

government agency that executes technical cooperation.

● Objectives

JPP is a technical cooperation program implemented by JICA to contribute to the social and economic development of developing countries at the grass-roots level in collaboration with partners in Japan, such as NGOs, universities, local governments, and public corporations (all hereinafter referred to as "Partners in Japan").

The main objectives of JPP are as follows.

- a. Meeting the diverse needs of developing countries by utilizing the knowledge and experience of Partners in Japan for international cooperation activities
- b. Strengthening collaboration between communities in both developing countries and Japan by promoting the participation of Japanese citizens in international cooperation activities
- c. Encouraging local citizens in Japan to employ their knowledge, experience, and technologies for international cooperation activities, which in turn revitalize Japanese communities

● Target Countries

The target countries are those that have approved the acceptance of JPP and where JICA Overseas Offices or JICA/JOCV Offices are in place.

● Characteristics

- a. The program is implemented by JICA in collaboration with Partners in Japan based on proposals submitted by the Partners.

- b. The recipient government's approval is necessary prior to implementation of the program or individual projects depending on the procedures agreed upon between the two governments. Because JPP is not based on official requests from the recipient government, there is no requirement for an international agreement between the governments of the recipient country and Japan.
- c. The recipient government is not required to grant any special privileges such as tax exemptions to Partners in Japan. However, the recipient government is expected to accord the same privileges, exemptions, and benefits as those accorded to any third country organizations or international organizations performing a similar mission in the recipient country.

2) Scope of the JICA Partnership Program

● Category of Activities to be Supported by JPP

JPP supports technical cooperation programs that bring social and economic development to developing countries at the grass-roots level.

● JPP Components

Dispatch of persons from Japan and/or acceptance of persons from the recipient country for training in Japan are major components of JPP. Projects that focus primarily on the provision of equipment or the construction of buildings and facilities will not be supported by JICA through JPP.

The entrustment of main activities to other organizations is in principle not permitted within the scope of JPP. Minor activities that require specific expertise may be entrusted to an



Discussion with local residents in a JICA Partnership Program project in the Philippines

**Table a JICA Partnership Program Projects (Pre-approved Programs)**

As of June 2003

Country	Project Name	Organization
Indonesia	Networking the Centers in Indonesia for the Hearing Impaired	NPO: Hearing International Japan
East Timor	Expansion of the Primary Health Care Program	Alliance of Friends for Medical-care in East Timor
	Project to Support Coffee Growers in Maubessi District	NPO: Pacific Asia Resource Center
	Community Development Project through Fair-Trade Practices in the Letefoho Sub-District of Ermera	NPO: Peace Winds Japan
Viet Nam	Integrated Child Development Program	Save the Children Japan
	Human Resources Development Project for Promotion of Community Learning Centres	National Federation of UNESCO Associations in Japan
Cambodia	Sustainable Agricultural Project by Female Participatory Approach	NPO: International Volunteer Center of Yamagata
	Primary Health Care Project for Rural Cambodia	NPO: Services for the Health in Asian and African Regions (SHARE)
Myanmar	Technical Training School Project in Sittwe	NPO: Bridge Asia Japan
	Thaubang Rural Community Capacity Development Program	NPO: World Vision Japan
Nepal	Project for Bringing All Children to Primary School	Save the Children Japan
Sri Lanka	Rehabilitation Project for Health System of Northeastern Sri Lanka	NPO: The Association of Medical Doctors Agency (AMDA)
Afghanistan	Installation of Medical Radio Network for Quandahar Region	NPO: BHN Association
Philippines	Build-up of a Sustainable Ecosystem through Reforestation and Agroforestry—Preservation of World Heritage, Terrace Fields—in Ifugao Province	NPO: IKGS Reforestation Campaign
Laos	Mobile Medical and Dental Services for Leprosy Patients and their Families and also the Technical Instruction of Treatment Techniques for Lao Medical Staff	Umemoto Memorial Dental Service Group
South Africa	Mamasopha Tshwaranang Batlokwa Agricultural Development Project in Free State Province	NPO: Buraku Liberation League (BLL)

individual or to another organization (including local NGOs).

● **Eligible Organizations**

Only NGOs, universities, local governments, public interest corporations, and NPOs based in Japan may submit proposals to JICA. Local NGOs in recipient countries may engage in the operation of individual projects by cooperating with the above-mentioned Japanese organizations. International NGOs that have branch offices in Japan may submit proposals through their branch offices in Japan.

● **Timeframe of Individual Projects**

Individual projects will be implemented for no more than three years. The specific length of each project will be decided based on the nature and goals of the project.

## **2. Program to Support Citizen Participation in International Cooperation**

In order to promote public participatory cooperation, JICA makes efforts to expand international cooperation utilizing local communities' experience and expertise by providing information, conducting educational campaigns for the public, promoting understanding, and encouraging participation in international cooperation.

Specifically, for organizations and individuals without experience in international cooperation, JICA provides information and educational activities that motivate them to participate in cooperation and promotes the development of an environment that makes it easier for them to participate in cooperation by holding seminars and workshops with the help

of those who already have experience in international cooperation. For those who have experience in cooperation but do not have a solid organizational and technical foundation, JICA promotes capacity development through the provision of training opportunities.

These types of educational campaigns and the development of an environment through the Program to Support Citizen Participation in International Cooperation are important for properly reflecting public ideas about international cooperation. This will eventually promote understanding and participation of the public in international cooperation, respond to the will of the public to participate in international cooperation, and expand and upgrade international cooperation by new actors. Therefore, we believe it is necessary to implement the program as a priority even more after JICA becomes an independent administrative institution.

The role of JICA coordinators for international cooperation, who are dispatched to local international exchange associations throughout Japan, is significant in promoting such public participation. Coordinators give advice to local governments, NGOs, and individual citizens who are interested in international cooperation. We have witnessed some local governments and NGOs taking a step forward to international cooperation through their interaction with coordinators. In order to expand international cooperation from the local level, the role of the coordinators for international cooperation is expected to increase even more in the future.



Terraced paddy fields in Ifugao, the Philippines, which will be conserved in a JICA Partnership Program project

## New Approach to Peacebuilding

### More Effective Assistance

JICA has provided peacebuilding assistance, mainly reconstruction support for countries after the cessation of a conflict, to countries such as Cambodia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, East Timor, and Afghanistan. Traditionally, JICA has been providing post-conflict reconstruction after the peace agreement was signed. However, we plan to support countries in transitional periods from cease-fires to peace, such as Sri Lanka, Mindanao in the Philippines, and Aceh in Indonesia from the viewpoint of peacebuilding.

We will be incorporating conflict prevention lens and will endeavor to address needs that are specific to the conflict-affected countries. We also plan to introduce new project areas. For instance, in order to prevent conflicts, we will promote reconciliations between opposing groups by supporting rural development. Skills training for the reintegration of demobilized soldiers is one of the new areas under consideration as a new field of cooperation.

#### PNA Methodology—Preventing Conflicts

JICA is working with NGOs to develop a peacebuilding needs assessment (PNA) methodology, which will be adopted systematically in formulating and implementing projects. With the PNA methodology, factors that underlie a conflict and trigger the recurrence of conflict, as well as particular needs in conflict-afflicted countries are comprehensively addressed, and conflict prevention lens is introduced to various aspects of peacebuilding assistance.

### New Initiatives by Country

#### Early Cessation of the Conflict is Expected

(Aceh, Indonesia)

A multi-ethnic country, Indonesia has had regional flare-ups ever since its foundation, and an independence movement broke out in Aceh province in the 1970s. In 1998, armed clashes between the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) and the Indonesian national forces occurred frequently, creating many internally displaced people. In response, the Indonesian government in 2001 adopted a special autonomy law in the province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, giving Aceh special autonomy status. Under the law, incentives in the allocation of income from petrol and natural gas and restrictive application of Islamic law were granted to Aceh.

In December 2002, a Preparatory Conference of Peace

and Reconstruction in Aceh was held in Tokyo, where the agreement for the Cessation of Hostilities was adopted. JICA participated in the joint assessment mission in January 2003. Setting governance assistance and community development assistance as the most immediate issues for attention, JICA has planned human resources development in the fields of regional development and primary/secondary education, and has been examining small-scale project support in the fields of water supply and agriculture. However, armed clashes continued even after the cease-fire agreement. Conferences held to rebuild peace in April and May ended unsuccessfully, and on May 19, the Indonesian president declared a state of emergency in Aceh, launching the internal security recovery operation. Aceh, once again, entered into a state of war. An early cessation of conflict is now hoped for.

#### Active Use of Development Aid Preceding Peace

(Sri Lanka)

In Sri Lanka, confrontations between the majority Sinhalese (Buddhists) and the minority Tamils (Hindu) have been a problem since independence in 1948. In opposition to the government's incentive policy toward Sinhalese, Tamil radicals called the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) repeatedly battled against the Sri Lanka military for approximately 20 years to achieve separation and independence for the Northern and Eastern states. An indefinite cease-fire was called in February 2002, and peace negotiations are now underway.

Japan used to provide post-conflict reconstruction assistance after the peace agreement was signed. However, Sri



Internally displaced people repatriated to Trincomalee in Sri Lanka

Lanka became the first case for Japan to start assistance before a full peace agreement. Utilizing ODA proactively to back up the peace process, JICA aims to create a model case for a new way of utilizing ODA in building and consolidating peace.

In a project formulation study in 2002, JICA applied the PNA methodology for the first time in planning projects to introduce approaches for conflict prevention. Using the PNA methodology, structural factors of the Sri Lankan conflicts and factors that prolonged the conflict were identified, and unsolved or newly emerging problems were analyzed to identify approaches for preventing social instability and the recurrence of conflict. JICA strives to materialize these approaches as much as possible. As the first step, in order to avoid delayed repatriation of refugees and internally displaced people that may lead to social instability, JICA is considering implementing a community development project for repatriation and resettlement of internally displaced people.

Distrust among Sinhalese, Tamils, and Muslims is also one of the big challenges for future peacebuilding efforts in Sri Lanka. JICA plans to incorporate an approach aimed at easing distrust and fostering harmony between the groups into programs in support for internally displaced people. Since alienation of the southern region from the peace process may contribute to obstructing the future peace process, assistance for the southern region is also being looked into.

### **Assistance for Peace and Stability**

(Mindanao, Philippines)

Though 90% of the population of the Philippines is



Training for executive officers of Muslim Mindanao self-government, the Philippines

Christian, there are more than two million Muslims. The Moro National Liberation Front was formed to gain independence for a Muslim state in 1971, and repeated armed conflicts against the central government have occurred. In 1989, the Basic Law of Muslim Mindanao was enacted, declaring the establishment of an autonomous region in Muslim Mindanao, and a self-governing body was set up. In 1996, a peace agreement was signed.

At the Japan-Philippine summit meeting in December 2002, Japan announced a Support Package for Peace and Stability in Mindanao in order to alleviate extreme poverty and consolidate peace in Mindanao. This package consists of three major fields of assistance: support for regional policy formulation and implementation, improvement of basic living conditions, and peacebuilding and preventing terrorism.

As the first approach in the support package, in February 2003, JICA invited 18 executive officers of the Muslim Mindanao self-government to discuss the direction of future Japanese cooperation. The officers visited local municipalities in Japan, and observed the mechanism of local administration and regional promotion activities.

### **Assistance for Reintegration of Demobilized Soldiers**

(Eritrea)

After approximately 30 years of struggle against Ethiopia, Eritrea gained independence in 1993. However, a large-scale conflict recurred along the border in 1999, triggered by an armed clash over the establishment of a national border between Ethiopia and Eritrea in 1998. Following an armistice and peace agreement in 2000, the Eritrean government declared an emergency demobilization and reintegration program with support from the World Bank.

In order to secure peace in Eritrea, it is important to demobilize the soldiers that make up one-third of all the citizens and promote their smooth reintegration back into civil society. For this purpose, JICA plans to support reintegration of demobilized soldiers by supporting skills development. From March to May in 2003, JICA dispatched experts to advise the Eritrean government on their technical training and employment promotion plan, as well as to examine assistance policies in detail.

In this regard, JICA launched a pilot project to support sewing skills training for former demobilized female soldiers. The direction of future skill training will be examined further.



**Assistance Beginning at an Early Stage of Reconstruction (Iraq)**

Iraq has repeatedly suffered from conflicts, including the Iran-Iraq War from 1980 to 1988 and its invasion of Kuwait from 1990 to 1991. In March 2003, a short-term military intervention initiated by the United States and the United Kingdom was carried out because of suspicions that Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction. At the end of May, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) official meeting was held. The UNSC adopted a resolution with provisions concerning humanitarian aid, recovery and reconstruction, internal security, the lifting of economic sanction, and a governing system for Iraq.

Assistance for Iraq has the unique characteristic of being actively provided at an earlier stage than would the initiation of normal reconstruction assistance. Before the end of the conflict, JICA dispatched short-term project formulation advisors\* to Jordan, Syria, and Iran to examine the contents of assistance. Those three neighboring countries of Iraq were thought to be most likely affected by an influx of refugees from Iraq. In anticipation of this influx, an emergency medical care system was established at the national hospital in the Hasakeh Region, near the Syrian border.

With regard to assistance for domestic affairs in Iraq, based on reports from a government mission led by Senior Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Toshimitsu Motegi in May 2003, JICA has adopted a policy to restore projects provided by Japan in the past and provide assistance with due consideration to coordination with Arab countries, giving priority

to the reconstruction of basic living infrastructure\*, such as health care, education, and electric power. JICA is also planning to contribute to the reconstruction of a nation led by Iraqis on a mid- and long-term basis.

In June, JICA President Takao Kawakami visited Iraq and met with the United Nations Special Envoy Mr. V. de Melo who had just been assigned to Baghdad. President Kawakami observed Baghdad City including JICA's past cooperation project (Electric Power Training Center) and held an informal meeting with former training participants who returned to Iraq. The president recommended that urgent assistance programs be provided to meet the needs in the above-mentioned sectors and bring about immediate improvements.

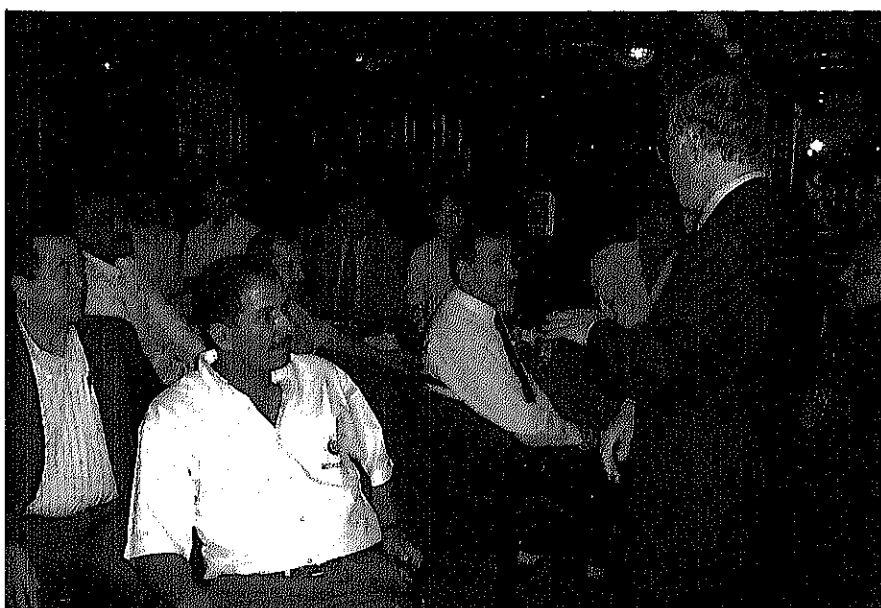
Although Iraq was a fairly developed country until the beginning of the 1980s, progress has been curtailed as new investments were suspended due to the Gulf War. The years of economic sanctions, the military action, and looting have severely affected the country's economic and social systems. Such characteristics distinguish Iraq from other peacebuilding situations. It is therefore crucial to provide, without delay, technical information as well as opportunities to develop human resources in accordance with their potential levels. JICA is determined to immediately establish an implementing system with appropriate consideration given to Iraq's internal security.

**Assistance for Peace Consolidation (Afghanistan)**

Japan has been playing a leading role in reconstruction assistance for Afghanistan within the international community since the earliest stage. In January 2002, Japan held the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan in Tokyo, and declared its support for Afghanistan with 500 million US dollars over two-and-a-half years. In May 2002, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Yoriko Kawaguchi, announced "Consolidation of Peace" initiative. With this initiative, Japan provides crucial assistance to advance the peace process, strengthen internal security and reconstruction, and respond to humanitarian needs.

**1) JICA's Activities in Afghanistan**

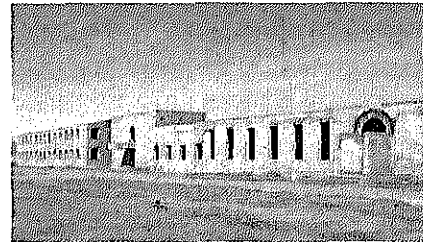
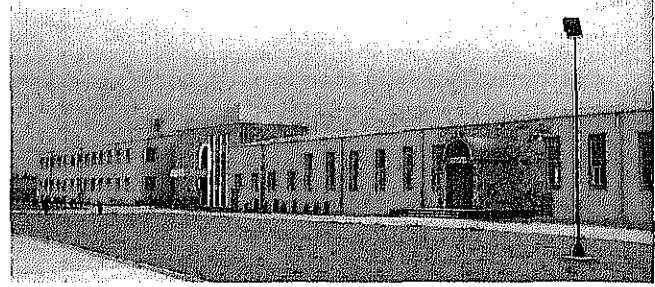
JICA started providing reconstruction assistance for Afghanistan in April 2002. By March 2003, more than 360 Japanese experts and advi-



An informal meeting with former training participants in Iraq

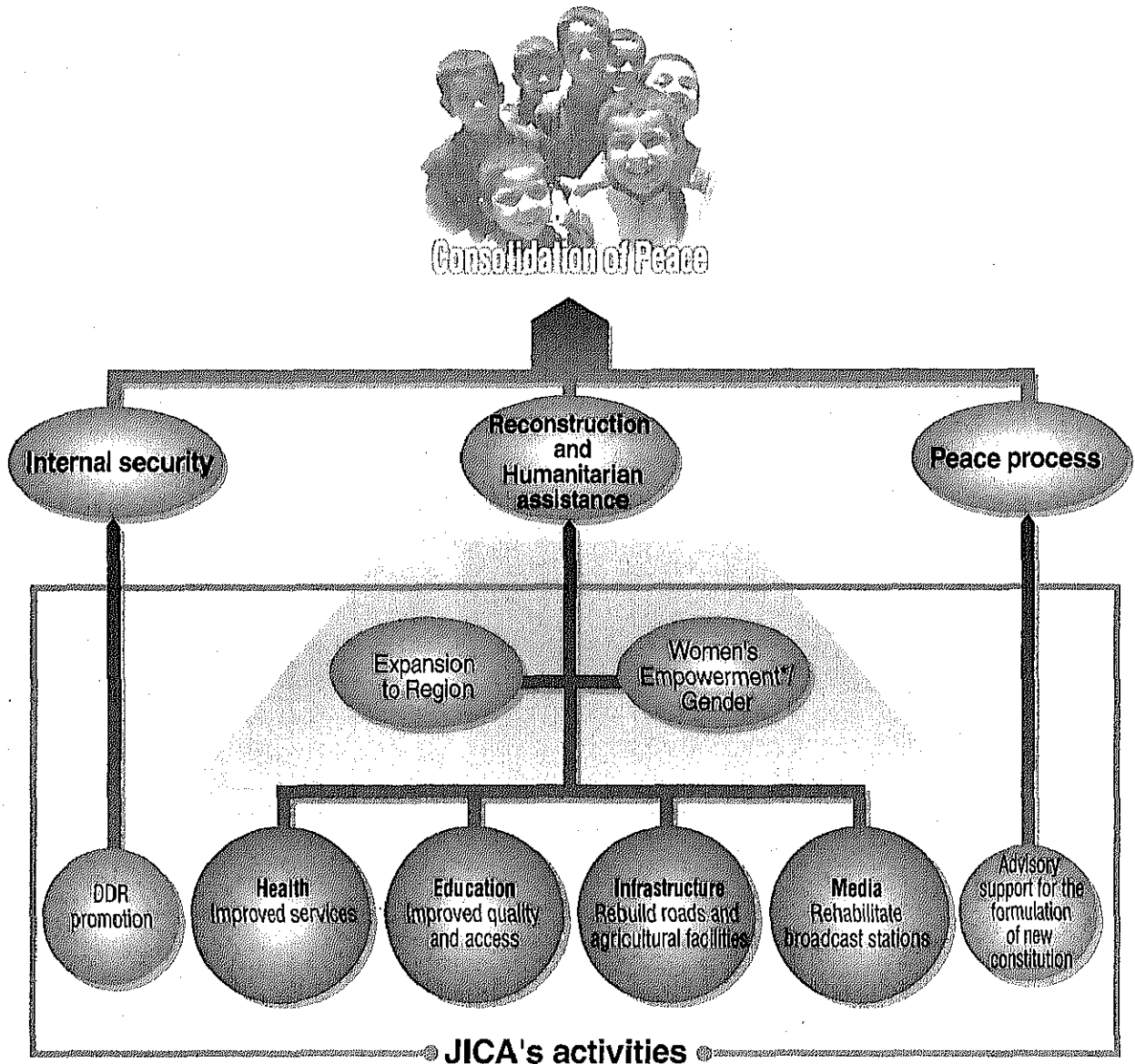
sors were dispatched and 68 Afghans were invited to Japan for training.

JICA's cooperation focuses on reconstruction and humanitarian assistance as part of the "Consolidation of Peace" initiative. JICA has played a key role in the fields of health and medical care, education, infrastructure, and media in particular. The projects in these four fields made up approximately 80% of the total expenditure in fiscal 2002. Japan also serves as the chairman at the donor country meeting in the field of infrastructure (transportation) and, in the field of health and medical care and education, Japan, as a major donor country, is determined to play a key role in development policy-making.



Tuberculosis Center rehabilitated under the emergency development study (left: before rehabilitation, top: after rehabilitation)

**Figure b** Japan's Assistance for Afghanistan and JICA



## 2) New Activities of Assistance for Afghanistan

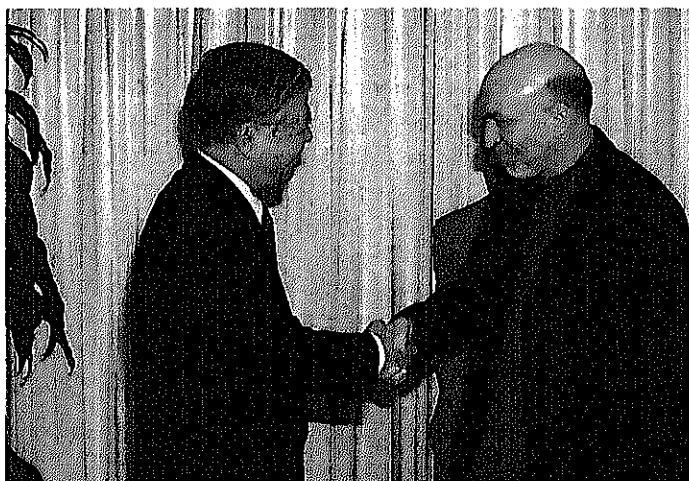
JICA has been assisting with the formulation of a new constitution to contribute to the peace process.

In Afghanistan, public hearings have been held throughout the country to enact a new constitution in October 2003. Four experts in constitution whom JICA dispatched in May 2003 gave lectures to major members of the Constitution Commission on the concepts underlying the Constitution of Japan, including gender\* equality and separation of government and religion. They also explained how the Constitution of Japan was drafted and enacted under a devastated post-war condition.

As for contributions to internal security, JICA is implementing assistance to promote disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR). Several hundred thousand combatants are said to exist in Afghanistan, and have become a major concern in maintaining internal security. In fact, disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of local military forces has

become a major issue in extending the governance of Afghanistan's transitional administration nationwide and promoting the peace process. When Minister for Foreign Affairs Kawaguchi visited Afghanistan in May 2002, Japan announced a concept of "Register for Peace." Japan has been working to materialize the concept in cooperation with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) to prepare for the reintegration of demobilized soldiers into civil society.

In February and March 2003, JICA conducted a study on the background of DDR requests. The leader of this study mission has remained in Afghanistan to work with the transitional administration since May as an expert to serve as the special delegate of the Japanese government for DDR. The expert is engaged in coordinating policies to link the DDR process and JICA's technical cooperation such as vocational training.



JICA president Kawakami and Afghanistan President Karzai, who visited JICA in February 2003



A JICA expert (far left) introducing the Constitution of Japan to Afghanistan constituent committee members



## Summary of Official Development Assistance Charter (New ODA Charter)

### ● Philosophy

#### 1. Objectives

The objectives of Japan's ODA is to contribute to the peace and development of the international community, and thereby help ensure Japan's own security and prosperity.

- Amid the post-Cold War advancement of globalization, Japan, as one of the world's leading nations, is determined to address a multiplicity of problems such as conflicts, terrorism, refugees, natural disasters, poverty, famine, environmental problems, infectious diseases, and other global issues\*. Such efforts will promote friendly relations and people-to-people exchanges with other countries, as well as strengthen Japan's standing in the international arena.
- Japan is heavily dependent on the outside world for resources and food. Japan's contributions to the development and stability of developing countries through its ODA assures Japan's security and prosperity, and promotes the welfare of its people.
- Efforts with ODA play an important role for Japan, aspiring to world peace, as the most suitable policy for gaining sympathy and support from the international community.

#### 2. Basic Policies

- 1) Supporting self-help efforts of developing countries
- 2) Perspective of "Human Security\*\*"
- 3) Assurance of fairness
- 4) Utilization of Japan's experience and expertise
- 5) Partnership and collaboration with the international community

#### 3. Priority Issues

- 1) Poverty reduction
- 2) Sustainable growth
- 3) Addressing global issues
- 4) Peacebuilding

#### 4. Priority Regions

Asia is a priority region for Japan. Strengthening economic partnership will be fully considered.

- Japan will prioritize its assistance for other regions on the basis of the objectives, basic policies, and priority issues set out in this Charter, giving due consideration to needs for assistance and the state of development in each region.

### ● Principle of ODA Implementation

Japan's ODA will be provided after comprehensive-

ly taking into account a developing country's needs for assistance, its socioeconomic conditions, and Japan's bilateral relations with the recipient country in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations as well as the following principles.

- 1) Environmental conservation and development should be pursued in tandem.
- 2) Any use of ODA for military purposes or for aggravating international conflicts should be avoided.
- 3) Full attention should be paid to recipient countries' military expenditure, their development and production of weapons of mass destruction, and export and import of arms, etc., so as to maintain and strengthen international peace and stability.
- 4) Full attention should be paid to efforts for promoting democratization, the introduction of a market-oriented economy, and the situation regarding the protection of basic human rights and freedom in the recipient country.

### ● Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy

#### 1. System of Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy

- 1) Coherent formulation of ODA policy
- 2) Collaboration among related government ministries and agencies
- 3) Collaboration between government and implementing agencies
- 4) Strengthening of policy consultation
- 5) Strengthening of the functions of field missions for the policy-making process and implementation
- 6) Collaboration with both domestic and international aid-related entities such as NGOs

#### 2. Increasing Public Participation

- 1) Broad participation by Japanese citizens from all walks of life
- 2) Human resources development and development research
- 3) Development education
- 4) Information disclosure and public relations

#### 3. Matters Essential to Effective Implementation

- 1) Enhancement of evaluation
- 2) Ensuring appropriate procedures
- 3) Prevention of fraud and corruption
- 4) Ensuring the safety of ODA personnel

### ● Report on the Status of Implementation of the ODA Charter

This will be reported in the White Paper on ODA.

Full text of New ODA Charter is available on the homepage of Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<http://mofa.go.jp/mofaj/>)