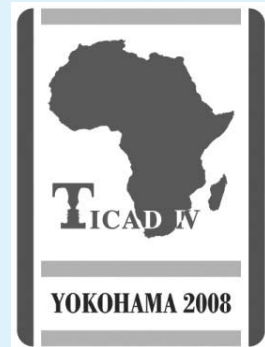


Box 1. The Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) and Related Activities in Yokohama City

The Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) held in Yokohama City in May 2008 was a highly successful event which included a diversity of activities sponsored by Yokohama, the host city, and by various organizations. Yokohama was the first city other than Tokyo to host the TICAD conference. Ahead of the conference, the city decided to immerse itself in African atmosphere. To encourage the people to familiarize themselves with Africa and to welcome the people visiting from Africa, the city designated the month of May as “African Month” and held a full array of activities relating to Africa. In total, more than 80 events were held related to TICAD, with more than 50 held during African Month alone, by various organizations other than Yokohama such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), international organizations, local organizations, NGOs and NPOs. The following reports feature some of the events that merit special mention.



One School, One Country Project: A project for promoting understanding of Africa in elementary and junior high schools.

The One School, One Country Project, which was initiated in January 2008, is an effort to give elementary school students opportunities to look at Africa and other countries of the world and think about society by stimulating their interest in and their desire to learn about Africa. As one of the exchange activities, 35 countries with embassies in Japan were introduced in 55 municipal elementary schools in Yokohama, where embassy staff, MOFA officials, and people associated with JICA and the Japan Overseas Cooperative Association (JOCA) spoke directly to students about those countries. Mayor Hiroshi Nakada of Yokohama participated in a teleconferencing session between elementary school students of both Ghana and Yokohama. In addition, one elementary school class welcomed a lesson provided by Mr. Baudouin Euloge Adogony, a native of Benin who appears on Japanese TV and is an official supporter of TICAD IV.



One School, One Country Project (Lesotho ambassador to Japan visiting an elementary school)



Teleconference

One Station, One Country Project

To let the people become more familiar with Africa, the One Station, One Country Project was held during African Month aimed at giving quick introduction of African countries. National flags, introductory panels and PR posters for TICAD IV were set up at all of the forty municipal subway stations in Yokohama, in addition to which pictures drawn by students participating in the One School, One Country Project and posters publicizing a quiz on African countries were displayed in subway cars. Some stations featured performances of African music and dance.



Africa screening quiz



One Station, One Country Project (wall painting ceremony attended by the Prime Minister of Angola)



One Station, One Country Project (exhibition in the station yard)



African presentations in city subways

Africa Support Campaign

Yokohama also held events aimed at supporting Africa. These included “Yokohama for Africa,” a fund-raising campaign aimed at contributing directly to people suffering from hunger and malnutrition, and “Saving the Hungry in Africa,” a campaign in which participating stores/restaurants contributed a portion of their sales of African foods (local cuisine or other menus featuring African products). In another campaign, bottles of Yokohama municipal water, named “Hamakko-Doshi for Africa” and bottled by the Yokohama Waterworks Bureau, were sold and a portion of the proceeds donated to support Africa. Another fund-raising campaign focused on afforestation in Africa. Thanks to these activities and the cooperation of many people and enterprises, contributions exceeding ¥7.5 million were raised (as of July 2008). The funds were donated through the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) and JICA to support the provision of school lunches and afforestation activities in Africa.



Hamakko-Doshi for Africa
Campaign bottle

Transfer of Yokohama’s technology to Africa and other countries

In collaboration with JICA, Yokohama will provide technical support to Africa using its technological know-how. In a variety of fields including livestock breeding and farming, port development and management, and water supply engineering and management, municipal employees will be dispatched and trainees accepted beginning in FY2008. As a model environmentally-friendly city, Yokohama also held a PR event called “Environmental Showcase” to inspire the world by introducing efforts by residents, companies and municipal administrative agencies for sustainable living. In addition, TICAD IV participants were introduced to some of the city’s environmental technologies through displays using panels and images and demonstrations of recycling activities.

In addition to these activities conducted directly by Yokohama City, further momentum was given to the conference PR activities by the TICAD Yokohama Promotion Committee set up by the city and local organizations, and by the Organizing Committee for TICAD IV-related events jointly established by MOFA, Yokohama City, and others. Also, in order to raise Japanese peoples’ awareness and deepen their understanding of African life and culture, vigorous PR activities were pursued through symposiums, seminars, concerts, African Festa, photography exhibits, and movie festivals.

(Source: all photos from Yokohama City)

Box 2. Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Addressing Global Issues

In April 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) established a new framework for international cooperation entitled "Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues." Under this framework, universities, research institutes, and other research-oriented organizations in Japan and developing countries conduct joint scientific research with a view to technical development and practical application, as well as the acquisition of new knowledge.

Global issues in areas including the environment, energy, natural disaster prevention, and infectious diseases control cannot be solved by Japan alone. The solution requires cooperation with the international community including developing countries. Japan has therefore established new programs under the above framework aimed at overcoming these issues to operate scientific and technical research and dispatch researchers. They basically cover countries that are subject to receiving Japan's ODA, mainly in Asia and Africa.

Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development

This program, established in 2008, becomes a new form of technical cooperation provided by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Projects through this program promote joint research between Japan and developing countries in fields including the environment, energy, natural disaster prevention, and infectious diseases

Projects Selected in FY (Scientific and Technical Cooperation)

Country Name	Project Name	Principal Research Institutes	
		Overseas	In Japan
Environment/Energy			
Brazil	Research on Ethanol Production from Sugarcane Wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Federal University of Rio de Janeiro• Federal University of Santa Catarina	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Biomass Technical Research Center, National Institute of Advanced Science and Technology
Egypt	Sustainable System for Food and Bio-energy Production under Water-saving Irrigation in the Egyptian Nile Basin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cairo University• Water Management Research Institute, National Water Research Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Graduate School of Life and Environmental Science, University of Tsukuba
Gabon	Etudes des Maladies Infectieuses (Zoonoses) Communes aux Hommes et aux Primates dans et autour du Parc National de Moukalaba Doudou (Gabon)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Research Institute of Tropical Ecology, National Center of Scientific Research and Technology, Ministry of Scientific Research and Technological Development, Gabon	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University
Indonesia	Wild Fire and Carbon Management in Peat Forest in Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State Ministry of Research and Technology, Indonesia• National Standardization Agency of Indonesia• Indonesian National Institute of Aeronautics and Space• Research of Center for Biology, Indonesian Institute of Sciences• University of Palangka Raya• Bogor Agriculture University	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Graduate School of Agriculture / Research Faculty of Agriculture, Hokkaido University
Thailand	Water Environment Integration System	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kasetsart University• Royal Irrigation Department• Thai Meteorological Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Institute of Industrial Science, University of Tokyo
Thailand	Research and Development Center for Tropical Water Reuse Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental Research and Training Center, Thailand• Chulalongkorn University• Kasetsart University	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental Science Center, University of Tokyo
Tuvalu	Project for Eco-technological management of Tuvalu against sea level rise	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Department of Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Tuvalu• Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission• South Pacific University	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• School of Science, University of Tokyo
Disaster Prevention			
Bhutan	Study on GLOFs (Glacial Lake Outburst Floods) in the Bhutan Himalayas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Department of Geology and Mines, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Bhutan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Nagoya University
Croatia	Risk Identification and Land-use Planning for Disaster Mitigation of Landslides and Floods in Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• University of Split• University of Rijeka• University of Zagreb	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Center for National Hazards and Disaster Recovery, Niigata University
Indonesia	Multi-disciplinary Hazard Reduction from Earthquakes and Volcanoes in Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ministry of Research and Technology, Indonesia• Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology, Indonesia• Center for Volcanology and Geological Hazard Mitigation• Institute of Technology, Bandung• Indonesian Institute of Sciences	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Earthquake Research Institute, University of Tokyo

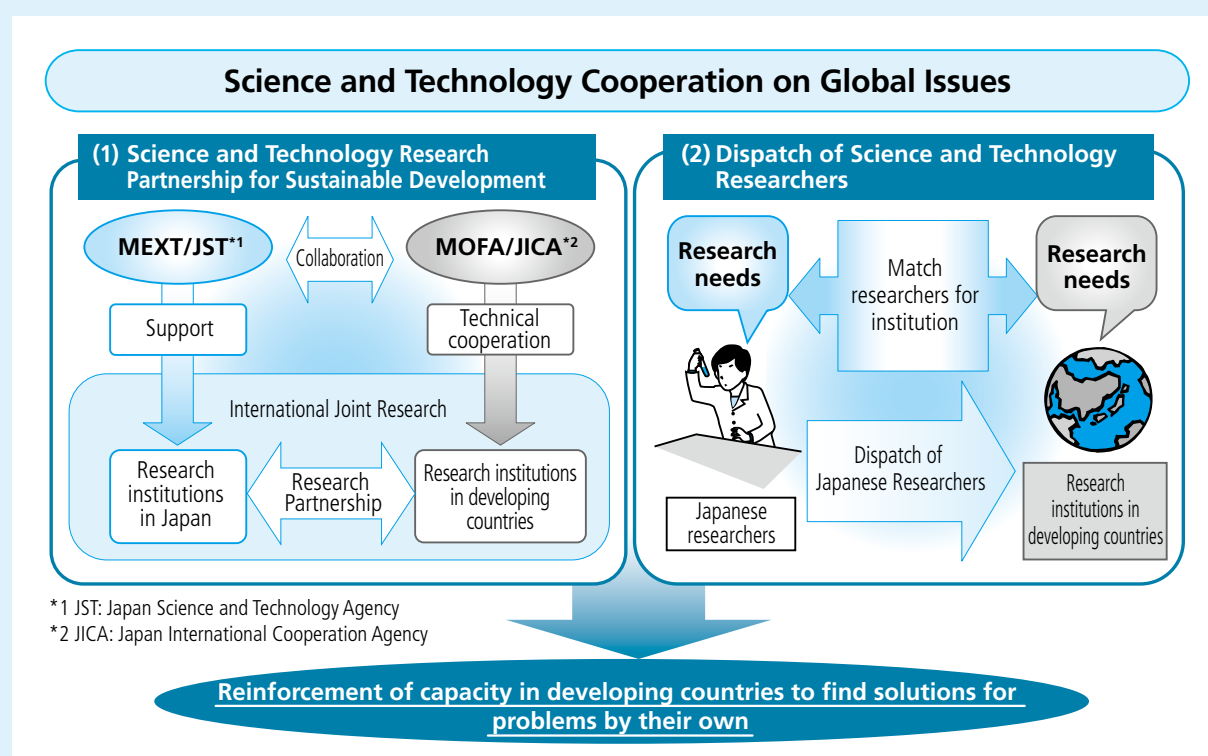
Country Name	Project Name	Principal Research Institutes	
		Overseas	In Japan
Infectious Diseases			
Thailand	Establishment of Therapeutic Products and Technologies for Preventive Application for Emerging and Re-emerging Infections Envisaging Clinical Trial	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Department of Medical Sciences, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Research Institute for Microbial Diseases, Osaka University
Zambia	The Project for Development of Control Strategies against Emerging and Re-emerging Diseases in Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Zambia Health MinistryUniversity of Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Research Center of Zoonosis Control, University of Hokkaido

control through joint assistance of JICA and the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), which is directed toward research institutions on both sides. Another objective of this program is to build developing countries' human resources at universities and other research institutes through performing joint research. To carry out the joint research with developing countries, JICA executes technical cooperation that combines the dispatch of researchers from Japan, the acceptance of trainees from developing countries, and the provision of equipment to developing countries. Meanwhile, JST selects joint research proposals submitted by research institutes throughout Japan and shoulders the research expenses in Japan.

Since the beginning of FY2008, MOFA and JICA have approached the governments of developing countries and have worked to ascertain their local needs. Meanwhile, MEXT and JST have solicited joint research proposals from Japanese universities and research institutes. As a result, 12 projects were chosen for this program in September 2008.

Dispatch of Science and Technology Researchers

This form of Japan's ODA involves the dispatch of Japanese outstanding researchers to developing countries as JICA experts, who jointly conduct research at local universities and research institutes in fields including the environment, energy, disaster prevention, and infectious diseases control. This process enables these institutions to improve the research capabilities in developing countries. As well, successful performance on the research requires the needs and interests of research institutes in developing countries matched with the ones by Japanese researchers. Therefore, to facilitate appropriate matching, the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science compiles a database that combines the needs and interests of both Japanese researchers and the research institutes overseas ascertained by MOFA and JICA.



Box 3. Fight against AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

The three infectious diseases—HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), and malaria—claim the lives of approximately 5 million people worldwide each year.* The spread of such infectious diseases represents a grave threat to the safety of humankind, and it is one of the biggest issues facing the international community. Developing countries in particular hold some regions where 30-40% of the working population is already infected with HIV. As well, the rapid increase in AIDS orphans and mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) impedes developing countries' growth. However, it can be sufficiently prevented and medically treated; it may be said that the issues for developing countries lie in the inadequacy of funding, human resources, and healthcare infrastructure.

Against this background, the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund) was set up in Geneva, Switzerland in 2002, to provide grant aid for prevention, treatment, and caring support work for HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria in developing countries. Discussions at the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000 that took up countermeasures against infectious diseases as one of the main agendas for the first time at such Summits had led to the establishment of the Global Fund. The above backgrounds grant the reason why Japan has been acknowledged as "birthparent" of the Global Fund. The establishment of the Global Fund becomes one of the major examples to observe Japanese leadership in the international community.

One of the major uniqueness of the Global Fund is derived from its system where a diverse range of bodies including governments, private entities in donor countries and developing countries participate in the formulation, approval, and implementation of projects. Governments, multilateral and bilateral aid organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private foundations, communities of infected people, religious organizations, research institutes, and the private sector participate in the principal bodies designed to carry out the project formulation and application process known as the Country Coordinating Mechanisms (CCM) in developing countries. The board of CCM that carries out the approval process consists of various sectors such as governments, NGOs, the private sector, foundations, and communities of infected people. As well, a variety of organizations play a role in the Principal Recipients that implement projects. In addition, the Global Fund does not implement projects but transfers funds to support countermeasures against infectious diseases. Governments of developing countries, international organizations, and NGOs mainly take responsibility for executing projects. In terms of project formulation, applications, and monitoring, projects should be designed in line with recipient countries' plans to encourage self-help efforts, with respect for their ownership.

As of the end of November 2008, the Global Fund has approved a total of US\$14.6 billion for 621 projects in 140 countries. Approximately 60% of this amount is being used to assist Sub-Saharan Africa, which suffers serious problems in this issue. Around 61% of the approved financing has been used for countermeasures against HIV/AIDS, approximately 25% and around 14% for malaria and TB respectively.

The Global Fund's activities have saved the lives of approximately 2.5 million people up to the end of 2007.

As a leader in establishing the Global Fund, Japan plays a crucial role in the administration and management of the fund, serving a member of the Board, or the highest decision making authority. Japan has contributed to the Global Fund US\$850 million, and decided to add US\$560 million from 2009 onward for the foreseeable future. In March 2004, political, government-administrative, business, and academic circles within Japan jointly launched "Friends of the Global Fund, Japan," consisting of 20 members. The group was formed for the first time in the international community as a supporting organization for the fund. As well, for developing countries to pursue their development plans with the Global Fund, JICA as well as Japanese NGOs take part more frequently. In order for the assistance by the Global Fund to be provided more effectively, Japan is being engaged in various types of cooperation.

Goals and achievements of the Global Fund to 2009

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
HIV: Treatment with ARV ¹ therapy (Number of people)	Goal	125,000	350,000	600,000	875,000	1,200,000	1,600,000
	Achievement	130,000	384,000	770,000	1,400,000	2,000,000	
TB: Treatment with DOTS ² (Number of people)	Goal	300,000	700,000	1,200,000	1,800,000	2,600,000	3,500,000
	Achievement	385,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,300,000	4,600,000	
Malaria: Distribution of ITNs ³ (Number of nets)	Goal	2,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000	30,000,000	60,000,000	100,000,000
	Achievement	1,350,000	7,700,000	18,000,000	46,000,000	70,000,000	

1. Anti-retroviral medication: medication that is effective in impeding the multiplication of the AIDS virus.

2. Treatment with directly observed treatment-short course; a method in which patients go to a hospital for taking medication, rather than the medication simply being handed over to the patient.

3. Insecticide-treated nets: mosquito nets that are infiltrated with insecticidal material.

* UNAIDS, 2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic; WHO, Global Tuberculosis Control Report 2008; WHO, World Malaria Report 2008

Box 4. Inauguration of New JICA: A New Era of International Cooperation

On October 1, 2008, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), an executing agency for Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA), was reborn. JICA has hitherto focused its operations on the implementation of technical cooperation and promotion of grant aid disbursement. Through amendment of the JICA law, JICA is now responsible for, in addition to these operations, the provision of ODA loans and other loan aid, which was previously handled by Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) as part of its overseas economic cooperation operations. Furthermore, JICA will be responsible for the implementation of grant aid which was formerly dispersed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), although MOFA will continue to handle grant aid that requires quick and flexible responses as well as diplomatic consideration. Thus, new JICA will be a comprehensive aid to implement the three assistance schemes of ODA loans, grant aid, and technical cooperation.

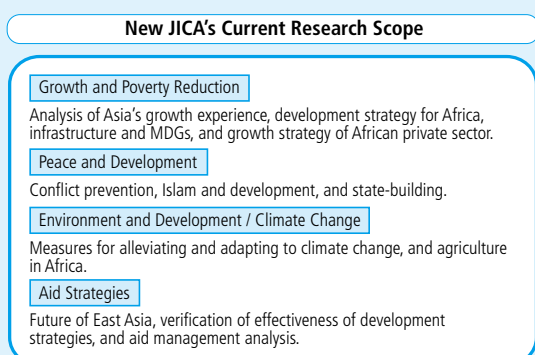
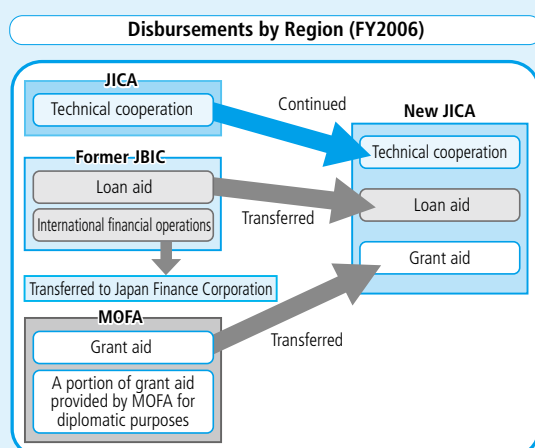


Combining these assistance schemes can allow swift and efficient implementation of ODA, by increasing effective assistance. For example, ODA loans and grant aid to finance the construction of infrastructure such as roads and ports can be followed up by technical cooperation to facilitate the development of human resources that are capable of operating and maintaining the resulting infrastructure. Although efforts to coordinate three assistance schemes have already taken place in the past, the new JICA's system enables more organized operation from the initial planning stage of each project. Previously, separate development studies were conducted respectively for different assistance schemes when formulating a project. "Preparatory Surveys"—newly adopted survey studies applied uniformly to the three schemes—can conduct development studies without being tied to a particular assistance scheme. "Preparatory Surveys" would accelerate project formulation more promptly.

New JICA also regards surveys and research on international cooperation as one of its key operations. Accordingly, it established JICA Research Institute, reorganizing the research functions of both the former JICA and JBIC. The institute will carry out policy-oriented researches, placing emphasis on gaining public understanding of and support for Japan's ODA. Another aim is to establish a knowledge base concerning international cooperation within Japan, capitalizing on the wealth of experience and know-how in the area acquired by the former both JICA and JBIC.

New JICA will continue to conduct its traditional operations. This includes the dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers and Senior Overseas Volunteers to assist in developing countries' social and economic enhancement. As well, regarding prompt actions against major disasters in the world, New JICA will continuously dispatch Japan Disaster Relief Teams and provide emergency relief goods in the wake of major disasters.

The inauguration of the new JICA would enhance the quality of Japan's ODA and thereby allow more efficient, effective, and rapid implementation.



Disbursements of STEP (Special Terms for Economic Partnership)

Grant Aid	New JICA	MOFA
Grant Aid for General Projects	●	
Grant Assistance for Human Resources Development Scholarship	●	
Grant Aid for Disaster Prevention and Reconstruction	●	
Grant Aid for Community Empowerment	●	
Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategy	●	
Grant Aid for Environmental Program	●	
Grant Aid for Fishery	●	
Cultural Grant Aid	●	
Food Aid (KR)	●	
Grant Aid for Unprivileged Farmers (2KR)	●	
Non-Project Grant Aid		○
Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects		○
Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects		○
Grant Aid for Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and Security Enhancement		○
Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects		○
Emergency Grant Aid		○

Box 5. Working to Raise “Visibility of Japanese Aid” through ODA Loans

In order for developing countries to achieve self-sufficient and sustainable growth, it is essential to develop infrastructure, such as electricity, gas, water and sewerage systems, roads, railways, ports, airports, and communications, necessary for creating a trade and investment environment that will attract private-sector investment, while promoting activities by the private sector. Moreover, the importance of “Visibility of Japanese Aid” and financial aid utilizing Japan’s advanced technology and know-how are stipulated in Japan’s Official Development Assistance Charter, the February 2006 report of the Review Meeting on Overseas Economic Cooperation, and recommendations of private-sector groups such as Nippon Keidanren (the Japan Business Federation). By making use of its knowledge and expertise in infrastructure, Japan has been working towards realizing technical transfers to developing countries through ODA loans (Japanese ODA Loans).

In July 2002, Japan introduced STEP*, an ODA Loan system that enables Japan to make use of its advanced technology and know-how. Through this system, Japan aims to transfer various types of advanced technology to ODA yen loan recipient countries, whose prime contractors are limited exclusively to Japanese companies in accordance with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) regulations. For projects financed with ODA loans through the STEP system, more than 30% of equipment, work and services must be procured from Japan, and developing countries can expect transfers of state-of-the-art Japanese technological capabilities. Furthermore, interest rates and loan repayment periods under the STEP system are more advantageous to developing countries than conventional ODA loans.

Japan has implemented a total of 20 projects in nine countries (as of the end of FY2007) using ODA loans under this system. In FY2007, exchanges of notes were concluded for three projects: the Mombasa Port Development Project, Kenya (loan amount: approximately ¥26.71 billion), the New Ulaanbaatar International Airport Construction Project, Mongolia (loan amount: approximately ¥28.81 billion) and the Hanoi City Urban Railway Construction Project (Line 1), Viet Nam (loan amount: approximately ¥4.68 billion) (total loan amount for all three projects: approximately ¥60.2 billion).

Disbursements of STEP (Special Terms for Economic Partnership)

As of the end of FY2007

Fiscal Year	E/N Date	Country	Item	Amount (Unit: ¥ million)		Interest Rate	Repayment Period (grace period)
2003	Mar. 31	China	Public Broadcasting Infrastructure Improvement Project	Gross Amount	20,202	0.75	40 (12)
	Mar. 31	Viet Nam	Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh City Railway Line Bridges Safety Improvement Project	Gross Amount	8,222	0.75	40 (12)
	Mar. 31	Indonesia	Lahendong Geothermal Power Plant Project	Gross Amount	5,866	0.75	40 (12)
2004	Aug. 26	Uzbekistan	Tashguzar-Kumkurgan New Railway Line Construction Project	Gross Amount	16,359	0.40	40 (10)
	Mar. 29	Indonesia	North Java Corridor Flyover Project	Gross Amount	4,287	0.40	40 (10)
			Tanjung Priok Access Road Construction Project (Phase I)	Gross Amount	26,306	0.40	40 (10)
	Mar. 31	Viet Nam	Cai Mep-Thi Vai International Port Construction Project	Gross Amount	36,364	0.40	40 (10)
2005	Jun. 22	Tunisia	Photovoltaic Rural Electrification and Water Supply Project	Gross Amount	1,731	0.40	40 (10)
	Mar. 24	Sri Lanka	The Galle Port Development Project (Phase I)	Gross Amount	14,495	0.30	30 (10)
	Mar. 28	Indonesia	Tanjung Priok Access Road Construction Project (Phase II)	Gross Amount	26,620	0.40	40 (10)
	Mar. 29	Viet Nam	Nhat Tan Bridge (Vietnam-Japan Friendship Bridge) Construction Project (Phase I)	Gross Amount	13,698	0.40	40 (10)
2006	Nov. 28	Indonesia	Engineering Services For Jakarta Mass Rapid Transit System Project	Gross Amount	1,869	0.40	40 (10)
	Dec. 9	Philippines	Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (Phase II)	Gross Amount	8,529	0.75	40 (12)
	Mar. 12	Tunisia	National Television Broadcasting Center Project	Gross Amount	4,075	0.40	40 (10)
	Mar. 28	Indonesia	National Geo-Spatial Data Infrastructure Development Project	Gross Amount	6,373	0.40	40 (10)
	Mar. 30	Viet Nam	Ho Chi Minh City Urban Railway Construction Project (Ben Thanh-Suoi Tien Section (Line 1)) (Phase I)	Gross Amount	20,887	0.40	40 (10)
	Mar. 30	Viet Nam	Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh City Railway Line Bridges Safety Improvement Project (Phase II)	Gross Amount	11,737	0.40	40 (10)
2007	Nov. 20	Kenya	Mombasa Port Development Project	Gross Amount	26,711	0.20	40 (10)
	Mar. 3	Mongolia	New Ulaanbaatar International Airport Construction Project	Regarding Consultants		0.01	40 (10)
				Regarding Consultants		0.01	40 (10)
	Mar. 26	Viet Nam	Hanoi City Urban Railway Construction Project (Line 1) (Engineering Services)	Gross Amount	4,683	0.01	40 (10)
Total				Amount	287,821	Projects	20

*STEP: Special Terms for Economic Partnership

Box 6. Aiming at the Expansion of Citizen Participation — JICA Partnership Project

To overcome issues faced by developing countries, active commitments to international cooperation by civil societies are important, in addition to government initiatives. In Japan, too, a growing number of citizens are participating in international cooperation. In response to the rising awareness of the people, JICA has been implementing the JICA Partnership Project since FY2002, to support citizen-level grassroots activities. This Project caters to cooperation activities that use experiences and techniques nurtured by Japan's non-governmental organizations (NGOs), universities, local municipalities, and public interest corporations, etc. The activities are implemented under the support of or jointly with JICA. Applicant organizations present their plans to support developing countries to JICA, which subsequently screens the plans, in light of whether they are appropriate to be carried out as part of ODA and whether they directly contribute to the lives of the local residents. Having cleared these conditions, the plans will be launched, with JICA entrusting them to the entities that proposed the plans.

The JICA Partnership Project is divided into three categories of: Grassroots Cooperation Support Type, Grassroots Partner Type, and Local Government Type.

Grassroots Cooperation Support Type

- Budget ceiling: total of ¥10 million or less
- Duration: three years maximum

This type of support caters to those NGOs and public interest corporations that are experienced in activities within Japan, but less so in developing countries. JICA supports these entities to pursue international cooperation activities. Support activities in developing countries can be different from those carried out in Japan. JICA uses its know-how in assisting developing countries and thereby joins the applicant organizations in creating their projects, by offering advice from the planning stage and utilizing the expertise of its overseas offices.

An example of the Grassroots Cooperation Support Type and the Grassroots Partner Type

Miyazaki International Volunteer Center (MIVC), a Japanese NGO, has been implementing a JICA Grassroots Technical Cooperation Project (Support Type) since FY2005. The Center collaborates with a local NGO, Dr. Graham's Homes, which runs a school in the District of Darjeeling, West Bengal, India. Until 2003, MIVC by itself had engaged in horticulture Projects in India as part of its educational activities, and it received many requests for technical instruction from farming households in the neighborhood of the Dr. Graham's Homes School.* The center therefore has responded since 2005 by building a horticulture technical center as well as giving instruction on the latest technologies for flower and vegetable farming. As a result of these activities, the neighboring farmers have increased the varieties of flower and vegetable they grow. Now they cultivate flowers such as gladiolus, sweet pea, statice, and delphinium. As well, they plant vegetables such as Chinese cabbage, sweet potato, tomato, and even Japanese rice. Furthermore, the farmers have also tried to establish their own sales channel. As a result, their products are now being sold in various places in India including Kolkata, Sikkim, and Delhi.

Thus far, MIVC has built greenhouses for flowers, with assistance of Miyazaki Prefecture, as well as a postal saving system to use interest for international cooperation. The Center has also participated in Miyazaki Prefecture's project to accept technical trainees from overseas. Having experiences with Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in India in the 1960s, Ms. Sakuyo Sugimoto, MIVC's chief director, plays central roles in the Center's projects. She has promoted the cultivation of flowers and agricultural products, by launching the Japan committee for Dr. Graham's Homes School and setting up the horticulture department in the school.

In FY2008, acknowledging those various achievements, the Center was approved as an eligible promoter for Grassroots Partner Type. Ms. Sugimoto is now aiming at the further spread of flower production technologies in the neighboring farm villages, organizing shipments by producers, and further expansion of their sales channels.



Ms. Sugimoto and a local leader at their horticultural farm

* Dr. Graham's Homes School: a school run by NGO Dr. Graham's Homes in India

Grassroots Partner Type

- Budget ceiling: total of ¥50 million or less
- Duration: three years maximum

This type of support caters to those including Japanese NGOs, universities, and public interest corporations that are well-experienced in international cooperation activities. JICA supports the activities they propose based on its experiences and techniques that it has cultivated in assisting developing countries. After participant organizations further accumulate experience in this system, they are expected to contribute to the growth of developing countries, along with the efforts of JICA and other government aid organizations.

Local Government Type

- Project budget: total of approximately ¥4.5 million per year
- Duration: three years maximum

This type of support caters to projects led by local municipalities, taking advantage of their local communities' knowledge and experiences to be applied to international cooperation and assistance for developing countries. This type aims at the maximum use of various know-how and broad channels nourished by local municipalities to contribute to the economic and social growth of developing countries. Expected effects include finely tuned cooperation combining the acceptance of developing countries' manpower into local communities in Japan and on-site technical guidance. Local municipalities can also contribute through international exchange of their local residents. They are also able to cooperate with NGOs and private entities when implementing projects.

An example of the Local Government Type

Fruit growing is an active industry in areas including Date City, Fukushima Prefecture. To use fruit growing technologies nourished in this area, Date City began activities to disseminate its outstanding home-grown fruit growing technologies in a developing country in 2005. The city chose the central Asian country of Uzbekistan, in particular the Fergana Province that has rich soil and a favorable climate for growing fruit.

This project is carried out by the Fukushima Uzbekistan Culture Economy Exchange Association, which also works as the liaison office for the project. Mr. Toshio Shishido, the association's chief director, formerly set up the Fukushima branch, the Japan-Soviet Goodwill Association, in the 1970s. Since 1979, he has focused his main activities on exchange and cooperation with Uzbekistan. Since the country's independence, Mr. Shishido has promoted mutual goodwill visits every year and accepted trainees in the medical and agricultural sectors in the region. In this fruit growing project, he serves as the project manager, planning and executing, and coordinating the whole project. In the project, specifically, a model orchard was set up in Fergana Province of Uzbekistan. There, a number of cooperation activities have been underway, such as dispatching fruit-growing experts and accepting trainees. These Projects aim at breed improvements of peaches and apples, modernization for farming machinery, and prevention of blights and insects. In this way the Projects contribute to technical cooperation that conforms to the Fergana Province's climate, soil, environment, and experience. As a result, local people have grown young trees sent from Date City, begun breed improvement work, and nourished peaches and apples for regular harvesting. As these activities gained such significant appraisals in Fergana, the project commenced the second phase from FY2008. This second phase aims at the generation of adequate incomes through broader technical enhancements such as the prevention of blight and insect damage, breeding and soil improvements, and frost damage countermeasures.

This project not only contributes to the transfer of significant fruit-growing technologies from Date City to Fergana, but also to the international exchange of local residents. The exchange Projects involve its whole community, and include annual visits to a primary school near public-run orchards as well as participation in the school's athletic meeting by trainees from Fergana.

The relationship between Date City, Japan and Fergana, Uzbekistan has been certainly strengthened. To illustrate, another organization for agricultural cooperation, Date Uzbekistan Agricultural Exchange Association, was newly established. The organization promotes agricultural cooperation activities such as granting machines to spray agricultural chemicals, called speed-sprayers.



Mr. Sato showing how to prune an apple tree