This pamphlet aims to provide clear explanations of the programs of the Non-Governmental Organizations Cooperation Division and to promote the effective use of its multifaceted schemes. We hope that the pamphlet will help more people learn the active roles played by Japanese NGOs and develop a deeper understanding of their activities.
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1. Nature Center Risen / Cambodia
2. OISCA / Thailand
3. Kokkyo naki Kodomotachi (KnK) / Pakistan
4. Terra Renaissance / Uganda
5. AMDA Multisectoral and Integrated Development Services (AMDA-MINDS) / Nepal
6. HOPE International Development Agency Japan / Ethiopia
7. Japan Mine Action Service / Cambodia
8. Together with Africa and Asia Association / South Africa
9. Peace Winds Japan / Haiti
10. The Volunteers Group To Send Wheelchairs To Overseas Children / Indonesia
11. Japan Infrastructure Partners / Myanmar
12. Japan Demining and Reconstruction Assistance Center / Timor Leste

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International Cooperation and NGOs

Partnership between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Japanese NGOs
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 high quality international cooperation that harnesses the knowhow and expertise of the Japanese NGOs. In addition, the Division helps to create an appropriate environment for NGO activities and holds regular dialogues with NGOs. Through these initiatives, the Division aims to increase the “Japanese development cooperation with a human face” implemented by Japanese NGOs and realize all-Japan ODA with wide public participation.
International Cooperation and NGOs

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   Activities at a Glance
   • Asia (Cambodia / Philippines / Myanmar / Vietnam / Laos / India / Nepal / Bangladesh / Tajikistan)
   • Middle East (Palestine / Iraq)
   • Africa (Ghana / Kenya / Zambia)
   • Latin America and the Caribbean, Oceania (Guatemala / Papua New Guinea)
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 that address of its own accord global issues such 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 and sparked a wave of activities from the late 1970s to the early 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 engagement in emergency humanitarian assistance efforts in response to conflicts in Iraq, Syria, their surrounding countries and South Sudan and large-scale natural disasters, which have put the NGOs in the global spotlight, Japanese NGO have grown steadily.

Why do the Government and NGOs work together?

Japanese NGOs, rooted in respective areas in developing countries, have the capacity to meet the needs of local people in a well-customized manner and provide assistance on a grassroots level that often cannot be reached by aid from governments or international organizations. In addition, as they can respond swiftly to situations, NGOs epitomize the “Japanese development cooperation with a human face” through participation of Japanese people. NGOs are important partners of the Japanese government in development cooperation. The Development Cooperation Charter, approved by the Cabinet in February 2015, stipulates that the government strengthens its partnership with NGOs/civil society.

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 corporations. Furthermore, if NGOs are to carry out independent activities that do not rely solely on government funding, it is essential that Japanese NGOs practice sound financial management, including ensuring improved fundraising capabilities and accountability.
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 for implementing official development assistance (ODA) projects effectively. The partnership between MOFA and NGOs focuses on 1) funding assistance for NGOs' development cooperation activities, 2) assistance on improving capabilities of NGOs, and 3) dialogue with NGOs regarding development cooperation policies and partnership. To realize the above, MOFA works together with NGOs.

SDGs and NGOs

To promote "the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" including the "Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)" adopted by the UN in September 2015 both within Japan and through international cooperation, the Government of Japan established the SDGs Promotion Headquarters headed by Prime Minister Abe in May 2016. In addition, under the SDGs Promotion Headquarters, the SDGs Promotion Roundtable Meeting where stakeholders including the government, NGOs, NPOs, experts, private sector entities, and international organizations get together and exchange their opinions, has been set up, resulting in establishment of the system to adopt opinions of a wide range of stakeholders. These efforts seek to further promote partnership between the government and NGOs in awareness raising and implementation of SDGs.

“ODA website,” Minister of Foreign Affairs


Activities with NGOs are elaborated in “International Cooperation and NGOs.”
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 a specified non-profit corporation, public interest incorporated association/foundation, or general incorporated association/foundation in Japan and must have its headquarters in Japan. The organization must have been active in international cooperation activities as a corporation for at least two years. 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. From FY2002 to 2018, a total of approximately 44.7 billion yen in funding assistance was provided for 1,407 projects in 71 countries and 1 region conducted by 169 organizations.

Track record of Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects

The Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects program was established in 2002 by organizing and integrating programs for Japanese NGOs and those for other entities under the previous Grant Assistance for Grassroots Projects (now “Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects program”). As shown in the graph below, the amount of funding provided by the scheme has increased by more than a factor of eight in the 16 years from 2002 (approx. 600 million yen) to 2018.

List of Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects


Past records and reports pertaining to projects are published. Check out this website, which is updated as needed.
Where are the projects implemented?

In FY2018, project sites by region were in East Asia (40%), followed by Sub-Saharan Africa (21%), South Asia (17%), the Middle East and Africa (13%), Latin America and the Caribbean, Oceania, and Central Asia and the Caucasus. The breakdown of sectors is as follows: education and human resources development (32%); medical and public health (20%); agricultural and forestry (15%); and others including disaster prevention, demining, unexploded ordnance clearance, peacebuilding, water, telecommunications, and transport.

Countries and regions where projects have been implemented are shown below.

Safety measures in project countries and regions

Please consult the Non-Governmental Organizations Cooperation Division in advance for target countries and regions of Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects. The provision of grant assistance to some project countries and regions may not be granted if NGO activities are not approved by the government of the project country or region, or if the security situation of the project country does not permit.

For all Japanese nationals who are involved in the NGO activities to 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, and registers with “Tabi Reji,” a MOFA’s overseas travel registration site.

Community members of a drought relief project site / CWS Japan [Pakistan]

Staff organizing medical records at the only public clinic in the village / Japan International Volunteer Center [Afghanistan]

Staff of a district hospital receiving training on child medical care and a lecturer of a prefectural hospital / Médecins du Monde Japan [Laos]
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 corporation/public interest incorporated association/foundation, 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 in international cooperation activities for at least two years as an incorporated corporation. It must have no financial destabilizing factors, such as cumulative deficit. Its aim must not be to carry out a political or religious agenda as an incorporated corporation.

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 are ineligible). The project’s activities must be consistent with local needs. The project must be deemed useful for the socioeconomic development of the project area (in principle, temporary distribution of supplies is 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 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, 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.

Costs financed by Grant Assistance
Costs covered by 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 50,000 yen or more (excluding costs of external audits).

Documents submitted upon the project’s commencement
Grant applicant 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 embassy or consulate-general 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 that 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.

Promoting international cooperation partnership with NGOs
If the project falls under the category of “international cooperation priorities” (hereinafter, “priorities”), an NGO may apply for preferential treatment such as project duration and grant amount based on the standard requirements of the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects. For information on which countries, regions, and projects to which the priority projects apply, the organizations that are eligible, and the details of the preferential treatment, please visit the MOFA website and click on the link below: “Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects: Application Procedure”

Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects: Guidelines (Japanese Only)
See [External Link] for the latest guidelines. Please note that the guidelines are reviewed annually. Be sure to check the guidelines for the fiscal year for which the organization is applying.
Eligible projects (FY2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development Cooperation Projects</th>
<th>These are the principal type of projects carried out under the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects scheme (projects that do not fit into other project types).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Maximum: 50 million yen • Project duration: 12 months or less</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NGO Partnership Projects</th>
<th>These are development cooperation projects that Japanese NGOs carry out in partnership and collaboration with other NGOs in and outside of Japan. Of the NGOs, the Japanese NGO that receives the most funding from the Grant Assistance signs the grant agreement with a Japanese embassy or consulate-general (or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) as the principal signatory to the agreement.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|                          | • Maximum: 50 million yen • Project duration: 12 months or less
* The principal signatory to the agreement is responsible for coordinating and settling disputes between partner organizations and assumes legal responsibilities. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transport of Recycled Materials Projects</th>
<th>These projects have basically two phases. First, a Japanese NGO in a developing country is responsible for receiving secondhand supplies (Note 1) (Note 2) in good condition 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.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|                                        | • Maximum: 10 million yen • Project duration: 12 months or less
Note 1: The supplies include durable goods, such as fire engines, ambulances, hospital beds, wheelchairs, school desks and chairs, and temporary prefabricated houses. They do not include consumable goods, such as food, used clothing and stationary, or goods to be owned by individuals. |
Note 2: 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 embassies and consulates-general may be applicable. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction Assistance Projects</th>
<th>The Grant Assistance provides funding for 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, displaced persons, or victims of large-scale conflicts or major natural disasters at a recovery or reconstruction stage, in areas affected by conflict or natural disaster overseas.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|                                                          | • Maximum: 100 million yen • Project duration: 6 months or less
* In cases where emergency humanitarian aid activities over a longer time are required, an exception may be made to extend the project duration up to 12 months. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mine and Unexploded Ordnance Clearance-related Projects</th>
<th>The Grant Assistance provides funding for activities related to anti-personnel mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) projects undertaken by Japanese NGOs, such as technical guidance on mine/UXO clearance, victim support, and mine/UXO avoidance education.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Maximum: 100 million yen • Project duration: 12 months or less</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Microcredit Capital Projects | NGOs with previous experience in carrying out microcredit projects for the poor in developing countries are eligible. The Grant Assistance offers funds to serve as capital sources for microcredit projects. |
|                           | • Maximum: 20 million yen • Project duration: 12 months or less
* There are various requirements for a proposed project to be approved. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peace-building Projects</th>
<th>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 rehabilitation and reconciliation of former soldiers and confidence-building).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|                         | • Maximum: 50 million yen • Project duration: 12 months or less
* Mine clearance as well as support for refugees and displaced persons are not treated as Peace-building Projects but as Mine Clearance-related Projects and Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction Assistance Projects, respectively. |

* The acceptance of an application for funding that exceeds the applicant organization’s annual total income (annual average from the past two years including net assets brought forward) exclusive of the funding provided by the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects will be examined carefully, taking into consideration the applicant organization’s experience of 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, an organization can only apply for a maximum of one project, regardless of the project country and project category.
(2) Emergency Humanitarian Assistance through the Japan Platform

Japan Platform (JPF) is a consortium of NGOs, the business community, and the Government for responding to emergency humanitarian crises such as refugee crises or natural disasters in a 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 Project Examination Committee (comprising the business community (companies and foundations, etc.), the Government, external experts, etc.), under the mandate of the Board of Directors of the JPF, makes the decisions regarding the implementation of emergency humanitarian aid.

From its establishment in 2000 to the end of FY2018, 59 organizations have undertaken projects funded by the Government, in 52 countries and regions. The JPF grasps people’s needs to receive assistance based on the international requirements on humanitarian aid.

JPF's Model of Support

- **Donation**
  - Donation through employee fund-raising, matching gifts, etc.
- **Relief Items**
  - Blankets, food, hygiene products, etc.
- **Services**
  - Transportation, communication, traveling, bank accounts, etc.
- **Human Resources**
  - Professional insight and on-site visits

**Government**

- **NGO**
  - Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR)
  - ADRA Japan (ADRA)
  - BHN Association (BHN)
  - CCP Japan (CCP)
  - CARE International Japan (CIJ)
  - CWS Japan (CWS)
  - Radio FMYY (FMYY)
  - Good Neighbors Japan (GNUP)
  - Habitat for Humanity Japan (HHFJ)
  - HOPE International Development Agency (HOPE)
  - Humanitarian Medical Assistance (HuMA)
  - International Children’s Action Network (ICAN)
  - IVY (IVY)
  - Japan Agency for Development and Emergency (JADE)
  - Japan Asian Association and Asian Friendship Society (JAFS)

**Victims of Natural Disasters**

- Relief Items
- Medical Treatment
- Water & Sanitation
- Livelihood Recovery
- Psycho-social Care

**Refugees of Armed Conflicts**

- Relief Items
- Medical Treatment
- Water & Sanitation
- Livelihood Recovery
- Psycho-social Care

NGO Unit (JPF’s member NGOs)

- Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR)
- ADRA Japan (ADRA)
- BHN Association (BHN)
- CARE International Japan (CCP)
- CWS Japan (CWS)
- Radio FMYY (FMYY)
- Good Neighbors Japan (GNUP)
- Habitat for Humanity Japan (HHFJ)
- HOPE International Development Agency (HOPE)
- Humanitarian Medical Assistance (HuMA)
- International Children’s Action Network (ICAN)
- IVY (IVY)
- Japan Agency for Development and Emergency (JADE)
- Japan Asian Association and Asian Friendship Society (JAFS)
- Japan Association for Refugees (JAR)
- Japan Center for Conflict Prevention (ICCP)
- Japan Car Sharing Association (JCSA)
- JEN (JEN)
- International Medical Volunteers Japan Heart (JH)
- Japan International Medical Technology Foundation (JIMTEF)
- Japan International Support Program (JISP)
- JAPANESE ORGANIZATION FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN FAMILY PLANNING (JOICFP)
- Japan Rescue Association (JRA)
- Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS)
- KnK Japan (KnK)
- Medecins du Monde Japon (MdM)
- Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development (NICCO)
- ONE ASIA (OAI)
- Operation Blessing Japan (OBJ)
- PARC Interpeoples’ Cooperation (PARCIC)
- Peace Boat Disaster Relief (PBV)
- Plan International Japan (PLAN)
- Peace Winds Japan (PWJ)
- Reconstruction Assistance Business Expert Network (RABENET)
- Save the Children Japan (SCI)
- Second Harvest Japan (2HJ)
- SEEDS Asia (SEEDS)
- SHAPLA NEER (SHAPLA NEER)
- SDGs Promise Japan (SPI)
- Shanti Volunteer Association (SVA)
- Tono Magokoro Net (TMN)
- World Vision Japan (WVJ)
Current Active Programs 2019, December

Process of responding to new disasters
JPF stands ready to dispatch personnel on the same day as the disaster occurrence.

- Disaster/Emergency occurs
- Information gathering; Motion to mobilize
  - JPF Secretary General calls team info session
- Core Team Report
- Standing Committee (SC)
  - No mobilization
  - Decision to Mobilize
- Project Proposal Submissions
- Project Examination Committee (PEC)
  - government fund
  - private fund
  - Government approval
  - Dispatch
  - Field monitoring with external experts; Provide support and feedback, Accountability

Implementation status of Government-funded programs
Since its foundation, the JPF has implemented 1017 government-funded programs (as of March 2019). JPF has worked in such countries as Afghanistan and Pakistan, which have long been areas of conflict; South Sudan, which has been faced with complex humanitarian crises including deteriorated security situation and domestic economy due to armed conflict and drought; Syria and its neighboring countries where the needs of support for people in shelters are high due to prolonged humanitarian crisis despite the repatriation move by refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs); and Bangladesh, which has received 1 million Myanmar refugees. The services provided by JPF include the distribution of relief supplies such as food and shelters, water and sanitation programs, healthcare, reconstruction of livelihoods, and educational and psychosocial support. From the foundation of JPF to FY2018, the Government has contributed around 54 billion yen to JPF. (For a specific case study, please see p. 11.)

Emergency Response to Southern Africa Cyclone Idai 2019
JPF member NGO distributed food in Mozambique which suffered damage
A photo shows the distribution of seeds and farming equipment for livelihood reconstruction in Metuchira resettlement area in Nhamatanda district / Peace Winds Japan

Japan Platform
https://www.japanplatform.org
For more information, please visit the Japan Platform website.
Due to the humanitarian crisis in Syria which is to enter its ninth year in March 2019, 5.6 million refugees have fled to neighboring countries and 6.2 million internally displaced persons (IDP) have been living in shelters in Syria. More than 60% of the Syrian people are in need of humanitarian support. From November 2012, JPF has provided assistance to IDPs in Syria and refugees who have fled to neighboring countries, and from June 2014 has continued assistance for IDPs in Iraq. JPF has provided food, water, and daily necessities to people living in devastated towns and for people living in refugee camps or host communities in various countries, and, based on the situations, has provided well-customized assistance, such as child protection, livelihood support, and creation of education environments.

Bangladesh, one of the poorest countries in the world, has received as many as 1 million refugees from Myanmar. With addition of 740,000 new refugees resulting from armed conflict in Myanmar in August 2017, approximately 900,000 people need emergency humanitarian assistance. Many of them are women and children who are under significant mental stress due to the persecution they have experienced during evacuation. There are also issues of lack of access to basic medical care and deteriorated sanitary conditions in the rainy season. JPF has been providing psychosocial assistance, medical service, educational assistance for children who cannot receive education, sanitary environment improvement, and so forth.

An earthquake with a magnitude of 7.5 with its epicenter in central Sulawesi, Indonesia struck on September 28, 2018. The earthquake killed 2,081 people and injured 4,438 people, and 206,494 people evacuated. JPF urged Peace Winds Japan, a JPF member NGO, to launch an emergency initial investigation. The investigation was conducted on the disaster situation and support needs in collaboration with local government, various UN organizations, and NGO stakeholders. Each JPF member NGO swiftly delivered water to protect lives, access to medical care, assistance for evacuation centers and shelters, etc., and now provides temporary housing assistance and child protection.

All the family members can sleep in peace now. We thank JPF for that.  

• Raja (10 years old)
I’ve come to feel that I’m happy to live.

I gave birth to my fifth child at a refugee camp. But until I received the Médecins du Monde Japan’s health education, I didn’t know the importance and the way of keeping children’s bodies clean. I’ve learned the important knowledge to protect our health which I hadn’t had a chance to learn in Myanmar or refugee camps. I strongly wish that JPF continues this assistance. (Médecins du Monde Japan Project)

• Johnnotara
I’ve learned knowledge to protect our health.

After living in a shelter tent for about a month, we returned to our damaged house. We placed a plastic sheet over a roof and five family members slept on the kitchen floor. The floor was cold and hard, and there were a lot of mosquitoes so we couldn’t sleep in peace. But with the assistance from JPF, we were able to move to wooden temporary housing and now all family members can sleep in peace. (PARCIC project)

• Hijiria
All the family members can sleep in peace now. We thank JPF for that.
(3) NGO Project Subsidies (International Development Cooperation related NGO Subsidies)

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

The flow from submission of application to completion of the project (In the case of FY2019)

- Acceptance of application for projects (Deadline: Late April)
- Screening of project application
- Approval of project
- Submission of application for subsidy (only selected NGOs)
- Approval of subsidy and commencement of project
- Completion of project and submission of final report
- Disbursement of subsidy (Cost settlement basis)

column

Examples of NGO Project Subsidies (FY2018)

HANDS conducted an ex-post evaluation on the Health Volunteer Development Project which had been carried out for two years as a FY2013 Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Project (hereinafter referred to as “NGO Project”) in Kericho district in the Republic of Kenya. Many of the health volunteers who protect local health hold a place for regular discussion and exchange of opinions to consistently improve the health of residents, and have continued the activities even after the project ended. Meanwhile, issues of the efforts of the Health Bureau in the project district on primary health care have become apparent. Based on the evaluation result, HANDS carried out a survey with health volunteers to grasp the situations of socially vulnerable groups in the area and to create a new project. These results have served as useful evidence for strengthening the roles of health volunteers and the Health Bureau in the Nutrition Improvement Project which has been implemented in said district as a FY2018 NGO Project.

The Nagoya NGO Center held the “Community College to Develop the Next-generation NGOs” for the development of NGO staff. In FY2018, 18 people learned knowledge and mindset necessary for NGO staff for half a year (training is held for 20 days). Participants include students, company employees, teachers, retired workers, and more. One participant said, “I was able to learn the basic concept of international cooperation and social issues, and methods for problem analysis. I want to utilize them in my future NGO activities.” After completion of the Community College, the participants continue international cooperation activities in various ways such as launching an NGO, becoming an NGO staff member, and returning what they have learned in the College to students as a teacher. Thus, the College has contributed to the development of NGO staff.

web


For more information, please visit:
(4) JICA Partnership Program

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 Japanese NGOs, universities, Japanese local governments, public interest corporations, general incorporated associations/foundations. JPP projects aim to meet the diversifying needs of developing countries (over 90 countries are covered) in a well-customized way.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese Local government</th>
<th>Japanese development partners such as NGOs, universities, public interest corporations, and general incorporated associations/foundations with little experience in international cooperation</th>
<th>Japanese development partners such as NGOs, universities, and public interest corporations, with extensive experiences in international cooperation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Projects can be conducted by NGOs or other organizations that a local government designates)</td>
<td>JICA supports international cooperation activities of Japanese development partners such as NGOs, universities, and public interest corporations with little experience in support for developing countries while having experiences in activities in Japan.</td>
<td>JICA supports international cooperation activities for developing countries proposed by Japanese development partners such as NGOs, with extensive experiences in international cooperation based on their experiences and technologies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Local Government Type**

- **Special Category of Local Revitalization for local governments**

  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.

  In the Special Category of Local Revitalization for local governments, JICA aims to achieve both overseas development utilizing knowledge, experiences, and technologies of Japanese local governments and companies, among others, in the project areas, and resolution of development issues in the developing countries to create a win-win relationship that contributes not only to developing countries but also to the revitalization of local communities and local economy in Japan.

  - Consultations: held throughout the year
  - Project Selection: once or twice a year
  - Project duration: 3 years or less
  - Maximum: 30 million yen (Local Revitalization Special Category: 60 million yen)

**Support Type**

- Applications: held throughout the year
- Project Selection: twice a year
- Project duration: 3 years or less
- Maximum: 10 million yen

**Partner Type**

- Consultations: held throughout the year
- Project Selection: twice a year
- Project duration: 5 years or less
- Maximum: 100 million yen (however, possible proposal amount varies depending on organizations’ expense records on international cooperation activities in developing countries and regions.)

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There are three types of JPP.

**Japanese Local government**

- Projects can be conducted by NGOs or other organizations that a local government designates.

**Japanese development partners such as NGOs, universities, public interest corporations, and general incorporated associations/foundations with little experience in international cooperation**

- JICA supports international cooperation activities of Japanese development partners such as NGOs, universities, and public interest corporations with little experience in support for developing countries while having experiences in activities in Japan.

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

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

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JICA Partnership Program

Creation of an enabling environment for NGOs

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs undertakes a variety of projects aimed at further capacity building of Japanese NGOs. Aside from MOFA, JICA also offers various types of training for the practitioners in the field of development.

* More information about these projects and the outcomes of the activities are available on MOFA’s ODA website or JICA’s website.

(1) NGO Consultants

Japanese NGOs which have experience in and have had success with international cooperation are appointed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to trustee organizations of “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, their organizational management and operations, and employment with NGOs. 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 the end of the same fiscal year.

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

FY2019 List of NGO consultants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NGO Consultants</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HOKKAIDO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION</td>
<td>14-1 Motomachi, Hakodate, Hokkaido Japan 040-0054, JAPAN</td>
<td>0138-22-0770</td>
<td>0138-22-0660</td>
<td><a href="http://www.hif.or.jp/">http://www.hif.or.jp/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IVY</td>
<td>1-17-40 Araratecho, Yamagata, Yamagata Japan 990-2432, JAPAN</td>
<td>023-634-9830</td>
<td>023-634-9884</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ivy.jp/">http://www.ivy.jp/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC)</td>
<td>5th Floor, Awaod Building 2-3-18 Nishiwaseda Shinkjuku-ku Tokyo 169-0051, JAPAN</td>
<td>03-5292-2911</td>
<td>03-5292-2912</td>
<td><a href="http://www.janic.org/">http://www.janic.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association for Aid and Relief Japan (AAR Japan)</td>
<td>7F, Minzhuo Building, 2-12-2 Kamisakino, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo, 141-0021, JAPAN</td>
<td>03-5423-6511</td>
<td>03-5423-4450</td>
<td><a href="https://www.aarjapan.gr.jp/">https://www.aarjapan.gr.jp/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan International Volunteer Center (JVIC)</td>
<td>6F Creative One Akahabara Bldg., 5-3-4 Ueno, Taito-ku, Tokyo 110-8065, JAPAN</td>
<td>03-3834-2388</td>
<td>03-3835-0519</td>
<td><a href="https://www.ngo-jvc.org/">https://www.ngo-jvc.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Education Association and Resource Center (DEAR).</td>
<td>2F 2-17-41 Koshiba, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, 112-0002, JAPAN</td>
<td>03-3844-3630</td>
<td>03-3818-5940</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICAN</td>
<td>Yabacho Park building -9F, 3-5-4 Osu, Naka-ku, Nagoya, Aichi, 460-0011, JAPAN</td>
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<td>052-253-7299</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ican.or.jp/">http://www.ican.or.jp/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nagoya NGO Center</td>
<td>YWCA building-7F, Sinsakae-machi 2-3, Naka-ku, Nagoya, Aichi, 460-0004, JAPAN</td>
<td>052-228-8109</td>
<td>052-228-8109</td>
<td><a href="http://www.nangoc.org/">http://www.nangoc.org/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansai NGO Council</td>
<td>4F 2-30 Chaya-machi, Kita-ku, Osaka 530-0013, JAPAN</td>
<td>06-6377-5144</td>
<td>06-6377-5148</td>
<td><a href="http://www.kansaingo.net/">http://www.kansaingo.net/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>PHD Foundation</td>
<td>Yamate Towers 601, 4-2-12 Yamamoto-dori, Chuo-ku, Kobe, Hyogo 650-0003, JAPAN</td>
<td>078-414-7750</td>
<td>078-414-7611</td>
<td><a href="http://www.phd-kobe.org/">http://www.phd-kobe.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace Winds Japan (PWJ)</td>
<td>1161-2 2nd Floor, Chikada, Jinseikikogen-cho, Hiroshima 720-1622, Japan</td>
<td>0847-89-0887</td>
<td>0847-82-2949</td>
<td><a href="https://peace-winds.org/">https://peace-winds.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ehime Global Network</td>
<td>5-6, Shinnonomino, Matsuymaya City, Ehime Prefecture 790-0803 JAPAN</td>
<td>089-993-6271</td>
<td>089-993-6227</td>
<td><a href="https://www.egn.or.jp/">https://www.egn.or.jp/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fukuoka NGO Network</td>
<td>Komori Building 4A 3-6-1 Hakataekimae, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka, Fukuoka 812-0011, Japan</td>
<td>092-405-9870</td>
<td>092-405-9870</td>
<td><a href="https://ngofukuoka.net/">https://ngofukuoka.net/</a></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

NGO consultants

(2) NGO Intern Program

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]
Japanese NGOs engaged in international cooperation accept young people for a certain period to give them practical training. Funds to cover a certain expenses for training are provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 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.

(3) NGO Study Program

This program aims at organizational reinforcement of Japanese NGOs through human resource development. It provides mid-career personnel of Japanese NGOs with training for a maximum of six months to strengthen their capacities. Two types of programs are offered: “Practical training” and “Training enrollment.” This program is unique in that the NGOs to which the trainees belong are permitted to set a theme based on the issues their affiliated NGOs have and formulate an independent training plan. After training, trainees and their affiliated NGOs are required to leverage the fruit from the training in the activities of said NGOs, and share the information widely with other NGOs.

[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 and domestic NGOs or international organizations that 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 and domestic 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.

NGO Intern Program

NGO Study Program
(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 FY2018, study groups were organized under three themes which were either common topics of interest to Japanese NGOs, or international trends that aid practitioners should be aware of. The themes were: Roles of Japanese NGOs engaged in International Cooperation with an Eye Focused on 2030; Study on the Actual State of Diversifying Japanese NGOs and the Social Sector; and “SDGs 16.2: End Violence against Children” and NGOs. Activity reports and outcomes are available on the ODA website.

The themes and activities of the NGO study group are wide-ranging. NGOs are to compile numerous activities and outcomes and suggestions obtained through these activities and submit them (report, guidebook, etc.) at the end of the fiscal year. The outcomes 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 NGO Activity Support Projects

JICA provides various forms of support for training programs and other activities to enable NGOs engaged in international cooperation activities to implement and promote more effective and constructive projects. Specifically, JICA holds seminars to learn the basics of the PCM (Project Cycle Management), a method for planning and designing as well as monitoring and evaluating projects in developing countries, which is required for in implementing projects such as JICA Partnership Programs; and offers training that deals with common issues that NGOs of various regions face, and other programs.

For details of the programs which are to be implemented in the future, see the JICA website.
(1) NGO-Ministry of Foreign Affairs Regular Consultation Meeting

To promote a stronger partnership and 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.

![General meeting of the NGO-Ministry of Foreign Affairs Regular Consultation Meeting / MOFA](image)

**NGO-Ministry of Foreign Affairs Regular Consultation Meeting**

- General meeting (once a year)
- ODA Policy Council (three times a year)
- Partnership Promotion Committee (three times a year)

**web**


(2) NGO-Embassies ODA Consultation Meeting

To promote dialogue and a stronger partnership with Japanese NGOs working in and outside Japan, Japanese embassy officials engaged in ODA, JICA personnel, and NGO staff members exchange views on implementing effective and efficient ODA in various forms with the aim of promoting all-Japan initiatives and the “Japanese development cooperation with a human face.”

(3) NGO-JICA Dialogue 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 to exchange opinions.

For meeting details and discussion contents, please visit the JICA website.

**web**

[https://www.jica.go.jp/partner/ngo_meeting/index.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/partner/ngo_meeting/index.html)

(4) Other Partnerships

**Open Dialogues between MOFA and NGO on GII/IDI**

Japan places emphasis on partnerships with NGOs in implementing international cooperation. Since 1994, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and NGOs have been exchanging views at meetings called “Open Dialogues between MOFA and NGO on GII/IDI,” which are held every other month. At the meetings, NGOs that have interest in health sector and the MOFA share information including trends of global health and discuss effective ways to provide assistance to developing countries. In November 2019, the 147th meeting was held. GII stands for the “Global Issues Initiative on Population and AIDS,” which was published in 1994, and IDI stands for the “Okinawa Infectious Diseases Initiative” announced in 2000.

**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.

**Partnerships in public relations**

The MOFA partners with NGOs to promote public awareness of international cooperation. The co-hosting of “Global Festa JAPAN,” one of the largest international cooperation events, with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC), and cooperation for “One World Festival” in Osaka are examples of cooperation between NGOs and MOFA.
Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects

Activities

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1. Cambodia  
   Nature Center Risen
2. Philippines  
   Lequio Wings
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   Shanti Volunteer Association
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   JOICFP
5. Laos  
   Asian Development with the Disabled Persons (ADDP)
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   Live with Friends on the Earth (LIFE)
7. Nepal  
   Murano Mirai
8. Bangladesh  
   Japan Environmental Education Forum (JEEF)
9. Tajikistan  
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    JIM-NET

Africa

12. Ghana  
    CARE International Japan
13. Kenya  
    Peace Winds Japan
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Latin America and the Caribbean, Oceania

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda) is a set of international development goals from 2016 to 2030, which was adopted by the UN Sustainable Development Summit held in September 2015 building on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The 2030 Agenda listed “Sustainable Development Goals” consisting of 17 goals and 169 targets in order to eradicate poverty and realize a sustainable world. The SDGs are universal goals applicable, not only to developing countries but also developed countries, and pledge “Leave no one behind.” through the implementation process. Japan makes utmost efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda with international community based on the concept of human security.
Cambodia Nature Center Risen

The Project for Realization of Sustainable Living Environment through mainly the teaching Practical Environmental Education in Teacher Education College (TEC)

Cambodia is a country with rich nature where rare plants and animals live, and a long history. However, the environment has started to deteriorate recently due to rapid economic development, and improvement of people's environmental consciousness has become imperative. In addition, Cambodia has a history of education collapse by the massacre under the Pol Pot regime, and human resources for providing environmental education are still lacking. This project thus attempts to create a system for teaching practical environmental education in the teacher training courses of primary and junior high schools to improve quality of education as well as the living environment.

Nature Center Risen develops capacities of teachers teaching environmental education by, for example, cooperating in the launch of environmental education in the first four-year Teacher Education College (TEC) in Cambodia and preparing syllabuses and textbooks. TEC was established in Phnom Penh and Battambang by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS) in 2018. Japanese experts observe classes and provide follow-ups for improving guiding methods. In addition, selected teachers were invited to Japan to learn natural and urban environment in Japan, environmental education in schools, and governments and the history of environmental problems. Nature Center Risen aims to nurture core educators who can convey with their own words how to protect the environment in the era of seeking convenient and wealthy life when they return to their home country. Also, it provides assistance toward the wide dissemination of environmental education, such as publication of textbooks and preparation of educational materials for environmental education in TEC, development of supplementary readers of environmental education for primary and junior high school students, and assistance for eco-schools.

Twelve teachers in charge of environmental education at two TECs have come to understand the importance of improving their own life styles and teaching with awareness and responsibility of being the leaders of environmental education. Especially those four teachers who were invited to Japan show the outcome of being developed as core human resources in the aspect of providing assistance for new environmental education teachers and active engagement in textbook preparation. The 10 hours of educational classes at TECs in a year will be increased to 30 hours (1 unit) from the next school year upon the request of the MoEYS. Approximately 350 students are expected to learn environmental education in a year and will be dispatched to around 3,600 primary and junior high schools, which account for more than 40 percent of the nationwide total. Supplementary readers of environmental education for primary and junior high school students are being developed, and the building of sustainable environmental education system in Cambodia is underway.

Philippines Lequio Wings

Project to Turn Over Emergency Vehicles and Equipment to Victorias City and to Provide Training

The Philippines are easily affected by human loss and economic damage due to floods, typhoons, and earthquakes. It is one of the high-risk counties with respect to natural disasters. However, because of lack of a disaster and rescue system, residents may not be able to receive appropriate response. This project provides ambulances and rescue equipment and shares technologies to strengthen the capabilities to rescue the vulnerable.

The preceding project was carried out in 2016, and fire engines, pumpers, and lifeboats were donated to Victorias City. The vehicles have been maintained properly by Victorias City after donation and are utilized in the most effective manner. For example, they are dispatched for firefighting an average of three times a month and used for disaster drills and water supply activities for residents in drought areas. Thus, the preceding project is highly praised by residents.

In this project, one ambulance, one emergency assistance vehicle, and one set of rescue equipment (hydraulic cutter, hydraulic spreader, hydraulic engine pump, hydraulic ram cylinder, etc.) which were used in Japan were turned over to Victorias City. The project was carried out with the aim to enhance the rescue equipment in the City and strengthen the emergency rescue and relief systems, particularly in mountainous areas. Emergency response staff of the Shimajiri firefighting union who are used to using the materials and equipment donated directly gave explanations and practical training on how to operate, manage, and maintain the equipment to the personnel of the Disaster Measures Control Bureau of Victorias City. As a result, the relief and rescue capacities of Victorias City have been reinforced.

In the year before the donation, there were approximately 3,670 cases that required emergency medical treatment in Victorias City. Of these, about 20 cases were in the mountainous areas. However, since no ambulance was deployed in those areas, it took time to transport patients to the hospital, and in most cases their conditions became more severe. After the donation, an ambulance is stationed permanently, and the number of mobilizations to respond to emergency calls in the mountainous areas increased from an average of 1.6 to 7.5 cases a month. In addition, previously rescue was carried out by man power such as using crowbars or hammers, but now it can be done by hydraulic rescue equipment, and the number of cases handled increased from 0 to 3. The fruits of the activities are appearing.

A fire engine donated in 2016

Technology transfer of an ambulance donated through this project
Myanmar  Shanti Volunteer Association

The Reading Promotion Project at Primary Schools in West Bago region

After democratization, the Myanmar government has put an effort into improving education quality and has been revising curriculums. Meanwhile, the effect of long-term memorizing education in schools is significant. There are few picture books and libraries for children. This project aims to establish the foundation to provide quality education that nurtures imaginative power and thinking abilities of children in Myanmar through the dissemination of picture books and the promotion of reading.

A child library corner will be set up in the target public schools with the aim to promote reading activities in primary schools in West Bago region, Bago Prefecture. To enable teachers who grew up without reading picture books to operate a library corner, the role of librarians, the method of reading aloud to children, and effects of reading are carefully explained at a training workshop. A manual for operating library corners is created to promote understanding of the personnel of the Education Bureau, school principals, and teachers in each district concerning school library activities. In addition, workshops to develop creators of picture books in Myanmar where few picture books exist are held to publish picture books. For the schools in the project area where a library corner is not established, their reading activities are indirectly supported by strengthening mobile library activities from public libraries to neighboring primary schools in the project area.

Through FY2019, library corners have been established in 18 target primary schools, and teachers have received training on how to operate a library corner. On average, half the total number of students use the library corner every day. The manual concerning a child library corner was created and distributed to personnel of the target districts and schools. The training workshop for publishing children's books was held twice, and a total of eight titles of children's books were published. In addition, mobile library activities are carried out from 14 public libraries to 252 neighboring schools every year in Bago Prefecture.

Vietnam  JOICFP

Project for the Establishment of the Women's Health Center and Capacity Development of Community Midwives

In Vietnam, there is disparity in health services between urban areas, where advanced medical treatment is provided, and rural areas, where knowledge and skills of health workers are inadequate. On the other hand, hospitals in urban areas to which many people come because they cannot trust and feel anxiety about clinics in rural areas have no capacity left to be attentive to expectant and nursing mothers. It has become difficult for urban hospitals to provide services that protect the dignity and human rights of women.

To protect the lifelong health of women, the Women's Health Center (WHC) was established in collaboration with Vietnamese Association Midwives (VAM) in the suburbs of Hue Province with training space attached as a model facility that provides high-quality reproductive health (RH) services. At the WHC, women can see a doctor with a sense of security, receive pre-natal and post-natal medical examination, and deliver babies. The WHC aims to create a comfortable environment modeled after Japanese maternity clinics, and to make doctors and midwives a model for providing client-friendly service. Using the WHC as a base, outreach services were provided in rural and remote areas regularly; ultrasonic and gynecological examinations, which are difficult to take in villages, were provided; and a session on health education was carried out. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, doctors and midwives working at a province or district level were trained as leaders, and training on new maternal and newborn baby care was provided for midwives in villages to deliver better RH services to women in villages.

The project trained to upgrade 64 leaders, who in turn became upper level certified lecturers and provided training for 253 midwives in farming villages. Through outreach clinic services, approximately 8,000 women in villages were diagnosed and around 3,000 women and residents participated in 34 health education sessions under themes including maternal care, health and nutrition of mothers and children, family planning, and menopausal care. With the supervision of the Maternal and Child Health Department, Ministry of Health, a handbook on "comprehensive quality RH services for women's lifelong health," which will serve as a reference for midwives working on sites, was created developed on the experiences in the project.

Completion of the Women Health Center  Midwives Training
Laos  Asian Development with the Disabled Persons (ADDP)

Job Creation Project for Persons with Disabilities in Hoaphan Province, Lao P.D.R

Persons with disabilities in the geographically harsh northern Laos which has a large rugged mountainous region are deprived of opportunities for various forms of social participation including education and vocational training. They haven’t had a chance to enjoy assistance as beneficiaries of the development programs. This project aims to provide persons with disabilities in northern Laos with opportunities to receive technical training for social independence and to create a role model for persons with disabilities to get employment.

Since the launch of the project in October 2015, trainees have been recruited in a variety of ways through close cooperation among the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, Hoaphan Province, the Labor and Social Welfare Bureau of Hoaphan Province, the Lao Disabled People's Association, local district stakeholders, and village mayors. Trainees are selected from persons with disabilities aged 16 or over in northern areas with no access to education or health care, who have very few opportunities for social involvement and tend to withdraw indoors. Trainees were provided with technical training in 4 fields, namely confectionery production, beauty training, landscaping, and gardening, under the guidance of Laotian and Japanese experts, with the aims of income improvement and social independence.

Through the project, out of the total of 65 trainees who had participated in the technical training, 33 trainees had moved to employment transition support as of the end of September 2018 (when the project completed). They have registered with OJT training for starting a business, continue training, and are still trying to find employment. After completing the three-year training, trainees have learned advanced technologies from Japanese experts in each vocational field under various programs. By going through the OJT training for three years to enable skills to take root firmly, trainees have developed abilities to make use of the techniques that they have learned for self-reliance.

India  Live with Friends on the Earth (LIFE)

Organic Agriculture Promotion and Rural Development Project

The project sites in two villages in Tamil Nadu State, Southern India have a low annual precipitation of about 800 mm. There are no irrigation facilities, and farming can only be performed for a limited period in the rainy season. The area under cultivation is small, with an average of 2.8 acres. The soil has deteriorated due to the reliance on chemical fertilizers and agricultural yields have also decreased, resulting in poverty. Production and marketing through sustainable agriculture are urgently needed.

In the project for 150 small farmers with small farmland, the following training was carried out: fertilizer making to engage in organic farming cooperatively after organization of a union, management of flood prevention works, and tours to learn about other regions' successful cases. Flood prevention works to expand farmland and prevent soil deterioration, organic fertilizer making and fertilization, and distribution of vegetable and fruit tree seedlings to farmers and planting were carried out. In addition, the soil survey necessary for organic produce certification was conducted. From the second year after acquisition of the certificate, sales of organic produce began. The Organic Agriculture Resource Center was established. To promote sustainable farming, a seed bank was established to maintain, grow, and rent native and traditional varieties of vegetables and cereals. A seedling development site was set up in the Center to raise vegetables and fruit trees from seeds.

In the flood prevention related works, 4 agricultural catchments, 10 drilling wells, and 2 check dams were constructed and groundwater levels in wells rose by 1.5 meters. Plowing and land-clearing activities created 285 acres of cultivatable farmland. The production of 30 tons of worm compost, an organic fertilizer, is expected in two years. Worm compost has been distributed to and used as fertilizer by 150 farmers.

150 farmers have passed the soil inspection and acquired organic certificates. Their produce started to be shipped to markets in rural areas and neighboring cities.
Nepal

Project on improving living environment of communities through prevention and pollution control of the Bagmati River by the local community people in Kathmandu

The population of the city of Kathmandu has increased by a factor of about 3.5 times in the past 40 years, and as a result the Bagmati River which flows through the center of the City is full of uncollected rubbish, while untreated domestic wastewater and human waste are flowing into the river. The pollution in the river has deteriorated to such a level that it affects the health of local residents significantly. As such, the project was implemented to construct decentralized waste water treatment facilities which are manageable by local residents to improve the living environment.

There are mainly two activities. The first activity was the construction of decentralized wastewater systems (herein referred to as DEWATS), by which domestic wastewater can be treated by region, for approximately 600 households living around the middle reaches of the Bagmati River. DEWATS were installed in three villages. To enable residents to maintain and manage the system by themselves after construction, a preliminary survey was conducted to local residents, and training was provided to all those villages. Training included mechanisms of wastewater treatment facility, maintenance of the facility, and regular water quality inspection. The second activity was the activity to get residents to realize that the cause of the river pollution comes from their daily habits and to urge them to take action for solving the problems. Training on the mechanism of river pollution and the disposal methods of daily household waste was provided, and residents who took the training spread what they have learned to other areas.

After three DEWATS were installed, the dissolved oxygen level and pH were measured at the discharge outlets. As a result, a purification effect of 75 to 90 percent was confirmed. In addition, as a result of training on the mechanism of river pollution and household waste disposal methods for local residents, three villages voluntarily implemented separate waste collection and established pickup spots for collecting sorted waste. About 10 training participants disseminated the method of household waste separate collection to the neighboring areas.

Bangladesh

Project on livelihood improvement for the poor honey collectors through coast watershed conservation around Sundarbans in Bangladesh

Sundarbans is a place with a rich natural environment. It is listed as a World Natural Heritage site and registered with the Ramsar Convention. Since old days, honey harvesting has been conducted here with mangrove flowers as a honey source. However, because of excessive exploitation of local natural resources as well as lack of a proper honey market, natural honey collectors are faced with destruction of natural environment and economical poverty. In the project, natural honey collectors develop and sell value-added products from indigenous honey collected from mangrove flowers while preserving the biodiversity of local forests to improve their livelihoods.

50 natural honey collection households (100 collectors: 50 men and 50 women) were organized and registered as an official cooperative of the Department of Cooperatives of the Bangladesh Government. Organizational strengthening and the construction of a cooperative office and storehouse were also carried out. In addition, honey collecting skills were improved and established through the following: development of smoke generators to drive off bees in forests; improvement of knives to remove beehives; and formulation of strategies for natural honey collection by cooperative members. In the development of natural honey products, bottled natural honey products, honey soap, honey candy, and products in mini packages were developed by introduction of equipment and were sold at 50 markets in Bangladesh. Environmental education materials concerning natural honey collection and biodiversity conservation in the project area were prepared. The activity to raise public awareness was carried out for a total of 11,000 students, teachers, and parents in 50 public primary schools, 43 junior-high schools, 5 colleges, etc. Maintenance of mangrove and fruit tress through afforestation was promoted as community conservation forests with participation of local residents. This has contributed to raising local residents’ awareness of forest conservation and forest development.

This project has contributed to the improved livelihoods of beneficiaries and the conservation of natural environment by local residents. The amount of honey collected by 50 nature honey collection households increased more than 15% after the project’s completion compared with the amount before the project. As for the sales of natural honey products, total sales increased by 9.3 times and net sales increased by 18.7 times when comparing the values before and after the project (in BDT) As the community worked together to promote environmental education activities by planting 55,000 mangrove trees, local residents’ awareness of natural environmental conservation has improved.
Tajikistan  Association for Aid and Relief (AAR), Japan

Project for the Promotion of Inclusive Education (IE) for Children with Disabilities in Hissar City

In Tajikistan, many children with disabilities cannot go to school. The reasons behind this include inadequate school education environment such as barrier-free facilities, a lack of teachers who are experienced in education for children with disabilities, and prejudice. This project aims to create an education environment where any child can easily learn irrespective of the presence or absence of disabilities and to increase educational opportunities for children with disabilities.

To date, four regular schools where students from grade 1 to grade 11 study have made their school buildings barrier-free, established resource classes for children with disabilities, and provided textbooks and assisting tools. To realize the system where students with and without disabilities can learn together, the training was provided for teachers, and social workers who support learning of children with disabilities were trained up. In addition, homes of children with disabilities were visited to promote parents’ understanding of their children’s school attendance. At the same time, training was conducted for capacity building, in which the school board president, principals, and members of civil society organization engaged in inclusive education in Hissar City, Tajikistan were invited to Japan, while experts of inclusive education in Japan were dispatched to Tajikistan. Awareness raising activities for school children and local residents as well as exchanges among parents were carried out to deepen understanding on children with disabilities.

137 children with autism, physical disabilities, and intellectual disabilities have newly enrolled in 4 target schools. A boy with cerebral palsy who is confined to bed has become able to write big letters while holding a pencil after going to resource classes. Among 224 teachers who have received basic training on inclusive education, some teachers have launched a volunteer team by students to promote inclusive education or voluntarily share the knowledge with other teachers.

Palestine  CCP Japan

Project for Improving Primary Science Education in Palestine

Science curriculums for primary schools in Palestine were revised in a way to focus on experiments in 2017. However, due to the government’s financial difficulty, practical training for teachers had not been adequately conducted and science lab equipment had not been prepared. This project aims to improve the science education environment through providing assistance for schools in Bethlehem in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, in the form of equipment for science classes and training for science teachers.

Through the project, materials and equipment for science rooms including water pipes, lab desks, microscopes, beakers, and cabinets have been provided or repaired in 10 schools in Bethlehem and 6 schools in Gaza. Teachers are provided with training mainly on experiments that can be conducted without adequate equipment using things around them and on student-centered guiding methods. Experts on science education were invited from Japan as lecturers and practical activities such as mock classes coupled with experiments, which can improve guiding skills, have been adopted. To assist teachers, training was provided for principals concerning science room management and class evaluation. In addition, classes where children can study science voluntarily through experiments and observations are being developed, for example, adopting presentation-style learning or field trips such as visiting science museums.

The training covered more than 80% of experiments listed on the curriculum. As many of the experiments can be conducted using simple materials that can be obtained easily including plastic bottles, foam polystyrene, and aluminum foil, students can actually participate in experiments which in the past would have ended up by a teacher’s mere explanation or demonstration. The repair of science rooms and the provision of materials and equipment made it easier to conduct experiments by group. Some students said, “science classes became interesting because we have more experiments now.”
Iraq  JIM-NET

Project for Strengthening a Community-based Support System for Childhood Cancer Patients

In Iraq, the number of children with cancer is increasing due to weapons used in the war as well as environmental pollution, while health and medical services have not been provided sufficiently from the effect of the prolonged unstable situation. In addition, child cancer patients of rapidly increasing internally displaced persons and refugees from Syria as well as those of disadvantaged families are especially put under grim circumstances. Male patients’ families cannot even accompany patients to the hospital and stay over even if they are from remote areas. The project aims to construct the first comprehensive childhood cancer support facility in Iraq, which also serves as accommodations, to become the model case for alleviating burdens of patients and their families.

In the compound of Nanakaly Hospital specializing in cancer treatment in the city of Erbil in the autonomous Kurdistan Region, “JIM-NET House,” a comprehensive childhood cancer support facility, was constructed to provide the following: 1) learning assistance for patients who have fallen behind in their studies due to treatment, and mental care through arts; 2) consultation from patients’ families concerning treatment and life in general; 3) providing accommodations for patients’ families. Furthermore, activities to support child cancer patients in terms of both medical services and psychosocial support were carried out through development of social workers and strengthened training for nurses. JIM-NET partners with local NGOs to conduct activities to support children with cancer in local communities by providing awareness-raising activities in junior high schools in the City to convey accurate knowledge about cancer and cancer patients.

Before the project, accommodations were provided by reserving two motel rooms (up to 6 people) near the hospital. After JIM-NET House (up to 15 people) was constructed, the number of users of accommodation services increased greatly. In 5 months, 188 people used JIM-NET and 2873 people used learning support and consultation services. The project was able to reduce the psychological and economical burdens of poor patients and patients’ families of internally displaced people and Syrian refugees. The cancer education activities conducted for 533 junior high school students in the City cleared children’s misconceptions about children with cancer and provided an opportunity to create an atmosphere in which child cancer patients find it easier to return to school. Those activities are expected to be carried out in primary and high schools in the future. The foundation to support child cancer patients is being developed not only in the hospitals but also in the local communities.

Ghana  CARE International Japan

Good Growth Project in East Mamprusi District of Northern Region

Stunting of children under the age of five is still a serious issue in Ghana, and in Ghana overall 19% of the children under five years old suffer stunting (short height). It is reported that the state of malnutrition is even worse in various northern states, where 33% of people suffer stunting. The project aims to widely disseminate nutritional knowledge and proper dietary intake methods to mainly infants’ guardians through various nutrition education activities in 60 communities in East Mamprusi District of the Northern Region. The project will thereby contribute to the improvement of infants’ nutritional condition.

Approximately 420 nutrition educators were developed in the 60 target communities as persons responsible for awareness raising activities of infants’ nutrition and health. In order to achieve nutrition improvement from the nutritional knowledge which has been established through nutrition messages sent by educators, it is essential to improve daily diet. Thus, in each community, cooking demonstration and a short play were performed together with the introduction of a variety of cooking methods that will increase nutrient effects. In addition, “KOKO plus,” a nutritional supplement whose effect on nutrition improvement in the weaning period has been verified, was introduced in the project as part of nutrition education activities. As sales promoters of this product, 138 female entrepreneurs were developed from members of the village savings associations. The profits gained from the sales of “KOKO plus” become their income, contributing to women’s economic empowerment. Through multiple channels, the project has tackled infants’ nutrition improvement for three years.

The survey result after the project’s completion shows the establishment of nutritional knowledge in the communities and a change in behavior, including improvement of dietary habits. It is confirmed that 97% of residents accurately understand nutritional messages sent by nutrition educators and 85% of these residents are practicing cooking that can increase nutrition value. A remarkable outcome is that urged by male educators using a “father poster,” it was found that 96% of men have changed their consciousness of infants’ nutrition and childcare.
**Kenya**  Peace Winds Japan

**Project for Peace-building Promotion through Livelihood Improvement Support for Refugees and Host Communities in Dadaab, Kenya**

The Dadaab refugee camp established in 1992 still hosts more than 200,000 Somali refugees and needs support for the vulnerable who continue to live in dangerous aged temporary housing. Meanwhile, there are a lot of unemployed young people due to unstable economy around the camp. To avoid friction with refugees who can receive assistance on food and education, assistance for local youths to obtain a means of livelihood and income is required.

In the refugee camp, vulnerable households who need improved home environment such as persons with disabilities, the elderly, and single-parent families are selected to be provided with temporary housing after they are constructed. It is designed to allow local people in the surrounding areas to engage in the construction processes. For the youths from the surrounding areas of the camp, various training is provided to lead to employment creation and improved livelihoods. Training includes production of blocks, construction materials for houses; improvement of construction techniques using blocks; entrepreneurship; and business development. In the construction training, primary and junior high school classrooms which are lacking in the areas will be built. At the same time, the project also aims to revitalize the construction block sales market and strengthen the system in which local governments, support organizations, and local human resources continually support economic self-reliance of youths. These activities contribute to the stabilization of local communities.

The assistance on the provision of temporary housing in the refugee camp since 2014 has improved the dwelling environment of 2,802 households (12,816 people). Since 2017, training on block production techniques has been provided for 192 youths. Out of these, 100 youths received construction technology training. Practical construction skill training continues to be provided, and one classroom building was constructed using 3,950 blocks. 14 local people who are to support youth's entrepreneurship and business development were trained. With the business support center established through the assistance as a base, youth support activities will soon start in full swing.

**Zambia**  Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association

**Comprehensive TB and HIV control project with a strengthened community participation in rural area in Chongwe District, Zambia**

The Republic of Zambia is one of the 30 high burden TB countries as defined by the WHO. 37,000 TB patients are reported annually and 60 to 70% of them are also HIV-positive patients. The project promotes early detection and treatment completion of TB and HIV to contribute to the reduction of TB patients in Zambia through raising residents’ awareness by training of medical service providers engaged in diagnosis and treatment of TB and development of TB volunteers, and through treatment assistance.

1) The project develops TB volunteers, through whom local residents obtain accurate information on TB and HIV. If local people have any symptoms, volunteers encourage them to see a doctor. In addition, assistance is provided to enable patients to carry on tough treatment through visiting patients’ homes. 2) Assistance is provided so that health centers can inspect and diagnose TB without fail and treatment can be completed by managing patients’ data. Assistance includes: training on reading X-rays for doctors; training on tubercle bacillus inspection for laboratory technicians; training on taking X-rays for radiological technicians; and provision of necessary equipment.

48 TB volunteers and 8 volunteer lecturers (nurses) were developed. Public awareness activities were conducted for more than 100,000 residents and patients’ homes were visited 5,586 times. Training was carried out for a total of 108 doctors, laboratory technicians, and radiological technicians for quick and accurate TB diagnosis and for building the capacity for patient management.

As a result, 7,663 people have taken TB screening in three years and 200 patients received diagnosis and completed treatment. Before the project, the consultation rate for the HIV test, which is mandatory for TB patients, was low at 35%, but rose to 100% at the time of project completion. TB/HIV handbooks which have been created for volunteers through the project were distributed across the country after being certified by the Ministry of Health in Zambia.
**Guatemala**

**AMDA Multisectoral and Integrated Development Services (AMDA-MINDS)**

**The Project for Improving Maternal and Child Health in Communities**

The Department of Quiche has the highest rate of birth assistance by Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) in the country. But home births cannot adequately deal with severe bleeding or delivery with risks, and thus lead to high maternal and infant mortality rate. Thus, the project is carried out with the aim to discover risks at an early stage through maternity checkups to be able to respond appropriately before getting into an urgent situation.

In the Municipality of San Bartolome Jocotenango, where the needs are especially high, in the Department of Quiche, training is provided to 70 Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs). TBAs who have trust of the communities where traditional culture is rooted gain understanding of danger signs in pregnancy and childbirth and the importance of maternity checkups through training and convey them to expectant and nursing mothers. In addition, 262 health volunteers including men were selected and training was provided for them to improve awareness of protecting the health of expectant and nursing mothers with all community members. To prevent young people's pregnancy and delivery, reproductive health training is given to primary and junior high school students. Students’ learning of the human body mechanisms and pregnancy as well as thinking about their life plans will lead to the promotion of healthy family plans and safe pregnancy and delivery in the future.

In 2019, a training center was constructed in the San Bartolome Jocotenango Health Center, which plays a central role in health of the City. The road condition before construction was poor, while the road condition after construction is improved. At the end, a workshop was held gathering officials of other regions in the Autonomous Region, and the project was introduced as a concrete example of farm road development.

The average rate of correct answers in the training test for Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) was 50% before the program but rose to 92% afterward. That for health volunteers also rose, from 43% to 90%. In the past, even taking checkups alone required husbands’ permission. However, as men’s understanding of the importance of maternity checkups and emergency transport has deepened, more women are taking pre-natal and post-natal care, and cases where patients are properly transported to the hospital in an urgent situation have increased. In a month after its opening, 280 people used the training center for meeting and training purposes.

Training for Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs). Around 70 midwives learned about emergency response.

Training for health volunteers including men. The training promotes not only the knowledge but also the understanding of and cooperation in maternal and child health.

**Papua New Guinea**

**Community Road Empowerment (CORE)**

**Participatory feeder road maintenance in Autonomous Bougainville Republic Government**

The Autonomous Region of Bougainville consists of Buka Island, Bougainville Island, and other large and small islands. In Bougainville, copra, cacao, and fruit are cultivated; however, due to bad road conditions, only a limited amount can be transported. As a result, farmers cannot earn enough cash that matches the amount produced. With the limited administration budget, development of farm roads will not progress. To solve this issue, the project aims to create a case in which a local community tackles the issue effectively as one of community works to achieve passability improvement.

After discussing with road development and community development officials of the Autonomous Region government, target roads and communities were selected. CORE proposed a feasible development method in terms of local materials and human power. After getting approval of responsible officials, a briefing was provided for local communities. Road development was carried out by human power following the agreement with residents on the road plan and working hours. Road drainages were developed, and sandbags were placed in deep ruts and covered with river pebbles to create an outer layer. Mainly project members secured materials and equipment. The leader, who was selected from the community, informed participants of the work policy and the method. As a result, the resident group led by the leader carried out the maintenance of the road throughout the project period. At the end, a workshop was held gathering officials of other regions in the Autonomous Region, and the project was introduced as a concrete example of farm road development.

The coordination between the Autonomous Region government and the resident group went well, and the work was carried out smoothly with understanding and high interest and without any work interruption. As a result, passability of a road of about 5 kilometers in two villages has improved and its traffic volume has increased by about 1.5 times since the construction. In Piruana Pavaere Village, traffic volume was 30 vehicles per week before the construction, but increased to 40 vehicles per week after construction. In Bairima Village, traffic volume increased to 20 vehicles per week after construction from 10 vehicles. Each of two villages conducted road maintenance once by themselves, had 5 meetings with officials of the Autonomous Region government, and attended at the construction site 3 times during 3 months from the launch of construction until the end of the project. The project attracted residents’ high interest.