakistan | Kokkyo naki Kodomotachi (Children without Borders)(KnK)

Africa

- 7 Kenya | Community Road Empowerment (CORE)
- 8 Malawi | Japan Overseas Cooperative Association (JOCA)

Middle East

- 9 Iraq | Save the Children Japan
- 10 Palestine | Campaign for the Children of Palestine (CCP)
- 11 Afghanistan | Peace Winds Japan
| AAR Japan
| Civil Sophia
| Japan International Volunteer Center

Latin America and the Caribbean

- 12 Haiti | JEN

1

Vietnam | Seed to Table

The Project for Improving Livelihood of the Poor by Applying Sustainable Agriculture Technology

Background of activities and objectives

In the project area, the increasing number of small-scale farmers are forced to make a living through day labor because of failure in shrimp aquaculture business, or relinquishment of land due to sickness or other reasons. In addition, salt water intrusion due to climate change impacts as well as water source contamination caused by shrimp aquaculture. To improve the lives of the poor, it is critical that environmentally sound and sustainable agriculture should be practiced through making use of neighboring lands as well as existing animals and plants. It is crucial that the poor are able to secure food supplies and earn cash income while reducing risks and production costs.

Description of activities

In collaboration with Agriculture and Fishery Extension Center personnel and the "Commune Development Committee (CDC)" comprised of representatives of an administrative village, various activities such as a kick-off meeting; "duck bank" operations, training sessions on sustainable agriculture technology, experience-sharing sessions, evaluation meeting and monitoring are ongoing.

Achievement

Of the 469 households of duck raising technical training, it is found that 69% understood the contents of the training appropriately and out of those who acquired know-how, 86% went on to apply the duck raising method and 32% have successfully increased cash income. The most successful household among the participants was found keeping accounts. Also, the house hold, after borrowing duck chicks from the "duck bank," successfully raised and sold chicks six times in nine months and each time earned a profit worth 6,000 yen to 10,000 yen.



A villager implements the duck farming system

2

Myanmar | AMDA Multisectoral and Integrated Development Services (AMDA-MINDS)

Maternal and Child Health Program in Kokang Self-Administered Zone, Shan State

Background of activities and objectives

The Kokang Self-Administered Zone is inhabited by ethnic minorities, located in Shan State (North) bordering Yunnan Province, China. AMDA-MINDS, officially registered as "AMDA Myanmar" in Myanmar, has been working in this area since 2004 with an aim to alleviate poverty and promote health. Since July 2010, AMDA-MINDS has been implementing the "Maternal and Child Health Program" through the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects. The objective of the program is to improve the health of children, lactating mothers and pregnant women.

Description of activities

Project activities include: the formation and capacity building of a mothers' group (MG); technical support for MG's peer health education to mothers in village; supplementary feeding (as a cooperating partner of the World Food Programme [WFP]); distribution of micronutrients; technical support for child growth monitoring; and home visits to malnourished children. To improve access to public health and medical services, the project has also helped to strengthen the relationships/cooperation between mothers and public health/medical staff.

My name is Chaung Xi Htun, and I am 27 years old. I got married when I was 17. Though I gave birth to two children before AMDA-MINDS initiated activities in my village, both of my children passed away within one month of the birth. Since the project's commencement, I have been able to receive services such as health education about pregnancy, delivery and childcare, as well as antenatal care. I now have four children. They are growing into healthy children, thanks to the vaccinations they have received at health center and health knowledge that enabled me to feed nutritious and balanced diet for them. I live in happiness in these days. My sincere thanks to the people of Japan!



The family of one of the project beneficiaries, Ms. Chaung Xi Htun (top right)

Peace Building Project through Education in Conflict Affected Areas of Pikit, Mindanao

Background of activities and objectives

In Mindanao, an island in the southern part of the Philippines, there has been an armed conflict between the government military and groups seeking autonomy and independence persisting for more than 40 years. In the last two decades, 120,000 people have been killed, and 2 million people have been forced off their lands. In this region, even quarrels among children and arguments among neighborhood over livestock can frequently turn into large inter-klan armed conflicts.

Description of activities

In the conflict areas of Mindanao, the project consists of 1) construction of classrooms and 2) provision of peace education for teachers, children, and people in communities. "School of Peace" which is established in this project is expected to promote peace at the grassroots level proactively.

Achievement

When the ongoing project (phase 2) is completed, a total of eight "Schools of Peace" will have been built in Pikit, one of the three areas with frequent occurrences of conflict in Mindanao. Disputes in the region have decreased, and the region is taking steps forward towards peace.



Students of the "School of Peace"

Laos Employment Support Program for the Disabled

Background of activities and objectives

In Laos, many obstacles still stand in the way of people with disabilities to participate in society. While the country has vocational training facilities for the disabled, no post-training follow-up is offered. For disabled persons who have no business knowledge, it is very difficult to achieve economic independence. This program provides OJT vocational training to disabled persons and fosters trainers for vocational training. Through these activities, the program aims to help disabled persons achieve social and economic independence and to assist those who have acquired business knowledge to find employment.

Description of activities

The program recruits trainees and, under the guidance of experts, offers vocational training (training in the manufacturing, repair and sale of wheelchairs and rehabilitation equipment, beauty training, bakery training and IT and printing training) to around 35 disabled persons each year at the Vientiane Employment Support Center, an OJT-type virtual workplace.

Outcomes of activities

The program enables trainees to gain work experience while interacting with actual customers. At a virtual shop, vocational training is provided in various services, including beauty and wheelchair repair. Baked goods and wheelchairs are also sold at the shop. In January 2012, disabled persons who completed the training opened a repair shop for wheelchairs, mobile phones and TVs in Vientiane, and its business has been increasing steadily. Some Laotian disabled persons have been trained as trainers in cookie making and sales. Their high quality cookies have become a local hit, and local major companies have placed large quantity orders for the cookies. The significance of and understanding towards the employment of disabled persons have expanded gradually throughout the Laotian society.



Beauty training

■ The Health Education Promotion Project in the Elementary Education in the Districts of Ermera and Dili

■ Background of activities and objectives

In Timor Leste, preventable diseases, such as pneumonia and diarrhea, remain one of the leading causes of children's deaths even now, after more than ten years of independence. To improve the health of children, an official school health program was introduced in 2007. However, due to staffing shortages, delays in the development of education systems and other reasons, the site of the preceding project (Ermera District) was the only district among the 13 districts in the country to implement the program. SHARE's project aims to consolidate the school health program and expand it to all areas of the country.

■ Description of activities

SHARE partners with health and education departments at the national and district levels for fostering officials who will take charge of school health activities, and for building up their program implementation capacities. SHARE trains trainers, conducts continuous training sessions for school principals and teachers, and carries out health activities for children's health groups.

■ Outcomes of activities

The project has newly trained 44 trainers, and has started training teachers as well as begun monitoring schools. At school grounds, teachers and children's groups have set up places for garbage disposal and handmade stalls for hand washing. These activities have been scaled up to other areas of the country.



Children who have started washing their hands before their school meals following the commencement of this project

■ Strengthening School Education through Improved Learning Environment in Mansehra

■ Background of activities and objectives

In Mansehra District, 1,947 schools have collapsed as a result of a major earthquake in 2005. In the mountainous area with harsh weather conditions, many children even now receive education inside simple tents. Through improving the learning environment and strengthening school activities, this project aims to provide children with opportunities to basic education as well as to increase community awareness of the importance of education for children.

■ Description of activities

By March 2014, 26 earthquake-resistant school buildings will be rebuilt. The schools will be furnished with school equipment and equipped with sanitary facilities. After the school is rebuilt, the district government will take over the management and operation of the schools with new facilities. Training sessions for teachers and PTA are offered on such themes as "children's rights" and "effective methods of instruction." Workshops are also held for student councils for their organizational strengthening. A newsletter is published four times a year as a means of regional stakeholders to share their education challenges and experiences, and is distributed to the stakeholders.

■ Achievement

At some girls' primary schools, the number of students roughly doubled. Outcomes delivered by the activities include not only increases in the school enrollment rate but also improvements in the quality of education and vitalization of communities.



Children studying at a girls' primary school

■ Sustainable Rural Road Maintenance Using Do-nou Technology by the Community

■ Background of activities and objectives

During the rainy season, roads turn to mud, causing severe disruptions in the lives of local residents, such as inability to transport agricultural crops and to access health clinics and schools. This project is aimed at getting local residents themselves to tackle and resolve these problems.

■ Description of activities

"Do-nou (soil bags)" made of locally available materials are placed along unpaved roads. Using the Do-nou technology, manually packing soil, road repair training is offered to local youths and a farmers' group.

■ Achievement

Around 1,500 people have been trained in the Do-nou technology so far. The length of the road sections repaired now reaches more than 4km (as of July 2013). Do-nou technology was approved as the official road repair technology by the Kenyan Government. Two youth groups which received the training have been formally registered as contractors and are now permitted to receive road repair project contracts. In Baringo County, 30 new youth groups are ready to receive the training. "Do-nou" has no doubt been expanding its reach across Kenyan society.



Local residents contributing to road maintenance by themselves

■ Project for Farmers' Self-Reliance towards Community Empowerment in Mzimba

■ Objectives

By making effective use of existing agricultural resources, introducing appropriate agricultural technologies and promoting group activities, this project encourages farmers themselves to tackle challenges they face and realize increasing and stabilizing their income, improving their livelihood and strengthening community activities.

■ Description of activities

The project was designed to form farmers' groups and establish a training system for the self-development putting key farmers in the center. Training was conducted based with farmers' own will. As the project evolved, main focus of the training shifted from agricultural technologies to agrarian management. By the end of the project, more than 80% of the training on agricultural technologies was offered by farmers themselves. Activities were undertaken to diversify crops, including the introduction of garlic as a new cash crop, and to realize diversification in agriculture through the implementation of the Goat Pass-on Programme.

■ Achievement

Through acquiring skills and accumulating small-scale successes, farmers, who were previously passive about everything and relied highly on external intervention and assistance, gained hope in the future as well as confidence. The activities of committees, comprised of farmers, have also promoted joint sales and information sharing. Garlic, whose total production in and outside of the project area reached as much as 20 tons, has become a key source of cash income. Farmers are now studying the possibility of testing new cash crops to succeed garlic.



Goat Pass-on Programme implemented under the leadership of the Livestock Executive Committee

Community Participatory School Rehabilitation and Management in Basra

Background of activities and objectives

Due to conflict over many years and decreases in social investment as a result of a wartime economy, education facilities in Iraq are insufficient, forcing children to learn in desperate conditions. Because of a severe shortage of primary schools, two schools often use the same school facilities in turn. Classrooms and toilets are aging and basic equipment, such as desks and chairs, is scarce.

Description of activities

This program aims to improve the learning environment for children. Simultaneously, it is designed to engage a variety of stakeholders, including community members, parents and children, to participate in and collaborate with school management and improvement efforts, rather than relying solely on the government to conduct school maintenance and improvements.

Achievement

Stakeholders are found to have an increased awareness of participation in school improvement activities. During this project, the final one of the program, Save the Children Japan is extending its support to ensure that the beneficiary schools are able to sustain their school improvement activities. Moreover, the beneficiary schools and the education department can extend good practices of school improvement activities to as many schools as possible. As a result, the learning environment is improved for a greater number of children.



Children and school staff cleaning the property

Empowerment of the Agricultural Sector, Training and Promotion of Ecological and Sustainable Methods in the Gaza Strip

Background of activities and objectives

In Gaza where 80% of the population relies on relief supplies due to conflicts and the blockade, people face various problems including the destruction of agricultural land, salt water intrusion, water shortage, improper use of pesticides and fertilizers, dysfunctional government, blockade-associated restrictions on bringing equipment into the Gaza Strip, and disease-carrying insects. This project aims to empower the agricultural sector and promote ecological and sustainable agricultural techniques. Its goal is to increase the food self-sufficiency ratio of Gaza and promote ecological and greening initiatives.

Description of activities

This project offered 10-month training programs for newly graduated agronomists who have little practical experience, and 3-month training programs for farmers. Seedlings grown through the introduction of grafting technology were produced and distributed. Also, to promote water-conserving irrigation, tensiometers (soil moisture meters) were introduced and distributed to farmers. In addition, installation of filtration equipment and reuse of discharged water from the kitchen and bath to grow fruit, led to resource conservation and reduced farmers' expenditures. For these activities, Japanese experts were sent to Gaza, and local staff were invited to receive training in Japan.

Achievement

As a result of the training, it is expected that by the end of this project over 60 people will acquire employment as agriculture specialists and over 150 farmers will be equipped with the skills. It is also projected that 6.5 million vegetable seedlings (1.5% of cultivated acreage) and 60,000 tree seedlings (5.5% of cultivated acreage) will be produced and distributed, more than 100 farming households will practice water-conserving agricultural techniques, and around 20 farming households will be reusing water discharged from their homes. Furthermore, CCP plans to introduce grafting and water-conserving agricultural techniques on a daily basis at demonstration farms.



Grafting training at a farm

11 Afghanistan

Peace Winds Japan | AAR Japan

Civil Sophia | Japan International Volunteer Center

Afghanistan Civil Society Support Initiative

Background of activities and objectives

Sub-national governmental institutions in Afghanistan have insufficient capacities to provide basic social services. Furthermore, due to various restrictions, support from the international community has not sufficiently reached the intended beneficiaries. Against this backdrop, local civil society organizations (CSOs) are able to have access to regions where government and international support is difficult to reach, as well as to socially vulnerable groups. CSOs have the potential to carry out support which is tailored to local needs on behalf of local governments and the international community. Nevertheless, CSOs have not developed sufficient capacities and require capacity enhancements. The aim of this project is to develop the logistical capacities of Afghan CSOs through various training and to promote partnerships between CSOs.

Description of activities

Training is provided in partnership with local partners. Training topics include anti-corruption, peace building and reconciliation, good governance and human rights, operational logistics, human rights in conflict situations and gender. Instructors who are divided into teams visit the 34 provinces of Afghanistan and offers training to local CSOs.

Achievement

Through training, this project promotes the building of a network between CSOs and local governments. In order to ensure that support reaches the people who need the support most, it is expected that, using the network that is being built local CSOs themselves will plan, design and implement projects.



Training session regarding peace and conflict resolution for CSO stakeholders

12 Haiti | JEN

Project for the Improvement of Water and Hygiene in the Palmes Region through the Strengthening of Water Management Committees

Background of activities

Water and sanitation conditions went from poor to worse in Haiti when a major earthquake struck in January 2010, which affected more than three million people, or one-third of the population of the country. In the western province most devastated by the earthquake, cholera broke out and many wells and water supply facilities have been left crippled and abandoned.

Description of activities

The project builds and maintains kiosk-type water supply facilities and water storage tanks, which can be maintained and managed easily by the initiative of the local residents. The project also carries out construction work to connect water pipes. Water management committees are formed to collect water fees from community members and to establish a system for the sustainable maintenance and management of the facilities. Training and follow-ups are offered to strengthen the committees. Furthermore, JEN recruits and trains volunteers to conduct hygiene promotion campaigns targeting residents who have little knowledge of hygiene, and thereby promotes the dissemination and application of hygiene knowledge throughout the region.

Achievement

At the same time the water supply facilities were constructed, water management committee members who were elected by popular election began collecting water fees. It is a common occurrence during the rainy season every year, that contaminated water from sewer systems, drains and other channels flows into the river, leading to a rapid increase in cholera infection among residents using this water. Nevertheless, cholera did not break out in the areas where JEN conducted its activities. This is a testament to the dedicated efforts of the volunteers who worked tirelessly on hygiene promotion activities, and the transformation in mindset regarding safe water among the residents who supported these activities.

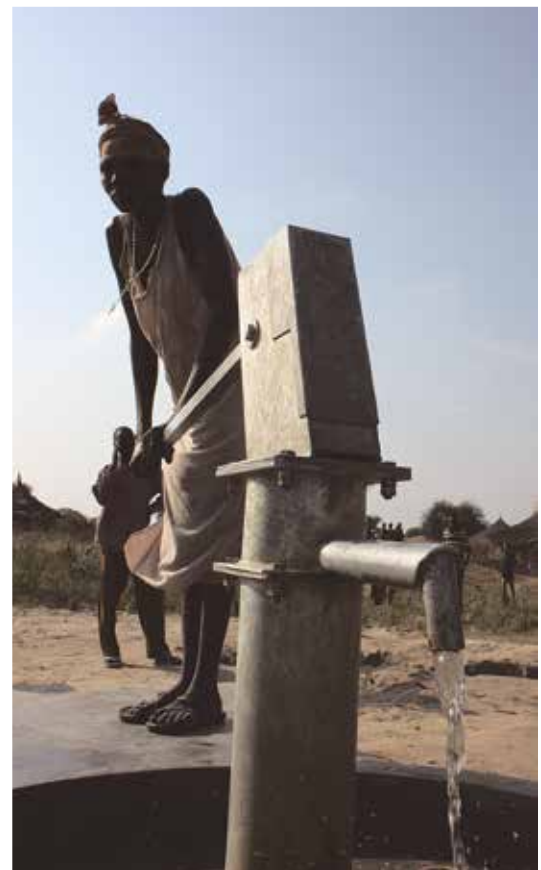


Residents holding a water management committee election



1	2	4	5
	3	6	
		7	8
		9	10

1. AMDA-MINDS (Myanmar)
2. JPF (Haiti)
3. JPF (South Sudan)
4. JARC/JPF (Kenya)
5. NICCO/JPF (Afghanistan)
6. ADRA Japan (Paraguay)
7. KnK (Pakistan)
8. AAR Japan/JPF (Afghanistan)
9. JEN/JPF (Jordan)
10. AAR Japan (Tajikistan)

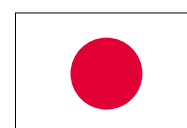


International Cooperation and NGOs

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This pamphlet aims to provide clear explanations for the programs of the Non-Governmental Organizations Cooperation Division and to promote the effective use of its multifaceted schemes. We hope that this pamphlet will help more people learn the active roles played by Japanese NGOs and develop a deeper understanding of their activities.



**From
the People of Japan**