

# **Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects**

**Poverty Reduction**

**March 2004**

**JICA**

**Institute for International Cooperation  
Japan International Cooperation Agency**

Since FY2002, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has referred to scheme types such as Project-Type Technical Cooperation, Individual Expert Team Dispatch, and Research Cooperation collectively as Technical Cooperation Projects. However, since there is a possibility of confusion with the original names of scheme types, this report also uses the current term Technical Cooperation Projects with reference to projects that were started prior to FY2001 for consistency.

Similarly, collaborative projects with other entities such as NGOs have been collectively referred to as JICA Partnership Programs since FY2002, and this report, therefore, uses the term Partnership Program with reference to projects that were started prior to FY2001 for consistency.

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## Foreword

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has been working toward the enhancement of its country-specific and issue-specific approaches by formulating JICA Country Programs, implementing Project Request Surveys, and drafting Thematic Guidelines. At present there are significant differences between countries in terms of progress levels or categorizations of development issues and cooperation programs. To improve further JICA Country Programs and deal with important development issues requires appropriate formulation of programs and projects based on a fundamental understanding of development issue and effective approaches toward them, while recognizing that situations and issues differ from country to country. JICA must clarify the priority areas for cooperation, based on both the actual conditions of each target country and a systematic approach for each development issue.

Therefore in FY2001 as a part of an effort to promote country-specific approaches by enhancing issue-specific approaches JICA conducted the study on “Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects” in four issues: Basic Education, HIV/AIDS, Rural Development, and Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). The study systematized these issues and specified the indicators to be used as references in planning, monitoring and evaluating JICA’s activities. Furthermore, the study reviewed JICA’s previous projects and summarized their trends, matters of concern and representative cases for each issue, based on Development Objectives Charts.

Due to a growing demand for systematization of other issues as well, a further study was carried out in FY2002. Four new development issues were taken up: Poverty Reduction, Trade and Investment Promotion, Higher Education, and Information and Communication Technology. The results of this study will be adopted in the JICA Thematic Guidelines and further developed by the Agency Thematic Network.

In conducting the study and preparing this report, a task force was set up, chaired by Mr. Hiroshi Kato, JICA Director of Planning and Coordination Division, Planning and Evaluation Department, and comprising JICA staff of related departments, JICA Senior Advisors, Associate Specialists, and external consultants. A considerable number of JICA staff members, as well as external experts, further contributed by offering valuable comments on the draft report. I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the efforts and contribution of all of these individuals.

Finally, it is my sincere hope that this report will prove a worthwhile step in the enhancement of issue-specific approaches.

September 2003

Morimasa Kanamaru  
Managing Director  
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## Terms and Abbreviations

Terms/Abbreviations	Remarks
<b>Poverty Reduction and Development Assistance</b>	
BHN	<b>Basic Human Needs:</b> The concept of providing aid that is of direct use to people with low incomes. Specifically refers to the basic living needs and conditions such as, food, housing, clothing, safe drinking water, sanitary facilities, healthcare and education.
Capability	Indicates an individual's well-being freedom. The concept of well-being freedom is not only being able to choose without external obstruction, but also the positive ability to choose.
Capacity Building	As opposed to institution building, this term refers to the enhancement in the capability to implement and manage institutions. The establishment of self-reliance in implementing agencies.
CBO	<b>Community Based Organization</b>
CDF	<b>Comprehensive Development Framework:</b> A holistic concept regarding development in developing countries proposed by the World Bank* in January 1999. Its basic principles are 1) ownership by developing countries, 2) partnerships, 3) the participatory decision making process, 4) results-oriented and 5) a long-term perspective. CDF considers not only the macro economic aspect but structural, social and human resource aspects as well.
DAC New Development Strategy	A common name for the long-term aid strategy for the 21st century entitled "Shaping the 21st Century: The Contribution of Development Co-operation" that was adopted by the High Level Meeting of the DAC* in 1996. The three main goals of the new development strategy are 1) emphasis on ownership and partnership, 2) pursuit of a comprehensive and individual approach and 3) the establishment of specific development goals (e.g. halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by 2015). The strategy aims to increase the ratio of expenditure for social infrastructure to streamline and decentralize the implementing systems of donor countries.
DAC Guidelines on Poverty Reduction	Formulated by the OECD/DAC* in April 2001. The "Poverty Alleviation Guidelines" for the DAC New Development Strategy* was discussed at the Informal Poverty Net (POVNET) and agreed upon at the DAC high-level meeting.*
Governance	A "governed" state of operation and management ability. Includes the government functions (political, administrative mechanism or ability) in terms of whether the government is effectively and efficiently carrying out its functions towards a goal and can also refer to the democratic political systems and democratic entities.
HDI	<b>Human Development Indicator:</b> Indicators that focus on various aspects of human development, used in the Human Development Report by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).
High Risk Groups	People highly prone to being infected by HIV/AIDS such as, commercial sex workers and truck drivers.
IFF	<b>International Finance Facility:</b> A multinational framework proposed by the United Kingdom in November 2002 for the provision and distribution of additional finances for development assistance needed to achieve the MDGs.*
Income Poverty	Defining "the poor" as individuals or households whose income does not reach the poverty line, i.e. the minimum necessary consumption level of a variety of goods to survive (or the real income level required to realize such). Income is an easy variable on which to conduct quantitative economic analyses and to process data and is, therefore, frequently used as a yardstick of poverty.
Informal Sector	Areas of economic activity conducted by people involved in small-scale and miscellaneous jobs in 'economic activities' that are not officially recorded.
International Conference on Financing for Development	Held in Monterrey, Mexico in March 2002, under the theme of "Financing for Development for the eradication of poverty." Jointly sponsored by the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund (IMF)*, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization (WTO)*. The conference included participants from representatives of governments, businesses and communities.
International Development Goals (IDGs)	International development goals proposed as part of the DAC New Development Strategy* adopted at the 1996 OECD DAC High Level Meeting*. Sets seven goals to be reached by 2015. Issues aimed at include poverty, primary education and basic healthcare services.
LDC	<b>Less Developed Countries:</b> One of the UN income categories of developing countries, indicating countries that are particularly under-developed. 48 countries were in this category as of January 2000.
Literacy	The ability to read, write and perform simple calculations necessary for everyday living.

Terms/Abbreviations	Remarks
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals: Are an extension of the DAC New Development Strategy,* which were adopted as expanded goals after an agreement at the September 2000 United Nations General Assembly. Goals to be reached by 2015 are: (1) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; (2) Achieve universal primary education; (3) Promote gender equality and empower women; (4) Reduce child mortality; (5) Improve maternal health; (6) Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; (7) Ensure environmental sustainability and (8) Develop a global partnership for development.
Medium-Term Policy on Official Development Assistance (ODA)	Commonly called the ODA Medium-Term Policy. A systematic and specific five-year guideline on Japan's ODA started in FY1999. This aims at achieving the effective and efficient implementation of assistance.
Microfinance	Small-scale loans provided to the poor and low-income earners with the aim of alleviating poverty.
Micro Planning	The process of drawing up a regional educational plan based on school mapping.*
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development: A reform principle created at the initiative of African leaders to re-examine the dependent nature of countries on assistance from developed countries and to promote development through the countries' own initiatives and accountability. Emphasizes peace, democracy, human rights, good governance, sound economic management and aims to achieve economic growth of 7% by the year 2015.
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
Non-formal Education	Education outside the regular school system including religious, community, adult and literacy education.
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODA Charter	Official Development Assistance Charter: Following the end of the Cold War, the view that Japan's aid should be utilized as a key part of its strategy for relations with other countries gained momentum and in 1992, four basic philosophies and four principles concerning ODA* were expressed and approved by the Cabinet.
Okinawa Infectious Diseases Initiative	As infectious diseases are becoming more prevalent worldwide, Japan had advocated an international measure against parasitic diseases at the Birmingham G8 Summit in 1998. At the Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000, the government of Japan announced the "Okinawa ID Initiative" regarding Japan's commitment to help strengthen developed countries' efforts toward measures for infectious diseases.
Poverty Profile	A record of a country's poverty indicators, poverty conditions and measures and the state of assistance. Presently compiled on 29 countries.
Poverty Line	A standard for measuring conditions in which minimum living standards cannot be met.
PPA	Participatory Poverty Assessment: An increasingly recognized method for assessing poverty, as there is a growing awareness of the multidimensionality of poverty. An attempt to find out how the poor themselves assess their situation, how they feel issues should be dealt with, what their true needs are and to eliminate as much as possible any leading or bias from external analysts.
Primary Health Care (PHC)	Maintaining the provisions of essential and easily accessible healthcare (in every sense) that meets regional conditions for communities at the regional level through community participation.
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper: Strategy paper for debt relief of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs), adopted and agreed upon at the Annual Meetings of the World Bank* and IMF* in 1999. Aims for effective appropriation of financial resources, generated by debt relief measures under the strategy, for development activities and poverty reduction.
Referral System	An introduction system for patients.
Reproductive Health	A state of health in which every human being can make the decision by him/herself about how many children to have, when to have them, without the influence of customs or other social pressures and without having any psychological or physical problems.
Safety Net	Protective measures for the socially vulnerable in development assistance. Includes provision of food and a job security system.
School Mapping	An analysis of the gap between educational needs and services provided that is based not only on the geographical location of schools (on a map), but also on a survey of school attributes (number of pupils and teachers, dropout rates, percentages of certified teachers) .
Sector Program (SP)	A sector or sub-sector scale program that is coordinated and formulated through the participation of donors and other actors in development, under the ownership of the government of the recipient country.

Terms/Abbreviations	Remarks
Sector Wide Approaches (SWAps)	An approach to develop and provide assistance according to a plan created by the recipient government with bilateral and multilateral donors on a sector basis. Such as, in the education and health sectors. Implemented mainly in countries in Africa.
Social Capital	A concept in which trust, norms, networks and other intangible items are considered to be useful resources for growth and development. These therefore, are forms of “capital” that can be measured and accumulated, which are similar to economic capital.
UN Millennium Summit	Convened concurrently with the UN Millennium General Assembly in New York in September 2000. The Millennium Development Goals based on existing agreements on international development goals were adopted.
World Summit for Social Development	Summit held in Copenhagen in 1995. Declared the goal to halve the number of people in the world living in absolute poverty, with human-oriented social development.
World Summit on Sustainable Development	WSSD: Also called the Johannesburg Summit. Held in Johannesburg, South Africa in August 2002. It aimed toward the realization of “Sustainable Development” ten years after the Earth Summit (Rio de Janeiro). The first meeting to comprehensively deal with the Environment and Development.
<b>Organizations</b>	
ADB	Asian Development Bank
BMZ	Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung: Germany’s Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DAC	Development Assistance Committee: Coordinates the assistance policy of the OECD* for developing countries. One of the three major committees of the OECD, along with the Trade Committee and the Economic Policy Committee. As of 2003, the membership consisted of 23 countries.
DAC High Level Meeting	A meeting held once a year in which high-level assistance officials from each DAC country attend, to discuss and adopt recommendations on particularly important development issues. In the 1996 DAC High Level Meeting of the OECD,* the meeting adopted the goal of halving the 1990 ratio of people living in extreme poverty by 2015.
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit: a German government-owned corporation for international cooperation.
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund: Established in 1944. An organization that has supported post-war international finance with the World Bank. While the World Bank has provided funding for reconstruction and development, the IMF has served to provide funds necessary for the fixed exchange rate system and for stabilizing currencies.
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation: Established in 1999 with the integration of the Export-Import Bank of Japan and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund.
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account: An account announced in March 2002 by the United States for the purpose of poverty reduction through economic growth in developing countries. The destination for contributions of additional development assistance announced at the Monterrey International Conference on Financing for Development,* for contributions of 5 billion dollars (50% increase,) over a 3-year period. Provides assistance to countries that have demonstrated a commitment to sound development policies in three areas: “Ruling justly” — promoting good governance, fighting corruption, respecting human rights and adhering to the rule of law; “Investing in people” – providing adequate healthcare and education; and “Promoting economic freedom” – promoting open markets, sustainable budgets and opportunities for economic growth.
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation: Organization that manages the MCA.*
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: Established in 1961 as a reorganized version of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC, established in 1948) to rebuild the European economy. Goals are economic growth, assistance to developing countries and the expansion of multidirectional free trade. Presently there are 30 member countries.
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

Terms/Abbreviations	Remarks
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNU	United Nations University: UNU was established by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1973 and started activities in September 1975 at its headquarters in Tokyo. The University is an international community of scholars and researchers and operates through a worldwide network of universities and research institutes.
USAID	The United States Agency for International Development
WTO	World Trade Organization: A core organization of international trade established in January 1995 with a membership of 142 countries and regions (as of July 2001).
World Bank	Generally refers to the two organizations, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). The World Bank Group includes the above two organizations and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).
<b>JICA Terminology</b>	
Community Empowerment	Program Started in FY1997. Support related to maternal and child health, welfare of the elderly, the disabled and children, and poverty alleviation measures are commissioned by JICA for local NGOs. Carried out as a part of Technical Cooperation Projects* from FY2002.
Development Studies	Small-scale studies that involve the formulation of simple basic development plans and the analysis of various types of basic data related to those plans, as well as surveys to make up for deficiencies in official statistics. Performed under the initiative and direction of overseas offices.
Grant Assistance for Grassroots Projects	A form of grant aid cooperation executed through Japan's overseas diplomatic offices to support small-scale projects that are not suitable to be undertaken through usual Grant Aid cooperation. Implemented in response to requests from local governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in developing countries.
Grassroots Partnership Program	JICA's entrusting of cooperation on NGOs, local governments, and universities to provide more tailored and swift assistance. The maximum implementation period is for one year with less than 10 million yen. Carried out as a part of JICA Partnership Programs* from FY2000.
JOCV	Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers: A volunteer system established in 1965 for participants between 20 and 39 years of age. Approximately 23,000 volunteers have been dispatched to 76 developing countries.
Local In-Country Training (Second Country Training)	Training conducted in developing countries so that Japan's technical cooperation outcomes can be better disseminated throughout the developing country.
Master Plan Study	A study to draw up a comprehensive development plan on an overall country or a specific region, or a long-term development plan for a specific sector.
Partnership Program	Projects carried out by JICA as part of ODA to support cooperation activities targeting regional communities in developing countries through Japanese NGOs, universities, local governments, and non-profit foundations that intend to carry out international cooperation. Particular emphasis is given to the three areas 1) Technical Cooperation through personnel, 2) target projects or regions with a high urgency, such as in the case of reconstruction assistance, and 3) opportunities to promote the understanding of and participation of Japanese citizens in international cooperation.
Project-Type Technical Cooperation	A form of technical cooperation that is planned, implemented, and evaluated within a 3-5 year cooperation period. The scheme combines the dispatch of experts, acceptance of trainees, and provision of equipment. Starting in FY2002 several types of assistance are grouped together under the name Technical Cooperation Projects*.
Technical Cooperation Project	A cooperation project with certain objectives that need to be achieved in a specific time frame with a logical relationship between the output/outcome and input/activities, in which cooperation can be made up of a combination of dispatch of experts, acceptance of trainees, and provision of equipment to meet the objectives.
Third-country Training	Training in a comparatively advanced developing country in which the training utilizes that country's personnel who have received training through Japan's technical cooperation and invites trainees from other developing countries.

Terms with \* are listed in this chart.

Sources: Constructed based on *Imidas 2002* and *Dictionary of IT Terms/Katakana-Words and Abbreviations*, Shueisha, *Kokusai Kyoryoku Yogo Shu (Terms in International Development)*, International Development Journal and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Japan's Official Development Assistance 2000 – Vol.1*, Japan International Cooperation Agency Annual Reports and study reports.



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## Outline of Study

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### 1. Background and Purpose of the Study

This study is the second phase of the study on Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects carried out in FY2001. The study was designed to enhance country-specific approaches by strengthening issue-specific approaches. In the first phase of the study, four major development issues (Basic Education, HIV/AIDS, Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), and Rural Development) were systematized and effective approaches for them were identified. Furthermore, the study reviewed JICA's activities based on Development Objectives Charts and the results were summarized as a report "Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects."

As there was a growing demand for similar systematization of other issues as well, JICA decided to conduct a new study in FY2002. As a result of coordination within JICA's relevant divisions, this FY2002 study targeted the four issues: Poverty Reduction, Trade and Investment Promotion, Higher Education, and Information and Communication Technology.

The results of this study are envisioned to be constructive in the following ways:

- As basic information when formulating and revising Development Objectives Matrices for JICA Country Programs
- As basic information for project formulation studies and project and program formulation.
- As basic information when evaluating programs or carrying out country-specific evaluations.
- As materials for the JICA staff and Experts to use when they explain JICA's views on issues to recipient countries and other donors during meetings.
- To be stored in an Agency Thematic Database and shared within JICA with respect to views and approaches to issues.

### 2. Organization of this Report<sup>1</sup>

Chapter 1	Overview of the Issue (Current State, Definition, International Trends, Trends in Japanese Assistance)
Chapter 2	Effective Approaches for the Issue (Goals, Effective Approaches) *This chapter explains the systematized approaches and reviews JICA's activities on the basis of Development Objectives Chart.
Chapter 3	JICA's Cooperation Policy (JICA's Priority Areas, Points of Concern, and Future Direction)
Appendix 1	Major Activity Cases
Appendix 2	Basic Check List (including key indicators)
References	

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<sup>1</sup> As the results of the study are intended to be utilized in JICA's Thematic Guidelines, the organization of this report was designed to be consistent with the standard organization of future Thematic Guidelines.

### 3. Structure of the Development Objectives Chart

In this study, a Development Objectives Chart similar to the following was created for each development issue.

Sample Development Objectives Chart (Information and Communication Technology)

**Sample Development Objectives Chart (Information and Communication Technology)**

Development Objectives	Mid-term Objectives	Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Activities
1. Improvement of Ability to Formulate IT Policies	1-1 Establishment of Telecommunications Policy	Introduction of Competitive Market Principle	× Support formulation of foreign capital investment policy × Support policy to promote private investment × Support deregulation of market entry Support formation of competitive markets
Formulation of national IT strategy	Number of service subscribers Scale of telecommunications industry Advancement of liberalization	Number of new market entries Scale of telecommunications industry Price of communications	

Key Indicators

\* Circled Numbers imply key indicators

\* Marks in the column of Examples of Activities indicate how often JICA has implemented relevant projects.

: JICA has considerable experience, : JICA has certain experience,

: JICA has experience as a component of projects, and × : JICA has little experience.

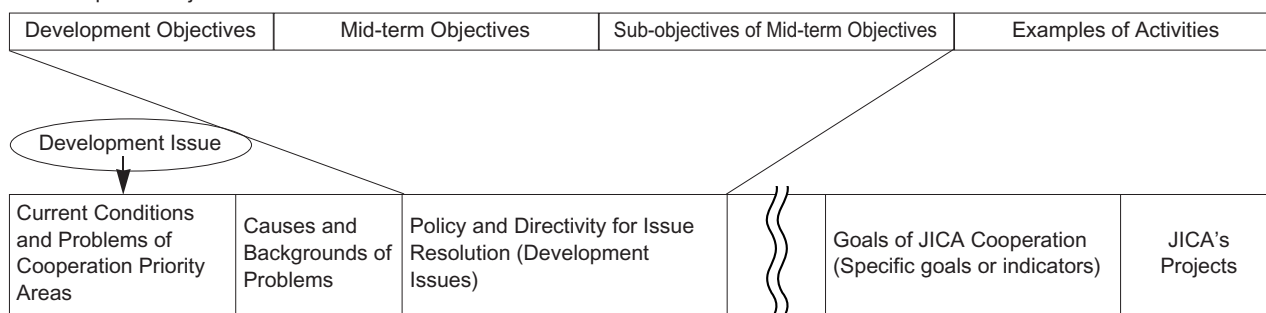
“Development Objectives,” “Mid-term Objectives,” and “Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives” in the above sample chart show the break-down of each development issue.

Development Objectives Chart includes a summary of “Development Objectives” and “Mid-term Objectives” for the purpose of showing the overall picture of an issue as well as the chart for each Development Objective including its “Examples of Activities” and JICA’s relevant cases. A complete chart covering all items ranging from “Development Objectives” to “Examples of Activities” is annexed in the end of the report.

Generally, the relationship between the Development Objectives Chart and JICA Country Programs varies depending on the specific conditions of each country and sector. However, if “Development Issue” of this report corresponds to a “Priority Sector” of Development Objectives Matrix in JICA Country Program, “Development Objectives,” “Mid-term Objectives,” and “Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives” in the Development Objectives Chart show the breakdown of “Policy and Directivity for Issue Resolution (Development Issues)” in the latter. (The goal level corresponding to the Development Issue differs depending on country or field.)

#### Relationship between the Development Objectives Chart and the Development Objectives Matrix of JICA Country Program

<Development Objectives Chart>



<JICA Country Program, Development Objectives Matrix>

#### 4. Task Force

The task force of this study is listed below. The task force was composed of four groups, and each group was responsible for drafting the respective article. The final study report was completed as a result of revisions of the draft articles based on the discussions at the Study Group meetings and a number of comments received from JICA staff of overseas offices and headquarters as well as external experts.

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## **Overview of Effective Approaches for Poverty Reduction:** **Executive Summary**

### **1. Overview of Poverty**

#### **1-1 Actual Situation of Poverty and Importance of Poverty Reduction**

Poverty remains unresolved and is closely related to other issues such as the environment, conflicts, and terrorism. This has prompted the international community to recognize poverty reduction as a primary area for assistance, and it is increasing its efforts in addressing poverty reduction.

#### **1-2 Definition of Poverty**

While there are many definitions of poverty, in the DAC Guidelines on Poverty Reduction, formulated by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the focus is on a deprivation of human capabilities. In particular, it defines poverty as the lack of political, socio-cultural, economic, human, or protective capabilities. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), based on the DAC definition, has defined poverty as a condition in which “People are deprived of opportunities to develop capabilities required to lead a basic human life, and are excluded from society and development processes.” The poor are, in principle, considered to be those who are living under the poverty line.

#### **1-3 Trends in International Assistance**

Historically, poverty reduction has been a major objective of development cooperation. The Basic Human Needs (BHN) approach was advocated in the 1970s and has gained even further momentum since the 1990s. In 1990, reports such as the World Development Report, published by the World Bank, and the Human Development Report, published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), focused on the theme of poverty, and, through these reports, the issue of poverty reduction evoked new interest. In 1995, the World Summit for Social Development was held in Copenhagen, and the announcement of the DAC New Development Strategy followed in 1996. The HIPC Initiative, a plan for debt relief to Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC), was also advocated. In 1999, the World Bank announced its Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF), and, subsequently, the Development and Interim Committees of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank endorsed the formulation of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) by developing countries as the prerequisite for debt relief. The 2000 United Nations Millennium Summit adopted the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), at the heart of which was the primary aim of poverty reduction. In 2001, an agreement on the DAC Guidelines on Poverty Reduction was reached, and, in the same year, trade and investment were recognized as vital elements in poverty reduction at the World Trade Organization (WTO) Doha Ministerial Conference. The International Conference on Financing for Development, held at Monterrey in 2002, confirmed the importance of poverty reduction as a shared global goal, and, in the same year, an action plan was adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) based on the MDGs.

#### **1-4 Trends in Japan's Assistance**

The Official Development Assistance (ODA) Charter states that poverty cannot be overlooked for humanitarian reasons, and revised ODA Charter of 2003 also states that poverty reduction is a key development goal and is essential for eliminating instability in the world. The Medium-Term Policy on ODA in 1999 also raised poverty reduction as the most important issue. The Japanese government has demonstrated an active approach toward poverty reduction at summits and international conferences and has announced a variety of

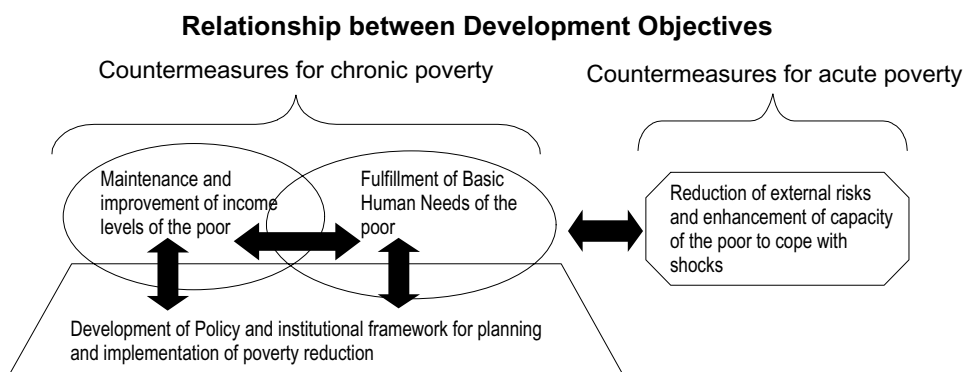
initiatives.

Since the 1990s, JICA has been undertaking efforts such as studies on poverty reduction and in 2002 developed the Thematic Guidelines on Poverty Reduction declaring its policy. In addition, JICA has established an Agency Thematic Network on Poverty Reduction on a trial basis and has gathered knowledge and experience related to poverty reduction, while holding seminars and study groups. These are some of the approaches by which JICA has been endeavoring to strengthen its efforts in addressing poverty reduction.

## 2. Effective Approaches for Poverty Reduction

### 2-1 Goals of Poverty Reduction

The aim of poverty reduction is to enable all people to have freedom, dignity, and self-esteem and to participate in society without unfair treatment from the government or from society, and to have sufficient food, shelter, and clothing with which to lead healthy and productive lives. To achieve this aim, it is essential to take a comprehensive approach that enhances all types of capabilities of the poor. We must also change the environments surrounding the poor to break the vicious cycle of poverty. The following four Development Objectives have been established based on this view: 1. Development of Policy and Institutional Framework for Planning and Implementation of Poverty Reduction, 2. Maintenance and Improvement of Income Levels of the Poor, 3. Fulfillment of Basic Human Needs of the Poor, and 4. Reduction of External Risks and Enhancement of Capacity of the Poor to Cope with Shocks. Activities on the various levels of macro (policy and system formulation and implementation by central governments), meso (operation of systems and development of environments and frameworks at the local level), and micro (empowerment of the poor) are important, as is the development of links between each level of activity. Therefore, activities geared toward each level have been established as Mid-term Objectives.



### 2-2 Effective Approaches for Poverty Reduction

**Development Objective 1 Development of Policy and Institutional Framework for Planning and Implementation of Poverty Reduction**

Political and socio-cultural capabilities having to do with such issues as human rights and social participation are fundamental capabilities that affect all sectors. The development of systems that improve the political and socio-cultural capabilities of the poor is, therefore, an important key to poverty reduction.

To develop policy and institutional framework for the reduction of poverty, it is important first to formulate and implement comprehensive plans at the national and local levels, based upon the actual conditions of the poor, their needs and the background from which the needs arise.



We must also develop systems to provide essential social services to the poor and make it possible for the poor to actually enjoy the benefits of such services. The local government plays a large role here, since it is in the closest proximity to the target area. Therefore, the capacities of the local governments must be strengthened, as must networks between the local government and other related organizations.

In addition, the often infringed basic human rights of the poor must be protected, democratic policies that reflect the voices of the poor must be developed, and systems must be improved and made functional.

Along with the development and improvement of these types of systems, the independence and social participation of the poor themselves must be promoted. To do so, it is important to strengthen the function of Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and local governments that act as catalysts in promoting independence and community participation of the poor.

### **Development Objective 2 Maintenance and Improvement of Income Levels of the Poor**

One of the major challenges faced by the poor is an insufficient income. Because they have little income, the poor are unable to receive necessary education and health care services, and in times of disaster tend to fall into extreme poverty, which is followed by difficulties in returning to their previous living standards. It is thus essential to improve the income levels of the poor, or at least to ensure that income levels can be maintained.

As for an approach toward maintaining or improving income levels of the poor, we can broadly classify methods into maintenance and improvement of income through agriculture and fisheries and maintenance and improvement of non-agricultural/forestry/fishery income. Both require development and improvement of the infrastructure of these industries.

In terms of agriculture and fisheries, we must develop policies and systems for alleviating or improving the adverse conditions faced by the poor. At the same time, it is important to incorporate ways for the poor to benefit from the increasing availability of technology. Another important issue is the creation of multiple and diverse systems to minimize the damage from disasters and disease. It is also vital to develop the awareness and capacities of the poor themselves so that they can fully utilize systems and services.

Regarding other industries than agriculture and fisheries, we must identify industries that are thought to contribute to poverty reduction and develop policies and systems that support those industries. However, since companies may become dependent as a result of excessive protection, we must carefully consider an approach that incorporates incentives for also moving away from such protection. Furthermore, improving the awareness and capacities of the poor will enable them to find better jobs.

To promote industries, including agriculture and fisheries, it is important to develop a basic industrial infrastructure that includes financial services, electric power, communications facilities, and roads. It is also vital to develop markets that are accessible to the poor.

### **Development Objective 3 Fulfillment of Basic Human Needs of the Poor**

To improve the lives of the poor, it is necessary to provide, at the very minimum, living conditions in which they can receive basic education and health care services and that bring about no detriment to their health. The reality, however, is that many of the poor do not have sufficient access to education and healthcare services and many are living in adverse conditions. We must, therefore, enable the poor to receive basic education and health care services and make it possible for them to have good living conditions.

With respect to the education, policies and plans for basic education must be formulated and implemented based on the actual conditions and the needs of the poor. At the same time, it is important to provide non-formal education to complement the formal system. We must also create systems and environments that make it easy for the children of the poor to attend school, and we must make the communities and parents gain a deep understanding of the importance of education.

In terms of health care, it is imperative not only to create policies and systems based on the actual

conditions and needs of the poor, but also to send health care workers to local areas, to improve sanitary facilities, and to build primary health care and referral systems centered on the community. It is also important to improve living conditions to maintain the health of the poor.

#### **Development Objective 4 Reduction of External Risks and Enhancement of Capacity of the Poor to Cope with Shocks**

The poor are vulnerable to shocks from natural disasters, conflicts, economic crises, and infectious diseases and tend to be extremely affected. For instance, many poor people live in areas with adverse conditions that are easily damaged by disasters, and they are extremely vulnerable due to the low incomes. In addition, because of the poor nutrition and sanitary conditions, they have an increased susceptibility to infectious diseases, and, once infected, they are often unable to receive medical services. The poor not only suffer economic harm as a result of various types of shock, but also suffer physical and mental damage and even life-threatening harm. When a household loses its breadwinner, the family struggles with even more severe poverty. It is absolutely imperative for poverty reduction to improve the capacity of the poor to cope with various types of shock and to develop, improve, and implement policies and systems that will reduce shocks on the poor.

Regarding natural disasters, we must develop disaster prevention policies and systems based on the actual conditions of the poor and strengthen their ability to respond to and cope with disasters. We must also ensure that support reaches the poor in times of disaster emergencies.

As for conflicts, an armed conflict threatens the very lives of the poor and impoverishes them further by destroying their vulnerable assets of productive and economic activities. The well-balanced plans of assistance which is based on the social and conflict analysis is important.

We can reduce economic vulnerabilities of the poor through the development of social security systems, the development of financial services that are accessible to the poor and the creation of a program that provides employment through public works. It is also important for the poor themselves to utilize mutual-aid associations to improve their ability to respond to and cope with risks.

The plan for infectious diseases basically follows that outlined in Development Objective 3 Fulfillment of Basic Human Needs of the Poor. When a disease is rapidly spreading, however, in order to consider appropriate policies it is essential to develop quickly and accurately an understanding of the outbreak conditions.

### **3. JICA's Cooperation Policy**

#### **3-1 JICA's Priorities and Points for Consideration**

A comprehensive approach is necessary for reducing poverty. We, therefore, need sufficient knowledge and understanding of both the factors causing poverty and the actual conditions in each country. Within the scope of the overall poverty reduction measures, it is essential to address poverty reduction by identifying approaches and activities that can utilize the strengths and characteristics of JICA projects, and to cooperate, create partnerships, and share tasks with the governments, the private sector, and NGOs.

Among the four Development Objectives, the goal of Development of Policy and Institutional Framework for Planning and Implementation of Poverty Reduction is especially important. Because this is the base of various poverty reduction measures toward the diverse factors causing poverty, and sustains the outcome of such measures. JICA should promote methods and systems that directly reflect the voices and needs of the poor in development and in governments. Also, JICA must provide assistance that improves the basic capabilities (human capabilities) of the poor to think and act independently. Specifically, it must increase opportunities for the poor to receive basic knowledge and education.

### **3-1-1 JICA's Priorities**

It is important to make efforts at each of the macro, meso, and micro levels when addressing poverty reduction. At the same time, it is essential to create links between these levels.

At the macro level, the focus should be on supporting studies on household income and participatory poverty assessments, providing advice on the formulation of policies and systems based on the results of those studies, and cooperating in the establishment of systems at the regional and national levels, based on the outcomes of poverty reduction projects implemented on a trial basis at the micro and meso levels. When the recipient government is clearly considering reforms, JICA should be proactive in cooperating to change political, economic, and social systems by supporting democratization, land reforms, and tax reforms.

As for the meso level, activities may include building and promoting models for systems to carry out administrative services based on the needs of the regional communities. In addition, while taking into account ways of ensuring that the poor have guaranteed access to minimum social services, it is also important to support the establishment of such social systems in the country. Regarding specific activities, improving the capacity of the government officials who are in charge of social services based on community needs, strengthening partnerships and building of networks between local governments and communities, and developing economic and social infrastructure that directly benefits the poor are all useful.

With respect to the micro level, it is important to promote the involvement and participation of the poor in every type of development process (surveys, planning, implementation, evaluation) through the NGOs and government officials of the recipient country, to continuously monitor the trends and points of view of the poor, and to carry out cooperation accordingly. Specific activities can include fostering and strengthening organizations that include the poor, offering knowledge and information to the poor, providing opportunities for education and training, and carrying out activities that foster self-help awareness.

As for enhancing links between macro, meso, and micro levels, it is important to utilize the various types of JICA schemes: macro level projects (including Policy Advisors, Development Studies); meso level projects (including Technical Cooperation Projects); and micro level projects (including JICA Partnership Program, dispatch of Volunteer). It is also important to ensure that approaches of macro (development of national plans, systematization, prevalence of models), meso (implementation of model projects at the regional level) and micro (participation in the development process by the poor) levels are carried out in concert with each other.

### **3-1-2 Points for Consideration**

When considering activities that target only the poor, it is important to be mindful of the possibility of interference from other groups or the risk of creating a negative self-image of the poor.

Furthermore, the cause of poverty is often closely related to the history or culture of the country or region, and it is, therefore, advantageous to utilize NGOs or human resources who are very familiar with the customs, language, and other aspects of the field. At the same time, it is also desirable, from the perspective of sustainability, to limit foreign input as much as possible.

Finally, the scale and timeframe of projects should be considered based upon the analysis and identification of characteristics of the main stakeholders and the organizations in the recipient country.

## **3-2 Further Issues**

### **3-2-1 Assistance for Comprehensive Poverty Reduction**

To reduce poverty, it is essential to take a comprehensive approach. It is thus important to consider how to achieve a balance in assistance to the economic growth and social development of the country. To do so, it is necessary also to consider pro-poor growth measures that will contribute to poverty reduction.

As the factors contributing to poverty differ by country and region, measures for poverty reduction should

be considered and implemented comprehensively, and country-specific cooperation on poverty reduction should be coordinated on a cross-sector basis.

### **3-2-2 Mainstreaming of Poverty Reduction in JICA's Projects**

To expand assistance on poverty reduction, JICA must clarify its poverty reduction-related projects and establish a system to ensure project formulation, implementation, and monitoring from the standpoint of poverty reduction. At the same time, it should also look into the possibility of entrusting poverty reduction projects to NGOs, scholars, and local governments.

To incorporate the perspective of poverty reduction into all of JICA's projects, it is important to predict both the positive and negative impacts of the projects and, accordingly, incorporate necessary measures.

### **3-2-3 Partnership with Other Organizations and Human Resource Development**

To reduce poverty, it is essential to take a multidisciplinary approach, and thus efforts must include cooperation from a variety of actors. When JICA carries out assistance for poverty reduction, it must create partnerships and cooperate effectively with the NGOs, scholars, and local governments who are very familiar with the region. Furthermore, JICA must also continue to develop human resources who can support planning, policy-making, and development of the institutional framework for poverty reduction, as well as experts on social and economic studies or community development.

### **3-2-4 Accumulation and Dissemination of Information**

Coordination and cooperation between actors is essential for poverty reduction. In order to proceed smoothly with cooperation, JICA must disseminate information related to its assistance for poverty reduction and include coordination with other actors in its assistance plans. It is also important to assign staff for information dissemination and aid coordination.

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## Chapter 1 Overview of Poverty

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### 1-1 Actual Situation of Poverty and Importance of Poverty Reduction

Development assistance efforts over the past half-century or more have been carried out with the aims of development and poverty reduction. There have been many remarkable successes, such as a decline in infant mortality rates, an increase in school attendance rates and an improvement in the average income levels. For instance, in the past 40 years the infant mortality rate in developing countries has declined by more than 50%<sup>1</sup> and school attendance rates for primary education rose to 84% in 1998<sup>2</sup>.

Poverty is still a major issue and inequality still remains. There is a strong relationship between terrorism, other problems and poverty. Poverty reduction is therefore, a major development issue.

However, poverty is still a major issue that remains unresolved. For example, the number of people living on less than US\$2 a day rose to 2.8 billion in 1999 and among them some 1.2 billion were living on less than US\$1 a day<sup>3</sup>. In low-income countries, one in five children dies before reaching the age of five and half of all children are malnourished<sup>4</sup>. Even now, 180 million children do not attend school and 97% of those children live in developing countries<sup>5</sup>. Many people become poor as a result of economic crisis, the HIV/AIDS epidemic and conflicts.

Actual conditions of poverty differ by country or region. For that reason, conditions are actually worsening in some countries or regions, even though global indicators are improving. Regional and national disparities are not actually improving and the gap between the richest 20 countries and the 20 poorest countries has doubled over the past 40 years<sup>6</sup>. Among the 73 countries for which there is data (equivalent to 80% of the world population), 48 have seen an increase in inequality since the 1950s. A much larger figure than the nine that have seen inequality fall<sup>7</sup>. In addition, ethnic and gender disparities still exist.

Poverty is closely related to other development issues such as the environment and conflicts. This relationship creates a vicious cycle in which poverty brings about destruction of the environment – and the worsening environmental conditions, exacerbate poverty. Poverty is also stated to have

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<sup>1</sup> World Bank (2001) p. v

<sup>2</sup> UNDP (2002a) p. 21

<sup>3</sup> *ibid.* p.17

<sup>4</sup> World Bank (2001) p.3

<sup>5</sup> UNDP(2002) p.21

<sup>6</sup> World Bank (2001) p.3

<sup>7</sup> *ibid.*

become a breeding ground for terrorists and the relationship between poverty and terrorism has received more attention since the terrorist attacks that occurred in the United States in September of 2001.

In light of the seriousness of poverty and its relationship with other issues, there is a growing international awareness towards poverty reduction as a major issue for development assistance and activities on poverty reduction are increasing. (Trends in International Assistance are discussed in 1-3.)

## 1-2 Definition of Poverty

There is much debate about the definition of poverty and no uniform international standard exists. Two major approaches include that of **income poverty**, which focuses on income and consumption and **capability poverty**, which focuses on deprivation of capabilities<sup>8</sup>. In recent years, the latter view that incorporates the multidimensionality of poverty has become the mainstream. DAC Guidelines on Poverty Reduction (2001) states that ‘poverty denotes people’s exclusion from socially adequate living standards and it encompasses a range of deprivations.’ The dimensions of poverty cover aspects of five capabilities listed in Table 1-1.

**Core Dimensions of Poverty Reduction**

**Table 1-1 Core Dimensions of Poverty Reduction**

Political Capabilities	Political capabilities include human rights, a voice and some influence over public policies and political priorities.
Socio-cultural Capabilities	The ability to participate as a valued member of a community. They refer to social status, dignity and other cultural conditions for belonging to a society.
Economic Capabilities	The ability to earn an income, to consume and to have assets.
Human Capabilities	Human capabilities are based on health, education, nutrition, clean water and shelter.
Protective Capabilities	Protective capabilities enable people to withstand economic and external shocks.

Source: OECD/DAC (2001) DAC Guidelines on Poverty Reduction

**JICA’s definition of poverty:**

A condition in which people are deprived of their opportunities to develop capabilities required to lead a basic human life and are being left out of society and development processes.

Following the DAC Guidelines, JICA defines poverty as a condition in which “People are deprived of their opportunities to develop capabilities required to lead a basic human life and are being excluded from society and the development processes.” This definition also holds that the above-mentioned five capabilities are an absolute necessity for leading a basic human life and for participating in society<sup>9</sup>.

In addition, in order to clearly place “the poor” as the object of assistance, **“the poor” generally refers to “people living below the poverty line”<sup>10</sup>.** As

<sup>8</sup> Based on the views of Amartya Sen, the UNDP focuses on capabilities when creating the Human Development Report: HDR.

<sup>9</sup> JICA (2002h) p.10

<sup>10</sup> The poverty line represents the minimum essential income or expenditure for survival. Poverty lines are established depending on the situation of an individual country and, therefore, vary by country.

JICA's definition of the poor:  
People living below the poverty line.

poverty is a multidimensional issue that is related to the five capabilities, it is very difficult to study all of its dimensions and then to identify the poor specifically. However, there is generally a high correlation between income levels and such things as education, healthcare, political and social participation and the ability to cope with external shocks. It is, therefore, practical to think of the poor from the standpoint of income level. That said, as great differences exist between the actual conditions of countries and regions in terms of the factors causing poverty and its background in actual conditions, it is essential to study countries and regions on an individual basis to determine specific poverty lines. Also, when definitions of poverty exist in a country or region, they should be given consideration.

### **1-3 Trends in International Assistance**

Historically, poverty reduction has been recognized as a major goal in development cooperation. Starting in the 1970s, there was an increase in approaches that focused on the fulfillment of the Basic Human Needs (BHN) of the poor. In the 1980s, the Structural Adjustment Program (SAP) was criticized as having dealt a blow to the poor and in particular, since 1990, many aid organizations have been emphasizing poverty reduction as an important development issue with objectives toward poverty reduction being raised at international conferences. The following is an overview of major trends in international assistance on poverty reduction since 1990 (Table 1-2).

In the 1980s, despite structural adjustments and other development assistance that had been carried out till that time, poverty worsened in many developing countries. Latin America fell into a serious debt crisis, poverty in the Sub-Saharan Africa worsened and debt ballooned so far as to make it difficult for countries to even maintain their economies. Criticism broke out against structural adjustment, which conditioned market liberalization reforms and interest in the issue of poverty grew in the 1990s as a result of reviewing these structural adjustments.

**Table 1-2 Trends in Poverty Reduction Assistance**

Year	International Trend	Japan Trend (JICA)
1950-60s	Centralized government-led planned economies were the mainstream Increased inefficiency, growth of NIES in Asia	
1970-80s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expansion of the BHN approach</li> <li>• Neo-classical approach that emphasized market liberalization became the mainstream, implementation of structural adjustment programs</li> </ul> Increased number of poor, accumulating debt Increased criticism towards structural adjustment	
1990	May: UNDP began publishing the Human Development Report and developed the concept of Human Development June: World Development Report: Poverty	July: JICA, Study Group Report (Poverty)
1992		June: Official Development Assistance Charter (ODA Charter)
1994		March: JICA Guidebook on Poverty Issues
1995	March: World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen)	
1996	May: Shaping the 21st Century: The Contribution of Development Co-operation (DAC New Development Strategy) September: IMF and World Bank announced HIPC Initiative at the Annual Meetings	
1998		March: JICA, Study Report “The OECD/DAC’s New Development Strategy”
1999	January: James D. Wolfensohn, President of The World Bank introduced Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF) June: Agreement on Expanded HIPC Initiative at the Cologne Summit September: Endorsement at joint committee meeting of IMF and World Bank to require developing countries to formulate PRSP as a pre-requisite for debt relief	August: Medium-Term Policy on Official Development Assistance (Medium-Term Policy on ODA) September: JICA, Basic Study for Establishing JICA Guidelines on Poverty Reduction October: JICA, External Thematic Advisory Committee – Poverty Reduction (name changed to Issue-specific Advisory Committee on Poverty Reduction from FY2001)
2000	August: World Development Report – Attacking Poverty September: Agreement on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) at UN Millennium Summit	
2001	May: DAC Guidelines on Poverty Reduction <i>September 11 Terrorist Attacks in the United States</i> November: WTO Doha Ministerial Conference	April: JICA, Study Report “Rethinking Poverty Reduction: PRSP and JICA”
2002	March: International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico August–September: World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) held in Johannesburg	September: JICA Thematic Guidelines: Poverty Reduction
2003		June: JICA, Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects: Poverty Reduction August: Revision of ODA Charter



1990

- Poverty becomes a theme in the World Development Report
- UNDP publishes Human Development Report

1995

World Summit for Social Development

1996

DAC New Development Strategy

1996

HIPC Initiative  
1999 Expanded HIPC Initiative

1999

- Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF)
- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper PRSP

In 1990, the World Bank raised the theme of poverty in its **World Development Report (WDR)** and stated that promoting growth in labor-intensive industries and providing healthcare and education services to the poor were viable strategies for poverty reduction.

Also in 1990, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) started to publish its **Human Development Report (HDR)** based on the concept of Human Development<sup>11</sup>. The UNDP presented **Human Development Index (HDI)** in the Report that were calculated based on life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rate, combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, GDP per capita and calling for the need to consider indicators on capabilities.

In March 1995, the World Summit for Social Development was held in Copenhagen, Denmark. At the summit, the governments reached a consensus on the need to put people at the center of development and to eradicate absolute poverty by a target date to be set by each country was committed. This was the first time that the goal of poverty reduction was declared at the international level.

Following on the momentum of the Summit, the strategy “**Shaping the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: The Contribution of Development Co-operation**” (**DAC New Development Strategy**) was adopted at a high level meeting of the DAC of the OECD in May of 1996<sup>12</sup>. The Strategy introduced International Development Goals (IDGs) to be achieved by the year 2015. Such as, halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty from that in 1990, providing universal primary education in all countries and reducing the mortality rates for infants and children under the age of five to one-third of the 1990 level. To achieve the goals in the Strategy, the DAC advocated the importance of local ownership, partnerships between local actors and external partners such as donors and a results-oriented approach. The views here continue to be important even to the present.

In addition, the **HIPC Initiative**, a plan for debt relief to Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs) geared towards poor countries, particularly in Africa, was endorsed in September of 1996 at the Annual Meetings of the IMF and the World Bank. At the Cologne Summit in June of 1999, target countries were increased, debt relief amounts were raised and the timing of relief was advanced to create the Enhanced HIPC Initiative.

In January of 1999, James Wolfensohn, President of the World Bank, introduced the **Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF)**. This is a holistic approach to poverty reduction and balances macroeconomics with structural, human, and physical development needs. The CDF advocates: a holistic long-term strategy, strong country ownership of the development

<sup>11</sup> Human Development is based on Amartya Sen’s capability concept and focuses on the expansion of human choices as a development objective.

<sup>12</sup> Japan played a key role in the preparation of the DAC New Development Strategy.

agenda, effective partnerships and a transparent focus on development outcomes.

This view was even further defined in the **Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)**. At the Annual Meetings of the World Bank Group and the IMF (September 1999), it was agreed that the preparation of PRSP should provide the basis of all World Bank and IMF concessional lending and for debt relief under the Enhanced HIPC Initiative. PRSPs are three-year economic and social development plans focusing on poverty reduction that are prepared by the governments of developing countries through a participatory process involving the donors and civil society. Cooperation between actors is gained through the formulation and implementation of PRSPs, with the aim of carrying out comprehensive efforts on reducing poverty in a country.

The year 2000 saw international interest in poverty reduction increase greatly. Once again, the World Bank focused on the theme of poverty in its World Development Report and emphasized the importance of opportunity, empowerment and security in reducing poverty.

In September of the same year, 189 countries participated in the United Nations Summit (called the Millennium Summit) and adopted the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** (See Box 1-1) based on the existing internationally agreed development goals. MDGs are even more comprehensive than the IDGs adopted in the DAC New Development Strategy and the MDGs stress on the importance of cooperation with the private sector.

In April 2001, a high level meeting of the **DAC adopted the DAC Guidelines on Poverty Reduction** that take into account the multidimensionality of poverty covering the five capabilities. DAC member governments confirmed their resolve to address poverty reduction in cooperation with developing countries and other partners (international organizations, NGOs and the private sector). In addition, the guidelines call for increased policy coherence towards poverty reduction in OECD countries' various policies that influence development.

The November 2001, **WTO Doha Ministerial Conference** recognized that the promotion of trade and investment was an important factor in poverty reduction in the least developed countries (LDCs). Further, it was agreed to enhance technical assistance for LDCs and to improve market access for LDC products<sup>13</sup>.

At the **International Conference on Financing for Development held in Monterrey**, Mexico in March 2002, the goals of eradicating poverty, sustainable economic growth and the promotion of sustainable development were reaffirmed as shared global objectives. The conference also pledged cooperation between developed and developing countries towards the achievement of the MDGs. The conference stated that to mobilize development

2000

- World Development Report: Attacking Poverty
- Millennium Development Goals adopted at the Millennium Summit

2001

- DAC Guidelines on Poverty Reduction
- WTO Doha Ministerial Conference

2002

- The International Conference on Financing for Development (Monterrey)
- World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD)

<sup>13</sup> The results of this conference were followed by the Fifth WTO Ministerial Conference held in Cancun, Mexico in September 2003.

**Box 1-1 Millennium Development Goals****Goal 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**

Target 1 Halve the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day by 2015.

Target 2 Halve the proportion of people suffering from hunger by 2015.

**Goal 2 Achieve universal primary education**

Target 3 Ensure that all boys and girls complete primary school by 2015.

**Goal 3 Promote gender equality and empower women**

Target 4 Eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005 and at all levels by 2015.

**Goal 4 Reduce child mortality**

Target 5 Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five by 2015.

**Goal 5 Improve maternal health**

Target 6 Reduce by three-quarters the ratio of women dying at childbirth by 2015.

**Goal 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Target 7 Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015.

Target 8 Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases by 2015.

**Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability**

Target 9 Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and strategies. Halt and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

Target 10 By 2015: reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.

Target 11 By 2020; achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

**Goal 8 Develop a global partnership for development**

Target 12 Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory trading and financial system.

Target 13 Address the least developed countries' special needs.

Target 14 Address the special needs of landlocked and small island developing states.

Target 15 Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems through national and international measures in order to make debt reduction sustainable in the long term.

Target 16 In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for the youth.

Target 17 In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies; provide access to affordable and essential drugs in developing countries.

Target 18 In cooperation with the private sector; make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication technologies.

Source: United Nations Development Programme – Millennium Development Goals (<http://www.undp.org/mdg/>)

funds, it was important not only to provide assistance, but also to make comprehensive efforts such as, promoting trade and investment, reducing debt and improving trade policies in developed countries (such as eliminating agricultural subsidies). It also reaffirmed the urgent need to enhance governance on the part of developing countries for the promotion of sustainable development that utilized development funding<sup>14</sup>.

The **World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD)**, convened in Johannesburg, South Africa from August to September of 2002, adopted a plan of implementation based on the Millennium Development Goals.

In this way, the **Millennium Development Goals have become shared international goals**, efforts toward their realization are progressing and the number of aid organizations that have poverty reduction as a major development theme continues to increase. In addition, **the importance of comprehensive approaches such as economic and social development and enhancing governance to support the two have been emphasized**. It has been recognized that **the partnership of a wide range of actors including developing governments, donors, the private sector and communities are indispensable** for comprehensive efforts.

International Goals:  
 Millennium  
 Development Goals  
Poverty Reduction  
Strategies:  
 Comprehensive  
 efforts including  
 public-private  
 partnership from a  
 wide range of actors  
 from developing and  
 developed countries

## 1-4 Trends in Japan's Assistance

### (1) Government's Activities

Although Japan has recognized poverty reduction as a major theme in development assistance, that recognition has not led to the formulation of specific strategies for poverty reduction.

The **Official Development Assistance Charter (ODA Charter)** published in 1992 maintains that from a humanitarian perspective, poverty conditions in developing countries cannot be overlooked and states the principle of supporting self-help efforts on the part of developing countries in improving these conditions.

The **Medium-Term Policy on Official Development Assistance (Medium-Term Policy on ODA)** was formulated in 1999 based on the ODA Charter and indicated Japan's basic views and important themes for ODA for the next five-year period. In keeping with the views and goals of the DAC New Development Strategy, the Medium-Term Policy on ODA aims to support self-help efforts on the part of developing countries and has taken up poverty measures as its foremost priority. The Medium-Term Policy on ODA states that measures against poverty must provide for fair distribution of the benefits of economic growth and cooperation that directly help the poor.

In 2003, the ODA Charter was revised. The new ODA Charter also states

1992  
 Official Development  
 Assistance Charter  
 (ODA Charter)

1999  
 Medium-Term Policy  
 on Official  
 Development  
 Assistance (Medium-  
 Term Policy on  
 ODA)

<sup>14</sup> First Research and Development Division, Institute for International Cooperation, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) (2002)

2003  
Revision of the ODA  
Charter

that poverty reduction is a key development goal. Therefore, Japan will accord high priority in providing assistance towards poverty reduction.

Japan has introduced a number of initiatives at summits and other international conferences and has indicated its proactive stance towards the issue of poverty reduction. (e.g. Infectious Diseases Initiative at the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000 and the announcement of the Basic Education for Growth Initiative (BEGIN) at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002.)

## (2) JICA's Activities

Since the 1990s, JICA has carried out studies and a variety of other activities on the issue of poverty.

JICA published its *Study Group Report (Poverty)* in 1990 and made it more useful from a practical perspective by creating the *JICA Guidebook on Poverty Issues* in 1994. Following the 1996 DAC New Development Strategy, JICA published the Study Report *The OECD/DAC's New Development Strategy* in 1998. To formulate guidelines based on that report, JICA conducted a study and published the report *Basic Study Report on Establishing Guidelines on Poverty Reduction* in 1999. In the same year, JICA established the External Thematic Advisory Committee: Poverty Reduction<sup>15</sup> for advice from outside experts on the issue of poverty reduction.

In 2001, JICA published a Study Report entitled *Rethinking Poverty Reduction: PRSP and JICA* to participate in the aid trends surrounding PRSP and considered ways of responding to the new aid trends represented by PRSP. In 2002, JICA formulated the *Thematic Guidelines on Poverty Reduction* and indicated its views on future poverty reduction efforts. In 2003, JICA published *Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects: Poverty Reduction* in order to formulate specific projects based on the "Thematic Guidelines." (This report is the outcome of such work.)

In FY2001, 19.9% of all JICA projects were related to poverty reduction<sup>16</sup>.

JICA's activities:  
1990 Study Group Report (Poverty)  
1994 JICA Guidebook on Poverty Issues  
1998 Study Report The OECD/DAC's New Development Strategy  
1999 JICA Basic Study Report on Establishing Guidelines on Poverty Reduction  
External Thematic Advisory Committee: Poverty Reduction  
2001 Study Report Rethinking Poverty Reduction: PRSP and JICA  
2002 Thematic Guidelines on Poverty Reduction  
2003 Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects: Poverty Reduction

<sup>15</sup> The name of the committee was changed from FY2001 to Issue-specific Advisory Committee on Poverty Reduction. The chairman is Hideki Esho, Professor, Faculty of Economics, Hosei University.

<sup>16</sup> In JICA, "poverty-related project" is defined as the project in which the poor are the major beneficiaries. Points of consideration in counting FY2001 activities related to poverty reduction are as follows: 1) Assistance to physically or mentally disabled, minorities, tenant farmers, aboriginal people, refugees and internally-displaced people, people living with HIV/AIDS, street children, female headed households and the elderly are included from the standpoint of supporting people who are in vulnerable groups. 2) Assistance to discharged soldiers is not included in the poverty projects, but other reconstruction assistance and conflict-prevention assistance is considered on a case-by-case basis. 3) As assistance measures on infectious diseases (such as tuberculosis, polio, filarial and measles), chronic diarrhea, respiratory disease, leprosy, Chagas' disease, parasites and arsenic poisoning often target the poor. They are, therefore, included. 4) The construction of hospitals and school facilities and the provision of equipment to hospitals and school are in principle included when they are assistance in rural areas and are not included when they are assistance in urban areas.



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## Chapter 2 Effective Approaches for Poverty Reduction

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### 2-1 Goals of Poverty Reduction

Poverty reduction is a common goal of the world that requires a comprehensive approach.

Poverty reduction is a primary objective of the world that has been advocated in the Millennium Development Goals. The term “**poverty reduction**” means **not simply increasing income levels but rather creating conditions in which all humans lead healthy and creative lives with sufficient food, shelter, clothing, and they, being guaranteed freedom, dignity, self-esteem, and free from unfair treatment by the government and the community, get to participate in the society.** As discussed in Chapter 1, it has been internationally agreed that **poverty is a multidimensional issue and poverty reduction requires a comprehensive approach to improve the political, socio-cultural, economic, human and protective capabilities of the poor.**

It is also important to consider the fact that a lack of capabilities among the poor is not just the cause of poverty, but disadvantageous to the poor conditions and the structures on which vested interests and discriminations create socially vulnerable people interactively cause and fix the situation. **To reduce poverty, the capabilities of the poor must be strengthened through changing the environments surrounding the poor and by breaking the vicious cycle of poverty.**

Based on this view, four Development Objectives for poverty reduction aimed at improving the five capabilities are established in this report. (As activities to improve political and socio-cultural capabilities have many commonalities, they have been summarized into one Development Objective.)

Four Development Objectives

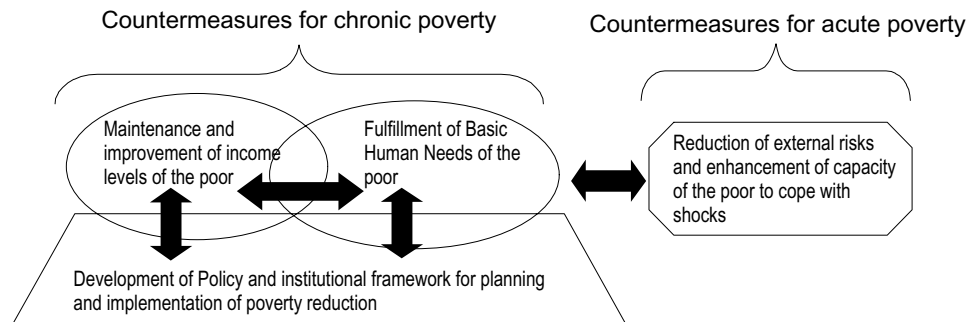
#### **Four Development Objectives for Poverty Reduction**

1. Development of policy and institutional framework for planning and implementation of poverty reduction (political capability, socio-cultural capability)
2. Maintenance and improvement of income levels of the poor (economic capability)
3. Fulfillment of the Basic Human Needs of the poor (human capability)
4. Reduction of external threats and enhancement of capacity of the poor to cope with shocks (protective capability)

Since five capabilities do not stand alone but rather mutually affect one another, it is important not to think just about the improvement of one capability

but rather to aim for improving all five capabilities while standing on their correlation.<sup>17</sup> Section 2-2 that discusses four Development Objectives presents the Development Objective Chart respectively for each of them to make it easy to understand appropriate approaches towards each capability.

**Figure 2-1 Relationship between Development Objectives**



The approaches discussed here are required for poverty reduction in general and are not limited to JICA's assistance.

### Establishment of Mid-term Objectives

Mid-term Objective:  
Measures at the macro, meso, and micro levels

There are many issues in developing countries. Policies and institutions for poverty reduction are inappropriate or insufficient, or do not function well due to the lack of organizations or human resources. Knowledge and capacities on the part of the poor are in lack, and the systems for capacity development of the poor are insufficient. It is, therefore, important to take measures at each of the levels including the macro level (the formulation and implementation of policies and institutions of central governments), the meso level (operation of systems and development of environments and frameworks at the local - public and private - level) and the micro level (empowerment of the poor), and to link these levels with each other.<sup>18</sup> Mid-term Objectives have been established cognizant of measures at each level.

At the macro level, "Formulation and implementation of policies and institutions" includes the cycle of understanding of actual conditions, formulation of plans and systems and implementation (including monitoring and evaluation). It also includes participation of the poor in the decision-making process.

<sup>17</sup> The five capabilities are interrelated and the vicious cycle of poverty is created when a deprivation in one aspect brings about deprivation in others. The mutual relationship of the five capabilities can take a variety of shapes, for example 1) capabilities can mutually strengthen each other (e.g. improvement of education levels leads to improved income, improved income makes further education possible), and 2) capabilities can conflict with each other (e.g. safety nets to strengthen protective capabilities can increase dependence of the poor and decrease economic capability). Further analysis of the relationship between capabilities is necessary and is a topic for future investigation.

<sup>18</sup> The terms of the "macro," "meso" and "micro" levels should be identified according to the stage of decentralization or other conditions of each country.



At the meso level, objectives are established as the main points of poverty reduction that is, providing services to the poor and strengthening partnerships between actors rather than including activities in all sectors.

At the micro level, “Empowerment of the poor” includes promotion and strengthening of organizations, enhancement of knowledge, technology and awareness and improvement of relationships with other organizations.

In poverty reduction, development of an entire country, area or sector is indispensable. Each Development Objective Chart sets out approaches from the perspective of how to incorporate poverty reduction in development, based on the premise that overall development is pursued (thus the Charts do not present activities for the development of entire sectors).

## 2-2 Effective Approaches for Poverty Reduction

**Development Objective 1**  
**Development of Policy and Institutional Framework for Planning and Implementation of Poverty Reduction**

**Development Objective 1 Development of Policy and Institutional Framework for Planning and Implementation of Poverty Reduction**

Political and socio-cultural capabilities associated with such issues as human rights and social participation are fundamental for all sectors. Development of the institutional framework for improving the political and socio-cultural capabilities of the poor is, therefore, an important key to poverty reduction.

In order to strengthen the framework for poverty reduction, it is important first to formulate and implement comprehensive plans at the national and local levels, based upon the actual conditions of the poor, their needs and the background of the needs (Mid-term Objective 1-1 Formulation and Implementation of Poverty Reduction Plans). It is also necessary to develop practical systems to provide essential social services to the poor (Mid-term Objective 1-2 Development of Systems to Provide Social Services to the Poor). At the same time, the often infringed basic human rights of the poor must be protected through appropriate systems and mechanisms (Mid-term Objective 1-3 Protection of Human Rights). In addition, it is also essential to promote the independence and social participation of the poor (Mid-term Objective 1-4 Promotion of Independence and Community Participation of the Poor).

**Mid-term Objective 1-1**  
**Formulation and Implementation of Poverty Reduction Plans**

**Mid-term Objective 1-1 Formulation and Implementation of Poverty Reduction Plans**

\* The points of formulation and implementation of plans discussed here are common to the formulation and implementation of plans in other Development Objectives.

**Required Approaches:**

- Study on actual conditions of poverty
- Formulation of comprehensive plans on poverty reduction based on studies
- Securing of funding
- Strengthening of partnerships between actors
- Improvement of awareness/abilities of government officials
- Monitoring, evaluation and feedback

In developing countries generally, the central governments formulate plans, policies and institutions for poverty reduction, taking control of financial and human resources. There are many cases in which the actual conditions and needs of the poor are not accurately reflected in those measures of the central governments because there is no mechanism or little awareness on the part of government officials towards respecting the needs and wishes of the poor. For instance, in countries where there is a wide gap between the rich and the poor, tax systems often favor the high-income earners and the redistribution system is not in operation or is not established at all. It is also not unusual that political decisions take priority over administration, and it is often difficult to make administrative process consistent with government policy.

It is important, therefore, first to **conduct studies such as participatory poverty assessments to grasp the actual conditions and factors of poverty. Then to establish development objectives based on the results of such studies, while exploring effective measures to achieve those objectives, and to formulate comprehensive poverty reduction plans are necessary.** In formulating these types of plans, it is important to develop human resources who are acquainted with study techniques and are keenly aware of the importance of participation of the poor and can create mechanisms for participation of the poor in planning and implementation processes. It is necessary to hold workshops and to accurately draw out the opinions of the poor. Furthermore, the formulated plans should be disseminated to the public.

**In implementing policies and institutions, it is necessary to secure funding, to strengthen partnership between actors, to improve the awareness and capacities of government officials, and to conduct monitoring, evaluation, and feedback.** Government officials must have not only abilities but also reformed awareness towards the poor. Only then a relationship of trust will be built between the government and the poor, and their link will function as well.

It is important that poverty reduction plans are comprehensive and carried out through cooperation and partnerships among central governments, local governments, NGOs, communities and other actors.

**JICA's Activities**

JICA's main operations related to the formulation and implementation of poverty reduction plans include: **assistance for formulation of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP)** (Project Formulation Advisor, Development Study), **Technical Cooperation Projects targeting local governments, Development Studies, Dispatch of Experts, participatory social assessments** through the Dispatch of JOCVs, and assistance for formulating development plans based on study results.

In the past, JICA's assistance towards the formulation of poverty reduction

**JICA's Activities:**

Following activities have been conducted:

- Assistance for formulation of PRSPs
- Assistance to local governments
- Conducting participatory social assessments

However, assistance in formulating plans and policies focusing on poverty reduction is still not enough and should be increased.

plans at the national level had been limited. However, in recent years, as can be seen in the assistance to the formulation of PRSPs in Tanzania and other countries, JICA has steadily expanded its assistance in the formulation of poverty reduction plans at the national level, based on the trend of international harmonization towards the goal of poverty reduction.

There have also been technical cooperation projects at the regional level, for example, targeting the local governments that are on the front lines of assistance to the poor or the universities serving as advisory bodies for these local governments.

However, there has not been much experience of assistance in terms of formulating comprehensive poverty reduction plans specifically targeted at the poor with the primary goal of poverty reduction. JICA must begin to increase its cooperation in assistance with the formulation of plans or policies that have the explicit goal of poverty reduction. The demand is growing for partnerships with other donors in assistance with the formulation of PRSPs and there is a pressing need to have quick and flexible project operations (including improving schemes) to promote effective partnerships.

**Mid-term  
Objective 1-2  
Development of  
Systems to Provide  
Social Services to  
the Poor**

**Mid-term Objective 1-2 Development of Systems to Provide Social Services to the Poor**

\* This section addresses points regarding the provision of services that are common to all sectors and specific services such as education and healthcare will be explained in respective sections.

Required Approaches:

- Decentralization
- Formulation and implementation of appropriate public service plans by local governments with the participation of the poor
- Strengthening ownership of the poor
- Improvement in accountability, prevention of corruption
- Partnerships with NGOs and private organizations

In developing countries, central governments, having control of budgets, and tend to make all decisions regarding administrative services. However, physical distance between the decision-making process and the field has several disadvantages such as unprofitable investments, the implementation of projects that do not meet actual needs and delays in schedules.

**Local governments play a significant role in formulating and carrying out projects appropriate for the needs of the field** and in reducing such disadvantages as mentioned above, **since they are in close proximity to the field.** Local governments: 1) can clearly understand the actual conditions of the poor, 2) can be a main body (with their own financial resources) in making decisions regarding the provision of services to the poor, and 3) can be a main body in planning and implementing the provision of services to the poor.

There is, however, a tendency for the local governments to carry out projects somewhat as a sub-contractor of the central government, as a result of constraints on human resources, know-how and funding. Also, sometimes, services are not adequately provided due to corruption or inefficiencies inside the government. Thus, in developing countries, despite the fact that various

poverty reduction policies are advocated, government services often do not actually reach the poor. The poor may even feel a sense of resignation or mistrust towards the government because their voices are not adequately reflected in the local government and thereby, there is no improvement in the situation.

In order for decentralization to be functional, related systems must be developed and budgets must be allocated accordingly. At the same time, the administrative capacity of both the central and local governments must be strengthened. In particular, local governments are limited in terms of finances and human resources, and so it is of paramount importance to develop the know-how and mechanisms for planning and operating services for the poor assuming these limitations. To operate services effectively with the limited resources of the local governments, **it is essential that public service plans be formulated based on the specific needs of the poor and the specific causes of poverty.** To do this, it is important to promote the planning of public services that are based on accurate social assessment and participation of the poor. Furthermore, to increase the impact and sustainability of public services, **it is essential that the poor participate, since the ownership of the poor, the recipients of the services, is needed in implementing and managing projects.**

Strengthening of partnerships between local government agencies and with the central government is also indispensable in providing effective and efficient services.

For effective and efficient administrative services, accountability of the government and prevention of corruption play significant roles.

Finally, as services that can be provided by governments are limited, it is important to improve the capacity of cooperation, coordination and negotiation with non-governmental organizations (NGOs, private organizations, aid agencies) as well as to create mechanisms to involve participation of the poor.

**JICA's Activities:**

- Formulation of social service plans based on social assessment
- Building of participatory development models

**JICA's Activities**

JICA's assistance in this area mainly includes technical transfer of planning skills for social services based on social assessment through Technical Cooperation Projects, recommendations on effective project management based on community participation under limited financial resources and establishing development administration models for decentralization. The development process includes many phases: selection of target groups; understanding of the needs and social background of each group, formulating plans based on this understanding; approving and budgeting plans; implementing plans based on target group ownership; and monitoring. Among these processes, JICA has provided assistance particularly in planning and implementing community participatory development. JICA also has experience in building development models by combining a series of procedures and in institutionalizing these

models (including ordinances, gubernatorial ordinances) (e.g. Sulawesi Project in Indonesia).

Cooperation in this area includes examples in which JICA worked as an interface in partnerships between communities and local NGOs, universities and governments. Partnerships with these organizations who have a wealth of knowledge and will continue activities in the field even after the completion of the projects are important from the standpoint of ensuring the sustainability of the project impacts. Thus the promotion of partnerships according as goals and expectations is needed.

**Mid-term  
Objective 1-3  
Protection of  
Human Rights**

Required Approaches:

- Development of democratic systems that protect basic human rights
- Institution building and capacity development of both governments and the poor

**Mid-term Objective 1-3 Protection of Human Rights**

The basic human rights of the poor are not always protected in developing countries, and many policies and institutions are often not in the interest of the poor. If these situations are not improved, it would be difficult to find opportunities for the poor to realize their full potential. It is, therefore, **necessary to protect the basic human rights, formulate democratic policies and develop systems that reflect the voices of the poor, based on an understanding of their actual situations.** In terms of policies and institutions, there are voting rights, multi-party systems, separation of powers, protection of basic human rights, and measures to directly help those who are socially vulnerable. We must bear in mind, however, that careful planning is necessary since systems that provide preferential treatment for the socially vulnerable may bring about a backlash from other groups and may distort the self-image of the target group.

Furthermore, the establishment of policies and institutions alone is not sufficient. **For policies and institutions to be functional, capacity development and institution building of both government agencies and the poor themselves are indispensable.** On the governments' side, it is necessary to strengthen the function of internal and external assessment, simplify administrative procedures, increase transparency and improve legal procedures as well as policing functions. The tasks on the side of the poor are to promote community education activities (self-education) and to foster organizations that can provide support for such activities.

JICA's Activities:

- Developing legal framework
- Democratization assistance
- Strengthening of government function
- Police reform
- Organization and education of the poor

**JICA's Activities**

JICA recently began providing assistance in developing the legal framework and democratic political systems.

In terms of cooperation with governments, JICA has provided assistance in democratization and efforts to increase transparency of governments' decision-making and development processes, through the promotion of partnerships between local government agencies and third-party organizations

such as NGOs and universities. JICA also has provided assistance in developing the judicial institutions and in reforming police administrations. Assistance to strengthen the capacity of governments has also increased in recent years.

As for the improvement of living conditions of the poor, JICA has conducted Technical Cooperation Projects and Dispatch of Experts. These activities are aimed at promoting the organizations comprising the poor who share common interests, discussions among the poor and activities towards better living conditions on their own initiatives that are lead by learning opportunities. Another example is assistance in conducting study tours for poor people who have very few opportunities to go outside their daily environs. They can get enlightened in the way of improving living conditions through a comparison with other communities. JICA also cooperates in human resource development by transferring these methods to government officials and NGO staff who are engaged in these types of rural development activities.

**Mid-term Objective1-4**  
**Promotion of Independence and Community Participation of the Poor**

**Mid-term Objective 1-4 Promotion of Independence and Community Participation of the Poor**

The poor are often left out of the development process, have little incentive to improve their own capacities and gain few opportunities to achieve their full potential.

On the other hand, while the governments of developing countries and donors are providing various services and investing efforts for the poor, this type of assistance without ownership on the part of the poor may lead to their dependence and consequently, does not encourage the improvement of their capacities.

It is, therefore, **essential to build mechanisms that promote the participation of the poor in the decision-making process and motivate them to have their own goals, to think about the ways for improving their capacities and to act towards the goals.**

In terms of social development in assisting independence and community participation of the poor, while every country has local NGOs that are thoroughly knowledgeable about the local situation, local NGOs and local governments rarely work together, and in many cases they are carrying out efforts independent of each other.

However, **it is important to increase the sustainability of activities by developing partnerships between NGOs and local governments and by transferring the know-how about community development to NGOs as catalysts for promoting independence and community participation by the poor.**

**Required Approaches:**

- Development of democratic systems that protect basic human rights
- Institution building and capacity development of both governments and the poor

**JICA's Activities:**

- Developing legal framework
- Democratization assistance
- Strengthening of government function
- Police reform
- Organization and education of the poor

**JICA's Activities**

In terms of the empowerment of the poor, as was discussed in Mid-term Objective 1-3, JICA is supporting voluntary development through organizing and enhancing ownership of the poor and developing human resources who can promote such efforts. JICA's activities to promote participation of the poor in the decision making process include: transfer of social assessment techniques for a reasonable way of understanding on public opinion; transferring the know-how for participatory formulation and implementation of development plans; and reflecting the views of the community in the development process through partnerships with NGOs.

From the lessons learned from previous assistance, it is important to bear in mind that an inseparable relationship exists between the empowerment of the poor and their participation in the decision-making process. In many cases, the poor are often isolated from the opportunities to improve living conditions, such as services, information and assistance from governments, NGOs and other outside sources. In that respect, from the standpoint of the poor, **the prospect of having their needs and views reflected and realized in the development process is the motivating force or incentive for improving their lives.** Accordingly, when providing assistance with the aim of promoting independence or community participation of the poor, it is essential to establish official assistance frameworks to ensure that the efforts on the part of the poor will be rewarded. In the "Project on Strengthening Sulawesi Rural Community Development to Support Poverty Alleviation Programmes" in Indonesia, the poor were given opportunities to participate and shown a clear way in which their incentives and objectives for development could be realized. As a result, the poor have been further inspired to make voluntary efforts to improve their own lives.

Increasing ownership on the part of the poor requires a mechanism for reflecting and fulfilling the views of the poor.

### Development Objective 1 Development of Policy and Institutional Framework for Planning and Implementation of Poverty Reduction

<b>Mid-term Objective 1-1 Formulation and Implementation of Poverty Reduction Plans</b>			
<b>Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives</b>	<b>Examples of Activities</b>	<b>Case No.</b>	<b>JICA's Main Activities</b>
<b>Understanding of the actual conditions of poverty</b>	Implementation of Participatory Poverty Assessment. Development of poverty-related statistics.	1, 2, 4 4, 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical transfers (such as Technical Cooperation Project) of social assessment techniques (participatory assessment techniques).</li> <li>• Development of social statistics.</li> </ul>
<b>Formulation of the appropriate poverty reduction plans</b>	Formulation of poverty reduction plans based on the actual conditions and needs of the poor.	1, 3, 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance in formulating PRSPs (Development Study).</li> <li>• Assistance in formulating development plans based on the results of social assessments.</li> </ul>
<b>Development of tax systems that promote income redistribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>× Development of a progressive taxation system.</li> <li>× Collection of inheritance tax.</li> </ul>		
<b>Promotion of participation of the poor in policy-making processes</b>	Implementation of participatory workshops. Utilization of NGOs as facilitators.	4, 5, 9, 12 4, 5, 9, 12	
<b>Capacity development to implement the above-mentioned policies and systems</b>	<p>Securing of financial resources for the poverty reduction plans and managing public finances.</p> <p>Strengthening of partnerships between the different actors (mechanisms to link central governments-local governments, between local governments, local governments-communities and governments-NGOs).</p> <p>Improving the awareness and capabilities of government officials and focusing their attention towards reflecting the views of the poor (train government officials in social assessment techniques and participatory development techniques).</p> <p>Improving the administrative capabilities of the government officials.</p> <p>Capacity development to monitor and evaluate the progress of poverty reduction plans and to provide feedback of evaluation results on the different policies and systems.</p>	18  4, 9, 11, 13  4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15  16  4, 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of regional development models through partnerships with NGOs, universities and other regional resources (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> <li>• Technical transfer of participatory development techniques (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> </ul>

<b>Mid-term Objective 1-2 Development of Systems to Provide Social Services to the Poor</b>			
<b>Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives</b>	<b>Examples of Activities</b>	<b>Case No.</b>	<b>JICA's Main Activities</b>
<b>Promotion of decentralization</b>	Development of policies and systems for decentralization. Promotion of budget allocation for decentralization. Improvement of the local government's capacity to grasp actual conditions of poverty (develop statistics, implement Participatory Poverty Assessments). Improvement of the local government's capacity to formulate regional development plans. Development of systems for linking the local governments and communities.	4, 6  6  4, 18  4, 6  4, 6, 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposals for development of administration models under decentralized governments (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> <li>• Technical transfer of participatory development techniques (Technical Cooperation Project, Training).</li> </ul>
<b>Understanding of the needs of the poor for social services</b>	Implementation of Participatory Poverty Assessments.	1, 2, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transfer of techniques for planning social services based on the results of social assessments (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> </ul>
<b>Planning of social services for the poor</b>	Capacity development to plan social services based on the needs of the poor. Expansion of social services for the poor.	4, 6, 9  4, 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to improve the systems and the abilities of the local government agencies related to the provision of public services (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> <li>• Creation of systems and mechanisms for public services (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> </ul>



Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Activities	Case No.	JICA's Main Activities
<b>Development of the framework for providing social services to the poor</b>	<p>Strengthening of partnerships between the different actors (mechanisms to link central governments-local governments, between local governments, local governments-communities and local governments-NGOs).</p> <p>Securing financial resources to provide adequate social services.</p> <p>Fostering NGOs that provide services to the poor.</p> <p>Strengthening the capacity of the government officials to operate systems for social service provisions.</p> <p>Increasing government accountability.</p> <p>Promotion of anti-corruption measures.</p> <p>Capacity development to monitor and evaluate the conditions of social services provision and to provide feedback of the evaluation results on the policies and institutions.</p>	<p>4, 6, 9, 13</p> <p>15</p> <p>5, 10</p> <p>4, 6, 15, 27</p> <p>4, 6, 27</p> <p>14, 15</p> <p>10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance in building regional development models related to poverty reduction (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> <li>• Implementation of development projects through partnerships with NGOs, universities and other regional resources (Technical Cooperation Project, Development Welfare Support).</li> <li>• Assistance in the promotion of development project operations based on citizens participation (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> </ul>

<b>Mid-term Objective 1-3 Protection of Human Rights</b>			
Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Activities	Case No.	JICA's Main Activities
<b>Understanding of actual conditions of the basic human rights of the poor</b>	<p>Implementation of Participatory Poverty Assessments.</p> <p>Implementation of surveys on the basic human rights of the poor.</p>	1, 2	
<b>Development of the democratic political systems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>× Securing of voting rights for the poor.</li> <li>× Introduction of the multi-party system.</li> <li>× Establishment and strengthening of the separation of powers.</li> <li>× Development of systems to protect basic human rights.</li> <li>× Revision of legal systems that are disadvantageous for the socially vulnerable (minorities, women and those suffering discrimination).</li> <li>× Expansion of the legal system to support empowerment of the socially vulnerable (minorities, women and those suffering discrimination).</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seminars on democratization (Training).</li> </ul>
<b>Improvement of the governance of the governments</b>	<p>Improvement of government accountability.</p> <p>Promotion of corruption-preventative measures.</p> <p>Improvement of the audit functions of citizens/private sector towards the government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>× Fostering of the free and unbiased media.</li> <li>× Development of the judiciary systems.</li> <li>× Improvement of access to the judicial system (judicial assistance systems, human rights protector systems and support from civil society organizations).</li> </ul> <p>Improvement of the police administration; improvement of the awareness and ability of police officers.</p> <p>Simplification of government procedures.</p>	<p>1, 6</p> <p>1</p> <p>18</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of systems to improve the transparency in the local governments (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> <li>• Development of legal systems (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> <li>• Establishment of administrative procedures through the proposals for development administration models and clarification of division of roles inside the government (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> </ul>

Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects / Poverty Reduction

Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Activities	Case No.	JICA's Main Activities
Improvement of the governance of the poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>× Promotion of citizens' education.</li> <li>× Fostering of civil society organizations.</li> </ul> Strengthening of community based organizations. Empowerment of the socially vulnerable (minorities, women and those suffering discrimination). [See "Empowerment of the Poor"]	4, 10, 12, 13 4, 10, 12, 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organization of groups such as farmer's associations (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> </ul> [See "Empowerment of the Poor"]

Mid-term Objective 1-4 Promotion of Independence and Community Participation of the Poor			
Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Activities	Case No.	JICA's Main Activities
Understanding of actual conditions of the poor	[See Examples of Activities in Mid-term Objective 1-1.]		
Promotion of participation of the poor in decision-making processes	Creation of mechanisms that link local governments and communities. Improvement of awareness and ability of the government officials to reflect the views of the poor (training on social assessment techniques and participatory development techniques for the government officials). Fostering of NGOs that assist the poor.	4, 6 1, 4, 6, 9, 12, 13, 18 10, 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building of local governments that value a sense of ownership by the poor (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> <li>• Assistance in conducting studies in order to grasp the actual living conditions of the poor (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> <li>• Development of regional development models through partnerships with NGOs, universities and other regional resources (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> </ul>
Empowerment of the poor	Strengthening of organizations of the poor. Provision of opportunities for the poor to gain knowledge and skills. Provision of information about various services and assistance for the poor. Improvement of awareness of self-help among the poor (education activities for the poor).	4, 10, 12, 13, 18 4, 12 4, 10, 13 4, 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance in organizing the poor (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> <li>• Assistance in promoting lifestyle improvement activities based on ownership by the poor themselves (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> <li>• Development of the framework to support the poor through partnerships with NGOs, universities and other regional resources (Technical Cooperation Project, JICA Partnership Program).</li> </ul>

Examples of Activities:

- = JICA has considerable experience.
- = JICA has certain experience.
- = JICA has experience as component of projects.
- × = JICA has little experience.

JICA's Activities:

- = Few examples of implementation, but projects could be used as models for the future activities.

**Development  
Objective 2  
Maintenance and  
Improvement of  
Income Levels of  
the Poor**

**Development Objective 2 Maintenance and Improvement of  
Income Levels of the Poor**

One of the major challenges faced by the poor is insufficient income. Because of this, the poor are unable to receive necessary education and healthcare services, and in times of disaster they tend to fall into extreme poverty, which is followed by difficulties in returning to their previous living standards. It is, therefore, essential to improve the income levels of the poor, or at least to ensure that current levels can be maintained.

These approaches are broadly classified into maintenance and improvement of income through agriculture and fisheries (Mid-term Objective 2-1 Maintenance and Improvement of Income through Sustainable Agriculture and Fisheries) and maintenance and improvement of non-agricultural/fishery income (Mid-term Objective 2-2 Maintenance and Improvement of Income through Expansion of Non-agricultural/fishery Employment Opportunities). In either case, the development of industrial infrastructure is essential (Mid-term Objective 2-3 Development of Industrial Infrastructure).

From a medium- and long-term perspective, economic growth at both the national and the regional levels is required for the sustainable improvement of income of the poor. However, this approach will be investigated separately and will not be discussed here.

**Mid-term  
Objective 2-1  
Maintenance and  
Improvement of  
Income through  
Sustainable  
Agriculture and  
Fisheries**

**Mid-term Objective 2-1 Maintenance and Improvement of  
Income through Sustainable  
Agriculture and Fisheries**

It is important to maintain and improve agricultural and fishery income since many of the poor live in rural villages and are engaged in agriculture or fisheries.

Agricultural and fishery policies and institutions, however, are not always congruous with the actual conditions and needs of the poor. In many cases, the poor do not own land and receive an unfairly small distribution in proportion to the amount of their work, or they are unable to take advantage of public services such as subsidies.

It is, therefore, important to first accurately understand the actual conditions and needs of the poor and then **develop policies and institutions that can directly or indirectly alleviate or improve the adverse conditions faced by the poor**. Land reform is especially important, but strong opposition can be expected from the existing landowners (often the influential people in the country). So, it is vital to carefully consider how to deal with predictable resistance when carrying out system reforms such as land reforms that challenge the vested interests. In general, system improvements that eliminate obstacles for the poor tend to be more readily accepted than reforms that break up the vested

**Required approaches:**

- Development of systems that eliminate barriers to entry of the poor
- Enabling poor to receive services related to production and harvest
- Diversification
- Participatory resource management
- Improvement of awareness and capabilities of farmers, and organization

interests. It is necessary to develop policies and institutions taking account of their feasibility and predictable resistance.

The poor often do not have the facilities or equipment (such as farm roads, irrigation canals and others) needed for maintaining and improving production and harvest levels. They do not have necessary equipment or technology and public services such as agricultural extension often do not reach them. Thus they are unable to increase their production.

It is important, therefore, **to target the poor and ensure that they actually receive benefits, when providing production facilities, securing equipment, developing and disseminating appropriate technology.** Basic inputs (seeds, seedlings, fertilizer and fry) can be obtained by developing small-scale production facilities. It is also possible to introduce systems to purchase fertilizer and other items through the farmers' associations.

Many of poor farmers depend on the single crop, so they are susceptible to weather and disease-related damages. It is important to **diversify crops to minimize the damage from natural disasters and diseases.** It is also essential, therefore, to establish mechanism in which the poor actually can get information and technology related to improving production levels and diversifying crops, for instance, through the extension advisors.

As a result of inappropriate use by companies and communities, natural resources are sometimes depleted (e.g. soil runoff, water contamination, depletion of fishery and forest resources). To prevent the depletion of resources on which the poor depend, it is important to **conduct participatory resource management and improve the capacity of the poor for resource management.** In addition, resource management should be promoted not only by the initiatives of the poor but also jointly with governments, companies, NGOs and other related actors.

It is also essential **to improve awareness and marketing capacity of the farmers including the poor, in order for them to utilize** systems and services and increase their own incomes. When there are problems with middlemen<sup>19</sup> it is important to build fair relationships through such measures as market information sharing and conducting joint sales activities through the farmers' associations instead of individual negotiations.

**JICA's Activities**

JICA has been providing **assistance in developing and disseminating production technology in agriculture and fisheries,** particularly assistance in developing and promoting models for effective and efficient production technology in rural development. However, these projects have not always aimed

<sup>19</sup> Since the poor are in a weaker position when dealing with middlemen (i.e. they are borrowing money) and often do not have market price information, there are cases in which the selling prices for products are unreasonable. The relationship between farmers and middlemen varies by country, however, and there are cases in which the middleman himself is also poor.

JICA's Activities:

- Development and promotion of agricultural/fishery technology models
- In terms of policies, institutions, and production basis, less assistance in hard infrastructure and more in knowledge
- From the support on government-led resource management to the support on community resource management

at poverty reduction nor targeted the poor. Since the purpose of these projects was to develop and promote models, the direct targets in many cases were the technical staff and agricultural extension workers of the recipient governments (mostly in macro or meso level assistance). While this type of assistance has been broadly extended, it was often difficult for the poor to directly enjoy the benefits. Recently, JICA has an increasing number of projects that directly benefit the poor through partnerships with NGOs and volunteer activities.

JICA has supported the development of infrastructure and formulation of agricultural and fishery policies and institutions through Development Studies, Dispatch of Experts and In-Country Training. **Recently, direct support for the development of infrastructure has declined and provision of the know-how related to policies and institutions has increased.** Still, JICA has little experience in supporting policy formulation explicitly aimed at poverty reduction. JICA should extend assistance in policy formulation and institution building in line with the actual conditions and needs of the poor.

In terms of resource management for sustainable development, many of JICA's previous projects have promoted technical development and extension, in other words government-led resource management. In recent years, as with other issues, there has been an increase in assistance that emphasizes community participation with more focus on the poor.

**Mid-term Objective 2-2  
Maintenance and Improvement of Income through Expansion of Non-agricultural/fishery Employment Opportunities**

**Mid-term Objective 2-2 Maintenance and Improvement of Income through Expansion of Non-agricultural/fishery Employment Opportunities**

Required approaches:

- Promotion of industries that are effective in poverty reduction
- Development of support systems for medium, small, and micro enterprises
- Improvement of awareness, skills, and capabilities of the poor

There are limitations in the improvement of income levels through strengthening agricultural and fishery productivity and increasing harvests through the natural resource management. Also, since cultivable land areas and resources are divided up as population increases, it is difficult to maintain and increase income within agriculture and fisheries. It is, therefore, important to ensure that the poor who live in urban areas or those who live in rural areas (landless farmers, small-scale farmers) and cannot earn sufficient income through agriculture or fisheries are able to find employment opportunities in other sectors.

The poor have few job opportunities. Even if they do have opportunities to work, their working conditions can be extremely adverse. Outside the informal sector, there could be non-agricultural/fishery jobs for the poor in medium, small and micro enterprises or entrepreneurial efforts by the poor themselves (including the processing of primary commodities). However, medium, small and micro enterprises in developing countries face problems of lack of funds, insufficient technology and products and limited sales routes, so

they are not competitive enough and cannot grow and increase hiring.

In order to increase jobs for the poor, based on the **studies on their actual conditions and needs, it is necessary to determine the priority industries** and develop policies and the financial and tax systems that would promote and support these industries. In particular, micro and local industries in rural areas are at a disadvantage in terms of financial resources to purchase equipment and adequate technology and information for the effective use of local resources. These disadvantages can be eased through the development of tax and subsidy systems. In general, however, due to global advancements towards market economies and liberalization, subsidy systems that may distort fair competition are considered undesirable. There are many enterprises that have been dependent on subsidies and regulations and unable to shed the layer of the protection. While considering subsidy systems, it is, therefore, important to take cautious steps, such as limiting the recipients, goals, time frames and at the same time, to provide incentives to exit from the protection.

It is also important to **develop support systems in order for medium, small and micro enterprises** to expand employment and hire the poor, or in order for the community including the poor to start up new business of processing agricultural and fishery products or utilizing other local resources. In this, it is vital to secure the necessary equipment and materials needed as an initial investment. Organization, skills training, improvement of capacities for developing products and securing market share are also necessary.

For the poor to obtain better jobs, **strengthening awareness and capacities of themselves is essential**. Illiteracy, poor educational backgrounds and insufficient skills prevent the poor from obtaining good jobs. Therefore, organization of producers, capacity development for market access, improvement of skills and literacy levels should be considered.

**JICA's Activities:**

- Technical assistance for food processing and cottage industries in rural areas
- Organizing cooperatives for medium, small, and micro enterprises
- Micro-credit assistance through NGOs and JOCVs

**JICA's Activities**

A few of JICA's projects aimed at the expansion of employment opportunities for the poor to maintain and improve the income of the poor in non-agricultural/fishery industries. These examples include technical assistance for food processing and cottage industries in rural areas and support for organizing a cooperative system for medium, small and micro enterprises. In recent years, through partnerships with NGOs and Dispatch of JOCVs, JICA has begun to provide assistance to small-scale producer groups and to the micro-credit projects that support them.

Most of these projects, from the perspective of rural development, have focused on the promotion of small-scale cottage manual industries in order to supplement the unstable agricultural and fishery industries with cash income. There have been few projects that provided assistance to the poor in urban areas with the aim of expanding employment opportunities and maintaining or

improving income. JICA should consider promoting medium, small and micro enterprises in which the poor can become entrepreneurs or employers, supporting the development of financial and tax systems and cooperatives.

**Mid-term  
Objective 2-3  
Development of  
Industrial  
Infrastructure**

Required Approaches:

- Expansion of financial services
- Infrastructure development
- Improvement of market access

**Mid-term Objective 2-3 Development of Industrial Infrastructure**

**To steadily absorb a large labor force, it is important to develop basic industrial infrastructure for the medium, small and micro enterprises such as financial services, electric power, telecommunications facilities and roads.**

Whether promoting agriculture, fisheries or other industries, money is always indispensable to start a business. The poor, however, do not have a reasonable level of savings and most of them cannot obtain loans. Hence, in many cases they are unable to provide appropriate input in an appropriate timeframe.

There is a need to expand financial services for the poor and medium, small and micro enterprises so that the poor can obtain equipment and materials or start a new business, and medium, small and micro enterprises can expand their businesses.

In developing countries (especially in rural areas), lack of electricity, telecommunication facilities, roads and markets often impede industrial development. It is important to develop adequate infrastructure in order to improve the distribution of materials and products required by each industry and to develop the productive environment so that the necessary information and services will be available for everyone.

Another problem is that the poor do not have the right to use markets or do not have access to the market information. Approaches to remedy this situation would be to establish an environment in which the poor can sell their products through the development of markets in rural areas and the improvement of access to markets for the poor.

JICA's Activities:

- Capacity development of microfinance institutions and community organizations
- Studies on industrial infrastructure (however, not with the goal of poverty reduction)

**JICA's Activities**

Although there are not so many examples, JICA has dispatched experts and JOCVs to support capacity building of microfinance institutions and community organizations that receive microfinance. Capacity building of both these organizations is essential for microfinance to be functional on a sustainable basis. Since capacity building takes considerable time, long-term assistance in the field by experts and JOCVs is effective.

JICA has conducted a large number of studies on industrial infrastructure in Basic Design Studies through Development Studies and Grant Aid. These, however, have not necessarily been with the aim of expanding employment opportunities for the poor. It is expected that more plans will be formulated with

consideration to “expansion of employment opportunities and maintenance and improvement of income for the poor.”

## Development Objective 2 Maintenance and Improvement of Income Levels of the Poor

Mid-term Objective 2-1 Maintenance and Improvement of Income through Sustainable Agriculture and Fisheries			
Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Activities	Case No.	JICA's Main Activities
<b>【Formulation and implementation of agricultural development policies and systems from the viewpoint of poverty reduction】</b>			
Understanding of actual conditions of the poor engaged in agriculture and fisheries	Studies on the actual conditions of the poor engaged in agriculture and fisheries. Development of statistics on agriculture and fisheries.		
Formulation of agricultural/fishery development policies from the viewpoint of poverty reduction	Formulation of agricultural/fishery development policies based on the actual conditions and needs of the poor.	28	
Development of systems that benefit the poor.	Implementation of agricultural land reforms. × Improvement of the distribution system for tenant farmers. Development of agricultural extension systems (promotion of dispatches of the agricultural extension workers to remote areas and improvement of their working conditions). Development of subsidy systems to benefit the poor. Establishment of regulations regarding the use of natural resources that benefit the poor.	23, 24	
Promotion of participation of the poor in policy-making process.	[See Examples of Activities in Mid-term Objective 1-1]		
Capacity development to implement the above-mentioned policies and systems	[See Examples of Activities in Mid-term Objective 1-1]		
<b>【Development of mechanisms to maintain and improve the production and harvest levels】</b>			
Development of farmlands and farm roads	Development of farmlands and farm roads from the viewpoint of poverty reduction.	19	
Securing of water for agricultural use	Development of small-scale irrigation systems, reservoirs and wells. Water distribution from the viewpoint of poverty reduction. Water management through farmer participation.	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of irrigation canals (Technical Cooperation Project, Development Studies.)</li> <li>• Strengthening of activities by irrigation associations (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> </ul>
Development and securing of agricultural equipment and materials	Development of production-related facilities (seedlings, fry, livestock). × Introduction of equipment sharing and loaning systems. × Purchase of fertilizer and agricultural chemicals through farmers' associations.	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance in establishing seedling fields and seedling production centers (Technical Cooperation Project, Development Studies).</li> <li>• Experimental use of micro-credit for materials and equipment for agricultural production (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> </ul>
Development and improvement of appropriate technology, equipment and crop varieties	Soil improvement. Improvement and introduction of appropriate crop varieties. Improvement of agricultural technology and equipment.	30 31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extension of appropriate technology to farmers (JOCV).</li> </ul>
Promotion of appropriate technology, equipment and crop varieties	Recruitment and training of agricultural extension workers. Adoption of agricultural extension methods that involve farmers (fostering of core farmers and model farming lands for exhibition).	9, 13, 25, 32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on strengthening agricultural extension activities (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> <li>• Technical assistance to small-scale farm households (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> </ul>



Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Activities	Case No.	JICA's Main Activities
<b>Promotion of diversification of agriculture and fisheries</b>	Introduction of small-scale farming, stock raising and culturing.	20	· Introduction of intensive management for livestock husbandry (JOCV).
	Harvesting and processing of non-lumber forestry products.	22	
<b>Appropriate management of natural resources</b>	Management of natural resources through community participation.	28, 89	· Training and development of educational materials based on the participatory approach. (Technical Cooperation Project / Development Studies).
	Promotion of utilization methods that do not deplete resources.	89	
	Building of a network between the poor, governments, companies and NGOs. × Promotion of environment preservation activities through the government and companies (afforestation, agro-forestry, eco-tourism and recycling activities).	6	
<b>【Improvement of the awareness and capacities of farmers】</b>			
<b>Promotion and strengthening of farmers' organizations</b>	Fostering and strengthening of agricultural cooperatives and farmers' associations.	21, 29	· Fostering of cooperative associations (Development Welfare Assistance/ JOCV).
<b>Fair price setting (Build fair relationships with middlemen)</b>	× Development of systems for joint shipments through farmers' associations. × Sharing the market information among farmers' associations.		
<b>Acquisition and utilization of appropriate skills and knowledge</b>	Implementation and expansion of training for farmers.	22, 45	· Observation by farmers of regions with advanced activities (Technical Cooperation Project/JOCV/JICA Partnership Program). · Technical assistance to small-scale farm households (Technical Cooperation Project). · Educational activities through pamphlets and other publications (JOCV).
	Utilization of model farmers in training. Implementation of environmental education on appropriate use of natural resources and expansion of environmental conservation techniques (soil conservation).	93	

<b>Mid-term Objective 2-2 Maintenance and Improvement of Income through Expansion of Non-agricultural/fishery Employment Opportunities</b>			
Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Activities	Case No.	JICA's Main Activities
<b>【Formulation and implementation of policies and systems to promote small-medium and micro enterprises and labor-intensive industry】</b>			
<b>Understanding of actual conditions of medium, small and micro enterprises and labor-intensive industry</b>	Surveys of actual conditions of medium, small and micro enterprises and labor-intensive industry. Development of industry statistics.		
<b>Formulation of industry promotion policies from the viewpoint of poverty reduction</b>	Formulation of policies that promote medium, small and micro enterprises and labor-intensive industry based on the actual conditions and needs of the poor.	39	
<b>Development of industrial systems from the viewpoint of poverty reduction</b>	× Development of systems to support new business. Development of systems to provide small-scale financing. × Formation of tax systems that consider medium, small and micro enterprises and labor-intensive industry. × Development of systems that support medium, small and micro enterprises and labor-intensive industry. × Development of labor standard laws. × Establishment of legal status of the informal sector.	44	· Strengthening of capabilities of micro-finance agencies (Dispatch of Experts). · Formulation of basic medium, small and micro enterprise laws and plans for promotion of enterprises (Dispatch of Experts).
<b>Promotion of participation of the poor in policy-making process</b>	[See Examples of Activities in Mid-term Objective 1-1]		

Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Activities	Case No.	JICA's Main Activities
Capacity development to implement the above-mentioned policies and systems	[See Examples of Activities in Mid-term Objective 1-1]		
<b>【Strengthening of systems to support small-medium and micro enterprises】</b>			
Promotion of new bussiness	Processing of agricultural and fishery products. Group-based small-scale manual industry.	22, 32 42, 43	• Training on processing techniques (Technical Cooperation Project).
Formation of medium, small and micro enterprises network	Fostering of associations such as Chambers of Commerce.		
Development, improvement and promotion of products	Enhancement of capacity of research centers to develop and improve products. Implementation of training for medium, small and micro enterprises. Securing of equipment and materials for production and processing.	40, 41 31, 36	• Marketing and promotion of sale of handicrafts (JOCV). • Establishment of an extension office for processing skills (JICA Partnership Program).
<b>【Improvement of awareness and capacities of the poor】</b>			
Promotion and strengthening of producers' organizations	Promotion and strengthening of producers' organizations.	42, 43	
Strengthening of market competitiveness of the poor	× Strengthening of capacity for market surveys and development of sales routes.		• Implementation of market surveys (JICA Partnership Program).
Acquisition and utilization of skills and knowledge	Implementation of vocational and skills training. Implementation of basic education [See "Fulfillment of Basic Human Needs"]. Utilization of technical personnel in the community.	34, 38, 41, 43 32 6	• Training in needlecraft skills (JICA Partnership Program).

<b>Mid-term Objective 2-3 Development of Industrial Infrastructure</b>			
Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Activities	Case No.	JICA's Schemes
Expansion of financial services	Fostering of micro-finance agencies. × Supplemental financing through public agencies.	37	• Strengthening of capacities of micro-finance agencies (Dispatch of Experts).
Infrastructure development	Development of electric power, telecommunication facilities and roads.	80	
Development of markets	Development and expansion of market facilities.		
Improvement of access to markets	× Granting of rights to use markets. × Development of roads and transportation means to markets. × Building of systems to provide market information.		

Examples of Activities:  
 = JICA has considerable experience.  
 = JICA has certain experience.  
 = JICA has experience as component of projects.  
 × = JICA has little experience.

**Development Objective 3  
Fulfillment of Basic Human Needs of the Poor**

**Development Objective 3 Fulfillment of Basic Human Needs of the Poor**

To improve the lives of the poor, it is essential to ensure that they have access to basic education and healthcare services and can live in conditions that do not adversely affect their health. However, many of the poor do not receive adequate education or healthcare and are living in extremely harsh conditions. It is important to ensure that the poor can receive basic education and healthcare services (Mid-term Objective 3-1 Improvement of Educational Standards of the Poor, Mid-term Objective 3-2 Improvement of Health Conditions of the Poor), and that they can spend their daily lives under the good living conditions (Mid-term Objective 3-3 Improvement of Living Conditions of the Poor).

**Mid-term Objective 3-1  
Improvement of Educational Standards of the Poor**

**Mid-term Objective 3-1 Improvement of Educational Standards of the Poor**

Education is indispensable for the poor to improve their lives through obtaining the necessary knowledge and information, understanding about land titles and property rights, and finding jobs in the formal sector. However, the governments of many developing countries do not have an adequate budget for building enough schools or hire a sufficient number of regular teachers, thus they cannot provide sufficient educational services. Meanwhile, the poor often cannot receive education because of financial reasons. They cannot afford tuition, educational materials or stationery goods. Some children are forced to work to help meet household expenses. There are also social circumstances in which the community or families do not understand the importance of education for children.

- Required Approaches:**
- Basic education policies and institutions based on actual conditions of the poor
  - Measures that supplement the public systems (non-formal education)
  - Improvement of children's educational circumstances
  - Fostering of understanding in families and community

**To enable the poor to receive education, basic education policies and institutions should be formulated and implemented based on the actual conditions and the needs of the poor.** For instance, free tuition and free education materials can be used for alleviating financial difficulties. Systems to send teachers to rural areas are also useful for expanding learning opportunities for the poor.

In addition, **activities to supplement formal education system are necessary.** When the poor do not have access to formal education, existing facilities within the community (temples, churches or assembly halls) should be utilized to provide learning opportunities for children and conduct literacy education for adults. Training for substitute teachers without qualifications is the possible measure as well, when there is insufficient number of teachers.

It is also effective to **develop an environment that makes it easy for the poor children to attend schools** and offer them incentives for learning. For instance, providing nutritious meals and health check-ups at schools are useful

measures. When children cannot attend schools because they must take care of their younger brothers or sisters, daycare facilities can be helpful. Offering flexible classes for children who need to help with field labor and household work is also important.

Furthermore, for the children of the poor to be able to attend school, it is essential **to help the community and families better understand the importance of education**. Specifically, by participating in school activities or school administration, families and the community will gain an understanding on education and at the same time, can convey the needs of themselves to the schools. Communities and schools should be engaged in school management together to meet the needs of the poor.

**JICA's Activities:**

- School mapping, micro planning
- Construction of primary schools
- Promotion of participatory school management
- Non-formal education through JOCVs and NGOs

**JICA's Activities**

JICA has conducted school mapping studies for eliminating gaps and formulated micro planning (education plans at the regional level) based on those results. In terms of improving access to education for the poor, JICA has built primary schools and improved existing facilities by Grant Aid Projects in poor regions where the governments of developing countries do not invest enough in education.

JICA has carried out a great deal of cooperation in education (qualitative improvement) such as improving mathematics and science education, improving teaching skills and methods through Technical Cooperation Projects in the basic education sector. However, efforts that specifically target at the poor have been limited and assistance for the qualitative improvement of education alone has not increased the enrollment rate of the poor.

**To promote school enrollment of the poor, efforts for the quantitative expansion of educational services along with the improvement of social conditions are needed** since the enrollment of the poor is greatly affected by economic and social problems. Recently, through Development Studies and Technical Cooperation Projects, JICA is studying approaches to improve school management based on the needs of the community in cooperation with educational administrations at the regional level (provinces, cities), involving the community in school management and school events and fostering a deeper understanding on the importance of education.

**Although JICA has limited experience in the area of non-formal education, there are examples of activities by JOCVs (literacy education, rural development) and Experts (literacy education)**. NGOs have expanded their comprehensive activities in communities combining literacy education with healthcare, environment and gender. Since they have a wealth of experience in non-formal education, **JICA has recently started cooperating with NGOs in several community-based activities through the JICA Partnership Program**. JICA's continued cooperation with NGOs to provide assistance to non-formal

education in accordance with the diverse conditions of the poor will be effective in improving educational level.

**Mid-term  
Objective 3-2  
Improvement of  
Health Conditions  
of the Poor**

**Required Approaches:**

- Development of policies and institutions based on actual conditions of the poor
- Dispatch of medical workers to rural areas
- Improvement of sanitary facilities
- Primary Healthcare
- Establishment of a referral system

**Mid-term Objective 3-2 Improvement of Health Conditions of the Poor**

Health is indispensable for normal lives. Situations such as malnutrition caused by the lack of access to food, illness and other unhealthy conditions due to the unavailability of healthcare and medical services are considered as “poverty.” Poor people who have trouble with their health are less likely to make use of their own abilities.

Above all, the poor face numerous problems. For example, many of those who live in rural or marginal areas are not able to receive appropriate medical treatment due to a lack of access to the services. On the other hand, the poor who live in urban areas with more access to medical facilities often cannot afford to pay for the cost of treatment and medication. In addition to the **physical and economic difficulties** mentioned above, they also suffer from **unhealthy living conditions** such as lack of essential nutrition, unsafe drinking water and the prevalence of endemic diseases that make them vulnerable to illness. Furthermore, poor people are subjected to the **socio-cultural problems** such as ethnic and gender discrimination and the spread of **infectious diseases** including HIV/AIDS.

In less developed countries, **financial resources for medical services are sparse** and not only are they unable to provide adequate medical services, but also it is hard to maintain quality of the care because of a shortage of equipment and medicine. At present, many countries are carrying out healthcare and medical reforms in cooperation with the private sector and introducing a user fee system that might go beyond the ability of the poor to pay.

To improve health conditions of the poor, the required approaches are as follows:

- **To develop healthcare indicators and statistics in order to gain an understanding of the actual conditions of the poor.**
- **To formulate healthcare policies and to develop systems such as health insurance based on the actual needs of the poor.**
- **To build systems to dispatch doctors, nurses and midwives to marginal and rural areas** where there are not enough healthcare workers. The healthcare workers should have appropriate qualifications and be familiar with the ethnic, gender or other social aspects of the region or community.
- **To expand regional health posts** as the cornerstones of providing Primary Healthcare (PHC) and healthcare centers with permanently-stationed nurses, public health nurses, and midwives.

- **To establish referral systems** for linking these institutions to hospitals that provide higher-level medical services.

In order to improve the unsanitary living conditions and the poor access to safe drinking water that lead to health detriments of the poor, the following approaches are effective:

- **To provide latrines and other sanitary facilities and to ensure access to safe drinking water.**
- To have a proactive community participation from the beginning of the project so that facilities can be maintained and managed by the poor themselves.

When the poor take seriously ill, their families often fall into even more profound poverty because of not only the medical costs incurred but also the diminished earnings by the patients themselves and the family members who must take care of them. To break the poverty trap, it is important **to increase awareness of the poor and to prevent illness through the community-based Primary Healthcare approach.** In promoting health education, nutritional improvement, maternal and child healthcare, reproductive health and immunizations, regional human resources such as health volunteers should be used effectively. Health education for the poor should be easy to understand, since they have fewer opportunities to receive education. Presenting information by the skit performance at the community meeting is a good example.

**JICA's Activities:**

- Assistance to national hospitals
- Assistance to maternal and child health and reproductive health
- Strengthening of regional healthcare service centers
- Formulation of regional healthcare plans
- PHC cooperation through JOCVs and partnerships with NGOs
- Educational activities related to HIV/AIDS

**JICA's Activities**

**JICA has cooperated in many activities to improve the health conditions of the poor. For example, through Grant Aid and Technical Cooperation Projects, JICA has given assistance for national hospitals, maternal and child healthcare, reproductive health programs, strengthening of regional healthcare services in rural areas, and measures against infectious diseases and HIV/AIDS. Through Development Studies, JICA has also extended assistance in formulating regional healthcare plans.**

However, insufficient efforts have been made to gain an understanding of the health conditions and the needs of the poor in planning and implementing projects in this sector. It is difficult, therefore, to measure the outcome that the projects gave on the poor. It may be difficult to obtain specific data on the poor, but **JICA should focus more on formulating projects that target the poor, dealing with economic, socio-cultural and other obstacles faced by the poor and raising healthcare administrators' awareness.**

Meanwhile, in terms of activities directly targeting the poor, JICA has certain experience in **Primary Healthcare** based on community participation including the improvement of nutrition and diets, education on healthcare and reproductive health, and the promotion of sanitary latrines, mainly through cooperation with NGOs and the dispatch of JOCVs (e.g., the Reproductive

Health Regional Project in Bangladesh). Women among the poor often play key roles in these types of projects including income generation through the small-scale financing and livestock husbandry. Such activities can raise the status of women and improve the health conditions of the poor. **Experience and lessons learned from these projects should be utilized in planning projects aimed at directly benefiting the poor.**

JICA has recently been increasing its projects related to HIV/AIDS that involves many serious issues – not only economic difficulties or social discrimination suffered by the infected persons themselves but also increasing number of AIDS orphans<sup>20</sup>. When providing assistance, it is essential not to limit to the provision of equipment and research facilities, but to include widespread measures for the **prevention of AIDS, such as youth and adult education, reproductive health, and maternal and child health programs**. These activities enable the poor themselves to understand the importance of dealing with AIDS and changing their behavior.

**Mid-term  
Objective 3-3  
Improvement of  
Living Conditions  
of the Poor**

Required Approaches:

- Development of systems based on the actual conditions of the poor
- Provision of housing loans targeting the poor
- Improvement of social infrastructure

**Mid-term Objective 3-3 Improvement of Living Conditions of the Poor**

Environment and poverty are closely related, as is often seen in the **problems with living conditions and the health of the poor**. In rural areas the poor live in obscure places or in harsh environments, and in urban areas - under extremely adverse conditions in the peripheral places such as riverbeds, wetlands or garbage dumps. Regardless of rural or urban areas, many of the impoverished communities do not have sufficient water systems, sewage and drainage systems and latrines, so the poor people are susceptible to diarrhea and infectious diseases from the polluted water. Government officials, however, rarely visit these places and do not have adequate understanding on the actual living conditions and circumstances of the poor. Also, since these areas are unable to keep up with the rapid urbanization, the development of social infrastructure there is lagging behind.

Living conditions in the illegal settlements where many of the poor inhabit have still not improved. However, following the recognition of “the Human Right to Adequate Housing” by the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, there has been a change in direction from forced evictions to securing rights of occupancy and land ownership. Based on this international movement, it is important to establish the legal framework to ensure the land and occupancy rights for the poor who have been labeled as squatters. At the same time, in order to improve their housing conditions, it is necessary to develop a housing loan system that allows the poor to access finance at low interest rates.

<sup>20</sup> For detailed information on HIV/AIDS countermeasures, see JICA (2002c).

**JICA's Activities:**

- Much experience with assistance improving social infrastructure and services, but not targeting only the poor
- Improvement of community living conditions through partnerships with NGOs
- Comprehensive poverty measures through experts

**JICA's Activities**

**JICA has** extended assistance in improving **social infrastructure and services** such as urban water systems, ground water systems for rural communities, rural roads and waste management planning through Grant Aid and Development Studies. These efforts have aimed at expanding public work services, but have not always been planned and carried out based on the actual living conditions and needs of the poor. Although social infrastructure development cannot target only the poor from the point of its scale and public interests, JICA should at least be careful that the projects do not have negative impacts on the poor.

JICA has implemented **small-scale projects through partnerships with NGOs to improve living conditions in specific regions**. Based on the local needs and appropriate technology, these activities are carried out with participation of the poor, increasing their ownership and improving their sense of sanitation. Communities provide the labor to develop small-scale infrastructure such as simple waterworks, purification facilities and roads.

JICA also has experience with **comprehensive poverty reduction programs involving experts on poverty alleviation measures and social development, in partnership with local governments and NGOs**. (e.g. Comprehensive Social Development Program in Ghana, Poverty Alleviation Planning in Settlement Area Project in Papua New Guinea). These experiences should be used when planning Technical Cooperation Projects, Development Studies and Grant Aid projects with consideration for the poor.



### Development Objective 3 Fulfillment of Basic Human Needs of the Poor

Mid-term Objective 3-1 Improvement of Educational Standards of the Poor			
Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Activities	Case No.	JICA's Main Activities
<b>【Formulation and implementation of policies and systems for basic education】</b>			
Understanding of actual conditions of education among the poor	[See Mid-term Objective 1-1 Examples of Activities]		
Formulation of basic education policies from the viewpoint of poverty reduction	Formulation of policies for basic education based on the actual conditions and needs of the poor.	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of non-formal education (Individual Experts).</li> </ul>
Development of basic education systems that benefit the poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>× Promotion of compulsory education, free education and distribution of educational materials.</li> <li>× Expansion and improvement of scholarship programs.</li> <li>× Development of programs to dispatch teachers to impoverished regions.</li> </ul>		
Promotion of participation of the poor in policy-making process	[See Mid-term Objective 1-1 Examples of Activities]		
Capacity development to implement the above-mentioned policies and systems	[See Mid-term Objective 1-1 Examples of Activities]	51	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advice on improving literacy policy, administrative capabilities and on establishing a literacy curriculum (Individual Experts).</li> </ul>
<b>【Expansion of educational services for the poor】</b>			
Development of systems and conditions to provide educational services to the poor	<p>Construction of schools in impoverished regions. Provision of educational opportunities using existing facilities in the community (temples, churches and assembly halls). Improvement of access to school facilities (school buses, dormitories). Provision of incentives for attending school (school lunch/basic nutritious meals, health check-ups, immunizations).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>× Development of daycare facilities.</li> <li>× Introduction of flexible class schedule (shift system).</li> </ul> <p>Provision of remedial classes</p>	49, 57, 58 48, 51	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of schools in impoverished regions, improving facilities (Grant).</li> <li>Assistance in establishing community learning centers (Individual Experts.)</li> <li>establishment of terakoya (temple schools) (Partnership Program).</li> </ul>
Development of human resources to work in basic education for the poor	<p>Fostering of teachers, substitute teachers and literacy teachers. Fostering of teachers within the community (non-formal education).</p>	48, 51, 63 47	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teacher's training in impoverished regions (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> <li>Fostering of literacy teachers (Partnership Program).</li> <li>Implementation of workshops for librarians, monks (Partnership Program).</li> </ul>
Promotion of literacy education for the poor (youth and adults.)	<p>Expansion of literacy classes targeting the poor. Development of literacy materials that are suitable for the lifestyles of the poor.</p>	48, 51, 60 48, 51, 60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of literacy education (Individual Experts/Development Welfare Assistance/JOCV).</li> <li>Creation of literacy education materials (Individual Experts/Development Welfare Assistance/JOCV).</li> </ul>
<b>【Promotion of the poor's understanding about education】</b>			
Promotion of understanding of the importance of education in the community and families	<p>Activities to enlighten the community and families on the importance of education. Participation and support by the community and families in school management.</p>	46, 51, 52, 54 46, 51, 52, 54	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educational activities for community on importance of education (Development Welfare Assistance/Development Studies).</li> <li>Training of communities and government officials to establish associations for temple school management (Partnership Program).</li> <li>Organization of development committees comprising families and government officials (Development Study).</li> </ul>

<b>Mid-term Objective 3-2 Improvement of Health Conditions of the Poor</b>			
*Regarding infectious diseases, see Mid-term Objective 4-4			
<b>Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives</b>	<b>Examples of Activities</b>	<b>Case No.</b>	<b>JICA's Main Activities</b>
<b>【Formulation and implementation of health care policies and systems】</b>			
<b>Understanding of health conditions of the poor</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>× Implementation of surveys to understand of the actual conditions and needs of the poor regarding health.</li> <li>Development of health statistics.</li> </ul>		
<b>Formulation of health care policies from the viewpoint of poverty reduction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>× Formulation of health policies based on the actual conditions and needs of the poor.</li> </ul>		
<b>Development of health care policies that benefit the poor</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>× Development of health insurance systems.</li> <li>× Development of immunization programs.</li> <li>Development of programs of maternal and infant health check-ups.</li> <li>× Development of systems to dispatch doctors and nurses to impoverished regions.</li> <li>× Development of systems to provide medicines.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of existing system for maternity medical examinations (Development Study).</li> <li>• Assistance to operation of village cooperative drugstores (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> </ul>
<b>【Expansion of health care services for the poor】</b>			
<b>Promotion of participation of the poor in policy-making process</b>	[See Mid-term Objective 1-1 Examples of Activities]		
<b>Capacity development to implement the above-mentioned policies and systems</b>	[See Mid-term Objective 1-1 Examples of Activities]		
<b>Development of systems to provide health care services for the poor</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of referral systems (introduction to medical institutions).</li> <li>× Establishment and operation of community health posts.</li> <li>Fostering and subsidizing NGOs that provide health care services.</li> <li>× Promotion of participation of the poor in selecting service providers.</li> <li>× Development of systems to provide information on health services.</li> </ul>	70, 71  62, 82, 98	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening of the regional health care referral system. (Technical Cooperation Project)</li> <li>• Fostering of NGO staff for regional health development (Group Training).</li> </ul>
<b>Development of human resources who work in health care for the poor</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fostering of health care workers such as doctors, nurses and midwives.</li> <li>Fostering of community health workers and community health volunteers.</li> </ul>	78, 82  78	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fostering of health care workers (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> <li>• Education and training for nursing assistants and teachers at health centers (Development Study).</li> <li>• Fostering of rural health care volunteers (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> </ul>
<b>Improvement of sanitary conditions of the poor</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of participation of the poor of the poor in formulation of plans to develop sanitary facilities (septic tanks, drainage ditches, latrines and waste processing facilities).</li> <li>Management and maintenance of sanitary facilities through community participation.</li> <li>Improvement of cooking facilities (improved stoves <i>kamado</i>, ventilation equipment).</li> </ul>	6, 8, 62, 84  84	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production and promotion of simple latrines (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> <li>• Construction of sanitary facilities through community participation (JOCV).</li> <li>• Promotion of improved stoves "kamado" (Development Study/JOCV).</li> <li>• Guidance for lifestyle improvement to village women (Partnership Program/Group Training).</li> </ul>
<b>Ensuring the access to safe water for the poor</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of participation in formulation of plans to develop water supply systems.</li> <li>Development of water supply facilities through community participation (installation of wells, water systems) .</li> <li>Maintenance and management of water supply facilities through community participation (protection from livestock excreta).</li> </ul>	92  75  75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preservation of water quality through community participation (Technical Cooperation Project/JOCV).</li> <li>• Strengthening of water management associations (Grant Aid/Technical Cooperation Project).</li> </ul>
<b>Promotion of maternal and child health care for the poor</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of family planning.</li> <li>Promotion of maternal and infant health check-ups.</li> </ul>	62, 66, 72 62, 66, 72	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of education materials for family planning, maternal and child health (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> <li>• Maternal and infant medical examinations (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> </ul>

Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Activities	Case No.	JICA's Main Activities
<b>Improvement of measures against diseases for the poor</b>	Distribution of contraceptives for the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases. Promotion of oral rehydration salt (ORS). × Provision of counselling services at health posts.	62, 66	• Distribution of condoms (Grant Aid).
<b>【Improvement of the poor's knowledge and awareness about health】</b>			
* Knowledge about health care includes knowledge about infectious diseases, sanitation, family planning, maternal and child health care and improvement in nutrition			
<b>Dissemination of knowledge about health to the poor</b>	Implementation of campaigns and workshops on health, community training, distribution of pamphlets and other printed materials. × Development of systems (mechanisms) that provide health care information to the community. Individual home visits by public health nurses. Promotion of knowledge on health care through community organizations. × Encouragement and promotion of production of highly nutritious crops by communities.	10, 62, 66  66 5, 72, 75  32	• Educational activities through videos and puppet shows (Technical Cooperation Project). • Provision of health care information through community meetings (Technical Cooperation Project). • Community education (Technical Cooperation Project).

<b>Mid-term Objective 3-3 Improvement of Living Conditions of the Poor</b>			
Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Activities	Case No.	JICA's Main Activities
<b>【Formulation and implementation of policies and systems to improve living conditions of the poor】</b>			
<b>Understanding of actual living conditions of the poor</b>	[See Mid-term Objective 1-1 Examples of Activities]		
<b>Formulation of policies to improve living conditions from the viewpoint of poverty reduction</b>	[See Mid-term Objective 1-1 Examples of Activities]		
<b>Development of systems to improve living conditions for the poor</b>	× Ensuring land ownership and occupancy rights of the poor. × Development of housing loan policies and programs.		
<b>Promotion of participation of the poor in decision-making process</b>	[See Mid-term Objective 1-1 Examples of Activities]		
<b>Capacity development to implement the above-mentioned policies and systems</b>	[See Mid-term Objective 1-1 Examples of Activities]		
<b>【Expansion of services to improve living conditions of the poor】</b>			
<b>Extension of electric power to communities</b>	Promotion of small-scale power generation using solar energy, mini-hydropower and wind power. × Expansion of power distribution grid within communities. Maintenance and management of small-scale generation facilities by the community. × Fostering and strengthening of community based organizations to maintain and manage facilities.	86  86	• Formulation of plans for projects on rural electrification (Development Study). • Recommendations on management by community-organized electrification committees/cooperative associations and NGOs (Development Study).
<b>Improvement of community roads</b>	× Promotion of road construction projects with community participation.		
<b>Improvement of sanitary conditions of the poor</b>	[Same as "Improvement of sanitary conditions of the poor" under 3-2 "Improvement of health conditions."]		
<b>Ensuring the access to safe water for the poor</b>	[Same as "Ensuring the access of safe water for the poor" under "3-2 Improvement in health conditions."]		

Examples of Activities:  
 = JICA has considerable experience.  
 = JICA has certain experience.  
 = JICA has experience as component of projects.  
 × = JICA has little experience.

**Development Objective 4**  
**Reduction of External Threats and Enhancement of Capacity of the Poor to Cope with Shocks**

**Development Objective 4 Reduction of External Risks and Enhancement of Capacity of the Poor to Cope with Shocks**

The poor are vulnerable to shocks from natural disasters, conflicts, economic crises and infectious diseases, and tend to suffer extreme damages. For instance, many of them live in areas which are easily damaged by disasters, and they are extremely vulnerable to shocks due to the low incomes. In addition, because of the poor conditions of nutrition and sanitation, they are more susceptible to infectious diseases, and once infected, they often cannot afford to receive medical services. Various types of shock cause not only economic, but also physical and mental harm, and even threaten the lives of the poor. The family which lost its breadwinner should fall into more severe poverty. It is absolutely imperative for poverty reduction to develop and implement policies and institutions that will enhance the capacity of the poor and also reduce the impact of various shocks on the poor. (Mid-term Objective 4-1 Strengthening Natural Disaster Management for the Poor, Mid-term Objective 4-2 Special Attention to the Poor under the Post-conflict or Highly Tense Situations, Mid-term Objective 4-3 Reduction of Economic Vulnerability of the Poor, Mid-term Objective 4-4 Risk Reduction for Infectious Diseases among the Poor).

**Mid-term Objective 4-1**  
**Strengthening Natural Disaster Management for the Poor**

**Mid-term Objective 4-1 Strengthening Natural Disaster Management for the Poor**

In general, majority of poor people live in areas that are susceptible to natural disasters. However, disaster prevention plans are rarely made with a clear understanding on these conditions. So in many cases there are insufficient policies, institutions, organizations and human resources that would prevent or reduce the shock suffered by the poor. It is, therefore, **necessary to develop policies and institutions that would minimize the effects of natural disasters and set up disaster prevention systems (including development of facilities), based on an understanding of the actual conditions of the poor.**

There are also problems in terms of lack of knowledge, capacity of the poor themselves and support systems for preventing or reducing the shock from disasters. For instance, the poor often increase their own vulnerability to floods, droughts and other natural disasters by excessively cutting down trees and using slash-and-burn farming to earn their living.

**In order to improve the capacity of the poor themselves to cope with natural disasters**, the following approaches are required:

- **To foster and strengthen mutual-aid networks.**
- **To enhance knowledge and skills about disaster prevention.**
- **To support the poor to keep their livelihood without overusing**

- Required Approaches:
- Disaster prevention policies and institutions based on the actual conditions of the poor
  - Strengthening of coping capacity of the poor against natural disasters
  - Emergency assistance and reconstruction assistance that reaches the poor

**natural resources.**

In case of actual disasters, quick assistance that directly reaches poor people is needed. After the disaster it is necessary to restore the socio-economic infrastructure and provide subsidies to the affected people so that they can return to their normal lives.

**JICA's Activities:**

- Several projects for anti-disaster measures
- Comprehensive assistance including capacity development of the poor are needed

**JICA's Activities**

**JICA has carried out many projects on anti-disaster measures, including:** 1) formulation of disaster prevention policies; 2) development of disaster prevention facilities such as embankments, drainage systems and afforestation against flooding and landslides; 3) strengthening of mutual-aid associations, in order for the poor to cope appropriately with natural disasters and educational activities to develop knowledge about disaster prevention; 4) emergency assistance after disasters such as supply of water and food for the poor and restoration of the basic infrastructure and 5) reconstruction and development of social and economic infrastructure damaged during natural disasters.

**In order for the poor to cope appropriately with natural disasters, along with human resource development and improvement of the environment, comprehensive assistance which includes capacity development of the poor is necessary.** JICA has experience of projects aimed at supporting both sustainable livelihoods of the poor and conservation of natural environment in cooperation with the local community groups, NGOs and government agencies. For example, JICA has cooperated with multiple actors (NGOs and CBOs) specialized in the disaster or healthcare sector (e.g. Chisapani Community Development and Disaster Prevention Program in Nepal) and also has combined multiple schemes (e.g. Community Development and Forest/Watershed Conservation Project and Greenery Promotion Cooperation Project in Nepal).

**Mid-term Objective 4-2  
Special Attention to the Poor under the Post-conflict or Highly Tense Situations**

**Mid-term Objective 4-2 Special Attention to the Poor under the Post-conflict or Highly Tense Situations**

An armed conflict threatens the very lives of the poor and impoverishes them further by destroying their vulnerable assets of productive and economic activities. In many cases, the poor families who have either lost or injured their husbands or fathers due to conflict suffer the most severe damages, because of the lack of the main work force. It is necessary to give special attention to these victims of conflict, viz. widows, orphans, people with disabilities, returnees, etc. They are sometimes marginalized and not precisely positioned as beneficiaries of the governments' or other donors' support in post-conflict situations. Other poor people, on the other hand, are also in great difficulty, so **the well-balanced**

**Required Approaches:**

- Support plan based on the social and conflict analysis
- Peacebuilding programs
- Prevention of recurrence of the conflicts

**plan of support which is based on the social and/or conflict analysis is very important to conduct aid activities.**

Highly tense post-conflict countries or areas often lose their traditional, social and judicial mechanisms for mediation and reconciliation and it easily leads to armed conflicts. At times, politicians and parties may even provoke ethnic sentiments and encourage conflicts inherent in an unstable society for their political goals. The poor are usually dragged into these circumstances and damaged irreparably by it. The programs for peacebuilding, like developing an appropriate judicial system, a fair-minded police system and a democratic media are also important from the view of the protection of the poor.

To prevent recurrence of the conflicts, a support for post-traumatic care of the people and reconciliation of the remaining confrontation among some groups in a community are indispensable. The poor should be the main stakeholder and beneficiary of these activities as they are the most affected people.

**JICA's Activities:**

- Comprehensive reconstruction approaches in post-conflict countries

**JICA's Activities**

**JICA has been putting efforts into assistance for comprehensive reconstruction approaches in post-conflict countries.** In East Timor and Afghanistan, JICA has been proactively carrying out reconstruction projects of health and education facilities, waterworks, roads and etc. focusing on the stabilization of life and dividend of peace for the citizens.

In Cambodia, JICA and local NGOs have carried out the victim-centered assistance to reintegrate the victims of conflicts into society. (e.g. Social Services Project for Self-Reliance of the socially vulnerable people in Cambodia), and also conducted training to deepen the understanding of communities and governments towards the victims and to create good relations and communications between the victims and society. (e.g. Psychosocial and Mental Health Care Project in Cambodia)

JICA has some constraints while conducting Emergency Humanitarian Relief in or immediately after the conflicts, but it is possible to provide support for refugees or IDPs in the surrounding area of the conflicts. In that case, the menu lists of the support are almost same as in the case of natural disaster; shelters, foods, water and sanitation, health, and basic infrastructures, etc. While conducting the relief program, it is essential to remember that planning from the mid-and long-term perspective is necessary because in many cases it would be difficult for refugees and IDPs to return to their home even after the cease-fire.

**Mid-term  
Objective 4-3  
Reduction of  
Economic  
Vulnerability of the  
Poor**

**Required Approaches:**

- Social security systems that reach the poor.
- Financial services targeting the poor
- Public works
- Organization of the poor, strengthening of networks

**JICA's Activities:**

- Countermeasures against the Asian Financial Crisis
- Emergency assistance, system development that minimize risks, and empowerment of the poor should be combined

**Mid-term Objective 4-3 Reduction of Economic Vulnerability of the Poor**

The poor who have little financial savings and no steady jobs are economically vulnerable. In particular, once economic crises arise, developing countries have little choice but to adopt austerity policies for economic reconstruction. As a result, subsidies on food, education, healthcare and others that directly relate to the people's lives are cut and commodity prices rise sharply. Such situations cause serious damage to the poor and create political unrest primarily amongst the poor.

Effective measures for reducing the economic vulnerability of the poor are as follows:

- Identification of target groups for the **social security systems so that the poor surely can receive benefits.**
- **Mechanisms to inform the poor what kinds of systems are available and how to use them.**
- **Financial services available for the poor without collateral** in order to supplement diminished income and secure the necessary money for their living in economically difficult situations.
- Offering job opportunities in **public works for the unemployed poor people.**

**To strengthen the capacities towards economic risks, the poor themselves should strengthen mutual-aid associations and networks with governments and NGOs so that they can receive necessary assistance in case of financial difficulties.**

**JICA's Activities**

JICA provided assistance to ASEAN countries to cope with the Asian Financial Crisis that started in July 1997 with the sudden depreciation of the Thai Baht, mainly through Dispatch of Individual Experts and JICA Partnership Programs.

For example, in Indonesia, where a large number of people lost their jobs due to the economic crisis and there was an increase in social unrest, JICA dispatched experts to provide recommendations for the formulation of job security systems and experts to improve the healthcare conditions of the poor living in remote islands. In the Philippines, JICA provided assistance to NGOs engaged in prevention and treatment of tuberculosis for the poor.

From a poverty reduction perspective, JICA has certain experience in the development of public health insurance systems, fostering and strengthening of community mutual-aid associations that minimize risks caused by economic crises and the promotion of partnerships of these associations with governments and NGOs.

**A broad range of assistance activities are required to reduce the economic vulnerabilities of the poor, from emergency assistance that alleviates imminent risks to the long-term perspective measures such as the development of social security systems to minimize risks and the empowerment of the poor themselves. JICA should provide assistance, effectively combining these measures according to the needs.**

**Mid-term  
Objective 4-4  
Risk Reduction for  
Infectious Disease  
among the Poor**

**Mid-term Objective 4-4 Risk Reduction for Infectious  
Diseases among the Poor**

The poor are undernourished and live in unsanitary conditions and they are, therefore, susceptible to infectious diseases. However, when they become infected, they are often not able to receive satisfactory medical services.

Basic measures for this Mid-term Objective are the same as the Mid-term Objective 3-2 “Improvement of Health Conditions of the Poor.” In addition, to **deal with rapidly spreading infectious diseases, it is necessary to quickly and accurately grasp the situation of outbreak and take appropriate measures.**

To reduce the damage of infectious diseases, the following measures are necessary: free immunization for the poor; improvement of sanitary conditions; provision of medical services for the patients.

The poor are faced with a significant loss of income in the case when the patient is the breadwinner of the family or when the family members must spare time for nursing and bear the cost of treatment. So, **compensation for the patients and bereaved family members should be taken into consideration.**

Required Approaches:

- Prompt grasp of the outbreak conditions of infectious disease
- Compensation to patients and surviving family members

**JICA's Activities**

JICA has a lot of experience in providing assistance to alleviate risks from infectious diseases. Roughly classified, JICA's assistance in this area includes: 1) assistance to healthcare institutions and NGOs that deal with infectious diseases (provision of medical equipment and human resource development) and 2) health education and healthcare treatment for the poor who are exposed to the high risk of infectious diseases (or the patients themselves).

In general, as compared to urban areas there are few clinics or hospitals in rural areas. Therefore, many of the poor cannot receive healthcare services when they need. In the light of this situation, JICA has carried out assistance, through cooperation with local government agencies and NGOs, to provide healthcare services and information to the poor who live in areas where medical institutions are difficult to access (e.g. Project for Tuberculosis Control in Impoverished Regions in China). In addition to direct assistance to the poor, JICA is also assisting in institution building and human resource development (local government agencies and NGOs) with the goal of enabling the poor to receive appropriate and continuous healthcare services. (e.g. AIDS Prevention and Care Through Community Organizations in Northern Thailand).

JICA's Activities:

- Provision of medical equipment and human resource development of healthcare institutions and NGOs
- Health education and healthcare treatments for the poor



### Development Objective 4 Reduction of External Risks and Enhancement of Capacity of the Poor to Cope with Shocks

<b>Mid-term Objective 4-1 Strengthening Natural Disaster Management for the Poor</b>			
**"Natural disasters" include floods, earthquakes, typhoons, droughts, cold weather damage, wind and flood damage.			
Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Activities	Case No.	JICA's Main Activities
<b>【Formulation and implementation of disaster prevention policies from the viewpoint of poverty reduction】</b>			
Understanding of actual living conditions of the poor	Survey of actual conditions of the impoverished areas.	89, 92	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gathering and analysis of information related to basic technology required for forest conservation and restoration of devastated forests (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> </ul>
Formulation of disaster prevention policies from the viewpoint of poverty reduction	Formulation of disaster prevention policies based on the actual conditions of the poor.	89, 90, 92	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formulation of projects on activities for forest preservation and afforestation to prevent erosion (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> </ul>
Development of disaster prevention systems for the poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>× Development of emergency relief (including medical) systems in case of disasters.</li> <li>× Development of food reserve programs and food distribution programs targeting the poor.</li> </ul>		
Promotion of participation of the poor in policy-making process	[See Mid-term Objective 1-1 Examples of Activities]	89	Conservation of forests and rural resources through community participation (Technical Cooperation Project).
Capacity development to implement the above-mentioned policies and systems	[See Mid-term Objective 1-1 Examples of Activities]	89, 90 87	Training on forest management for local administrative organizations and government officials. (Technical Cooperation Project)
<b>【Strengthening of disaster prevention systems】</b>			
Development of disaster prevention facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of embankments and drainage facilities (flood measures).</li> <li>Development of water reservoirs and irrigation facilities (drought measures).</li> <li>Afforestation (measures against landslides, floods and droughts).</li> <li>× Establishment of windbreak forests (measures for gale winds).</li> </ul>	89	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feasibility study on construction for the prevention of riverbank erosion (Development Study).</li> <li>• Formulation of a master plan for irrigation development (Development Study).</li> <li>• Conservation of forests and rural resources through community participation (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> </ul>
Development of human resources to carry out emergency relief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>× Development of human resources engaged in firefighting and healthcare.</li> <li>Fostering of civil society organizations engaged in emergency relief.</li> </ul>	101	
<b>【Capacity development of the poor to cope with disasters】</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fostering and strengthening of mutual-aid associations.</li> <li>Improvement of knowledge about disaster prevention.</li> <li>Diversification of crops, selection of disaster-resistant crops.</li> <li>Adoption of cultivation methods resistant to natural disaster (such as deep tillage).</li> </ul>	91 90, 91 93	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating community organizations and providing technical guidance for activities to reduce soil erosion.</li> <li>• Promotion of knowledge on development of forest resources for sustainable use (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> <li>• Development of afforestation model regions with the goal of poverty alleviation for minority regions (Technical Cooperation Project).</li> </ul>
<b>【Emergency relief in case of disasters】</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of evacuation areas and facilities for the poor affected by disasters.</li> <li>Provision of water, food and medicine for the poor affected by disasters.</li> <li>× Improvement of sanitary conditions in disaster-affected areas.</li> <li>× Promotion of reconstruction activities through citizens' participation.</li> <li>Reconstruction of basic infrastructure (roads, water supplies).</li> </ul>	101 92	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dispatch of disaster relief teams.</li> <li>• Plans for community construction that considers disaster prevention for impoverished regions that have been damaged in earthquakes (Development Study).</li> </ul>
<b>【Reconstruction and development after disasters】</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of socio-economic infrastructure.</li> <li>× Development of subsidy systems for the poor affected by disasters (provision of subsidies).</li> </ul>	92	

<b>Mid-term Objective 4-2 Special Attention to the Poor under the Post-conflict or Highly Tense Situations</b>			
<b>Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives</b>	<b>Examples of Activities</b>	<b>Case No.</b>	<b>JICA's Main Activities</b>
<b>【Conflict prevention】</b> * Essentially the same as "Protection of Human Rights" in Mid-term Objective 1-3.			
<b>Strengthening of mechanisms to coordinate interests</b>	Fair judiciary and policing. x Improvement of access to judicial systems (judicial assistance programs, human rights protector programs and support from civil society organizations). x Promotion of participation of actors, including the poor, in the decision-making process.		
<b>Improvement of consciousness towards peace in all citizens</b>	x Provision of peace education (reconciliation for opposing groups, education on human rights and gender, etc.). x Fostering of civil society (Fostering of CBOs and local NGOs).		
<b>【Provision of humanitarian assistance during conflicts】</b>	x * Essentially the same as "Implementation of emergency relief" in Mid-term Objective 4-1.		
<b>【Reconstruction and development after conflicts】</b>  * Essentially the same as "Reconstruction and development" in Mid-term Objective 4-1.	Assistance to disaster victims (victims of physical and psychological damage, orphans, widows, refugees, internally displaced people, child soldiers and street children). Repatriation assistance for refugees and soldiers. Development of basic infrastructure (including clearing of land mines).	94, 95  98  96, 97	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Healthcare for those affected physically or psychologically during the post conflict period (Development Welfare Assistance).</li> <li>• Formulation of rural development plans with the aim of settling discharged soldiers and improving living conditions (Development Study).</li> <li>• Improvement of economic and social infrastructure including health and hygiene, education, media and markets damaged by conflicts (Development Welfare Assistance, Grant Aid).</li> </ul>

<b>Mid-term Objective 4-3 Reduction of Economic Vulnerability of the Poor</b>			
<b>Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives</b>	<b>Examples of Activities</b>	<b>Case No.</b>	<b>JICA's Main Activities</b>
<b>【Development of social security systems】</b>			
<b>Identification of beneficiaries</b>	Development of information about the poor.		
<b>Expansion of the social security systems</b>	Development of a public insurance system (unemployment insurance, health insurance). x Expansion and improvement of private insurance (including mutual assistance). x Development of social welfare systems. x Development of cash allowance and food supply programs.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey to understand actual conditions and organize issues regarding health insurance programs and employment insurance programs (Project Formulation Study).</li> </ul>
<b>Strengthening of access to health insurance systems</b>	x Establishment of systems to provide information regarding insurance systems.		
<b>【Provision of financial services】</b>	Fostering of micro-finance institutions. x Establishment of social funds.	37, 38, 44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guidance on capacity building for microfinance institutions (Dispatch of Experts and JOCVs).</li> </ul>
<b>【Employment of the poor in public work】</b>	x Infrastructure development, facility construction and afforestation by the poor.		
<b>【Strengthening of community mutual-aid associations】</b>	Fostering and strengthening of community mutual-aid associations. Relationship-building between community mutual-aid associations, governments and NGOs.	5, 37  5, 37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fostering and strengthening of community organizations in impoverished regions (Dispatch of JOCVs).</li> </ul>

<b>Mid-term Objective 4-4 Risk Reduction for Infectious Diseases among the Poor</b>			
* Essentially the same as "Improvement of Health Conditions of the Poor" in Mid-term Objective 3-2			
<b>Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives</b>	<b>Examples of Activities</b>	<b>Case No.</b>	<b>JICA's Main Activities</b>
<b>【Formulation and implementation of measures against infectious diseases from the viewpoint of poverty reduction】</b>			
<b>Understanding of the conditions of outbreak of infectious diseases</b>	Surveys on the actual conditions of outbreak of infectious diseases.		
<b>Formulation of measures against infectious diseases from the viewpoint of poverty reduction</b>	Development of measures for preventing infectious diseases that has effects on the poor (immunization, improvement in sanitary conditions). × Development of systems to compensate the patients and bereaved family members.	63, 64, 67, 69, 75, 79	• Training for experts on tuberculosis control measures (Development Welfare Assistance).
<b>Strengthening of emergency systems against infectious diseases</b>	× Establishment of emergency medical systems and fostering of the necessary human resources. × Strengthening of systems to supply medicines to the poor who are affected. × Care and assistance for the patients and bereaved family members.		
<b>【Improvement of capacity of the poor to cope with infectious diseases】</b>			
<b>Improvement of knowledge and awareness of the poor about infectious diseases</b>	Promotion of knowledge about infectious diseases (campaigns, community training, home visits by healthcare staff).	63, 64, 76, 77	
<b>Improvement of coping capacity of the poor in emergencies</b>	× Strengthening of community mutual-aid associations.		

Examples of Activities:  
 = JICA has considerable experience.  
 = JICA has certain experience.  
 = JICA has experience as component of projects.  
 × = JICA has little experience.



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## Chapter 3 JICA's Cooperation Policy

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### Basic Approaches:

- Understanding the causes and actual conditions of poverty
- Comprehensive poverty reduction approaches
- Assistance based on JICA's advantage
- Cooperation with other actors

### 3-1 JICA's Priorities and Points for Consideration

Since poverty is multidimensional, we should take comprehensive steps based on 4 approaches: Development of Policy and Institutional Framework for Planning and Implementation of Poverty Reduction; Maintenance and Improvement of Income Levels of the Poor; Fulfillment of Basic Human Needs of the Poor; and Reduction of External Risks and Enhancement of Capacity of the Poor to Cope with Shocks; to break “the poverty trap (perpetuation).”

JICA cannot plan, implement and evaluate the above-mentioned four approaches by itself so it should cooperate with **the governments, private sector, NGOs and other groups in the donor and recipient countries. JICA must first, sufficiently grasp the causes and actual conditions of poverty in a country; then identify the approaches and activities that can utilize the characteristics of JICA and finally cooperate and share tasks with partners by informing them of JICA's approaches and activities.** JICA should assist with the formulation of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) and other poverty reduction policies and coordinate and cooperate with a variety of actors, keeping in mind the role of JICA's projects in the overall Poverty Reduction Plan.

Among the four approaches, the **“Policies and institutions for poverty reduction” is indispensable in implementing poverty reduction measures** and in sustaining the outcome. JICA has focused on the transfer of specific technology; JICA should also support the construction of systems that directly reflect the voices and needs of the poor in development efforts and in the policies.

JICA should promote **capacity development of the poor so that they can think and act on their own. Expanding opportunities for the poor to receive basic education should be given maximum priority.**

The following are JICA's priorities and points for consideration. These are an illustration of the framework concept and in the future, more specific analyses must be developed and methods must be established for project formation, implementation and evaluation.

### JICA's Priorities:

- Measures at every level: macro, meso and micro
- Creation of links between each level

#### 3-1-1 JICA's priorities

In poverty reduction, we should implement measures at each of the macro, meso and micro levels, creating links between each level. The following

are efforts JICA should take at each level and the methods for forming links between each level.

Formulation of Policies and Institutions for Poverty Reduction:

- Assistance for surveys of actual conditions of the poor, formulation of policies based on the surveys, institutionalization of model projects
- JICA should support system reforms such as, democratization and land reforms when a recipient government requests

**(1) Formulation of Policies and Institutions for Poverty Reduction (Macro Level)**

For effective poverty reduction, a country should formulate plans, policies and systems for poverty reduction and implement them. They must also reflect the needs of the poor and other vulnerable groups based on the actual conditions surrounding them.

Although JICA does not have much experience in cooperation related to them, requests for further cooperation to formulate PRSPs and other plans are anticipated to increase. To fulfill such requests, **JICA should support household surveys and participatory poverty assessments and provide advice based on the results of these studies. Institutionalization of the successful results of poverty reduction projects tested at the micro and meso levels to the regional and national levels is also required.**

Even when the best poverty measures are carried out as models in countries or regions where participation of the poor in the society is not guaranteed, it is difficult to sustain and expand the impact of such measures. In this case, the improvement of the country's political, social and economic framework is necessary for sustainable poverty reduction. JICA has hesitated to intervene in domestic affairs, but **when the recipient government is clearly considering reforms, JICA should be proactive in cooperating with political, economic and social reforms such as democratization, land reforms and tax reforms**, while carefully avoiding interference.

Assistance at Community Level:

- Construction and extension of the framework to provide public services based on the needs of the local residents
- Required activities include improving administrative capacities, forming networks between government

**(2) Development of the Frameworks to Provide Social Services to the Poor, Partnerships between Communities and Governments and Implementation of Model Projects (Meso Level)**

To address sustainable poverty reduction, it is important to focus on the country's own social systems, organizations, networks and customs<sup>21</sup> and promote the effective use of information and resources in the community, between the community and the government, between communities and between government agencies.

The decentralization that many developing countries are now engaged in is a move aimed at the government's administration that reflects the views of the local residents. **JICA could support the movement and build a model framework for providing public services based on the needs of local residents in specific regions and the local governments.**

Previous assistance on providing education, healthcare, basic

<sup>21</sup> Networks, social norms and related items are sometimes referred to as social capital (JICA 2002f).

infrastructure and other social services did not necessarily target the poor. Conversely, some projects have even targeted advanced regions that give priority to development or to those who have steady incomes. JICA should **always consider ways to ensure that minimum social services reach the poor** and to provide assistance to institutionalize such ways in the country. Assistance could include **improvement of the government officials' capacity to provide social services based on people's needs, strengthening partnerships and building networks between local governments and communities and developing economic and social infrastructure that surely benefit the poor.**

**Empowerment of the Poor:**

- Involvement of the poor in the development process through local NGOs and governments
- Activities include organization of the poor, provision of knowledge, information and opportunities for education and training

### **(3) Empowerment of the Poor (Micro Level)**

As is described in Development Objective 1, the key to sustainable poverty reduction projects is the empowerment of the poor and the socially vulnerable groups through participation in various development processes, the translation of these plans into concrete and actual measures and the experience of the successes of such development<sup>22</sup>.

Many of JICA's previous projects in poverty reduction have tended to focus on technology transfer and service provision but have lacked the perspective of empowerment of the poor. **JICA should encourage the participation of the poor in development processes (surveys, formulation of plans, implementation and evaluation), consistently monitor changes in their views and behaviors and continue developing cooperation that responds to these changes through local NGOs and government officials.**

Required activities for the above include, **fostering and strengthening organizations that involve the poor, providing knowledge, information, educational and training opportunities to the poor and educational activities to increase self-help awareness.**

**Creation of Links between Levels:**  
Utilization of JICA's various schemes to form links among levels

### **(4) Comprehensive Assistance to Link Projects at Macro, Meso and Micro Levels**

JICA has assistance schemes to carry out the poverty reduction projects at the macro level (Policy Advisors, Development Studies), the meso level (Technical Cooperation Projects) and the micro level (JICA Partnership Program Volunteers).

For sustainable poverty reduction, the poor and other vulnerable groups should participate in the development processes, plans which reflect the views of the poor should be implemented and these systems should take hold in poverty stricken countries and regions. To do so, JICA should interrelate approaches at the macro level (formulation of national development plan,

<sup>22</sup> In the Indonesia Project on Strengthening Sulawesi Rural Community Development to Support Poverty Alleviation Programme, the government built a system to adopt and implement development projects that came from local ideas and those became actual ordinances. (For detailed information, see Appendix 1. Major Activity Cases.)

institutionalization, dissemination of models), meso level (implementation of model projects in regions) and micro level (participation of the poor in the development process) and thus expand activities from a narrow focus to a broader plane and make them sustainable.

It is not always necessary to carry out all macro, meso and micro measures through JICA projects. For instance, JICA can expand systems built or tested in JICA's projects to financial cooperation for large-scale operations<sup>23</sup>. JICA's policy advisors can provide recommendations on measures to improve the country's policies, using successful NGOs' poverty reduction approaches.

Points for

Consideration:

- Disadvantages of targeting only the poor
- Utilization of local resources, investigating quantity of input
- Assistance suitable to the country's organizations

### 3-1-2 Points for Consideration

#### (1) Disadvantages of Projects that Target Only the Poor (Jealousy from those in the Economic Strata Just above the Poor)

Although assistance directly targeting the poor is one way to bring about benefits to them, we need to consider keeping the number of beneficiaries as large as possible from the perspective of public welfare. For instance, when the income level of the poor in a country is clearly stipulated and assistance is concentrated only on the poor, people in groups just slightly above that income level may wonder why they are not the recipients of such assistance and may even think that the improvements of their lives and livelihoods, not those of the poor, should be given priority. They may feel discontented and very likely will be uncooperative in assistance efforts towards poverty reduction. On the other hand, a negative self-image can be instilled in the poor themselves.

To avoid these problems, we should not strictly narrow the target of cooperation to the poor only, but rather, we should **consider the recipients and target regions flexibly** to include those who are socially and regionally close to the poor and vulnerable groups and select organizations that will be the main actors in extending the results of cooperation.

We should also explain that community participation and empowerment of the poorest people would lead to improvements for groups just above them and if possible, show actual examples.

#### (2) Utilizing Local Resources and Investigating Quantity of Input

The factors causing poverty are often deeply rooted in the history or culture of a country or region and it is, therefore, advantageous to **utilize NGOs and human resources who are very familiar with the local customs and language.**

**The input of foreign resources (people, equipment, money) should be limited** and the use of resources in the developing countries should be

<sup>23</sup> In the Indonesia maternal and child healthcare project, the Maternal and Child Health handbooks that were introduced as a model in Project-type Technical Cooperation were also introduced nationwide through funding from the World Bank.



maximized in order for developing countries to sustain the model projects by themselves.

These points mentioned above should be carefully considered during the planning phase of cooperation.

### **(3) Assistance Appropriate for the Country's Organizations**

When carrying out poverty reduction assistance, **cooperation scale and the implementation period that will be appropriate for the country's situation should be** carefully identified based on the analysis of the implementing bodies and stakeholders. When there are no organizations or human resources that are able to implement poverty reduction projects in the country, it is important, prior to carrying out cooperation, to carefully think about whether to limit to the short-term assistance (for example, emergency relief or provision of goods and services in times of disaster), or to set out long-term efforts starting from fostering of the organizations and human resources.

#### Further Issues:

- Comprehensive poverty reduction assistance
- Mainstreaming poverty reduction in JICA
- Partnerships with other organizations, and human resource development
- Gathering and dissemination of information

## **3-2 Further Issues**

To reduce poverty that arises from various and complicated factors, the issue of poverty should be understood comprehensively in the national development plan and development assistance.

JICA should be aware of the fact that poverty reduction is one of the ultimate goals of assistance and must tackle poverty reduction by using all JICA schemes and incorporate the perspective of poverty reduction in the actual project cycle. We should not be bound by previous schemes when considering ways of poverty reduction and the recruitment system. Furthermore, JICA should actively disseminate information on its poverty reduction assistance in order to cooperate with other donors and address poverty reduction comprehensively.

The following issues are, therefore, raised and discussed for future consideration: **1) carrying out comprehensive poverty reduction assistance, 2) Mainstreaming poverty reduction in JICA, 3) partnership with other organizations and human resource development, and 4) gathering and dissemination of information.** Although poverty reduction is not achieved overnight and measures for improving the situation are not established yet, continuous efforts on these issues lead towards effective cooperation in poverty reduction.

Comprehensive  
Poverty Reduction  
Assistance:

- Balance between economic growth and social development
- Pro-poor growth
- Country-specific cross-sectoral poverty reduction cooperation

### 3-2-1 Assistance for Comprehensive Poverty Reduction

#### (1) Assistance that Balances Economic Growth and Social Development

Japan’s ODA Charter revised in 2003 holds that “Japan will support human and social development in the developing countries. At the same time, sustainable economic growth, increase in employment and improvement in the quality of life are indispensable for realizing poverty reduction and Japan places importance on providing assistance for these issues accordingly.” For the balanced assistance, **we must adequately consider the economic conditions, the economic and social structures and the current state of income distribution of individual countries. Then, strategies for specific economic and social development measures must be considered based on the actual conditions of the country.**

JICA identifies priority sectors and issues for assistance in JICA Country Programs, but it has not given enough consideration in incorporating a balance between economic development and social development and/or the combination of them. JICA must specifically consider balanced assistance to economic and social development while investigating aid allocation to the sectors and issues of a country, based on economic, political, social and other considerations of macro aspects. JICA must look into poverty reduction and the impact of it on the poor in its overall assistance.

#### (2) Assistance to Pro-poor Growth Policies

From the perspective described above, it is important to consider **pro-poor growth policies** (see Box 3-1) and to provide poverty reduction support.

We are still in the exploratory stage in terms of specific measures for pro-poor growth and measures will vary depending on the country. Research that has been conducted so far, indicates that “stabilization of macro economy,” “development of legal and institutional governance” and “improvement in access to social and economic capital for the poor” are effective for both economic growth and poverty reduction<sup>24</sup>. JICA has gradually begun to address these issues in its projects. However, in many cases, projects are planned and implemented without a clear awareness of as to what extent these efforts are really contributing to poverty reduction. From a poverty reduction perspective, JICA should consider cooperation, systematize experiences and lessons learned and accumulate and utilize this information as know-how.

**Development of the area and industries in which the poor live and work is** also effective for pro-poor growth. For instance, about three-quarters of the world’s poor live in rural areas and therefore, if JICA supports rural development **from the perspective of poverty reduction and industrial**

<sup>24</sup> JICA (2003)

**Box 3-1 What is Pro-poor Growth?**

It is generally accepted that economic growth is a necessary condition for sustainable poverty reduction. However, economic growth alone is not enough, as is evidenced in countries that have the same economic growth rates but significant differences in poverty reduction rates. Thus, not simple economic growth but “pro-poor growth” is considered as important. Pro-poor growth has been explained as, “a growth process that reduce the absolute poverty head-count<sup>25</sup>,” “growth in which the poor participate proactively in economic activities and that they are able to reap significant benefits from economic growth”<sup>26</sup> and “policies that promote growth reduce poverty at the same time.”<sup>27</sup> However, the term “pro-poor growth” is often used with no clear definition and there is no agreed-upon clear definition of the term.

There is no consensus on policies, which will bring about the greatest degree of poverty reduction. However, some policies are agreed as basically important. In terms of policies that promote growth and at the same time, contribute to poverty reduction, there is a consensus on the following three policies: “development of legal and institutional governance,” “improvement in access to social and economic capital for the poor” and “stabilization of macro economy.” In addition, “promotion of growth that is labor-intensive and generates employment” “correction of inequality and discrimination,” “emphasizing rural development and agricultural sector,” “integration into markets” and “addressing risks and external shocks to the poor” are also usually thought to be policies that contribute to poverty reduction.

Political, economic and social structures vary through countries, as do the patterns of poverty and inequality, making it impossible to apply one specific policy package to all countries. We should investigate appropriate pro-poor growth strategies according to countries, regions or types of developing countries.

**development that provide employment opportunities to the poor**, these efforts will contribute significantly to poverty reduction.

### **(3) Country-specific Comprehensive Poverty Reduction Strategies (Cross-sector Approach)**

The factors causing poverty vary according to countries and regions and the issue of poverty is very closely related to other global issues such as gender, environment, population, HIV/AIDS and peace building. **Measures for poverty reduction must, therefore, be comprehensively considered and implemented by the different countries and regions.** JICA has drawn up poverty profiles<sup>28</sup> (with descriptions of each country’s poverty conditions and poverty reduction

<sup>25</sup> Booth (2001) p.15

<sup>26</sup> Kakwani and Pernia (2000) p.3

<sup>27</sup> Stiglitz (2002) p.82

<sup>28</sup> JICA poverty profile includes poverty indicators, poverty conditions, measures and current status of assistance.

policies) for 29 countries and is considering poverty reduction assistance according to the country's economic, social and political situation. However, JICA has not yet formed and implemented country-specific comprehensive poverty reduction strategies.

Therefore, **cross-sectoral coordination, consideration and implementation are needed for country-specific poverty reduction assistance**. In particular, when a country has PRSP or other poverty reduction policies, JICA's assistance must be consistent with them and be clearly placed in them.

Mainstreaming  
Poverty Reduction in  
JICA:

- Increase in poverty reduction projects
- Incorporation of the perspective of poverty reduction in JICA's activities

### **3-2-2 Mainstreaming of Poverty Reduction in JICA's Activities**

In order to promote the actual poverty reduction as an aid-implementing agency, JICA should expand poverty reduction cooperation and incorporate the perspective of poverty reduction in JICA's activities.

#### **(1) Expanding Cooperation that is aimed at Poverty Reduction**

To expand assistance that is clearly aiming at poverty reduction, it is important to **clarify poverty reduction projects and build a framework for project formulation, implementation and monitoring from the perspective of poverty reduction**.

Poverty reduction projects should also be entrusted to **local or Japanese NGOs, universities and local governments** who are very familiar with the country's culture and customs and can establish methods to carryout effective cooperation in poverty reduction.

#### **(2) Incorporating the Perspective of Poverty Reduction in JICA's Projects**

JICA's cooperation is not always conducted with adequate consideration regarding the kind of impact the cooperation will have on the poor in the country. To improve this, it is important to create a poverty profile for each country. Forecasts must be made on the specific positive and negative impacts on the poor. Measures should then be implemented that would maximize the positive impacts and prevent the negative ones.

### **3-2-3 Partnership with Other Organizations and Human Resource Development**

A multi-dimensional approach is needed for poverty reduction and it requires cooperation between diverse actors in addressing the issues. **In particular, partnerships and cooperation among local and Japanese NGOs and universities** who are familiar with the cultures and customs of the country and **with Japanese local governments that have experience in rural**

Partnership with Other Organizations, and Human Resource Development:

- Partnerships with NGOs and local governments
- Human resource development related to policy formulation and to community empowerment

**development and community-participatory administrative services are essential in JICA's efforts towards poverty reduction.** Maintaining its strengths, JICA should investigate implementation methods and schemes that address poverty reduction in a mutually complementary cooperation with these organizations and build the effective and efficient framework of these partnerships.

In addition, poverty reduction requires not only experts, who have focused on technical transfer, but also people who can assist in the formulation of poverty reduction policies and plans that are appropriate for each country. In addition, experts are also required who can conduct socioeconomic assessments, analysis and promote the organization and empowerment of regional communities. At present, Japan has an acute shortage of human resource that can implement these matters. For example, specific training systems for people with field experience through JOCV or NGO activities are required to enhance their expertise on social assessments and community organization.

Accumulation and Dissemination of Information:

- Dissemination of information and donor coordination planning
- Assignment of experts and Project Formulation Advisors to gather and disseminate information

### 3-2-4 Accumulation and Dissemination of Information

As was mentioned earlier, there is a growing importance in poverty reduction for coordination and cooperation among stakeholders in the donor and recipient countries and targeted beneficiaries. However, JICA has not always offered enough information to the recipient country or to other donors. For poverty reduction, as it requires a comprehensive approach, JICA must reconfirm that the need for partnerships and cooperation with other stakeholders is greater than in cooperation in other sectors. When carrying out poverty reduction cooperation, **JICA must include in its plans, as a part of the activities, the dissemination of information to and coordination with other donors.** In addition, in countries where JICA is carrying out a significant amount of poverty reduction cooperation, JICA should assign experts and Project Formulation Advisors to carry out socioeconomic analysis, monitoring and should establish a system for accumulating and disseminating information on poverty reduction cooperation as one part of the overall cooperation.

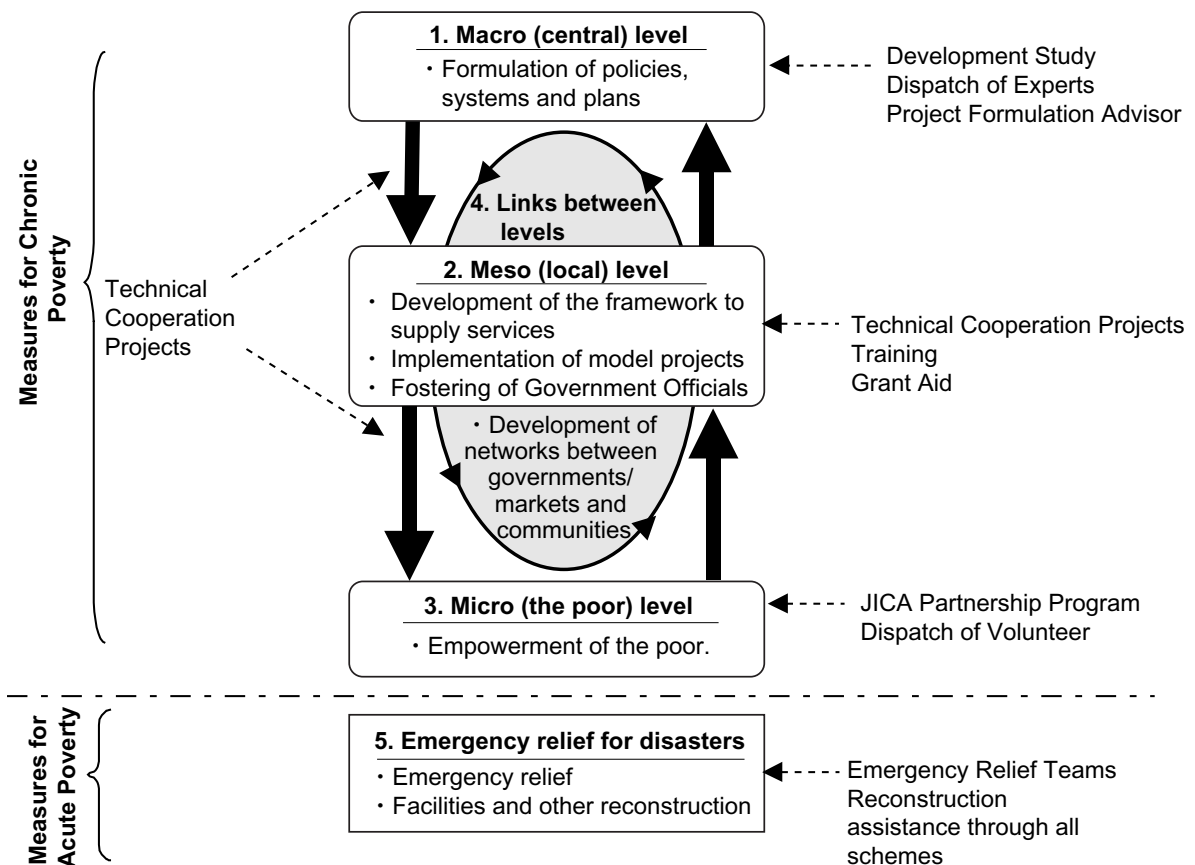
The information should also be disseminated within Japan. JICA must specifically investigate ways to facilitate further cooperation and coordination with Japanese stakeholders (NGOs, universities, private sectors and local governments).



## Appendix 1 Major Activity Cases

Although poverty reduction requires a diverse and comprehensive approach, there are a few projects that include such comprehensive approaches in one project and many projects are carried out in specific sectors. To create an easy reference for future cooperation, JICA's main operations in poverty reduction have been summarized separately in a table by sectors in accordance with the Development Objectives Chart. Since it is important in any sector to have efforts at each of the macro, meso and micro levels and also to form links between the levels, JICA's operations should be organized from the perspective of strengthening each level and link formulation between them, like in Figure A1-1. In this section, cooperation programs for poverty reduction have been described showing assistance schemes that can be utilized. In addition, this section touches upon emergency relief that is needed in times of disasters, conflicts and economic crises, separate from the usual poverty reduction assistance.

**Figure A1-1 Classification of JICA's Operations in Poverty Reduction**



Macro Level Assistance

## **1. Macro (Central) Level Assistance – Assistance in Formulation of Policies, Systems and Plans (Development Studies, Dispatch of Experts and Project Formulation Advisors)**

JICA provides advice on the formulation of grand designs of a country's policies and development plans through Development Studies. JICA experts dispatched to central governments also contribute to the development of policies and formulate development plans. In addition, as a part of assistance to the formulation of PRSPs, JICA dispatches Project Formulation Advisors to conduct surveys related to the PRSP and to coordinate with other donors. In Tanzania and Vietnam, JICA is also carrying out Development Studies to support the formulation of sector programs.

As PRSPs and sector programs further progress, macro level assistance in close cooperation with other donors will be more important. The development of implementing systems within JICA that can respond quickly and flexibly to this type of trend is a pressing issue.

Macro Level Assistance

## **2. Meso (Rural) Level Assistance – Assistance in Development of the Framework to Provide Services, Implementation of Model Projects and Fostering of Government Officials (Technical Cooperation Project, Training, Grant Aid)**

At JICA, meso level cooperation is the main focus and JICA provides assistance to improve service delivery in every sector, to implement model projects and to foster government officials who will take charge of public service delivery. Many of the Technical Cooperation Projects are these types of cooperation. When implementing model projects, JICA should not provide too much input because a developing country cannot diffuse models, which are very expensive.

In Grant Aid, JICA assists facility development including constructing schools, developing water supply facilities and providing medical equipment and supplies. Many Technical Cooperation Projects are carried out after Grant Aid so that the facilities developed through Grant Aid can be utilized. It is important to combine Grant Aid and Technical Cooperation flexibly in accordance with the goal.

JICA is also conducting training in Japan, in the country and in third countries to develop the human resources, including government officials, who will take charge in the meso level development.



**Meso Level  
Assistance**

### **3. Micro (the Poor) Level Assistance – Assistance in Empowerment of the Poor (JICA Partnership Program, Dispatch of Volunteer)**

Cooperation at the grass-root level mainly consists of the JICA Partnership Program and JOCV. The focus will be increasingly on ensuring that the results of cooperation must reach the poor at the grass-root level and it will become increasingly important to carry out cooperation at the micro level that directly targets the poor. However, as cooperation at the grass-root level has a tendency to become too localized, it is important to extend the outcome to other regions and to provide feedback about it to the governments, the governments then can sustain the outcomes of the project.

**Assistance in  
Building Links  
between Levels**

### **4. Assistance in Building Links between the Macro, Meso and Micro Levels – Networking between Communities and Governments (Technical Cooperation Projects)**

JICA is carrying out a type of cooperation that reaches out to both the governments and the communities and creates networks between the government and the poor so that the voice of the community can be reflected in the government. In this type of cooperation, assistance is provided that on the one hand, strengthens the government officials' capacities to formulate and implement development plans and also teaches them community-participatory development methods through advice from experts and training and on the other hand, assists communities with self-help efforts through NGOs. Through these efforts, JICA tries to help build administrations that can be trusted by communities, while fostering attitudes and capacities in people to be the main actors in community development and build a relationship of trust with the government. In addition, experts are reaching out to central governments as well, to gain an understanding of the projects. One typical example of this type of cooperation is the "Project on Strengthening Sulawesi Rural Community Development to Support Poverty Alleviation Programmes, Indonesia." (See Box A1-1)

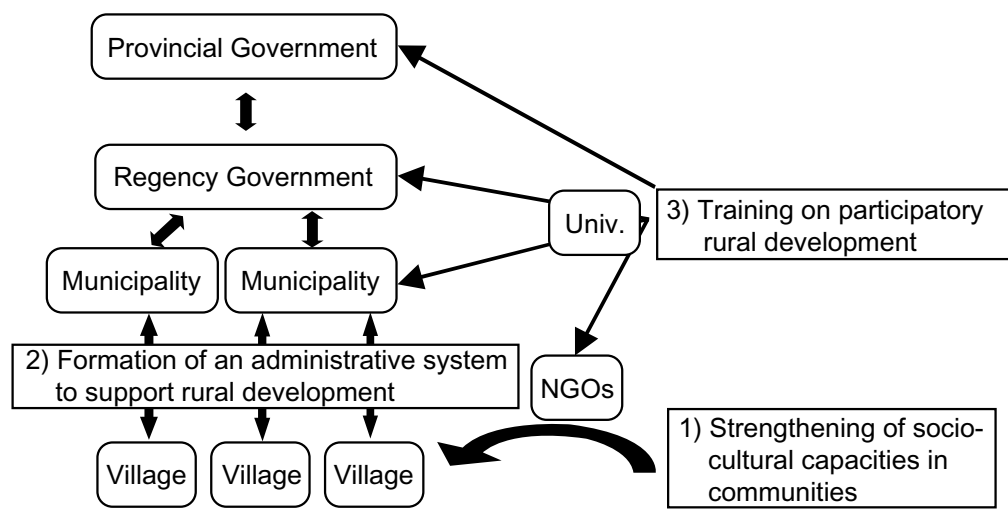
**Box A1-1 Project on Strengthening Sulawesi Rural Community Development to Support Poverty Alleviation Programmes, Indonesia**

This project was carried out from March 1997 to February 2002, in the South Sulawesi Province of Indonesia, with the aim of “developing a participatory community development model applicable to the South Sulawesi Province.” In the project, administrative services in particular were targeted for improvement, based on the idea that the issue of poverty arises from underdeveloped regional communities and the lack of established administrative services. In the project, Preliminary Study and Project Formulation were carefully executed to devise a participatory rural development model. Project activities included: 1) strengthening of the socio-cultural capacities of the rural community, 2) formation of administrative systems to support participatory rural development (regency level) and 3) development of a participatory regional social development training curriculum and fostering of organizations for carrying out the training (province level).

With respect to 1) strengthening of the socio-cultural capacities of the rural community, partnerships were formed with NGOs to support rural development projects made voluntarily by the community and study tours to increase awareness and promote discovery on the part of the community. In 2) formation of administrative systems to support participatory rural development, through a partnership with the regency government on policy-aspects, training for government officials were conducted and guidelines for system management were formulated. In 3) developing a participatory training course, Indonesia’s rural universities, provincial and regency governments and NGOs partnered to foster core human resources and develop a training module, as well as to conduct capacity building for the organizations that would carry out the training.

The project was successful in enabling many in the community to think about how to utilize community resources for rural development effectively, in helping the government to confirm the capabilities of the people and become able to assist themselves and in establishing a network between the community and the government. The participatory community development model built through the project became a regency ordinance and the model has also been extended to areas outside the project region.

**Figure A1-2 Outline of Project on Strengthening Sulawesi Rural Community Development to Support Poverty Alleviation Programmes, Indonesia**



**Emergency Relief****5. Emergency Relief and Reconstruction Assistance  
(Japan Disaster Relief Teams, All Schemes)**

JICA dispatches Japan Disaster Relief Teams for disasters such as earthquakes and floods. JICA also supports reconstruction after disasters through a variety of schemes. JICA also carries out projects for disaster prevention.

In addition, in areas such as Cambodia, East Timor, Afghanistan and Mozambique, JICA provides emergency relief for reconstruction in sectors such as healthcare, education, infrastructure and agriculture by utilizing a variety of schemes. As assistance toward psychological damage following a conflict, JICA provides assistance in fostering social workers and caring for those who have suffered psychological damage through partnerships with NGOs in Cambodia.

On the one hand, it is important never to miss the appropriate timing when providing emergency relief, such as in times of disasters and conflicts. On the other hand, it is often the case that the recipient does not have sufficient capacity with which to receive such assistance and it is, therefore, important to consider carefully the plans for cooperation that also take into account the capacity of the recipients. Furthermore, the most important measure regarding disasters and conflicts is prevention, and the successive and continued assistance listed above in 1.-4. is important to prevent crises and mitigate damages when they do occur.

Annex Table List of Relevant Projects in Poverty Reduction

No	Country	Project Name	Period	Type of Schemes	Mid-term Objective	Characteristics
<b>1. Development of plans, systems and implementation systems for poverty reduction</b>						
<b>(1) Formulation and implementation of poverty reduction plans</b>						
1	Uganda	The Joint Study Project for the Comprehensive Study Concerning the Strategies for Poverty Eradication and Integrated Rural Development	1998.12-2001.11	Technical Cooperatoin Project	1-1 1-4	Through joint efforts by Japanese universities and Uganda's Makerere University, joint surveys were carried out on three selected poor rural regions where different ethnic groups live. An effective poverty reduction strategy meeting based on the real conditions in the villages of the country were created based on the results of the surveys and recommended to the Ugandan government.
2	Tanzania	Participatory Poverty Assessment	2002.1-2003.3	Local Development Study	1-1	As a component of the PRSP being carried out by the Tanzanian government, a field study was conducted with the participation of a wide variety of groups including the regional community. After identifying the vulnerable groups in Tanzania and understanding the issues, the study investigated the pros and cons of establishing social safety nets.
3	Multiple countries	PRSP Coordination		Project Formulation Study, Development Study, Dispatch of Project Formulation Advisors and Local Advisor Coordinators	1-1	Dispatch Project Formulation Advisors to assist with the formulation of PRSPs and to coordinate sector programs in Tanzania, Ghana, Ethiopia, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Bolivia and other countries. Conduct Development Studies to support the formulation of sector programs.
<b>(2) Participatory rural development and cultivation of administrators</b>						
4	Indonesia	Project on Strengthening Sulawesi Rural Community Development to Support Poverty Alleviation Programs	1997.3-2002.2	Technical Cooperatoin Project	1-2 1-4	Supported organization-building with a focus on local development needs and improvement of awareness and technical skills of administrators in order to strengthen planning and management capability of participatory rural development projects by the government. Local awareness of issues were raised, independent groups were formed and development meetings were held through PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) techniques, observational training for communities and the creation of plans for development activities by the community.
5	Indonesia	Empowerment of the Poor in South Sulawesi to Support the Poverty Alleviation Program	1999.2-2002.1	JICA Partnership Program	1-4	Local NGOs implemented this empowerment project as a model for 600 poor households in South Sulawesi with assistance of the above-mentioned Technical Cooperatoin Project "Rural Development Plan for Supporting Poverty Alleviation in Sulawesi."
6	Philippines	The Cebu Socio-Economic Empowerment and Development Project	1999.3-2004.2	Technical Cooperatoin Project	1-2 1-4	Strengthens mutual cooperation between the local governments, local communities and develops pilot projects for improving BHN (Basic Human Needs) and livelihoods in 20 regions by developing the administrative capabilities for participatory, sustainable and independent local development. Emphasizes decision-making process of development projects based on local needs and establishes this knowledge as a system and ensures its sustainability.
7	Philippines	Training Services Enhancement Project for Rural Life Improvement	1996.6-2001.6	Technical Cooperatoin Project	2-1	Established a series of processes and strengthened systems for planning, implementing and evaluating rural life improvement projects in line with the needs of regional citizens through partnerships between regional citizens, regional governments and training agencies. Based on the experience of conducting trials and improvements in the project's model regions and three developed regions, the recipients continue to unfold the project nationwide on their own.

No	Country	Project Name	Period	Type of Schemes	Mid-term Objective	Characteristics
8	China	Village-based Participatory Poverty Alleviation Model Project in Sandu County, Guizhou Province	2002.3-2005.2	JICA Partnership Program	1-4 3-3	A comprehensive project that integrates health care, lifestyle improvement, ecological agriculture and improvements to agricultural infrastructure with the principle of community participation in two model villages in Sandu County, an impoverished region of China. Lifestyle improvement of the communities in the region.
9	Bangladesh	Joint Study Project on Strengthening Capacity for Participatory Rural Development through Mobilization of Local Resources. Participatory Rural Development Project	2000.4-2004.4	Technical Cooperatoin Project	1-2 1-4	A "link model" aiming at the strengthening of relationships between local governments and local people was suggested as an alternative method for Bangladesh rural development at the "Bangladesh Rural Development Experiment." To turn this concept into a project, Expert Teams on Rural Development Advisors, Regional Development and Women in Development were dispatched. Also a participatory rural development system model targeting multiple municipalities in Kalihati Upazila of Bangladesh was established.
10	Bangladesh	Participatory Rural Development Project through the Empowerment of the Poor	2001.8-2004.7	JICA Partnership Program	1-2 1-4	Improves the environment for rural development activities of mutual assistance organizations of the poor, shomitis (savings and credit groups). Activities include promotion of shomitis' factivities, group training sessions, adult literacy classes, capacity building for local health volunteers, provision of manual pumps and latrines, skills training sessions for income generation or micro-credit.
11	Sri Lanka	Joint Study Project on Strengthening Capacity for Participatory Rural Development through Mobilization of Local Resources	1998.5-2001.4	Technical Cooperatoin Project	1-2 1-4	The University of Colombo and the Northwestern province of Sri Lanka cooperated in this project to establish participatory rural development techniques that would be effective for local administrative agencies. In it, they provided training to community leaders who would work with the creation and implementation of development plans in the province's villages and assistance with management of the development projects. Efforts specifically included: 1) planning and implementation of comprehensive rural development projects in model villages and 2) improvements of the management framework for rural development projects in the Northwestern province.
12	Tanzania	Sokoine University of Agriculture Centre for Sustainable Rural Development (SCSRD)	1999.5-2004.4	Technical Cooperatoin Project	1-4 2-1	Establishes specific development methods of a local development center of an agricultural university (SUA methods) through verification and case studies at model areas under the concept of "reality comprehension of fieldwork," "conventional potentials," "resident participation" and "focus on characteristics of communities."
13	Zambia	Project for Participatory Village Development in Isolated Areas	2002.6-2007.5	Development Study, Technical Cooperation Project	1-4 2-1	Improves agricultural extension techniques of the agricultural extension workers from the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and establishes a model approach to sustainable agricultural development through strengthening of the development project planning capabilities of targeted rural communities with the goal of poverty reduction for small-scale farmers in isolated rural regions of Zambia.
<b>(3) Assistance in governance and decentralization</b>						
14	Indonesia	Human Resource Development for Local Governance	2002.4-2005.3	Technical Cooperatoin Project	1-2	Provides assistance based on the experience of Japanese municipalities so that training courses meet local needs mainly in the regional development and government administration sectors with the aim of building the human resource in order to improve the capabilities of the local governments.

Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects / Poverty Reduction

No	Country	Project Name	Period	Type of Schemes	Mid-term Objective	Characteristics
15	Indonesia	Local Government Administration	2001.7-2001.8	Country Focused Training Courses	1-2	Introduce existing systems such as, examples from Japan's local governments' past experiences, Hiroshima Prefecture and local authorities in the prefecture and provide training on techniques for human resource development, formulation of development plans by local governments for personnel at the chief section level of the central government and the department director level at local governments so that the Indonesian government can carry out the administration, based on regional needs, in its decentralization.
16	Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, etc.	Decentralization Assistance	2001.12-2002.3	Development Study, Technical Cooperatoin Project	1-2	Studied decentralization and implementation of local governments in target countries. Gained an understanding of the actual conditions and local administration in local governments following decentralization and the need to improve capabilities of administrations required for regional governments, created basic materials for decentralization assistance.
17	Multiple countries	General Management Seminar for Regional Development & Planning	2000.10-2000.12	Group Training Course	1-1	Provided training on national planning as region-based comprehensive development planning by mastering the concepts of planning, coordination and the implementation framework related to the Hokkaido Comprehensive Development Plan.
18	Multiple countries	Participatory Local Social Development: Theories and Practices	2003.2-2003.3	General Training Course	1-4	Provide training on the theory of the participatory approach and regional development as well as on practical techniques in order to plan and manage Participatory Regional Development Projects that meet the actual conditions of countries.
<b>2. Maintenance and improvement of income levels of the poor</b>						
<b>(1) Planning and implementing agricultural and rural development</b>						
19	Indonesia	Integrated Agricultural and Rural Development Project in Southeast Sulawesi Province	1991.1-1998.2	Technical Cooperatoin Project	2-1	Emphasis on rural participatory approach. Included a wide variety of efforts to promote rural villages such as, improvement of agricultural infrastructure including small-scale irrigation systems, improvement of productive techniques and strengthening of farmer organizations. Acreage of paddy fields were dramatically increased when compared to the time the project was initiated. Farmers established a revolving fund to purchase fuel and parts.
20	Indonesia	Implementation Support for Integrated Area Development Project in Barru District	1995.1-2001.12	Dispatch of JOCVs	2-1 2-2	Conducted comprehensive regional development programs for poverty reduction in rural areas such as, rehabilitating irrigation systems, improving cultivation, multiple agriculture, providing recommendations on establishing public market systems, intensive management for livestock husbandry, diffusion of productive side business and improvement of living conditions. Project involved a JOCV Team Dispatch.
21	Indonesia	Study on Integrated Development Project for Rural Cooperatives	1996.2-1998.12	Development Study	2-1	In order to strengthen the functioning of the rural cooperatives within the context of rural development that aims at rural poverty reduction and revision of gaps within urban areas, this study evaluated national activities of rural cooperatives and summarized the direction of activities, formulated plans to strengthen rural cooperatives and summarized a Seven Province Common Basic Plan targeting seven selected provinces.
22	Malaysia	Food Processing at Tenom KPD Youth Training Center	1998.11-2001.11	JICA Partnership Program	2-1	Improved food processing training (e.g. coffee, meatballs, fishballs or soymilk) at a training centre in Sabah where there were inadequate incomes and labor shortages in farming communities with the aim of increasing earnings.

No	Country	Project Name	Period	Type of Schemes	Mid-term Objective	Characteristics
23	Philippines	Feasibility Study of Agrarian Reform Communities in Marginal Areas --Or-- The Feasibility Study of Development of Agrarian Reform Communities in Marginal Areas	1996.1-	Development Study	1-1 2-1	Conducted various surveys to improve farmers' settlement and agricultural productivity in remote areas focused under the Philippines' comprehensive agricultural land reform plan. Formulated a development master plan based on condition surveys of 12 model areas and conducted feasibility studies in 4 pilot areas. Also, formulated guidelines for development plans at villages regarding agricultural land reform.
24	Philippines	Study on the Development of Agrarian Reform Communities (ARCs) in the Province of Isabela	1999.9-2001.1	Development Study	2-1	Formulated master plans for the development of recipient agricultural associations and conducted feasibility studies on priority regions for the purpose of improving productivity and increasing income through improved agricultural technology for farmers (study conducted on 22 farmland reform regions in the Province of Isabela). To deal with the farmers low income and low agricultural productivity, conducted agricultural development. There was the strengthening of farmers associations, assisting farmers and in particular, focus was on "soft side" issues such as strengthening management capabilities of farmers and staff of related organizations and strengthening of cooperatives. Provide recommendations on development techniques that differ from the previous focus on improving infrastructure.
25	Cambodia	Refugee Resettlement and Rural Village Development Project ---Or--- Rural Development Project	1992.12-	Dispatch of Experts, Dispatch of JOCVs	2-1 2-2 3-1 3-2 3-3 4-2	Known as tripartite cooperation, this project promotes the resettlement of repatriated refugees, internally displaced persons, demobilized soldiers and conducts rural development programs on agriculture, health care, hygiene and education. Grant aid for expenditure on field activities and dispatch of experts and Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers were provided by the UNDP. Also, experts from ASEAN provided detailed assistance by using techniques based on local conditions.
26	Laos	Master Plan Study on Integrated Agricultural Development	2000.11-2001.10	Development Study	1-1 2-1	Formulated an action plan on comprehensive agricultural development needed for agricultural development policies and for achieving them according to the national policy, "Escape from poorest country status by 2020." Made 10 sub-sectors and 110 project programs, set priorities and conducted general evaluations.
27	Bangladesh	Model Rural Development Project Phase 2 for Kachua, Nabinagar, Bancharampur and Debidwar Upazilas --Or-- Model Rural Development Project for Honma and Dandkandi Upazila Comilla	1988.10-1989.9, 1990.2-1991.8	Development Study (Grant Aid) (Dispatch of JOCVs)	1-4 2-1	Formulated a master plan based on promotion of productivity in rural areas, capacity building for human resources, development of specific beneficiaries and improvement of organization and systems. Based on this plan, Grant Aid and Team JOCVs were dispatched.
28	Guatemala	Study and Verification on Integrated Rural Development for the Reduction of Poverty in the Central Highland Region ---Or--- Master Plan Study on Sustainable Rural Development for the Reduction of Poverty in the Central Highland Region	2000.2-2001.7, 2001.8-2003.3	Development Study	1-1 1-4 2-1 3-2 4-1	Conducted a Development Study with the aims of farmer income generation, improvement in living conditions and conservation of natural resources. The Study involved two stages: policy design and verification. Introduced participatory planning techniques in the stage of policy design. Held workshops with local people and formulated detailed plans based on local needs with the intent of implementing a pilot project in the future.

Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects / Poverty Reduction

No	Country	Project Name	Period	Type of Schemes	Mid-term Objective	Characteristics
29	Panama	Promotion of Cooperatives in Ngobe-Bugle ---Or--- Assistance for Development of Model Villages in the Native Area in the West	1998.12-	Dispatch of JOCVs, JICA Partnership Program	2-1 2-2	A cooperative project between a JICA Partnership Program Project and JOCVs. Develops cooperatives for improving the living standards of indigenous population through poultry farming and establishment of comprehensive farms. Also, JOCVs engages in various projects related to handicrafts, health care, hygiene, improved stoves (kamado) and infrastructure based on the local needs.
30	Bolivia	Project for the Dissemination of High-Quality Rice Seeds for Small-scale Farmers	2000.5-2005.7	Technical Cooperatoin Project	2-1	Santa Cruz is the main rice growing region in Bolivia. This project provides farmers with adaptive varieties of rice and aims to increase production and promote high-quality rice seeds in order to ensure a stable food supply, improve incomes and to stabilize operations for ninety percent of the rice growers who are small-scale farmers. Provide technical assistance for improvement technology, seed cultivation techniques and to the agricultural extension sector in order to strengthen the research cooperation framework for suitable production systems.
31	Mauritania	The Project for Development of Artisanal Fishing Villages	1998	Grant Aid	2-1	Export of marine products is the largest source of foreign currency earning for Mauritania and the long-term effective use of the marine product resource is a growing issue. The government has, therefore, formulated an Artisanal Fishing Village Development plan to restrict excessive fish catches and to promote sustainable fishing activities. To support this plan, facilities were developed for drying fish, storing processed goods and related equipment and materials were provided.
32	Senegal	Comprehensive Rural Development in Fatik ---Or--- JOCV Activities in Fatik	1987.1-	Dispatch of JOCVs	1-4 2-1 3-2	Conducts comprehensive regional development to improve local lives such as, the establishment of latrines, implementation of hygiene and literacy education, technical transfer of crop cultivation and income generation through handicraft and dyeing. A Group Dispatch of JOCVs engaged in vegetable farming, fruit growing, nursing and rural development.
33	Multiple countries	Dispatch of Experts, Dispatch of JOCVs Related to Agriculture		Dispatch of Experts, Dispatch of JOCVs		Dispatch of many Experts and JOCVs to aid in the strengthening of agricultural organizations.
<b>(2) Expansion of employment opportunities for the poor</b>						
34	Laos	Project for Supporting Womens' Lives --Or-- Project for Supporting Woman's Life	1998.12-2001.11	JICA Partnership Program	2-2	Implemented vocational training sessions on weaving, plant dyeing, sewing, bamboo work and ceramics, targeting women or people with disabilities. Also, conducting marketing activities to increase their incomes.
35	ASEAN countries	Seminar in One Village, One Product Movement	FY2002	Country Focused Training Courses	2-1	Provided training on the utilization of regional development measures for each country through knowledge and experiences from the community-participatory regional development approach represented by the 'One Village, One Product' approach of Oita Prefecture. This training targeted administrators in local governments for countries in which there was a need to cultivate administrators who were in charge of regional development. The aim was to revise gaps between urban and rural areas and cope with decentralization.
36	India	Promoting Women's Economic Independence through Assistance in Establishing a Sewing Workshop in Ambakkam	2000.12-2001.12	JICA Partnership Program	1-3 2-2	A sewing school supported the autonomy of "Dalit" girls, a group of so-called "untouchables" that falls below the caste system in Ambakkam, a rural area in the Southern part of India. This project targeted the sewing school and constructed a workplace and provided guidance on its operation to secure a boarding house and hire graduates to strengthen the functioning of the sewing school. Also provided technical assistance to improve sewing techniques.



No	Country	Project Name	Period	Type of Schemes	Mid-term Objective	Characteristics
37	Sri Lanka	Micro Finance Project	1999.5-2001.4	Dispatch of JOCVs	2-3	Micro Finance Project carried out with the aim of improving the lifestyles and socio-economic empowerment of the community associations in impoverished regions by rural development extension workers, JOCVs in cooperation with local city halls (Matara and Ratnapura) and with local NGOs.
38	Honduras	Promotion of Self-Management Enterprises of Women in Rural Areas	2003.8-2006.7 (planned)	Technical Cooperatoin Project	2-2 2-3	One PRSP project in the field of assisting vulnerable groups: provides assistance for starting new small-scale business in which poor women utilize regional resources in order to improve their own lives. Main activities to support new business include community analysis and market survey, training to meet the regional conditions and micro finance. Community participation is promoted in all processes while building a network between related organizations.
39	Bolivia	Commercialization and Export Promotion of Handicrafts	2002.10-2003.1	Dispatch of Experts	2-2	The Bolivia Export Promotion Center selects handicraft projects that are exportable and promotes their export and also needs technical assistance in formulating strategies to do so. Japan, through Dispatch of Experts, supported the formulation of export promotion strategies by studying the demand in these types of markets, studying import standards, studying the actual conditions of production of handicrafts in the country and providing recommendations on export promotion.
40	Ecuador	Business Administration for Small and Micro Companies	2001.4-2001.10	Dispatch of Experts	2-2 2-3	Fostering medium, small and micro enterprises is essential in national development plans that emphasize macroeconomic stability and poverty reduction. The Ecuador National Finance Corporation carried out technical assistance along with loans to these types of enterprises, but needed additional help in coping with changes in international markets. Japan provided technical assistance through Dispatch of Experts by analyzing the operating conditions of micro enterprises in Ecuador, planning training courses in sectors such as accounting, marketing, finance-related work to receive loans and production technology that would be carried out by the same Finance Corporation and provided guidance and recommendations on implementation.
41	Uruguay	Reinforcement in Micro-Enterprise Activities of Rural Woman.		Dispatch of Experts	2-1	Japan dispatched two senior overseas volunteers to the Small-Scale Farmer Relief Program, a program related to the Rural Family Program that aims to revise regional gaps between urban and rural areas and dispatched Experts to provide guidance and recommendations on womens' community activities to meet the rural areas centered on small-scale enterprise management in Rural Womens Measures Committee. Through cooperation with volunteers, provided even more effective recommendations on assistance activities.
42	Ghana	Project for Organization of Women around Sheanuts Production in Northern Ghana --Or-- Project for Organizing Women around Sheanuts Production in Northern Ghana	2000.2-2003.1	JICA Partnership Program	2-2	Improvement in the income and status of women by providing assistance for organization and technical guidance to female farmers that produce sheer butter nuts.
43	Kenya	Promotion and Managerial Guidance of Traditional Handicraft Producing Group	2002.1-2003.1	JICA Partnership Program	2-2	Increased community earnings with the improvement of producers' organization for traditional handicrafts (e.g. sisal baskets and wood carvings), technical training, training of new leaders and environmental development.

No	Country	Project Name	Period	Type of Schemes	Mid-term Objective	Characteristics
44	Zimbabwe	Capacity Building for Microfinance Institutions	2002.9-	Dispatch of Experts	2-3	The government's social development fund has a budget to provide low-interest loans to small-scale financial organizations. However, the lack of financial management capabilities on the part of the small-scale financial organizations has become an issue. For that reason, JICA dispatched Experts to conduct capacity building for the small-scale financial organizations and develop an environment for small-scale financing and through this, aims to contribute towards the promotion of small scale enterprises, including micro enterprises.
45	Multiple countries	OISCA Rural Life Improvement and Community Development for Women	2003.1-2003.12	Group Training Course	2-1	Conducted training to meet the actual conditions of each country based on technology and knowledge related to agricultural production and processing, health and sanitation, nutrition and cooking in order to cultivate women leaders in rural development and to give practical experience in improving livelihoods and lifestyles. Also, in order to increase self-awareness as leaders, conducted exchanges with local groups and created an action plan for following their return to their own countries.
<b>3. Fulfillment of the Basic Human Needs of the poor</b>						
<b>(1) Improvement of education levels</b>						
46	Indonesia	The Study on Regional Educational Development and Improvement Project	1999.3-2001.10, 2002.1-2005.1	Development Study	3-1	Formulated a plan to improve secondary school education with the basic policies of "voluntary/autonomous management of schools" and "community participation" in the decentralization of education. In the study process, conducted pilot projects on all schools in 15 counties in the target regions of the Central Java and North Sulawesi Provinces. By including religious schools that were not previously recognized as formal schools, exchange between the two was generated. The activities of development committees comprising "bands" of educational administrators and guardians generated significant improvements in education.
47	Cambodia	Improved Access to Primary Education in Rural Areas through Community Participation Project	2000.10-2003.9	JICA Partnership Program	3-1	Developed the basic educational environment to increase the standard of targeted areas through local participation. Constructed schoolhouses and libraries with wells and latrines and conducted workshops for librarians and monks. Established rice banks to alleviate poverty in the community and conducted traditional music performance training in order to develop children with well-rounded character through Cambodia's cultural inheritance.
48	Viet Nam	Project for Promotion of Adult Literacy in the Northern Mountainous Region	2001.4-2004.3	JICA Partnership Program	1-4 3-1	Literacy and continuous education targeting adults in one of the poorest areas in Viet Nam, the Northern Mountainous Region. Constructs <i>Terakoya</i> (non-formal schools) and implements training courses to establish government and local management organizations by <i>Terakoya</i> .
49	Viet Nam	The Project for Improvement of Facilities of Primary Schools in the Northern Mountain Region	2000-2001	Grant Aid	3-1	This project targeted 61 sites in 4 provinces of the most impoverished Northern Mountain Region in Viet Nam that is inhabited by ethnic minorities. School facilities were improved and desks and basic educational materials were provided, eliminating educational disparities between this region and flatlands that have more investment in education.
50	Bangladesh	Development of an NFE/Non-Formal Education Academy	2001.3-2003.3	Dispatch of Experts	3-1	Provided assistance to NGOs who bear the main responsibility for non-formal education. To promote education, improved literacy rates and overall education levels.

No	Country	Project Name	Period	Type of Schemes	Mid-term Objective	Characteristics
51	Pakistan	Improvement for Literacy Commission	2000.11-2003.11	Dispatch of Experts	1-4 3-1	This project creates educational materials and distributes them to outdoor classrooms where there are no educational facilities in Pakistan, where literacy rates are low. With continued community cooperation, teach children the joy of learning, to read and write and appreciate the necessity of education. Also provides advice for improving capabilities of literacy administrators to the Ministry of Education and assistance for establishing a community learning center.
52	Guatemala	Project of Improvement of Primary Schools with Community Participation	2003.9-2006.8 (planned)	Technical Cooperatoin Project	1-4 3-1	This project is created and carried out independently based on the initiative of teachers, parents and the local residents and children in the target primary school with assistance from the Ministry of Education Departmental Office. The project aims for the comprehensive improvement of the primary school. Project plans to build and accumulate numerous new community-participatory primary school improvement models that emphasize process and know-how in improvement.
53	Honduras	The Improvement of Teaching Methods in Mathematics	2003.4-2006.3	Technical Cooperatoin Project, Dispatch of JOCVs	3-1	In order to increase opportunities for the poor to participate in the community, this project aims to reduce repeat and drop out rates in basic education. In order to improve the teaching skills of current teachers in rural areas that have particularly low qualifications as compared with central areas, this project creates instruction manuals that can be used in the local schools and provides training in rural areas. Through partnerships with Dispatch of Experts and JOCVs, it is expected that this project will rapidly bring benefits to rural children.
54	Bolivia	Proyecto para la Asistencia a la Participacion dela Comunidad en Education (Project to Support Promotion of Community Participation in Education)	2001.4-2004.3	JICA Partnership Program	1-4 3-1	This project aims to improve the quality of education through community participation in the model region of Cochabamba City as part of educational reform. The Project conducts educational activities related to community education, organizes and cultivates school committees. The Project plans to incorporate citizen-participatory know-how of school operation experienced through partnerships with local NGOs and Individual Dispatch of Experts in Bolivia's educational reforms.
55	Ethiopia	Life Glow School II.	1999.10-2002.3	JICA Partnership Program	1-4 3-1	Provided opportunities for education and conducted literacy campaigns in areas with limited access to education to enhance basic education. Established an informal education model managed by NGOs.
56	Ghana	Improvement of Educational Achievement in Science, Technology and Mathematics (STM) in Basic Education	2000.3-2005.2	Technical Cooperatoin Project	3-1	This project aims to improve the teaching skills of mathematics and science educators in the primary and secondary schools in the relatively wealthy Southern Region of Ghana that is addressing the "Program for Making Basic Education Compulsory and Free" and the Northern Region that has severe poverty conditions. Training will be conducted on-site rather than at the central level and will not necessarily aim to select particularly high-level schools, but will aim for providing direct benefits to all schools in the target region.
57	South Africa	The Second Project for Construction of Primary and Junior Secondary Schools in the Eastern Cape Province	2001	Grant Aid	3-1	Constructed a total of 394 classrooms in poor provinces including the post-apartheid black autonomous provinces. Under the project, the sanitation conditions of the schools were dramatically improved through installation of lavatories with simple septic tanks and rainwater tanks in all schools. By improving the learning environment for blacks who represent nearly all of the over 20,000 children in the target region, this project aimed to improve education levels, revise gaps in education and provide poverty relief.

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No	Country	Project Name	Period	Type of Schemes	Mid-term Objective	Characteristics
58	Mozambique	The Project for Construction of Primary & Secondary Schools in Maputo City	2001	Grant Aid	3-1	In Maputo City, the capital of Mozambique, in addition to the fact that school facilities are in a poor condition due to civil strife and flood damage, there is also a shortage of school facilities due to the influx of people affected by these situations. In order to improve the primary educational environment in the city, this project constructed seven primary schools and two secondary schools and procured educational materials for those schools.
59	Multiple countries	School Mapping, Micro Planning		Development Study	3-1	In order to improve the quality of education, access to education and to correct disparities in places like Malawi and Zambia, this study carried out school mapping and conducted micro planning based on the results of the study (educational planning at the Province level). The Study aimed to improve the government administrators' planning and implementation capabilities.
60	Multiple countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Niger, Guatemala, Senegal, Papua New Guinea and etc.)	Literacy Education		Dispatch of JOCVs	3-1	Provides literacy programs and creates educational materials in the local languages as part of the rural development activities at the grass-root level. In Guatemala, carrying out direct cooperation activities for national literacy programs.
<b>(2) Improvement of health conditions</b>						
61	Philippines	The Project for Upgrading of Facilities and Equipment in Selected Field Health Units	1999	Grant Aid (Technical Cooperatoin Project)	3-2	As a component of improving regional health care services, improved conditions at deteriorated facilities such as mother and child health care centers, regional health care centers, rural health care centers and provided necessary equipment and materials to improve and strengthen promotion of family planning and maternal and child health care.
62	Philippines	Family Planning and Maternal and Child Health Project	1999.5-2004.4	Technical Cooperatoin Project	3-2	Experts carried out activities in three areas and these activities were supplemented by JOCV at the grass-root level. Assisted a variety of community-based activities such as, assisting in the construction of latrines by the community, co-management of the village drug stores, educational campaigns through puppet shows, videos at the initiative of the provincial board of health and capacity building for village health volunteers. Formed a "NGO network" to strengthen partnerships with NGOs.
63	Philippines	Relief Program of Indigent Tuberculosis Patients	1998.12-2001.3	JICA Partnership Program	3-2 4-3 4-4	The Philippine Tuberculosis Committee was established to supplement the government's anti-tuberculosis measures. This committee cooperates with clinics in local governments through 50 branches nationwide to conduct educational activities regarding prevention, diagnosis, treatment and education of the poor. However, due to decreased funds for activities as a result of the economic crisis it became difficult to continue the work and this project therefore was provided assistance in the form of procuring equipment, materials and medicines, training committee branch personnel, extension workers and technical cooperation through Experts.
64	Thailand	Northern Thailand AIDS Prevention Care through Community Organizations	1998.11-2001.3	JICA Partnership Program	3-2 4-4	This project partnered with the Regional Care Network for the Prevention of AIDS project to carry out community level activities to care for AIDS patients in 70 villages in four provinces mainly in the Northern Phayao province where there is a large population infected with AIDS. The Project also created a maternal and child health care system for HIV/AIDS patients.

No	Country	Project Name	Period	Type of Schemes	Mid-term Objective	Characteristics
65	China	The Project for Tuberculosis Control in Poor Areas	2000	Grant Aid	3-2 4-4	This project provided microscopes and other medical equipment and anti-tuberculosis drugs to support efforts on the part of the Chinese government that aim to control tuberculosis in China's impoverished regions (9 provinces, 2 autonomous regions).
66	Bangladesh	Community-Operated Reproductive Health Project	2001.3-2004.3	JICA Partnership Program	3-2	Project aims to strengthen the capabilities of rural women and improve their status following the refurbishment of the multi-purpose women's centers in Narsinghi District and Feni District. Also enhances the health of rural women by providing basic packages for reproductive health.
67	Viet Nam	The Project for Prevention and Control of HIV / AIDS Transmission	2000	Grant Aid	3-2 4-4	In order to reduce the growing number of people living with HIV/AIDS in Viet Nam, strengthened the framework for blood tests and screening as well as educational activities and provided condoms especially for Ho Chi Minh and surrounding provinces where prevalence rates are high.
68	India	Development Study on Reproductive Health in the State of Madhya Pradesh, India	2000.11-2002.3	Development Study	3-2	Investigated the actual situation of women's health care, nutrition, hygiene, education and labor conditions to improve health care services in areas with a high maternal death rate in this country that has critical population issues. Also, reviewed existing government programs and formulated master plans on targeted areas.
69	Guatemala	Vector Control of Chagas Disease	1999-2001, 2002.7-2005.7	Dispatch of Experts, Technical Cooperatoin Project	3-2 4-4	Chagas' disease is the disease that has the greatest impact on poor people living in Guatemala. The disease is transmitted by cone-nosed insects that are found in 21 of the 22 provinces in Guatemala and are especially prevalent in the eastern and central regions. In an effort to greatly reduce the prevalence rate of Chagas' disease in these regions, activities to reduce the vectors are under way through Long- and Short-Term Dispatch of Experts, Third Country Experts, JOCVs and the supply of medical equipment.
70	Nicaragua	The Project for Strengthening of the Local System of Integral Health Care (SILAIS) of Granada	2000.12-2004.11	Technical Cooperatoin Project	3-2	Nicaragua is advocating the enhancement of the regional comprehensive health care services as part of its health care reforms. Japan carries out activities to improve the referral system SILAIS in Granada and is enhancing health through community participation.
71	Bolivia	Study on Enhancement of District Health System for Beni Prefecture	2001.4-2002.3	Development Study	3-2	The infant mortality and maternal mortality rates in Beni Prefecture due to infectious diseases surpass the national average and it is important to strengthen the function of existing medical institutions and to construct a referral system. This study was therefore carried out with the aim of formulating a master plan to strengthen the regional health care systems in Beni Prefecture.
72	Jordan	The Project for Family Planning and Gender in Development Phase 2	2001.7-2003.6	Technical Cooperatoin Project	1-4 3-2	This is a project that targeted the promotion of family planning and the participation of women in society in the most conservative and poor areas of Jordan. Provided information at local meetings, home visits and educational campaigns with religious leaders to promote awareness of reproductive health. Also, provided reproductive health services. Moreover, promoted women's activities for income generation in addition to the health and sanitation sectors such as breeding goats and beekeeping to increase the status of women.
73	Kenya	Research and Control of Infectious Diseases Project	2001.5-2006.4	Technical Cooperatoin Project	3-2	Measures against infectious and parasitic diseases greatly benefit the poor. Japan is continuing to cooperate from the perspective of blood safety in HIV/AIDS and viral hepatitis in the Kenya Medical Research Institute with which it cooperated in Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the Research and Control of Infectious Diseases Project and is also cooperating in opportunistic diseases and parasite countermeasures.

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No	Country	Project Name	Period	Type of Schemes	Mid-term Objective	Characteristics
74	Tanzania	Health Infrastructure and Capacity Building in South Kasulu District	2001.10-	JICA Partnership Program	3-2	Conducts rehabilitation of pharmacies and clinics, capacity building for health care professionals and educational campaigns to local people to improve health and medical services in areas where refugees live.
75	Zambia	Lusaka District Primary Health Care Project Phase 2	2002.7-2007.7	Technical Cooperatoin Project	3-2 4-4	In order to improve and strengthen the health care and environmental sanitation in Lusaka, this project carried out the Lusaka District Primary Health Care Project and established a project management framework through community organizations and health center personnel. Successes of the project include a decline in the number of cholera patients, an increase in the number of health workers and the autonomous management of children's medical check-ups and immunizations. Phase 2 aims to expand these activities to other regions.
76	Zambia	Zambia HIV Prevention Borders Initiative	2000.2-2003.1	JICA Partnership Program	3-3 4-4	In an effort to lower the prevalence of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, this project carried out educational activities, distributed condoms and developed human resources for the peer educators and field staff who work in these types of activities mainly in three locations in the border region. Activities targeted truck drivers, commercial sex workers and other high risk groups.
77	Zimbabwe	Reproductive Health Care for Young People	2000.3-2003.2	JICA Partnership Program	3-2 4-4	This project aimed to improve awareness and change patterns of sexual behavior through mutual education activities by young people who are exposed to the risk of HIV/AIDS infection, while at the same time strengthening and improving reproductive health care that is easily accessed by young people through educational activities and the development of human resources by young people and women's groups.
78	Senegal	Project for the Development of Human Resource in Health	2001.11-2006.10	Technical Cooperatoin Project	3-2	The government of Senegal is formulating a plan to develop human resources in the health care field in order to eliminate the vast gaps in the number of health care workers in urban and rural areas. As a part of that effort, this project provides assistance to the development of certified health care workers and skilled regional health care volunteers and to their appropriate placement.
79	Senegal	The Project for Reinforcement of Mother and Child Health and Measures Against Malaria	2000	Grant Aid	3-2 4-4	The government of Senegal is making efforts to improve the immunization and anti-malaria framework. To support those efforts, this project provided cold chain equipment, anti-malaria equipment and technical guidance for monitoring equipment and evaluating the framework.
80	Senegal	Project for Water Supply in Rural Areas ---Or-- The Project for the Establishment of Water Supply Systems in Provincial Areas	1979-1995	Grant Aid (Technical Cooperatoin Project)	3-2	Water system improvement at 79 sites because rural areas were tremendously damaged by the depletion of well water caused by dry weather and water-related diseases. This Project had a favorable impact on diet modifications and income generation through sufficient water supply to the community and neighboring nomads on the sites. In addition to strengthening water management associations for these facilities, an assistance project for improvement of living conditions and rural development is also planned.
81	Senegal	Projet de L'Eau Potable et Appui aux Activites Communautaires (Plan for Safe Water and Community Support Activities)	2003.1-2006.1	Technical Cooperatoin Project	3-2	This project included operational guidance for water management cooperatives, lifestyle improvement for communities and support activities for rural development with the aim of further lifestyle improvement for local residents in the 109 villages that have water supply facilities developed through Japan's assistance.

No	Country	Project Name	Period	Type of Schemes	Mid-term Objective	Characteristics
82	Multiple countries	Capacity Building of Local NGOs/NPOs for Health Development	2002	Group Training Course	3-2	Conducted training to improve the understanding of organizations, project management, organizational systems, trainer's training, monitoring and evaluation techniques and training programs for the staff of NGOs and NPOs working in the promotion of regional health care development.
<b>(3) Improvement of the living environment</b>						
83	Philippines	Mini Project Type Technical Cooperation on Medium-Rise Housing Construction for Low Income Families	1995.9-1998.8	Technical Cooperatoin Project	3-3	In order to supply housing for 1.2 million units (targeting the lower half) in the Low-Income Family Housing Project of the Philippine Government, it was necessary to establish the techniques to design and construct medium-rise housing and have standard specifications and designs for the housing. In order to establish these standards, this project assisted with surveys and the evaluation of existing medium-rise housing and technical guidance for the standard designs and specifications.
84	Sri Lanka	Slum Improvement Project	1996-	Dispatch of JOCV Groups	3-3	In this project, JOCVs investigated the need for water supply and sewerage systems in the settlements of slum-dwellers in the riverbeds in the national capital of Colombo and made recommendations on the citizen-participatory development. Through financing from JBIC, the Pilot Project for Participatory Lifestyle Improvement was started. JOCVs brought to light the local needs, built a network between community organizations, related government agencies and NGOs and developed facilities that met the local needs. In addition, through that process, the citizen-participatory approach of the agencies were improved and community organizations were strengthened, making maintenance of the facilities by the community possible on a continued basis.
85	Papua New Guinea	Poverty Alleviation Planning in the Settlement Area	2001.8-	Dispatch of Experts JICA Partnership Program	1-4 2-2 3-3	Revitalized community activities of the people living in settlements by conducting a survey of the actual conditions and development needs in the urban informal sector, literacy education and income improvement projects carried out by local NGOs. Presented a development model for the entire impoverished region.
86	Bolivia	Rural Electrification Implementation Plan for Renewable Energy --Or-- Rural Electrification Implementation Plan by Renewable Energy	1998.8-2001.9	Development Study	3-3	Investigated rural electrification and formulated the project plan by utilizing renewable energies such as, sunlight, small-scale hydropower and wind power to improve living standards of the impoverished groups in rural areas. Project was implemented by the local government and managed by local electric committees/cooperatives and NGOs. This project plan was utilized in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) .
87	Zambia	The Study on the Environmental Improvement of Unplanned Urban Settlement in Lusaka	1999.3-2001.7	Development Study	1-2 1-3 1-4 3-3	In order to improve the living conditions in unplanned "compounds," this study, based on financial resources and appropriate technology, formulated a sustainable plan to improve the living conditions by strengthening the capabilities of the Lusaka municipal government, partnering with local governments, community organizations, planning and implementing community-participatory projects.

No	Country	Project Name	Period	Type of Schemes	Mid-term Objective	Characteristics
<b>4. Reduction of external threats and improvement in the ability of the poor to cope with shocks</b>						
<b>(1) Strengthening of measures to combat natural disasters</b>						
88	China	The Project of Afforestation for Conservation of Middle Stream of the Huang He	2001	Grant Aid	4-1	Severe degradation is occurring around the Loess Plateau in the Middle Stream of the Huang He River, also known as the Yellow River and desertification in the especially impoverished Ningxia Autonomous Region is becoming increasingly worse. Damage caused by this is more severe due to wind erosion and wind-blown sand. This project contributed to the afforestation of dry areas of this region through assistance in the form of providing equipment and materials to the Project for Afforestation Conservation of Middle Stream of the Huang He that will be carried out by the Government of the People's Republic of China.
89	Nepal	Community Development and Forest/Watershed Conservation Project Phase II	1994.4-2000.8, 1999.7-2004.7	Technical Cooperatoin Project Dispatch of JOCVs	1-4 4-1	A project that considered poverty and gender issues was carried out with the cooperation of local NGOs with the final aim of improving natural resource management and rural living standards through local autonomous activities. This project emphasized processes in which projects were carried out by local residents based on their local needs instead of forcing specific projects. In Phase 2, intention is to have the local residents plan, implement and evaluate projects, strengthen the establishment of local conservation committees and assist activities such as planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating rural resource management plans.
90	Nepal	Disaster Mitigation Support Program Project	1999.9-2004.8	Technical Cooperatoin Project	1-4 4-1	Conducts the development of disaster prevention methods and education at a low cost and local participatory activities, which aim to promote community participation based on local conditions and disaster characteristics. Also, establishes systems and methods for disaster surveys and restoration.
91	Nepal	Chisapani Community Development and Disaster Prevention Program	1998.3-2000.8	JICA Partnership Program	4-1	Disaster prevention measures by local residents were necessary after Nepal was seriously affected by a landslide in 1993. This program, carried out through the Nepalese Red Cross, aimed to improve future resistance to disasters by promoting farmland conservation and anti-erosion measures for rivers through community participation. It also raised community awareness.
92	Colombia	Antiseismic Master Plan for the Village for Life and Work for low Income Inhabitants of the City of Armenia	2000.2 - 2000.9	Development Study	3-3 4-1	This study targeted an impoverished district in the city of Armenia that was severely damaged in the earthquake that hit the western part of Colombia (1999). In it, a survey and analysis of actual conditions including implementing agencies and local socio-economic conditions was carried out and plans for a basic structure on community development and disaster prevention strategies were formulated with the goal of formulating plans for community facilities that take into consideration the residential and workplace community structure and disaster prevention.
93	Niger	Projet pour la Promotion de la Verdure a Kareye-Gorou (Project for Cooperation on the Stimulation of Greenery in Karegoro)	1993.1-2001.6	Dispatch of JOCVs	1-4 2-1 3-3 4-1	Promoted forestation, development of seedling fields and agroforestry with local people to prevent desertification caused by man-made devastation. Also, promoted vegetable and fruit farming, development of market channels and improved stoves ( <i>kamado</i> ).



No	Country	Project Name	Period	Type of Schemes	Mid-term Objective	Characteristics
<b>(2) Measures for conflicts</b>						
94	Cambodia	Model Health and Social Service Centers	1998.12-2001.12	JICA Partnership Program	4-2	Trained social workers, provided counselling services to improve community welfare services for the poor who could not participate in social activities and who suffered from mental and physical after-effects of the Pol Pot regime.
95	Cambodia	Psychological and Mental Health Care	2002.1-2005.1	JICA Partnership Program	4-2	Cambodia has a growing need for mental health care along with individual, family and community empowerment towards land mine damage, poverty and violence at the home and in the community, even after the conflict has ended. This project deepens the understanding in the community and in the government about mental disabilities through training and enables them to respond appropriately. In addition, the project aims to enable the mentally disabled to live in the region while receiving necessary assistance.
96	East Timor	East Timor Reconstruction Assistance	1999-	Third World Country Expert, In-Country Training, Dispatch of Experts, JICA Partnership Program, Development Study, Grant Aid	4-2	From the perspective of assisting with building a sustainable foundation for running the country following its independence, this project carries out reconstruction and development assistance for independent national operations centered on 1) developing and streamlining the human resource to assist in nation building, 2) agricultural development for a stable food supply and 3) reconstruction and maintenance of basic infrastructure and facilities for the stable daily lives of the people.
97	Afghanistan	Afghanistan Reconstruction Assistance	2002-	Disaster Relief, Development Study, Dispatch of Experts, Trainers, Grant Aid	4-2	Provides comprehensive development assistance for nation rebuilding focusing on the following sectors: 1. health care/medicine, 2. Education, 3. Media infrastructure, 4. Women and gender, 5. Infrastructure utilizing experiences from previous assistance in infrastructure restoration in 1999 in East Timor.
98	Mozambique	Study on the Development of the Resettlement Area for Demobilized Soldiers and Mine Laborers From South Africa	2000.7-2002.9	Development Study	2-1 3-3	Formulates rural development plans including specific action plans for the settlement and life improvement of demobilized soldiers, ex-South African mine workers and widows. Conducts empirical research on priority action plans such as rural water supply, agriculture, gender issues, micro-credit and human resource development.
<b>(3) Alleviation of economic vulnerabilities</b>						
99	Indonesia	Review of the System to Secure Employment	2002.3-2002.4	Dispatch of Experts	4-3	The large number of job dismissals generated by many companies during the Asian Economic Crisis not only aggravated the employment situation but also gave rise to great social instability. This project, based on that situation, provided concrete recommendations and formulated guidelines on expanding the job security system through Dispatch of Experts using conditions of the existing social welfare system as a base.
100	Indonesia	The Project for Enlightening Community Empowerment in the Remote Archipelago Areas of South Sulawesi Province	1998.12-2000.3	JICA Partnership Program	4-3	The national fiscal crisis that had its inception in the 1997 economic crisis resulted in a vicious cycle of poverty in which health care services declined, the health care conditions of particularly the poor deteriorated further and more pressure was felt in making a living resulting from slower regional activities. This project aims to improve health care conditions in the archipelago areas in which conditions were even more severe due to adverse geographical factors.
101	Indonesia	Social Safety Net Programme	1999.2-2000.3	JICA Partnership Program	4-1 4-3	At the time of the 1997 economic crisis, the Indonesian government placed priority on the issues of macroeconomic stabilization and strengthening support for vulnerable groups. Through a partnership with NGOs, efforts were made to supply food and establish access to basic health care and medical services. This program was formed to quickly and effectively deliver assistance from donor agencies through partnerships with NGOs to residents at the grass-root level.



## Appendix 2 Basic Check List

Below is a basic checklist of most of the representative indicators used for understanding the conditions and degree of poverty in a country.

The concept of poverty and the approaches towards poverty vary greatly in the donor agencies and recipient countries. There are thus, a wide range of indicators and data that are used in measuring poverty. This section takes a practical perspective and attempts to provide indicators and data that are relatively accessible and useful for gaining a basic understanding of the poverty conditions in a recipient country based on the Development Objectives Chart on Poverty Reduction presented in this report.

These indicators are to be used to gain a general understanding of the conditions of poverty. When beginning actual cooperation, it is vital to gather specific information on each of the targeted sectors, regions and strata of population (e.g. women, children) and to quantitatively understand the levels of a project's outcomes. With respect to the detailed checklists by sector, since issues such as Basic Education, HIV/AIDS and Rural Development have been summarized in the Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects, these will also serve as a reference.

Items/Indicators		Unit	Calculation method	Remarks
<b>(Poverty)</b>				General Poverty Conditions for Individual Countries
1	Real GDP Per Capita	Currency (\$)	GDP/Total Population	A country's situation of poverty is generally expressed by the percentage of the total population that is below the poverty line. In general, the poverty line is expressed by the income or expenditure required for purchasing the food required to meet the minimum nutritional needs and other major essential items besides food. Since measures differ according to countries, it is effective to globally use the income of one dollar a day or less as the poverty line for better performance.
2	Total population	People		
3	Population ratio below the national poverty line	%	Number of poor Population /Total Population	International comparisons. Furthermore, in addition to single year figures, it is important to grasp growth or decline compared to the several, previous years and to investigate the correlation between economic growth and other factors. In order to understand the attributes of the poor population of a country, it is important to verify the domestic regional distribution and confirm concentrations in specific regions, sectors and occupations (small-scale agriculture, micro-fishing, urban informal sectors) by which the poor make their living. In the same way, among the poor it is important to keep in mind the significance of differences between men and women and particular ethnicities and groups (ethnic minorities, HIV/AIDS orphans and households headed by children) in poverty.
4	Population below international poverty line	%	Number of poor Population /Total Population	

Items/Indicators		Unit	Calculation method	Remarks
5	Population growth rate	%		When the rate of population growth exceeds the rate of economic growth, the distribution effect of economic growth is lost. In rural areas, land is distributed in even smaller sections and this leads to decreased capacity for production and urbanization due to immigration to urban areas and contributes to further deterioration of the poor's lives.
6	Poverty Gap Index	%		A measure of the degree of poverty for people below the poverty line that cannot be indicated only by the poverty line and the amount of inequality between levels of the poor (also called poverty depth). In measuring, the distance of each level of the poor from the poverty line and the number of poor people at each level are both given consideration. In practice, the percentage of index gap showing the average income shortfalls of people below the poverty line is often used. In addition, the severity of poverty (Squared Poverty Gap) measuring inequalities between the levels of the poor is also used.
7	Gini Coefficient (Lorenz Curve)			The Gini Coefficient ranges from 0 to 1. 0 representing perfect equality and 1 total inequality. Equality distribution is represented by the area created by a straight diagonal line (equality diagonal) in a square figure and a Lorenz curve line drawn to the right of it. Greater the coefficient (deviation of the Lorenz curve from the diagonal line), greater the inequality and smaller the coefficient, greater the equality is in income distribution.
8	Human Development Index (HDI)			The Human Development Index (HDI) is calculated by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) with an emphasis on the diverse aspects of human development and is based on life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rate, school attendance rates and GDP per capita. The Gender Development Index (GDI), like the HDI, also measures the achievement of basic capabilities, but emphasizes on the differences observed between males and females. The UNDP measures both numerically by countries and ranks countries accordingly.
9	Gender Development Index (GDI)			
<b>(Macroeconomy and public expenditure)</b>				Structural and Cross-Sector Issues Interrelated with Poverty
10	Annual Economic Growth Rate	%		Economic growth is an integral condition for poverty reduction, but as the content of growth varies between countries and sectors, it is necessary to research on the content of growth so as to ascertain whether the sectors that have a great impact on the poor are growing or not.
11	External balance			Macroeconomic stability is required for poverty reduction and in particular, excessive inflation directly and adversely affects the lives of the poor. For macroeconomic stability and economic growth, it is essential to maintain a good external balance and have domestic savings for domestic investments.
12	Inflation rate of commodities	%		
13	Domestic saving rate	%		

Items/Indicators		Unit	Calculation method	Remarks
14	Public expenditure on social sector (education, healthcare) and Military as a % of GNP	%		Confirms the ratio of expenditure in the social development sector in both current and capital expenditures of the central or local government's budgets and external assistance. Also checks whether military expenditure exceeds expenditure in the social development sector.
<b>(Formulation of Poverty Reduction Plans, Systems and Implementation of the Framework)</b>				
15	Poverty Reduction Policy/Strategy			Confirms the existence of policies, strategies and plans (including PRSPs) that aim for poverty reduction by the government of a country or by donor countries and organizations. It is important to consider the details of assistance while taking into consideration priority sectors, implementation period and plans for and methods of implementation, as in many cases these policies, strategies and plans are good indications of the views of the government towards poverty.
16	Participatory Poverty Assessment			Checks whether development plans are being formulated to reflect the voices of the poor in the country, includes the recent World Bank Participatory Poverty Assessment.
17	Decentralization			Ascertains the state of delegation of authority and budgets to local governments.
18	Protection of human rights			Checks whether the poor's political or human rights are markedly infringed due to undeveloped legal systems.
19	Social systems that increase the poor and inequalities			This indicator ascertains whether there are social systems (including caste, tribe and gender) that hinders community participation by the poor and if they exist, understands the actual conditions related to those.
<b>(Income)</b>				Income, livelihood, employment and assets required to maintain a standard of living.
Employment Conditions				
20	Labor force distribution by sectors			Gains an overview of the labor force by sectors and analyzes the labor and industry structures from a poverty perspective.
21	Population of agricultural workers as a % of total rural labor force	%	Number of agricultural workers/Rural labor force	Develops an understanding of agricultural and non-agricultural workers in rural areas and investigates the correlation between those and the poverty level to bring rural poverty issues to light.
22	Population of formal and informal sector as a % of total labor force (by rural, urban, male, female)	%	Number of workers in informal sector/Total Labor Force	Many of the poor in urban areas are in the informal sector. In order to provide assistance to the poor who have no productive assets outside their own ability to work, it is necessary to understand the structure of the informal sector, the major industries and the types of jobs available.
23	Unemployment and under employment as a % of total labor force	%		

Items/Indicators		Unit	Calculation method	Remarks
<b>Regional Conditions</b>				
24	Ratio of female-headed households in agricultural sector	%	Number of female-headed farm households/ Number of farm households	When farm households are headed by females, it is often the case that the access to agriculture production, assets and working conditions are more disadvantageous than for males and the degree of poverty is higher. So it is vital to understand the actual conditions.
25	Distribution of land in rural area			Agricultural workers are divided into large-scale, medium-scale, small-scale farmers, landless farmers and agricultural laborers. The acreage of land and whether the land is owned by the farmer or not is directly linked to production and therefore, has a profound relationship to poverty. It is thus necessary to investigate the structural issues, especially that of the large number of poor who are small-scale and landless farmers.
26	Access to rural infrastructure and extension services			In rural areas where a large number of the poor live, this is an indicator used to understand the actual conditions related to the development of roads, small-scale irrigation facilities, other infrastructure and the access to those by the poor. It is also used to understand the poor's access to the government's agricultural extension activities.
27	Access to rural micro credit			For the poor who have no assets or resources, micro credit is an important means of sustaining their livelihoods. For this reason, this indicator is used to understand the availability and access to micro credit.
<b>(Basic Human Needs)</b>				Fulfillment of BHN, access to social services.
<b>Education</b>				
28	Adult literacy rate (by sex)	%	Percentage of literate adults; 15 years and above	The ability to read and write a short, simple statement related to one's everyday life has become an international statistical standard. It is desirable to obtain separate data for both males and females in order to take into consideration any differences between them.
29	Net enrollment ratio in primary education (by sex)	%	Number of enrolled primary school-age children/ population of primary school-age children	Net enrollment ratio is the proportion of the number of children who are of school going age and are attending school, to the total population of children of the same age; this can provide an accurate and quantitative understanding of the prevalence of education. Meanwhile cases exist in which children from poor households drop-out of school or repeat school years for various reasons and it is therefore important to understand repetition rates and drop-out rates in addition to the net enrollment ratio, in order to understand the actual conditions surrounding education. From the perspective of poverty, it is important to keep in mind the correlation with female poverty rates when female enrollment rates are particularly low. In addition, it is also important to pay attention to the role of informal education for children and adults outside the formal education.
30	Net enrollment ratio in secondary education (by sex)	%	Number of enrolled secondary school-age going children/ population of secondary school-age going children	

Items/Indicators		Unit	Calculation method	Remarks
Health and Sanitation				
31	Life expectancy at birth	Age		The average life expectancy at birth (age 0) had been increasing, even in developing countries, but there are countries in which it is declining due to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.
32	Infant mortality rate (IMR)	%	per 1000 births	"Infant mortality" indicates deaths within the first year of birth and "under-5 mortality" indicates deaths that occur between birth and up to the age of five. It can be said that mortality rates, including the maternal mortality ratio, are high for the poor due to difficulty in accessing health and sanitation facilities, but data restricted to the poor is not easily gathered.
33	Under-5 mortality rate	%	per 1000 births	
34	Maternal mortality rate (MMR)	%	per 100000 births	
35	Total fertility rate (TFR)		Total fertility rate in women between the age group of 15 to 49	The average number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experiences current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.
36	Child Immunization rate	%		The percentage of children under one year of age receiving vaccination coverage for four diseases - measles, diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus (DPT).
37	Number of people living with HIV/AIDS	People		For countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, the scale of the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic surpasses the healthcare sector and is actually a social issue. Coping with this requires a wide variety of activities from increased education about prevention to caring for patients and the issue must be comprehensively addressed by the whole society across every related sector.
38	Infectious diseases			Death rates from malaria and other infectious diseases are still high and it is important to understand the diseases that result in the death of the poor varying from country to country. In addition, with regard to diseases, since the poor have especially low nutritional intake, it is also important to gather data on malnutrition and under nutrition.
39	Access to safe water as a % of total population (urban, rural)	%		Due to factors such as shortage of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in both urban and rural areas and due to the distances to reach these facilities, the poor very often cannot access safe drinking water and other such facilities, which exacerbates their health conditions. Also, as the burden of carrying water is often placed on the female. There are many cases in which the lack of access to water supply facilities brings about excessive labor for the female.
40	Access to sanitation facilities as a % of total population	%		

Items/Indicators		Unit	Calculation method	Remarks
<b>(Vulnerabilities)</b>				Preparation against external shocks.
41	Availability of social safety net			The poor are extremely vulnerable to macroeconomic shocks and natural disasters and when these unforeseen conditions arise the poor are likely to be plummeted into even more severe poverty due to undeveloped social welfare systems. This indicator checks the availability of public social safety nets and of informal safety nets such as regional mutual-aid associations.
42	Natural disasters			As the living conditions of the poor are often adverse, the poor are susceptible to extensive damage from natural disasters. This indicator ascertains the types of disasters that are problematic in a country or region and estimates the degree of damage from them.
43	Refugees and Conflicts			Conflicts result in loss of lives and loss of social infrastructure and generate numerous poor and refugees who have no productive base. This indicator ascertains the causes and actual conditions of conflicts as well as the impact of the conflicts on the poor (including refugees).



## Regional Comparison Using Basic Checklist

	Items/Indicators	Unit	Sub-Saharan Africa	Middle East/North Africa	Europe/Central Asia	South Asia	East Asia/Oceania	Latin America/Caribbean
<b>(Poverty)</b>								
1*	Real GDP Per Capita	Currency (\$)	1,690.0	4,793.0	2,000.0	2,404.0	4,290.0	7,234.0
2	Total population	People (in millions)	643.3	294.9	473.3	14,000	18,000	516.0
3	Population below national poverty line and percentage	People, %	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Population below international poverty line	People (in millions)	300	7	17	490	46 (260 including China)	77
5	Population growth rate	%	2.5	1.9	0.1	1.9	0.9	1.5
6	Poverty Gap Index	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Gini Coefficient (Lorenz Curve)		-	-	-	-	-	-
8*	Human Development Index (HDI)		0.471	0.653	0.783	0.570	0.726	0.767
9	Gender Development Index (GDI)		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>(Macroeconomic Indicators)</b>								
10	Annual Economic Growth Rate	%	2.7	4.1	6.5	4.2	6.9	5.1 (1997)
11	External balance		-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Inflation rate of commodities	%		30.2	49.8	4.1	9.9	19.1 (1997)
13	Domestic saving rate	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Public expenditure on social sector and military as a % of GNP		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>(Formulation of Poverty Reduction Plans, Systems and Implementation of the Framework)</b>								
15	Poverty Reduction Policy/Strategy	PRSP (full PRSP)	26 (12)	2 (1)	9 (1)	1	4 (1)	5 (3)
16	Participatory Poverty Assessment		-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Decentralization		-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Protection of Human rights		-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Social systems that increase the poor and inequalities		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>(Income)</b>								
Employment								
20	Labor force distribution in sectors		-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Population of agricultural workers as a % of total rural labor force	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Population of formal and informal sector as a % of total labor force (by rural, urban, male, female)	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
23*	Unemployment and under employment as a % of total labor force	% (unemployment rate)	-	-	11.1	-	3.7	9.2
Regional Conditions								
24	Female headed households as a % of farmers	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Distribution of land in rural areas		-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Access to rural infrastructure and extension services		-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Access to rural micro credit		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>(BHN)</b>								
Education								
28*	Adult illiteracy rate	%	males (31.1) females (48.0)	males (24.8) females (46.0)	males (1.4) females (4.0)	males (33.9) females (57.3)	males (8.1) females (21.2)	males (10.7) females (12.5)
29*	Gross enrollment ratio in primary education (by sex)	%	males (85.5) females (73.9)	males (99.2) females (91.3)	males (95.5) females (92.7)	males (110.3) females (90.6)	males (105.3) females (105.6)	males (133.3) females (129.6)
30*	Gross enrollment ratio in secondary education (by sex)	%	males (28.0) females (23.2)	males (72.4) females (66.8)	males (80.7) females (79.7)	males (57.4) females (41.0)	males (65.4) females (59.8)	males (80.3) females (87.5)

Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects / Poverty Reduction

	Items/Indicators	Unit	Sub-Saharan Africa	Middle East/North Africa	Europe/Central Asia	South Asia	East Asia/Oceania	Latin America/Caribbean
Healthcare and sanitation								
31	Life expectancy at birth	age	49.2 (1995)	67.9	68.8	62.4	69.0	70.4
32	Infant mortality rate (IMR)	per 1000 births	95.8 (1995)	43.1	20.1	72.9	36.0	29.0
33	Under-5 mortality rate	per 1000 births	–	54	25.2	96.9	45.3	36.7
34	Maternal mortality rate (MMR)	per 1000 births	–	–	–	–	–	–
35	Total fertility rate (TFR)	%	5.6 (1995)	3.4	1.6	3.3	2.1	2.6
36	Immunization rate	% (DPT/measles)	46.4/52.9	88.1/86.4	92.6/92.5	57.1/53.2	85.4/85.4	86.8/93.0
37	Number of people living with HIV/AIDS	% (number of infected adults/population)	9.00	0.35	0.48	0.55	0.20	0.61
38	Infectious diseases		–	–	–	–	–	–
39*	Access to safe water as a % of total population (urban, rural)	% Nationwide (Rural areas)	54 (42.6)	86 (79.1)	90.2	89 (85.1)	75 (65.6)	85 (61.4)
40*	Access to sanitation facilities as a % of total population	% Urban areas/Rural areas	55/43.9	81.0/66.8	–	39.0/20.7	48.0/35.0	78.0/48.2
<b>(Vulnerabilities)</b>								
41	Availability of social safety net		–	–	–	–	–	–
42	Natural disasters		–	–	–	–	–	–
43*	Refugees and Conflicts	Number of refugees (1000s)	2929	704	463	4191	595	38

Main data sources: World Bank's World Development Database 2002. For Sub-Saharan Africa only, 1999 data used (partly 1995 data), for other regions 2000 data used.

Data available at [www.worldbank.org/data](http://www.worldbank.org/data) (partial, incomplete.)

Data from UNDP's Human Development Report FY2002 was used in 1, 8, 39, 40, 43. Also available at [www.undp.org/hdr2002/](http://www.undp.org/hdr2002/).

23: Represents only the unemployment rate.

28: Illiteracy rate shown here but literacy rate also acceptable.

29, 30: As data is still incomplete, here gross enrollment is used, however, when possible net enrollment rate is more desirable.

43: Political exiles excluding Palestinian refugees.

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JICA	<a href="http://www.jica.go.jp/">http://www.jica.go.jp/</a>
ADB	<a href="http://www.adb.org/">http://www.adb.org/</a>
CIDA	<a href="http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/index-e.htm">http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/index-e.htm</a>
DFID	<a href="http://www.dfid.gov.uk/">http://www.dfid.gov.uk/</a>
GTZ	<a href="http://www.gtz.de/english/">http://www.gtz.de/english/</a>
GTZ Poverty Reduction Project	<a href="http://www.gtz.de/forum_armut/english/index.html">http://www.gtz.de/forum_armut/english/index.html</a>
IFAD	<a href="http://www.ifad.org/">http://www.ifad.org/</a>
MCA	<a href="http://www.mca.gov/">http://www.mca.gov/</a>
PRSP Monitoring and Synthesis Project	<a href="http://www.prpsynthesis.org/index.html">http://www.prpsynthesis.org/index.html</a>
Sida	<a href="http://www.sida.se/Sida/jsp/polopoly.jsp?d=107">http://www.sida.se/Sida/jsp/polopoly.jsp?d=107</a>
USAID	<a href="http://www.usaid.gov/">http://www.usaid.gov/</a>
UNDP	<a href="http://www.undp.org/">http://www.undp.org/</a>
UNDP Millennium Development Goals	<a href="http://www.undp.org/mdg">http://www.undp.org/mdg</a>
World Bank	<a href="http://www.worldbank.org/">http://www.worldbank.org/</a>
World Bank Data and Statistics	<a href="http://www.worldbank.org/data/">http://www.worldbank.org/data/</a>
World Bank Poverty Net	<a href="http://www.worldbank.org/poverty/">http://www.worldbank.org/poverty/</a>



## Development Objectives Chart for Poverty Reduction (1)

Development Objectives		Mid-term Objectives		Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives		Examples of Activities		
1 Development of Policy and Institutional Framework for Planning and Implementation of Poverty Reduction	1-1 Formulation and Implementation of Poverty Reduction Plans			Understanding of the actual conditions of poverty	Implementation of Participatory Poverty Assessments. Development of poverty-related statistics.			
				Formulation of the appropriate poverty reduction plans	Formulation of poverty reduction plans based on the actual conditions and needs of the poor.			
				Development of tax systems that promote income redistribution	x Development of a progressive taxation system. x Collection of inheritance tax.			
				Promotion of participation of the poor in policy-making processes	Implementation of participatory workshops. Utilization of NGOs as facilitators.			
				Capacity development to implement the above-mentioned policies and systems	Securing of financial resources for poverty reduction plans and managing public finances. Strengthening of partnerships between the different actors (mechanisms to link central governments-local governments, between local governments, local governments-communities and governments-NGOs). Improving the awareness and capacity of government officials towards reflecting views of the poor (train government officials in social assessment techniques, participatory development techniques). Improving the administrative capabilities of the government officials. Capacity development to monitor and evaluate the progress of poverty reduction plans implementation and to provide feedback of the evaluation results on the different policies and systems.			
				1-2 Development of Systems to Provide Social Services to the Poor	Promotion of decentralization	Development of policies and systems for decentralization. Promotion of budget allocation for decentralization. Improvement of the local government's capacity to grasp actual conditions of poverty (develop statistics, implement Participatory Poverty Assessments). Improvement of the local government's capacity to formulate regional development plans. Development of systems for linking local governments and citizens.		
				1-3 Protection of Human Rights			Understanding of the needs of the poor for social services	Implementation of Participatory Poverty Assessments.
							Planning of social services for the poor	Capacity development to plan social services based on the needs of the poor. Expansion of social services for the poor.
							Development of the framework for providing social services to the poor	Strengthening of partnerships between actors (mechanisms to link central governments-local governments, between local governments, local governments-communities and local governments-NGOs). Securing financial resources to provide adequate social services. Fostering NGOs that provide services to the poor. Strengthening the capacity of the government officials to operate systems for providing social services. Increasing government accountability. Promotion of anti-corruption measures. Capacity development to monitor and evaluate the conditions of social services provision and to provide feedback of the evaluation results on the policies and institutions.
							Understanding of actual conditions of the basic human rights of the poor	Implementation of Participatory Poverty Assessments. Implementation of surveys on the basic human rights of the poor.
1-4 Promotion of Independence and Community Participation of the Poor			Development of the democratic political systems	x Securing of voting rights for the poor. x Introduction of the multi-party system. x Establishment and strengthening of the separation of powers. x Development of systems to protect basic human rights. x Revision of legal systems that are disadvantageous for the socially vulnerable (minorities, women and those suffering discrimination). x Expansion of the legal system to support empowerment of the socially vulnerable (minorities, women, and those suffering discrimination).				
			Improvement of the governance of governments	Improvement of government accountability. Promotion of corruption-preventative measures. Improvement of the audit function of citizens/private sector towards the government. x Fostering of the free and unbiased media. Development of the judiciary systems. x Improvement of access to the judicial system (judicial assistance systems, human rights protector systems, support from civil society organizations). Improvement of police administration; Improvement of awareness and ability of police officers. Simplification of government procedures.				
			Improvement of the governance of the poor	x Promotion of citizens' education. x Fostering of civil society organizations. Strengthening of community based organizations. Empowerment of the socially vulnerable (minorities, women, those suffering discrimination.) [See "Empowerment of the Poor"]				
			Understanding of actual conditions of the poor	[See Examples of Activities in Mid-term Objective 1-1]				
2 Maintenance and Improvement of Income Levels of the Poor	2-1 Maintenance and Improvement of Income through Sustainable Agriculture and Fisheries	Formulation and implementation of agricultural development policies and systems from the viewpoint of poverty reduction	Promotion of participation of the poor in decision-making processes	Creation of mechanisms that link local governments and communities. Improvement of awareness and ability of the government officials to reflect the views of the poor (training of social assessment techniques, participatory development techniques for administrators). Fostering of NGOs that assist the poor.				
			Empowerment of the poor	Strengthening of organizations of the poor. Provision of opportunities for the poor to gain knowledge and skills. Provision of information about various services and assistance for the poor. Improvement of awareness of self-help among the poor (education activities for the poor).				
			Understanding of actual conditions of poor engaged in agriculture and fisheries	Studies on the actual conditions of the poor engaged in agriculture and fisheries. Development of agricultural/fishery statistics.				

## Development Objectives Chart for Poverty Reduction (2)

Development Objectives	Mid-term Objectives	Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Activities
		<p>Formulation of agricultural/fishery development policies based on the actual conditions and needs of the poor.</p>	<p>Formulation of agricultural/fishery development policies based on the actual conditions and needs of the poor.</p>
		<p>Development of systems that benefit the poor</p>	<p>Implementation of agricultural land reforms.                      x Improvement of the distribution system for tenant farmers.                      Development of agricultural extension systems (promotion of dispatches of the agricultural extension workers to remote areas and improvement of their working conditions).                      Development of subsidy systems to benefit the poor.                      Establishment of regulations regarding the use of natural resources that benefit the poor.</p>
		<p>Promotion of participation of the poor in policy-making process</p>	<p>[See Examples of Activities in Mid-term Objective 1-1]</p>
		<p>Capacity development to implement the above-mentioned policies and systems</p>	<p>[See Examples of Activities in Mid-term Objective 1-1]</p>
	<p>Development of mechanisms to maintain and improve the production and harvest levels</p>	<p>Development of farmlands and farm roads</p>	<p>Development of farmlands and farm roads from the viewpoint of poverty reduction.</p>
		<p>Securing of water for agricultural use</p>	<p>Development of small-scale irrigation systems, reservoirs and wells.                      Water distribution from the viewpoint of poverty reduction.                      Water management through farmer participation.</p>
		<p>Development and securing of agricultural equipment and materials</p>	<p>Development of production-related facilities (seedlings, fry, livestock).                      x Introduction of equipment sharing and loaning systems.                      x Purchase of fertilizer and agricultural chemicals through farmers' associations.</p>
		<p>Development and improvement of appropriate technology, equipment and crop varieties</p>	<p>Soil improvement.                      Improvement and introduction of appropriate crop varieties.                      Improvement of agricultural technology and equipment.</p>
		<p>Promotion of appropriate technology, equipment and crop varieties</p>	<p>Recruitment and training of agricultural extension workers.                      Adoption of agricultural extension methods that involve farmers.</p>
		<p>Promotion of diversification of agriculture and fisheries</p>	<p>Introduction of small-scale farming, stock raising and culturing .                      Harvesting and processing of non-lumber forestry products.</p>
		<p>Appropriate management of natural resources</p>	<p>Management of natural resources through community participation.                      Promotion of utilization methods that do not deplete resources.                      Building of a network between the poor, governments, companies and NGOs.                      x Promotion of environment preservation activities through the government and companies (afforestation, agro-forestry, eco-tourism, recycling activities).</p>
		<p>Promotion and strengthening of farmers' organizations</p>	<p>Fostering and strengthening of agricultural cooperatives and farmers' associations.</p>
		<p>Improvement of the awareness and capacities of farmers</p>	<p>x Development of systems for joint shipments through farmers' associations.                      x Sharing the market information among farmers' associations.</p>
			<p>Acquisition and utilization of appropriate skills and knowledge</p>
	<p>2-2 Maintenance and Improvement of Income through Expansion of Non-agricultural/fishery Employment Opportunities</p>	<p>Understanding of actual conditions of medium, small and micro enterprises and labor-intensive industry</p>	<p>Surveys of actual conditions of medium, small and micro enterprises and labor-intensive industry.                      Development of industry statistics.</p>
		<p>Formulation of industry promotion policies from the viewpoint of poverty reduction</p>	<p>Formulation of policies that promote medium, small and micro enterprises and labor-intensive industry based on the actual conditions and needs of the poor.</p>
		<p>Development of industrial systems from the viewpoint of poverty reduction</p>	<p>x Development of systems to support new business.                      Development of systems to provide small-scale financing.                      x Formation of tax systems that consider medium, small and micro enterprises and labor-intensive industry.                      x Development of systems that support medium, small and micro enterprises and labor-intensive industry.                      x Development of labor standard laws.                      x Establishment of legal status of the informal sector.</p>
		<p>Promotion of participation of the poor in policy-making process</p>	<p>[See Examples of Activities in Mid-term Objective 1-1]</p>
		<p>Capacity development to implement the above-mentioned policies and systems</p>	<p>[See Examples of Activities in Mid-term Objective 1-1]</p>
		<p>Promotion of new businesses</p>	<p>Processing of agricultural and fishery products.                      Group-based small-scale manual industry.</p>
		<p>Formation of medium, small and micro enterprises network</p>	<p>Fostering of associations such as Chambers of Commerce.</p>
		<p>Strengthening of systems to support small-medium and micro enterprises</p>	<p>Enhancement of capacity of research centers to develop and improve products.                      Implementation of training for medium, small and micro enterprises.                      Securing of equipment and materials for production and processing.</p>



### Development Objectives Chart for Poverty Reduction (3)

Development Objectives	Mid-term Objectives	Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Activities
<b>3 Fulfillment of Basic Human Needs of the Poor</b>	<b>3 Fulfillment of Basic Human Needs of the Poor</b>	<b>3 Fulfillment of Basic Human Needs of the Poor</b>	Promotion and strengthening of producers' organizations.
			Promotion and strengthening of producers' organizations
			Strengthening of market competitiveness of the poor
			Acquisition and utilization of skills and knowledge
			Expansion of financial services
			Infrastructure development
			Development of markets
			Improvement of access to markets
			Understanding of actual conditions of education among the poor
			Formulation of basic education policies from the viewpoint of poverty reduction
			Development of basic education systems that benefit the poor
			Promotion of participation of the poor in policy-making process
<b>3 Fulfillment of Basic Human Needs of the Poor</b>	<b>3 Fulfillment of Basic Human Needs of the Poor</b>	<b>3 Fulfillment of Basic Human Needs of the Poor</b>	[See Mid-term Objective 1-1 Examples of Activities]
			Formulation of policies for basic education based on the actual conditions and needs of the poor.
			x Promotion of compulsory education, free education and distribution of educational materials.
			x Expansion and improvement of scholarship programs.
			x Development of programs to dispatch teachers to impoverished regions.
			[See Mid-term Objective 1-1 Examples of Activities]
			[See Mid-term Objective 1-1 Examples of Activities]
			Construction of schools in impoverished regions.
			Provision of educational opportunities using existing facilities in the community (temples, churches and assembly halls).
			Improvement of access to school facilities (school buses, dormitories).
			Provision of incentives for attending school (school lunch/basic nutritious meals, health check-ups, immunization).
			x Development of daycare facilities.
x Introduction of flexible class schedule (shift system).			
Provision of remedial classes.			
Fostering of teachers, substitute teachers and literacy teachers.			
Fostering of teachers within the community (non-formal education).			
Expansion of literacy classes targeting the poor.			
Development of literacy materials that are suitable for the lifestyles of the poor.			
Activities to enlighten the community and families on the importance of education.			
Participation and support by the community and families in school management.			
x Implementation of surveys to understand the actual conditions and needs of the poor regarding health.			
Development of health care statistics.			
x Formulation of health care policies based on the actual conditions and needs of the poor.			
x Development of health insurance systems.			
x Development of immunization programs.			
Development of programs for maternal and infant health check-ups.			
x Development of systems to dispatch doctors and nurses to impoverished regions.			
x Development of systems to provide medicines.			
[See Mid-term Objective 1-1 Examples of Activities]			
[See Mid-term Objective 1-1 Examples of Activities]			
Development of referral systems (introduction to medical institutions).			
x Establishment and operation of community health posts.			
Fostering and subsidizing NGOs that provide health care services.			
x Promotion of participation of the poor in selecting service providers.			
x Development of systems to provide information on health care services.			
Fostering of health care workers such as doctors, nurses and midwives.			
Fostering of community health workers and community health volunteers.			
<b>3 Fulfillment of Basic Human Needs of the Poor</b>	<b>3 Fulfillment of Basic Human Needs of the Poor</b>	<b>3 Fulfillment of Basic Human Needs of the Poor</b>	Development of systems to provide health care services for the poor
			Development of systems to provide health care services for the poor
			Development of systems to provide health care services for the poor
			Development of systems to provide health care services for the poor
			Development of systems to provide health care services for the poor
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## Development Objectives Chart for Poverty Reduction (4)

Development Objectives	Mid-term Objectives	Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Activities	
<b>4 Reduction of External Risks and Enhancement of Capacity of the Poor to Cope with Shocks</b>	<b>4-1 Strengthening Natural Disaster Management for the Poor</b> * "Natural disasters" include floods, earthquakes, typhoons, droughts, cold weather damage, wind and flood damage.	<b>3-3 Improvement of Living Conditions of the Poor</b>	Promotion of participation of the poor in formulation of plans to develop sanitary facilities (septic tanks, drainage ditches, latrines and waste processing facilities). Management and maintenance of sanitary facilities through community participation. Improvement of cooking facilities (improved stoves <i>kernado</i> , ventilation equipment).  Promotion of participation of the poor in formulation of plans to develop water supply systems. Development of water supply facilities through community participation (installation of wells, water systems). Maintenance and management of water supply facilities through community participation (protection from livestock excreta).  Promotion of family planning. Promotion of maternal and infant health check-ups	
		<b>Improvement of the poor's knowledge and awareness about health care</b> * Knowledge about health care includes knowledge about infectious diseases, sanitation, family planning, maternal and child health care and improvement in nutrition	Ensuring the access to safe water for the poor  Promotion of maternal and child healthcare for the poor  Improvement of measures against diseases for the poor  Dissemination of knowledge about health to the poor	Distribution of contraceptives for the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases. Promotion of oral rehydration salt (ORS). x Provision of counselling services at health posts.  Implementation of campaigns and workshops on health, community training, distribution of pamphlets and other printed materials. x Development of systems (mechanisms) to provide health care information to the community. Individual home visits by public health nurses. Promotion of knowledge on health care through community organizations. x Encouragement and promotion of production of highly nutritious crops by communities.
		<b>Formulation and implementation of policies and systems related to improve living conditions of the poor</b>	Understanding of actual living conditions of the poor  Formulation of policies to improve living conditions from the viewpoint of poverty reduction  Development of systems to improve living conditions for the poor  Promotion of participation of the poor in decision-making process  Capacity development to implement the above-mentioned policies and systems	[See Mid-term Objective 1-1 Examples of Activities]  [See Mid-term Objective 1-1 Examples of Activities]  x Ensuring land ownership and occupancy rights of the poor. x Development of housing loan policies and programs.  [See Mid-term Objective 1-1 Examples of Activities]  [See Mid-term Objective 1-1 Examples of Activities]
		<b>Expansion of services to improve living conditions of the poor</b>	Extension of electric power to communities  Improvement of community roads  Improvement of sanitary conditions of the poor  Ensuring the access to safe water for the poor	Promotion of small-scale power generation using solar energy, mini-hydropower and wind power. x Expansion of power distribution grid within communities. Maintenance and management of small-scale generation facilities by the community. x Fostering and strengthening of community based organizations to maintain and manage facilities. x Promotion of road construction projects with community participation.
		<b>Formulation and implementation of disaster prevention policies and systems from the viewpoint of poverty reduction</b>	Understanding of actual living conditions of the poor  Formulation of disaster prevention policies from the viewpoint of poverty reduction  Development of disaster prevention systems for the poor	[Same as "Improvement of sanitary conditions of the poor" under "3-2 Improvement of health conditions" ]  [Same as "Ensuring the access of safe water for the poor" under "3-2 Improvement in health conditions" ]  Survey of actual conditions of the impoverished areas.  Formulation of disaster prevention policies based on the actual conditions of the poor.
		<b>Strengthening of disaster prevention systems</b>	Promotion of participation of the poor in the policy-making process  Capacity development to implement the above-mentioned policies and systems  Development of disaster prevention facilities  Development of human resources to carry out emergency relief	x Development of emergency relief (including medical) systems in times of disasters. x Development of food reserve programs and food distribution programs targeting the poor.  [See Mid-term Objective 1-1 Examples of Activities]  [See Mid-term Objective 1-1 Examples of Activities]
		<b>Capacity development of the poor to cope with disaster</b>	Development of embankments and drainage facilities (flood measures). Development of water reservoirs and irrigation facilities (drought measures). Afforestation (measures against landslides, floods and droughts). x Establishment of windbreak forests (measures for gale winds).	x Development of human resources engaged in firefighting and health care. Fostering of civil society organizations engaged in emergency relief.
		<b>Emergency relief in case of disasters</b>	Fostering and strengthening of mutual-aid associations. Improvement of knowledge about disaster prevention. Diversification of crops, selection of disaster-resistant crops. Adoption of cultivation methods resistant to natural disaster (such as deep tillage).  Establishment of evacuation areas and facilities for the poor affected by disasters. Provision of water, food and medicines to the poor affected by disasters. x Improvement of sanitary conditions in the disaster-affected areas. x Promotion of reconstruction activities through citizens' participation. Reconstruction of the basic infrastructure (roads, water supplies).	Fostering and strengthening of mutual-aid associations. Improvement of knowledge about disaster prevention. Diversification of crops, selection of disaster-resistant crops. Adoption of cultivation methods resistant to natural disaster (such as deep tillage).  Establishment of evacuation areas and facilities for the poor affected by disasters. Provision of water, food and medicines to the poor affected by disasters. x Improvement of sanitary conditions in the disaster-affected areas. x Promotion of reconstruction activities through citizens' participation. Reconstruction of the basic infrastructure (roads, water supplies).

## Development Objectives Chart for Poverty Reduction (5)

Development Objectives	Mid-term Objectives	Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Activities
<p><b>4-2 Special Attention to the Poor under the Post-conflict or Highly Tense Situations</b></p> <p><b>4-3 Reduction of Economic Vulnerability of the Poor</b></p> <p><b>4-4 Risk Reduction for Infectious Diseases among the Poor</b></p> <p>* Essentially the same as 3-2 "Improvement of Health Conditions of the Poor."</p>	<p><b>Reconstruction and development after disasters</b></p>		<p>Development of socio-economic infrastructure.</p> <p>x Development of subsidy systems for the poor affected by disasters (provision of subsidies).</p>
	<p><b>Conflict prevention</b></p> <p>* Essentially the same as "Protection of Human rights" in Mid-term Objective 1-3.</p>	<p><b>Strengthening of mechanisms to coordinate interests</b></p>	<p>x Fair judiciary and policing.</p> <p>x Improvement of access to judicial systems (judicial assistance programs, human rights protector programs, support from civil society organizations).</p> <p>x Promotion of participation of actors, including the poor, in the decision-making process.</p>
	<p><b>Provision of humanitarian assistance during conflicts</b></p>	<p><b>Improvement of consciousness towards peace in all citizens</b></p>	<p>x Provision of peace education (reconciliation for opposing groups, education on human rights, gender, etc.)</p> <p>x Fostering of civil society (cultivation of CBOs and local NGOs).</p> <p>x *Essentially the same as "Implementation of emergency relief" in Mid-term Objective 4-1.</p>
	<p><b>Reconstruction and development after conflicts</b></p> <p>* Essentially the same as "Reconstruction and development" in Mid-term Objective 4-1.</p>		<p>Assistance to disaster victims (victims of physical and psychological damage, orphans, widows, refugees, internally displaced people, child soldiers and street children).</p> <p>Repatriation assistance for refugees and soldiers.</p> <p>Development of basic infrastructure (including clearing of land mines).</p>
	<p><b>Development of social security systems</b></p>	<p><b>Identification of beneficiaries</b></p>	<p>Development of information about the poor.</p>
	<p><b>Provision of financial services</b></p>	<p><b>Expansion of social security systems</b></p>	<p>Development of a public insurance system (unemployment insurance and health insurance).</p> <p>x Expansion and improvement of private insurance (including mutual assistance).</p> <p>x Development of social welfare systems.</p> <p>x Development of cash allowance and food supply programs.</p> <p>x Establishment of systems to provide information regarding insurance systems.</p>
	<p><b>Employment of poor in public work</b></p>	<p><b>Strengthening of access to health insurance systems</b></p>	<p>Fostering of micro-finance institutions.</p> <p>x Establishment of social funds.</p> <p>x Infrastructure development, facility construction and afforestation by the poor.</p>
	<p><b>Strengthening of community mutual-aid associations</b></p>		<p>Fostering and strengthening of community mutual-aid associations.</p> <p>Relationship-building between community mutual-aid associations and NGOs.</p>
	<p><b>Formulation and implementation of measures against infectious diseases from the viewpoint of poverty reduction</b></p>	<p><b>Understanding of the conditions of outbreak of infectious diseases.</b></p>	<p>Surveys on the actual conditions of outbreak of infectious diseases.</p>
	<p><b>Improvement of capacity of the poor to cope with infectious diseases</b></p>	<p><b>Formulation of measures against infectious diseases from the viewpoint of poverty reduction</b></p>	<p>Development of measures for the prevention of infectious diseases that has effects on the poor (immunization, improvement in sanitary conditions).</p> <p>x Development of systems to compensate the patients and bereaved family members</p>
	<p><b>Strengthening of emergency systems against infectious diseases</b></p>	<p>x Establishment of emergency medical systems and fostering of necessary human resources.</p> <p>x Strengthening of systems to supply medicines to the poor who are affected.</p> <p>x Care and assistance for the patients and bereaved family members</p>	
	<p><b>Improvement of knowledge and awareness of the poor about infectious diseases</b></p>	<p>Promotion of knowledge about infectious diseases (campaigns, community training, home visits by health care staff).</p>	
	<p><b>Improvement of coping capacity of the poor in emergencies</b></p>	<p>x Strengthening of community mutual-aid associations.</p>	

Examples of Activities :

- = JICA has considerable experience.
- = JICA has certain experience.
- = JICA has experience as component of projects.
- x = JICA has little experience.