

It is said that the number of people wanting to work with NGOs has been on the rise. Today, NGOs not only represent a choice when switching jobs, but are also seen as the first choice for new graduates. Let us now take a look at staff and recruit numbers.

### 7-1. Number of staff members

In this survey, we found that a total of 4,806 staff members work with NGOs. The table below shows the number of staff members classified into the categories of paid/unpaid, full-timers/part-timers, and domestic/overseas Japanese/overseas local staff. The term full-timer here is defined as a staff member working five days or more a week, and part-timer as somebody who works from one to four days a week. In general, staff members who work without remuneration are called volunteers, but for the purpose of this analysis, staff members are all those working one day or more a week regularly, regardless of whether they are paid or unpaid.

Total number of staff members in fiscal 2004

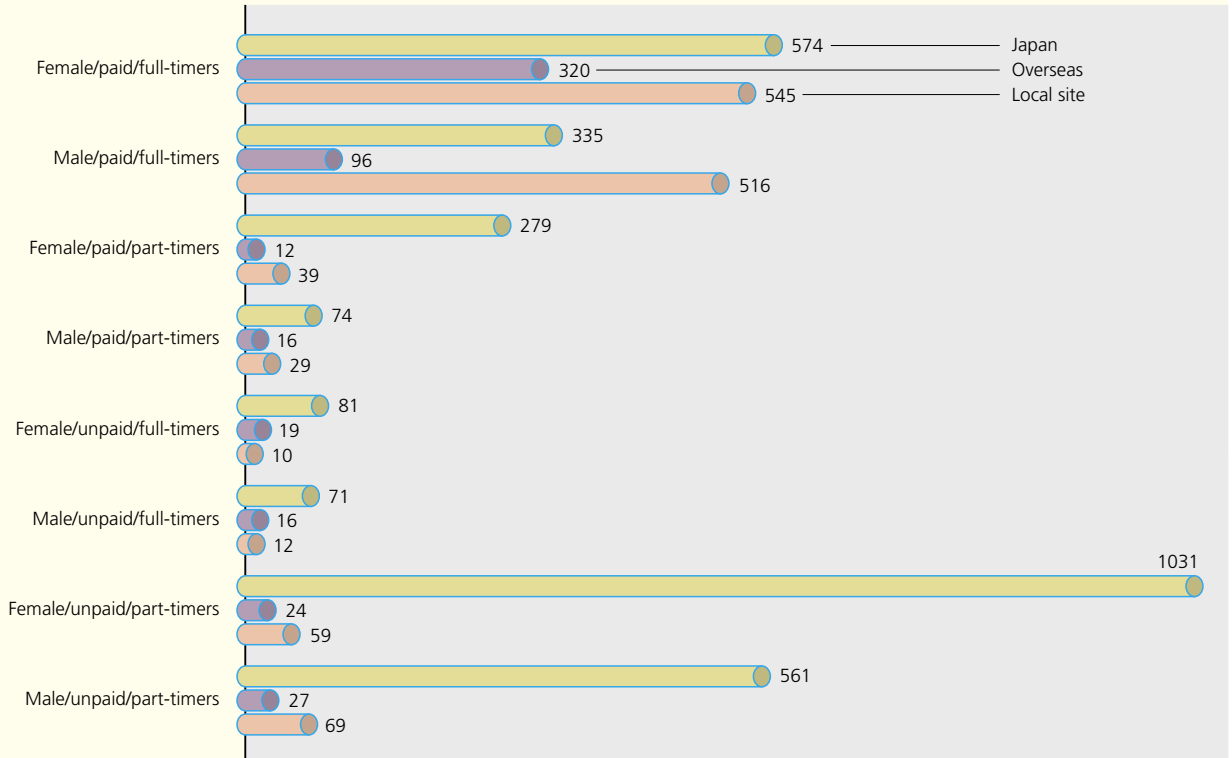
	Number of staff
Paid	2,835
Unpaid	1,971
Full-timers	2,595
Part-timers	2,211
Domestic	3,006
Overseas Japanese	530
Overseas local	1,270

Let us look into the details. Figure 7-1a shows the number of staff members by male/female, paid/unpaid, full-timer/part-timer, and domestic/overseas Japanese/overseas local staff. The largest group is domestic, unpaid, part-time, female staff members. This is followed by: domestic, paid, full-time, female staff members; domestic, unpaid, part-time, male staff members; overseas, paid, full-time, female, local staff members; and overseas, paid, full-time, male, local staff members.

Figures 7-1b shows the figures in Figure 7-1a in more detail. What we can point out in general is the high percentage of female staff members. It is often said that there are more female staff members in NGOs than in other sectors, and this tendency is conspicuous in our survey. In all categories (except for overseas local staff members, where the percentage of men and women is roughly the same), female staff members represent a higher percentage than male.

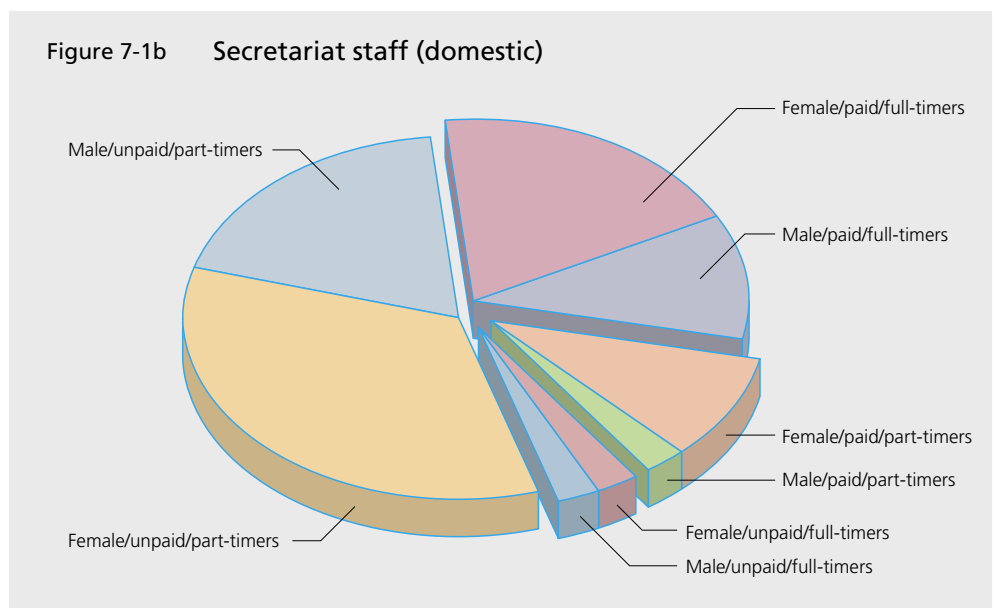
Within Japan, there are more unpaid staff members than those paid, with unpaid part-timers comprising more than half (Figure 7-1b). Overseas, however, the percentage of paid staff members is considerably higher, with paid full-timers comprising 80 percent. One of the factors contributing to this is presumably the fact that it is difficult to be involved as a volunteer overseas while earning a living elsewhere. The high percentage of paid staff also applies to overseas local workers. 90 percent of them are paid, among whom more than 80 percent are paid, full-time staff members.

Figure 7-1a Secretariat staff



We have found that the main participants in NGOs are female staff members, but in terms of organization representatives with decision-making power or those responsible for the secretariat, there are more men than women in both. When comparing representatives and those responsible for the secretariat, women formed a higher percentage of people responsible for the secretariat than for representatives. A similar result was reported in Data Book 1998, which shows that there is little change to the fact that in Japanese NGOs, only a small number of women assume positions in the organization that have decision-making power.

Figure 7-1b Secretariat staff (domestic)

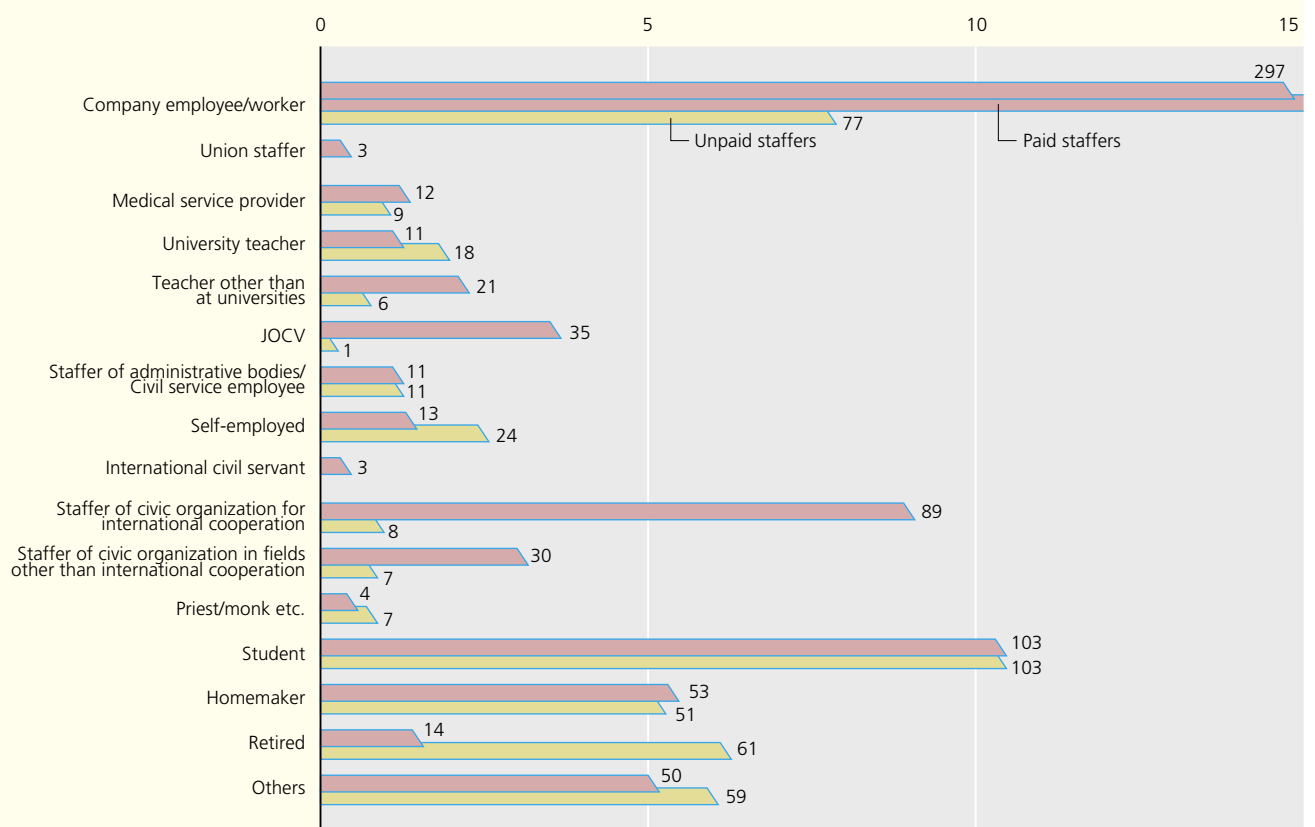


## 7-2. Career and background of staff members

Let us look into the career and background of NGO staff members. Figure 7-2 shows the results of inquiry into their job and status immediately before assuming their current role (or the current job for unpaid staff), chosen from 15 options. Among the paid the highest ratio was company employee, followed by student, international cooperation organization (NGO) and homemaker. A number of people had participated in JOCV, indicating that those who were already engaged in international cooperation looked to NGOs for a new opportunity for active involvement. Following homemakers is the category of others, which includes NGO interns, volunteers, those working in other NGOs (as staff members of NGOs based in developing countries, for example), and those who are proficient in languages, such as English-language lecturers and lecturers at Japanese language schools abroad. Others include part-timers, home workers and freelance workers.

Among unpaid the largest group consists of students, followed by company employees, retirees and homemakers. The difference between unpaid and paid staff members is the ratio of retirees. Here we can observe the often talked-about phenomenon of senior citizens actively participating in volunteer activities to make use of their experience and capabilities. The ratio of others is also high among unpaid who include part-timers, the unemployed, nuns, university employees, medical corporation employees, interpreters, translators, staff members of social-education organizations and so forth.

Figure 7-2 Previous occupation of staffers





Villagers are drawing a community map based on the villagers' HIV risk behavior at AIDS Awareness Workshop

## Strengthening HIV Resilience in Thai Mobile Populations' Source Communities

Country: Thailand

Name of Organization: Services for the Health in Asian and African Regions (SHARE)

Website: <http://share.or.jp>

Partner agency: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Security.

The United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security was launched in 1999 under the initiative of Japan. Its objective is to advance the operational impact of the concept of human security by financing the activities of UN agencies to address various threats facing the international community.

### [Activities]

The project had three components:

- (1) Enhancing education, raising knowledge and awareness of HIV/AIDS
- (2) Support for income generation project (IGP)
- (3) Care support network

(1) Participatory training for the dissemination of knowledge to prevent AIDS and HIV infection, campaigns to coincide with events in the village, creation of AIDS volunteer groups to disseminate knowledge on AIDS. In schools, sex/AIDS education, creation of AIDS clubs, activity meetings involving teachers.

(2) Straw work, mushroom growing, artificial flowers, paper bag production, etc.

These activities were based on the Trust Fund for Human Security's notion that a wide variety of interdependent activities should be carried out. There was also a lot of need

### Summary of the cooperation project

#### [Background and purpose]

Many people living in the northeast of Thailand, one of the poorest areas in the country, migrate to urban areas or overseas to seek jobs. They tend to access the sex industry or use drugs due to the harsh labor conditions and solitude they have to endure, and as a result become infected with HIV.

This project aimed to help these migrant workers overcome their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and acquire the capability to cope with issues related to HIV/AIDS.

The venture was implemented for about two years with the financial help of the United Nations Commission on Human

\*These examples are compiled by JANIC from the point of view of Japanese NGOs conducting projects in collaboration with donor agencies.



Health staff is training volunteers on first aid at Basic Health Care Training

for these types of activities, which were carried out under the cooperation of the Social Development Department of Thailand and related NGOs.

(3) Training on primary healthcare, home visits, first aid, counseling, etc. Participants who finished the training course and acquired skills were further trained to form care support groups.

Home visits were made to people living with HIV (PLHIV) and their families, and a network of local medical institutions and PLHIV groups was built. Groups were also formed to help resolve issues faced by migrant workers, and a handbook containing information on the prevention of HIV infection and the rights of workers was produced.

### [Outcome of the project]

(1) Enhancing education, raising knowledge and awareness of HIV/AIDS

- Children and villagers who received AIDS education became more supportive to PLHIV.
- Participants became volunteers themselves to disseminate knowledge about AIDS in villages or at schools, thus creating a ripple effect.

(2) Support for income generation project (IGP)

- Attempts to reduce expenditure were made through cause analyses.
- Focus was placed on the development of personnel capacity and enhancement, as well as the improvement of product quality.
- Strategies were developed based on market research in villages.
- Transparent accounting.
- A fund to support PLHIV and other vulnerable groups was established and run, and was funded by activity-related

income.

(3) Care support network

- The care support teams who received a range of training visited PLHIV in villages with medical personnel and PLHIV group leaders to follow up on the health of people, provide medication support and offer referral to appropriate medical services.
- Some villagers revealed that they were living with HIV and began to take part in the activities.
- PLHIV visited by the above teams received mental support and medical counseling.
- Local migrant workers who had had accidents at work formed a migrant workers' support group. The group offered advice to workers on how to lodge claims to their employers, which led to improved protection of their rights as workers.

### [Evaluation and issues]

- The staff members of SHARE were too few for the size of the target area (the northeast), which is vast and has a large population.
- Implementation was smooth, thanks to a work process manual that was produced in consideration of actual progress made regarding activity points to ensure consistent execution of activities.
- From the second year, the handover to the local municipality was studied and a working team was set up to promote the area-wide sustainability of the project.
- NGOs are expected not only to act as a bridge between the project site and UN agencies/the government (such as coordinating views with UNDP at the time of project planning), but also to facilitate cooperation among the various municipal bodies responsible for a range of fields in the area and link these bodies to the villagers.



Children holding leaflets and posters on mine risk education (Khartoum, Sudan)

# Mine Risk Education: Material Development and Implementation /Public Health Programme

Country: Sudan

Name of Organization: Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR JAPAN)

Website: <http://www.aarjapan.gr.jp>

Partner agency: United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and Japan Platform.

was launched based on the experience of joint implementation of an MRE project in Afghanistan between AAR JAPAN and UNMAS.

Additionally, as more than 600,000 refugees who had fled the war to neighboring Kenya and Uganda began returning to Sudan, many of them faced fatal diarrhoea, malaria, cholera and other infectious diseases caused by a lack of basic living infrastructure in the areas to which they returned. For this reason, AAR JAPAN is cooperating with UNHCR and Japan Platform to provide safe drinking water and a water hygiene/health infrastructure (such as construction of toilets and distribution of mosquito nets) to facilitate the return of the refugees.

## Summary of the cooperation project

### [Background and purpose]

The civil war in Sudan, which lasted from 1983 to 2005, resulted in more than 4 million refugees and internally displaced people. Even after the civil war ended, the day-to-day living in 21 of 26 states is seriously affected by landmines, hampering the movement of people, transport of goods and construction of buildings. Mine risk education (MRE) is therefore being implemented in cooperation with UNMAS to teach people how to protect themselves from the dangers of landmines and unexploded ordnances. This project

### [Activities]

(1) Mine Risk Education : Material Development and implementation (UNMAS)

- Production of about 400,000 copies of a leaflet for refugees and internally displaced people. Distributed at way stations shelters for repatriates and mine risk education locations throughout Sudan.
- Production of 2,500 copies of training materials for trainers in mine risk education conducted by UNICEF/Ministry of Education, which received high appraisal.
- Two mine risk education teams carrying out actual



Borehole maintained by residents (Kapoeta South County Southern Sudan)

educational activities in South Kurdufan Province, where the largest number of mines and unexploded ordnances are found.

(2) Public/Health Program (UNHCR)

- 20 wells were dug (2007) and 30 are planned for 2008.
- Setting up of a water management committee by residents.
- Distribution of a total of 9,000 mosquito nets for prevention of malaria infection (2007).
- Construction of three Primary Health Care Unit.
- Training for volunteers in hygiene and malaria prevention education for malaria prevention (20 areas). This program will be expanded to cover 50 areas.
- Distribution of 3,000 mosquito nets in cooperation with UNICEF (Small Scale Funding Agreement Fund).

[Evaluation and issues]

- Experience of collaboration with a UN agency may lead to further collaboration with other UN agencies.
- The collaboration with UNMAS was realized as a result of the experience of jointly implementing a project in Afghanistan.
- It is a great advantage for NGOs to be able to diversify their funding sources by collaborating with the UN.
- The framework of Japan Platform was very helpful in the collaboration with the UNHCR. With the help in financing the initial operation, results were achieved, which proved to be very effective in promoting collaboration with the UN.
- One challenge for NGOs in the future is to build diplomatic capacity to enable them to build contacts with UN agencies and operate within the framework of such coordination.



A male interviewer is interviewing a boy who is selling almonds in the street of the city.

## Survey on Working Children in Jalalabad

Contry: Afghanistan

Organization: Shanti Volunteer Association (SVA)

Web: <http://www.sva.or.jp>

Partner organization: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

there have been many reports of children being involved in illegal work along the Pakistani border. In Jalalabad City, there is a noticeable increase of children coming to the city from rural areas for work. There is a concern that children face physical risks in wretched working conditions, but there has been very little in the way of surveys on the conditions of working children. This survey was conducted from November 2006 to May 2007 in Jalalabad to explore what kind of measures should be taken in the future.

### [Activities]

A questionnaire survey was conducted in the street with working children (600 children aged 7 to 18) in cooperation with UNICEF and the Afghan government's Department of Welfare and Labor. A household survey was also conducted in the same area (500 households) in cooperation with Nangarhar University's students and teachers (30, in 5 teams). The SVA and the Department of Labor and Welfare staff members served as the team leaders, and the teams toured each region by car.

The survey results were compiled into a database that SVA reviewed with the staff member of the Department. SVA added a survey on labor by children enrolled in schools in the City to investigate the effects on the enrollment rate. A questionnaire survey was also conducted with 20 employers of children.

This is a preliminary survey that precedes a national-level

### Summary of the Project

#### [Background and objectives]

After the 9/11 attacks in 2001, the US launched an air strike in Afghanistan. It is said that 5 million refugees fled the air strike into neighboring Pakistan at the time. The transition government installed in 2002 promoted the repatriation of the refugees, and a few million of them returned to the eastern state of Nangarhar. However, a lack of employment opportunities still continues in Afghanistan, and people find themselves in difficult circumstances.

Further, child labor has been on the increase in the past few years, and the Afghan government is called on to take action against this. In Eastern Nangarhar Province in particular,





A female interviewer is hearing from a girl who takes care of housework.



A staff of the Department of Labor and Social Welfare is questioning children who work in streets in Jalalabad city.

investigation. Its results will be analyzed from the standpoints of access to education, health and welfare services and the protection of children, and will be submitted to the Department of Labor and Welfare. The results will also be made available to support organizations and aid agencies.

### [Survey results]

In Jalalabad, 90 percent of working children have family and relatives as well as a home to return to, unlike the border areas where children come to work alone. Most of the working children in Jalalabad are from rural areas. One of the reasons for child labor is that there is easier access to manual labor for children than adults. The average wage for children is low (about 50 to 70 percent of that for adults), and there are no fixed rules about working hours. Usually children work an average of six hours a day, including on-duty hours, but some work up to 12 hours. They typically engage in sorting vegetables, cleaning at construction sites, tending stores, vending, trash picking and transporting goods. Children's labor is a way of earning cash on a day-to-day basis rather than a source of income that their families depend on to live. Some families make their children work to cover their own expenses (e.g. school uniform, stationery). Children take it

for granted that they should work, and think that they must do so to help their family. On the other hand, children often are not paid because they are accused of making mistakes, or may have their pay reduced without good reason in addition to being forced to accept unjust working conditions. There are even reports that children are subjected to physical risk. Employer awareness is low, and they tend to think that they are helping to save the poor by employing children, which indicates the seriousness of the problem.

### [Evaluation and issues]

Assessment and issues about collaboration with the UN UNICEF initially contacted us for the possible commissioning of this survey, as it was difficult for them to conduct analysis of child labor independently due to security and other concerns. Cooperation among the Department of Labor and Welfare, the UN and an NGO enabled a survey to be conducted from various points of view.

As for the issues, the fact that the UN was involved in the survey raised expectations for aid among its participants, meaning that some responses were based on this expectation and may not have truly reflected the actual conditions.



Mr. Satoshi Otani, a UNV Volunteer to the AMDA project presenting health education materials to a health center staff in Lusaka

## Dispatching UNV Volunteer to AMDA's Anti-Tuberculosis Project

Country: Zambia

Organization (at the time): The Association of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA)

Website: <http://www.amda.or.jp>

(present): AMDA Multisectoral and Integrated Development Services (AMDA-MINDS)

Website: <http://www.amda-minds.org>

Partner agency: United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

### Summary of the cooperation project

#### [Background and purpose]

Like many other African countries, Zambia faces HIV/AIDS-related problems. 21.5% of the population aged 15 through 49 is infected with HIV, which is the 6th highest in the world (UNAIDS, 2001). People with HIV/AIDS are more likely to be infected with tuberculosis (TB). According to a report of Zambia's health ministry, close to 80% of TB patients also have HIV/AIDS in the urban setting.

TB is one of the major complications of HIV/AIDS and poses an urgent and serious challenge. Therefore the Japanese government is engaged in anti-HIV/AIDS and anti-tuberculosis projects in Zambia in collaboration with other

donors such as the US and UN agencies.

AMDA has been implementing projects for improving nutrition of infants and reinforcing volunteer activities by the residents in unplanned residential areas (slums) in Lusaka since 1998. In 2003, AMDA launched a pilot anti-tuberculosis DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short-course) program at the community level in coordination with local health facilities.

The Zambia's health authority had introduced a DOTS program in 1999 but it has not fully functioned due to chronic shortage of human and financial resources. Thus, to support and supplement the government's DOT program, AMDA launched this anti-tuberculosis project to which UNV provided one International UNV Volunteer Specialist.

#### [Activities]

In the areas in Lusaka, Zambia, inhabited by poor people, as many as 40% of TB patients was reported to have stopped taking the medicines in the middle of the treatment due to the reasons mentioned above. The project aimed at identifying potential capacity of the local residents and training them as TB treatment supporters to provide supportive activities in a wide area of the community, such as monitoring drug-taking through DOTS and providing care to patients and health education. The ultimate goal of the project was to contribute to enhancing treatment effectiveness and preventing the spread of TB.



TB treatment supporter, a local volunteer, monitoring drug-taking at the TB section of a health center



A TB treatment supporter organizing a health education program in front of the TB section of a health center

The International UNV Volunteer Specialist assigned to AMDA launched and managed the anti-tuberculosis project. The health educational activities and awareness campaigns of the project contributed to improving the residents' understanding of HIV/AIDS and TB and led to the establishment of a community-based DOTS system as part of the governmental health services. These activities generated synergy with the ant-HIV/AIDS program and were rated highly by the receiving agencies.

**[Evaluation]**

- The project has become a precursory case of partnership for the prevention of spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS, which addresses the MDG6.
- The project aims at the promotion of collaboration between the governmental agencies and local residents and is evaluated favorably for its high synergy. Many health volunteers and community members participated in the field work (health education and awareness campaigns) to improve their livelihood.
- Through cooperation between UNV and NGOs, greater opportunities for publicity work and resource mobilization were made possible.

Development of the UNV scheme in the future  
- Comment from United Nations Volunteers-

- 1) Since it was launched in response to strengthen the human resource capacity of Japanese NGOs in the 1990s, the scheme was mainly to fill the human resources gaps found in receiving organizations. It is deemed necessary that the scheme focuses more on achieving MDGs based on a more equal partnership with UNV and cooperating NGOs.
- 2) Therefore, deployment of volunteers under this scheme in the future should take into consideration of (1) consistency with UNDAF (UN Development Assistance Framework) and (2) program synergy with other organizations, especially the UN system.
- 3) Other considerations include whether the activity is consistent with the V4D (Volunteerism for Development) concept that UNV promotes as its business model and is related to the areas of work that UNV Volunteers can make the best use of their skills and experience, namely, (A) increased access to opportunities and services, and better delivery of services; (B) greater inclusion and participation in development; and (C) the mobilization of communities. Suitability with the regional strategies of UNV is also considered.
- 4) Cooperation between UNV and hosting NGOs should collaborate more in publicity and resource mobilization.

# Collaboration between JICA and Japanese NGOs

JICA has continued its policy of building better partnerships with Japanese NGOs since the launch of specific collaboration schemes in 1998, not only at the local project level in developing countries but also through periodic meetings, training aimed at enhancing mutual understanding and capacity among staff and joint project evaluation.

Additionally, as JICA aims to deliver aid to residents and communities of developing countries expeditiously and effectively under the concept of human security, it is becoming increasingly important to ensure effective collaboration to the maximum extent possible by making the most of the respective advantages of NGOs and JICA.

## 9-1. NGO-JICA regular meetings A space for building better relationships

JICA and Japanese NGOs hold the NGO-JICA regular meeting every three months to facilitate information exchange and enhance mutual understanding. The meeting began in 1998, and continued after JICA became an independent administrative institution in 2002. Its aim is to make international cooperation more effective through the cooperation of JICA and NGOs and to promote citizens' understanding and participation in such efforts.

The meeting's participants consist of representatives of the Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC), the Nagoya NGO Center and the Kansai NGO Council on behalf of Japanese NGOs<sup>45</sup>, and related sections from JICA including the Training and Citizen Participation Department responsible for citizen participation, the Planning and Coordination Department and Regional Departments. Observers from MOFA, JBIC and relevant NGOs can also participate in addition to the three network-type NGOs mentioned above. Meetings are mainly held in Tokyo, but when held in other cities such as Osaka and Nagoya, NGOs and the domestic offices of JICA in the region also participate.

The meeting is basically composed of two sections: the Information Sharing part, in which reports from Sub-Committees and related events and matters are shared, and the Consultation part, in which discussion takes place on topics of mutual concern.

The following three Sub-Committees are set up within the framework of the regular meeting: (a) the Program Partnership Sub-Committee, to discuss mainly institutional aspects of NGO-JICA collaboration projects in general, including the JICA Partnership Program; (b) the Evaluation Sub-Committee, to share information and knowledge through evaluation of both JICA and NGO projects and compile lessons and recommendations for more effective planning, implementation and evaluation of respective projects or collaboration projects, and (c) the Development Education Sub-Committee, to discuss effective activities to promote citizens' understanding and participation in international cooperation while ensuring the mutual understanding of both parties. Those responsible for each Sub-Committee as well as other relevant parties gather periodically for in-depth discussion. In this way, official meetings between JICA and NGOs are held more than 20 times a year. The content of these meetings is made public on JICA's website.<sup>46</sup>

Since it is difficult to resolve institutional issues in a practical way on an individual project level, both parties engage in thorough and straightforward discussion of any item on the agenda until

45. These are network-type NGOs bridging various NGOs of different sizes. JANIC has 76 organizational members, the Nagoya NGO Center<sup>44</sup> and the Kansai NGO Council 28.

46. <http://www.jica.go.jp/partner/ngo/index.html#meeting> (available only in Japanese)

mutual agreement is reached. Both JICA and NGOs consider that continuous and constructive argument and actions are the most effective means to deepen mutual understanding for the purpose of raising the effectiveness of Japanese contributions in international cooperation and collaboration projects implemented in developing countries.

## 9-2. Support for and collaboration with Japanese NGOs

JICA provides support to the international cooperation activities of Japanese NGOs through cooperation in training personnel engaged in such activities and sending expert advisers. These programs are outlined in the table below.<sup>47</sup>

47. Programs as of January 2008

Objective	Name of support project	Beneficiaries	Content
Collaboration project	NGO-JICA Mutual Training	NGO staff members and JICA staff members	Facilitation of mutual understanding, sharing of knowledge on international cooperation and networking building through retreat workshops.
Training of personnel	Project Management Training	Staff members of NGO interested in JICA Partnership Program	Introduction to planning methods and monitoring/evaluation methods of JICA Partnership Program.
	Organizational Development Training	NGO staff members	Acquiring basic knowledge and practical skills in development aid and implementation of an action plan by participants.
Organizational enhancement	Technical Support by Experts (overseas)	Japanese NGOs operating overseas	Sending experts with expertise needed at the NGO's project site to help effective implementation of the project.
	Technical Support by Experts (domestic)	Japanese NGOs operating in the field of international cooperation	Sending experts in accounting and various kinds of organizational management to the secretariat or activity sites inside Japan to support organizational enhancements.

An NGO-JICA Japan Desk is being set up as part of the function of JICA offices responsible for collaboration with and support for Japanese NGOs working in developing countries, as well as for the promotion of collaboration between Japanese aid workers and local NGOs. The main functions of the Desk, which provides services that match the circumstances of each country/area, are as follows:

1. Support for local activities of Japanese NGOs and Japanese nationals (promotion of collaboration with JICA operations, etc.)
2. Promotion of collaboration between Japanese NGOs and local NGOs
3. Promotion of collaboration between local NGOs and JICA programs

### Major activities

1. Support for local activities of Japanese NGOs
  - Provision of information necessary for local activities (e.g. various procedures)

- Provision of information including country information, aid plans and activity plans for the country, as well as support for formation of the JICA Partnership Program
  - Provision of information to promote collaboration with local NGOs
  - Consulting
2. PR activities for Japanese nationals
    - Provision of information on activities of JICA and the country where the Desk is set up.
    - Support for international cooperation and exchanges between Japanese civic organizations and the country where the Desk is set up (information provision, reception of study tours, support for development education).
    - Consulting.
  3. Promotion of collaboration with local NGOs
    - Referral to Japanese NGOs to promote collaboration among NGOs.
    - Provision of information and consulting activities to local NGOs to expand cooperative partnerships in the future.

### 9-3. Example of collaboration between NGOs and JICA in Japanese society

In industrialized countries including Japan, interest in international education and development education is growing as a way to enhance future generations' capacity to think and act. This observation holds true to Aichi Prefecture, where Expo 2005 Aichi was held in 2005.

In 2003, a study group was launched by JICA Chubu (the JICA domestic office responsible for the Chubu region) and local NGOs, Boards of Education and universities based in Aichi in order to study how international education and development education are perceived and carried out. For this purpose, a questionnaire survey was conducted with elementary, secondary and high schools as well as with special support schools in the Prefecture. Half the schools in the Prefecture responded, and one of the findings was the limited availability of teaching materials and information regarding international education.

Based on the survey results, JICA Chubu produced a textbook titled *From Classroom to Earth: Tips for Development Education and International Education--Nurturing People, Classroom, Society* in March 2006 as a teaching material for use in schools. This was compiled in cooperation with the Nagoya Institute of Education for Development (NIED) with its experience of research in international education, as well as with local NGO personnel, teachers, former volunteers of JOCV<sup>48</sup> and others. The textbook describes model programs for nine themes including human rights and intercultural understanding, and curricula that can be used on a continual basis. The textbook is now used as an educational tool both in and outside the Chubu region.

48. Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers. The JOCV program dispatches Japanese nationals as

## Examples of collaboration between Japanese NGOs and JICA in developing countries (The JICA Partnership Program)

The JICA Partnership Program (referred to below as JPP) is a program supported by JICA that aims to implement projects in developing countries planned by Japanese development partners (mainly NGOs, local governments and universities) based on their accumulated experiences and technologies in development at grass-roots level through partnership with NGOs and organizations in partner countries.

Japanese NGOs actively participate in JPP, bringing alternative ideas and approaches that benefit the lives of people at grass-roots level. As JPP is offered to Japanese development partners through JICA's nationwide network, many Japanese NGOs based in local cities have also been able to actively engage in international cooperation activities.

### Cambodia:

#### Rural Development by Women for Women JICA Partnership Program (Partner type)

Project title: Sustainable Agricultural Project by Female Participatory Approach

Organization: International Volunteer Center of Yamagata

(IV Yamagata)

Duration: October 2003-June 2006 (Completed)

Agricultural skills and knowledge necessary for poor women in rural areas

In Svay Rieng Province, one of the poorest regions in Cambodia, women in rural villages have only limited opportunities to acquire agricultural skills and knowledge,

even if they are responsible for growing vegetables and rearing domestic animals that represent an important source of income for their village. This project aimed to bring out the initiative and leadership of rural women by providing them with opportunities to acquire knowledge and skills in sustainable agriculture, and to promote participation by local residents in community activities and improve livelihood.

#### Active operation of community organizations

As a result of support for reinforcing the functions of community-based organizations such as women's groups and women's cooperatives, and for developing personnel to support these organizations, residents now run community organizations in villages where community cohesiveness was previously weak and almost no public services were available.



©IV Yamagata

Workshop in Basic Living Course designed to deepen understanding on nutrition and family vegetable garden.



©IV Yamagata

Election of women's cooperative leaders (candidates stand on the left; adult women have voting rights).

Kenya:

## Cooperation among Residents, Teachers and Local Government to Improve Educational Environment

### JICA Partnership Program (Partner type)

Project title: Community-based Basic Education Improvement Project in Nuu Division of Mwingi District  
 Organization: Community Action Development Organization (CanDo)  
 Duration: January 2004-December 2006 (Completed)

### Improving the educational environment through cooperation among local residents, teachers and local government

In this project, the following activities were carried out to facilitate mutual collaboration among local residents, teachers and local government: (1) environmental and health education/activities at elementary schools; (2) activities to establish education for infants; (3) classroom construction and structural repairs (and related technical and management

guidance). Special attention was paid to promoting the voluntary participation of parents in school management, improving teachers' motivation to teach and facilitation of cooperation between residents and local government.

### Elementary school supported by residents--signs of change in gender relations

In one elementary school in particular, many parents are single mothers. Despite being relatively poor by community standards, these mothers go to work in fields in other communities as a group to support the school by allocating part of their earnings to teacher salaries.

Although many of the parents in this area are women, men have often held the position of chairperson on the elementary school's management committee. However, there are signs of change in gender relations in the community triggered by this project, as shown by the fact that there is now a female chairperson who enjoys the full confidence of local residents.



Parents working on the foundation of the classroom building.

©Can Do



Philippines:

## For a Healthy Life Not Dependent on Waste

### JICA Partnership Program (Support type)

Project title: Support for Healthcare and Income in the Payatas District

Organization: Intercommunication Center for Asia and Nippon (ICAN)

Duration: November 2003-March 2005 (Completed)

### Improving residents' health and developing an environment for self-support

At the Payatas waste disposal site on the outskirts of Metro Manila in the Philippines, a mountain of waste reaching as high as 30 to 50 meters supports the livelihoods of 2,000 to 3,000 people who collect recyclable resources from it. The community healthcare center, which was set up for people with poor living conditions, provides periodic check-ups and treatment as well as a nutrition improvement program for mothers with children suffering from malnutrition. Emphasis was also placed on the training and development of the health workers who would be running the healthcare center in the future. A total of 31 health workers received training, 6 of whom continue to be involved in the management of the center.

### Activities for income/livelihood improvement

A collective workshop was built for vocational training and the joint production and sale of handicrafts (stuffed animals etc.) to support people in earning a living not dependent on waste. A self-help group of residents actively participated in the training, which covered product development know-how, quality control, customer service, accounting and organizational management.

The self-help group now operates independently, and a small number of residents have become completely self-dependent.



Children from the Payatas District.



Periodic check-ups are held twice a week by doctors, nurses and health workers.

## Understanding Japanese NGOs from Facts and Practices



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Japan International Cooperation Agency