

# Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

## The Attention and Cooperation of the International Community are Essential in the Resolution of Issues of Poverty and Human Development

### Defining Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

During the Millennium Summit held in September 2000 in which 189 countries participated, the United Nations (UN) Millennium Declaration was adopted, and it set the goals to be achieved by the international community in the 21st century. The declaration served to clarify the direction and role of the UN toward issues of peace and security, development and poverty, the environment, human rights, and health and medical services. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were then established as a common framework by integrating this Millennium Declaration and the International Development Goals adopted by major UN international conferences and summits in the 1990s. The MDGs consist of eight goals to be achieved by 2015.

In September 2005, five years after the Millennium Declaration, the United Nations hosted a Millennium+5 Summit attended by

over 170 Heads of State to undertake a comprehensive review of the progress made on efforts proposed in the Declaration, including the MDGs. The outcome statement declared the international community's strong commitment to achieve development goals based on country ownership and partnership.

In September 2010, a UN High-Level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly assessed progress and discussed measures toward achieving the MDGs for the remaining five years until the 2015 deadline. The meeting highlighted a number of areas where target achievement appears difficult due in part to the global financial and economic crises coupled with the rising prices of food and energy. Further cooperation of the international community is essential to make sure these targets are achieved on time.

#### The Eight MDGs



**Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**



**Achieve universal primary education**



**Promote gender equality and empower women**



**Reduce child mortality**



**Improve maternal health**



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



**Ensure environmental sustainability**



**Develop a global partnership for development**

Logos created by the NPO *Hottokenai Sekai no Mazushisa (Don't let it be - World Poverty)*

### JICA Activities to Achieve the MDGs

#### Key Efforts to Date

JICA has been working toward poverty reduction through a comprehensive approach integrating human resource development and capacity development, improvements in policies and institutions, and development of social and economic infrastructure in developing countries. To alleviate poverty and food-related issues in Africa, JICA supports the doubling of rice production for Sub-Saharan Africa within 10 years through the establishment of the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD). In education, JICA has built or renovated over 8,800 primary and secondary schools in 47 developing countries, and provided training to approximately 200,000 teachers. In the health field, JICA supports reproductive health and improved healthcare for mothers and children in 32 countries. JICA also has developed facilities for the supply of safe drinking water targeting 28 million people in 48 countries between 2004 and 2008. These and other activities contribute to the achievement of the MDGs.



Yemen, Broadening Regional Initiative for Developing Girl's Education Program  
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## Human Security and the MDGs – JICA's Philosophy to Achieve the MDGs

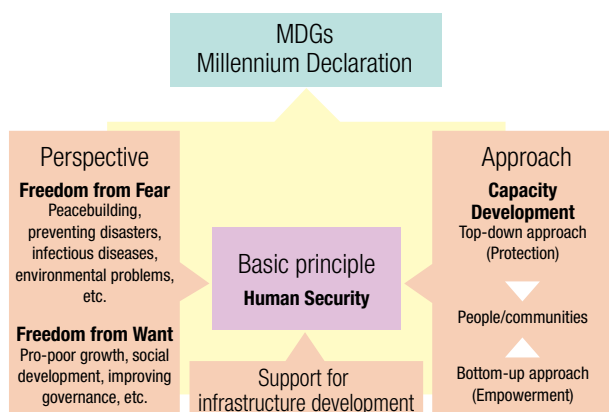
JICA recognizes “human security” as an important concept for achieving the MDGs, which focuses on people and takes a holistic view of the various threats that they face. As one of the vital approaches to enhance “human security,” JICA supports “capacity development” in developing countries, which helps them overcome problems and manage risks. Further, the role of infrastructure in development is critical. JICA expands cooperation in infrastructure building as a foundation that underpins people’s potential.

JICA is strengthening the following actions toward the achievement of 2015 targets.



(Photo by Kenshiro Imamura)

### JICA's MDGs Achievement Efforts



The MDGs are the specific objectives of the development agenda outlined in the Millennium Declaration. JICA is working toward achieving the MDGs and sustaining the outcomes of this achievement by providing cooperation based on the principle of “human security.” This principle has two aspects:

- (1) Perspective: Addressing the need for not only “freedom from want” but also “freedom from fear”
- (2) Approach: Applying both top-down and bottom-up approaches to help developing countries enhance their capacities for dealing with their own problems (“capacity development”)

Underpinning these efforts is cooperation in the area of infrastructure development.

## Applying the Experiences of Asia to the World – Poverty Reduction through Sustainable Growth

In Asia, an integrated effort for developing economic and social infrastructure, human resources and institutions has promoted the growth of the private sector and led to economic growth and more employment opportunities. This has contributed to poverty reduction by strengthening the financial foundations of governments and expanding public spending in social sectors such as education, health and medical fields.

Through its own experiences of modernization, postwar reconstruction and cooperation to Asian countries, Japan has learned that ownership in developing countries is the driving force of development, and that continuous growth is essential to sustain and expand development outcomes, including the achievement of the MDGs. JICA continues to share the successful lessons learned from Asia with people around the world.

## Taking Measures to Overcome Difficulties – Achieving the MDGs Coping with Global Issues

Problems such as climate change and rising energy and food prices are high risk factors that could be detrimental to the achievement of the MDGs, and it is essential to take appropriate measures against them. The achievement of the MDGs and the security and stability of the world are closely related to realize one another, and hence more efforts need to be made on peacekeeping through prevention of armed conflicts and their recurrence.

JICA aims to achieve the MDGs and ensure the results remain into the future by boosting efforts directly related to the MDGs such as education, health and water, and by countering potential risks detrimental to achieving the goals.

## Expansion of Development Partnerships

In recent years, actors engaging in development issues have become more diverse, as seen in the expansion of the South-South Cooperation between developing countries. NGOs, private organizations and enterprises are also increasingly involved with development cooperation through corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. It is important to build and utilize effective networks among those actors to enhance the quality of development cooperation. Further, to strengthen collective efforts to achieve the MDGs through these partnerships, more financial resources are required from such sources as ODA, the private sector and International Solidarity Levies.

JICA continues to make efforts for more effective outcomes of development cooperation by facilitating South-South and triangular cooperation, and exploring close partnerships with NGOs and enterprises.

# Economic Infrastructure Development

## Structural and Non-Structural Support for Transportation/Communication Infrastructures and Regional Development that Drives Economic and Social Progress

The lack of basic infrastructure and frameworks for its operation and management hinders economic progress in many developing countries. Thus, JICA assists in infrastructure establishment and the development of the economy in these respective countries.

Although rapid urbanization can boost efficiency in economic activities and drive economic development, problems also arise such as deterioration in living environments, transportation and public security, and disparities between urban and rural areas. To promote effective regional development, it is important to take a cross-border perspective rather than a region-specific approach. This requires cooperation between regions and planning on a macro scale.

JICA also strives to boost social capacity in developing countries while working to ensure proper governance. To achieve this goal, it emphasizes the importance of creating suitable social systems and institutions; formulating regional development plans; establishing freight and transportation infrastructure; and establishing information and communication networks. JICA is also committed to advancing intra-regional cooperation while providing support depending on the needs of each country.

## Urban and Regional Development

The Advantages and Disadvantages of Rapid Urbanization

### Comprehensive Development Opens a Bright Future

#### Overview of Issue

The world's population has been estimated to increase to 6.9 billion people in 2010. In 1900, only 13% of the world's population lived in urban areas. Rapid urbanization prompted the figure to increase by over 50% in 2006. This growth tendency is particularly pronounced in developing countries, and about 80% of the world's urban population is expected to be centered in developing countries by 2030.

The effects of rapid urban development may drive economic expansion but can also give rise to poor living environments, traffic congestion, air and water pollution, increased garbage, lack of public security and the buildup of slums areas. It also widens the gap between urban and rural areas, which leads to several problems such as regional economic deterioration, outdated social infrastructures and deficient public services.

JICA believes that all issues cannot be resolved from an individual perspective and that a holistic approach to development in specific regions is crucial to reduce these negative effects due to rapid urbanization.

#### JICA Activities

JICA's efforts to sustain urban and regional development in developing countries include both urban master planning and comprehensive regional planning. Also, it offers Technical Assistance and cooperation to facilitate the execution of these plans, which contributes to economic growth and improved standards of living.

JICA has set five priority strategies to advance its agenda, analyze urban and regional problems, create a medium- to long-term vision, formulate development policies, draft plans by sector and propose action plans for implementation. This will thus ensure that a number of projects will be implemented effectively and efficiently.

1. Take an integrated and comprehensive approach on the diverse issues in the urban areas or region
2. Emphasize capacity development across all administrative agencies, social organizations and communities to advance urban and regional development
3. Enhance regional administrative systems in line with the country's state of affairs
4. Correct disparities between regions by promoting balanced regional development that recognizes the perspectives of its residents
5. Encourage balanced economic development that prevents the negative effects of urbanization

## Case Study

## Creation of a Master Plan for Urban Development

## Syria: Project for City Planning and Development in Damascus Metropolitan Area

The Damascus metropolitan area has seen an influx of refugees and displaced persons from nearby countries as well as people from rural villages in recent years, which has led to a surge in unofficial residential areas and deepened problems in the urban environment.

Aiming to overcome these issues, JICA has been providing Technical Cooperation to revise the master plan of urban development.

**Master Plan Unchanged for Over 40 Years**

Syria is an important country for peace and security in the Middle East from geographical and geopolitical perspectives. In 2006, Syria shifted from a socialist planned economy and is currently in the midst of introducing market-based open-door policies.

At the same time, the population of Damascus has ballooned owing to an influx of refugees and displaced persons due to turmoil in Lebanon, Iraq and other countries in the region, and an increasing number of people have come to the city from rural villages looking for work. This has put excessive pressure on the water supply and led to other problems related to traffic congestion, groundwater contamination and garbage.

The creation of a master plan for urban

development is essential to resolve these problems and drive sustainable growth. Despite this need, Damascus has not changed its master plan since 1968. Upon a request from the Syrian government, JICA conducted The Study on Urban Planning for Sustainable Development of Damascus Metropolitan Area from 2006 to 2008. Based on a master plan formulated through the study, JICA has been working on a three-year project of urban planning and development since 2009 with the aim of enhancing the organizational capacity of implementing agencies on the Syrian side.

**Increasing Community Participation and Administrative Capabilities**

In promoting the project, JICA's approach was to devise an integrated master plan that includes detailed plans for specific areas based on a review of municipal responsibilities and in consideration of connections with Iraq and Turkey as well as a framework for ongoing economic development in Syria.

The project is being advanced in collaboration with Syria with the aim of improving administrative planning for Damascus and its suburban area through the establishment of various systems.

In line with this policy, a dedicated team from JICA is working together with local authorities to devise an urban plan, promote urban development and research various techniques for detailed regional plans.

A framework based on community participation is a new development in Syria, where top-down administrative procedures are commonplace as a remnant of the socialist era. A pilot project is being planned based on a detailed regional plan. South Qanawat, which was chosen as the model project area, has many historical structures. However, the buildings in the area are deteriorating and the roads are narrow, thereby requiring an improvement in the living environment. Another model project area is Ghouta Road in the Damascus suburbs, a farming district exposed to the pressures of urbanization, thus necessitating an improvement in the living environment.



Project staff visited Mishima City in Japan, and learned how to facilitate community participation in the environmental project. It was concluded that similar programs could be applied to Damascus and that local residents could be more involved in making the living environment better.

In both areas, JICA has taken a participatory approach in studies and workshops whereby local citizens work to resolve problems and devise ways to make improvements.



JICA conducts studies on unofficial residential areas.



Aging building in Qanawat



Local citizens discuss problems with urban planning administration and future plans. Recommendations by participants included planning events to deepen relations between residents, and other recommendations by people living in the historic district included conducting a study on urban transition.

### Cooperative Efforts to Foster Human Resources

In the past, JICA's collaborative efforts in urban and regional development focused on plan formulation, but recent efforts include fostering human resources to execute these plans. In Viet Nam, JICA started formulating master plans in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City and centrally located Da Nang in 2008. In line with this, JICA launched a human resource development project in March 2009 to promote locally led plan formulation in rural centers as well.

While traditional development plans were administrative-based, the formulation of master plans in Viet Nam included a survey of 10,000-20,000 people, a technique being used more frequently to ensure people's opinions are adequately reflected in development plans. JICA also supports the improvement of impoverished living environments by strengthening the capabilities of organizations involved in new technological research and development related to housing projects. It also provides accurate geographical information such as maps that are indispensable to development planning.

### Regional Development from a Macro Perspective

As regional needs diversify, it is essential to adopt a wider view to tackle the problems of a particular city or region rather than addressing issues individually. In that sense, JICA has begun regional development efforts from a macro perspective, even across borders, by looking at the larger picture from multiple angles instead of focusing on a single region that is developing slowly.



Local citizens participate in urban planning in south Qanawat, Syria.

## Freight and Transportation

Infrastructure Realizing People's Potential

### Enhancing Cross-Border Transport Infrastructure to Strengthen Regional Development

#### Overview of Issue

In developing countries, expansion of freight and transportation infrastructure is slow, which impedes economic growth and contributes to poverty. The movement of goods and people is indispensable in the progress of any nation, and infrastructure development can have positive effects like a reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions through less traffic congestion, more efficient logistics as well as less air pollutants.

Demand for freight and transportation infrastructure development, including roads, railways, ports and airports, remains high worldwide. On the other hand, the need to maintain, repair and upgrade aging structures is expected to rise. Securing funds for such costly projects is a huge challenge. Since it is difficult to develop infrastructure on limited public funds alone, JICA considers other ways such as injecting private capital in order to continue providing the transportation services expected by users with as little waste as possible.

It is also important to consider the environmental and social impact, and to support the partner countries which try to solve the negative impacts resulting from development.



Sihanoukville Port, Cambodia



## Case Study

## Creating Foundations for Development as a Country in the Mekong Region

Located in the south of the Indochinese Peninsula, Cambodia is an important hub for the distribution of goods to global markets. However, freight and transportation infrastructure was largely devastated during the Pol Pot era.

JICA has been helping to develop roads, bridges and ports in the years of recovery. It has been implementing a five-year plan known as the Program for Improving Main Economic Infrastructure since 2007.

### Development of Freight and Transportation Infrastructure as a Top Priority

Bordered by Thailand, Laos and Viet Nam, Cambodia has three international trunk routes passing through it: the southern corridor, the southern coastal road corridor and the central corridor. Although Japan, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank and others are working in tandem to upgrade the international highways as well as key national roads, increased cooperation from emerging nations such as China, Thailand and Viet Nam has prompted the need for coherent assistance across donors.

In the "National Strategic Development Plan 2009-2013," the Cambodian government slated the advancement of a transportation network as a priority issue. Such a network is seen as the driving force behind economic expansion and rural development. JICA's Program for Improving Main Economic Infrastructure aims to provide assistance in this regard.

The objectives of the program are to support the ongoing development of social foundations through better management, operation and maintenance as well as establishment of freight and transportation infrastructure. JICA will cooperate from both structural and non-structural perspectives mainly in the southern corridor, the Phnom



"Part of my place of business was taken down in the upgrade of National Highway 1, but I was duly compensated. The road is much better now and I have more customers. There's also less damage to products. Business is good." Dr. Kuch Sangva Reth runs a clinic and pharmacy along National Highway No. 1.

Penh Metropolitan Area and provincial towns. Key initiatives include development of an international highway and bridge, and reinforcement of functions at the Sihanoukville Port, which handles the bulk of the country's international cargo and container traffic.

### Structural and Non-Structural Cooperation

In terms of structural assistance, JICA is providing Grant Aid to upgrade around 52km of National Highway No. 1, part of the Asian Highway 1 (AH-1) connecting Ho Chi Minh City in Viet Nam with Bangkok in Thailand. JICA is also conducting a survey design for the Neak Loeung Bridge, planned for construction on the Mekong River crossing point along the same highway. In terms of non-structural assistance, transport policy advisors have been sent to help combat overloaded vehicles, introduce kilometer posts and formulate guidelines for road maintenance. Further support includes improving the capacity of administrative officials through a Technical Cooperation project to boost quality management in the construction of roads and bridges. In addition, JICA is implementing a Technical Cooperation project to strengthen administrative capacity

## Cambodia: Program for Improving Main Economic Infrastructure

to enable the smooth movement of people as part of a public-works initiative. In response to increasing urban traffic volume, JICA is supporting the formulation of an urban traffic master plan and is planning to help with periodic inspection and assessment of soundness in bridges, and with plans for replacement.

With regard to port development, JICA is cooperating with the urgent expansion of Sihanoukville Port, the international port, and is promoting a plan for the development of a special economic zone near the port as well as the development of a multipurpose terminal through ODA Loans. Grant Aid is also being used to set up security facilities and equipment at the key port. Port operation advisors have been dispatched to Sihanoukville Autonomous Port to assist with human resource development and enhancing system creation capabilities. They also help the central government ministry (Ministry of Public Works and Transport) formulate policies and establish an administrative framework through a Technical Cooperation project. In addition, JICA plans to increase the international competitiveness of the port and is conducting a study into demand related to an increase in cargo volume handled and supporting the creation of a development plan.

### A View from Our Partner

#### Tauch Chankosal, Secretary of State for the Ministry of Public Works and Transport

The Japanese government has been helping us get back on our feet following the devastation of the civil war. The development of freight and transportation infrastructure is a priority issue for the rehabilitation of the country. A bridge from Phnom Penh toward Angkor Wat, rebuilt with funds from Japan, was called the Cambodia-Japan Friendship Bridge. We are also grateful to Japan for helping us upgrade the important National Highway No. 1, which is part of our main trunk route.



National Highway No. 1 prior to rehabilitation



The clinic (left) and National Highway 1 following upgrade

## JICA Activities

JICA's main goal for cooperation in transportation is the swift, smooth and safe transportation of goods and people in order to vitalize socioeconomic activities and to ultimately improve income levels and enrich people's lives.

It is not merely enough to simply build roads and bridges to establish freight and transportation infrastructure in developing countries. It also requires complete planning to ensure an efficient system as well as a framework for appropriate operation and management of facilities. For that purpose, it is necessary to develop human resources and institutions to make sure that transportation systems continue functioning. JICA promotes citizen participation and collaboration with NGOs in consideration of users and residents who will use the system and for what purpose.

JICA also provides non-structural assistance in the following areas: (1) Development of fundamental capabilities to boost administrative capacity (capacity development for transportation); (2) Regionalization and internationalization to accelerate the development of regional economic zones and the international flow of goods and people (international transportation); (3) Balanced national development and preservation of people's right to accessible transportation (national transportation); (4) Technical Cooperation supporting sustainable urban development and enhanced living standards (urban transportation); and (5) Minimum transportation infrastructure to improve rural living standards (local transportation).



Second Mekong International Bridge between Thailand and Laos. This has shortened the delivery time of goods from Bangkok to Hanoi, which took around two weeks by sea before the bridge establishment, to around three days by land. (Photos by Shinichi Kuno)

## Cross-Border Transportation Infrastructure

Transportation infrastructure requires cooperation from several countries that goes beyond a bilateral framework, for example, when going into a country by passing through a different coastline of another country.

JICA views cross-border transportation as a way to promote regionalization by expanding areas that transcend borders. This requires the development of a regional network for transportation across borders, simplified procedures to promote cross-border transportation and non-structural elements such as fostering human resources.

Inter-regional cooperation is also required for the development of cross-border transportation infrastructure. The Study of the National Logistics Network Project in Laos, which began in March 2008, investigates the role of Laos and Cambodia in cross-border transportation infrastructure since these two countries have a lower economic growth rate than Thailand and Viet Nam.

Fostering cross-border transportation is expected to invigorate economies in developing countries and regions, help correct disparities between regions and contribute to poverty reduction. JICA also takes into account negative consequences, including disproportionate gain by economically stronger regions and the spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS.





## Information Technology (IT)

Delayed Introduction of IT Inhibits Economic Development

### Bridging the Digital Divide among Countries and Regions

#### Overview of Issue

Information technology (IT) has been advancing remarkably in developed countries. Applicable in the administrative, social and economic fields, IT has been used to computerize central government operations (e-governance), educate via the Internet (e-learning) and facilitate digital trade and commerce (e-commerce). In developed countries, IT also has the potential to increase efficiency in economic and social systems, raise productivity, enhance lifestyle quality and improve services for its citizens.

Many developing countries, however, have yet to reap the benefits of IT. Disparity in IT resources between countries has led to a “digital divide,” which in turn has worsened economic differences.

#### JICA Activities

JICA believes that it is important to use IT not only for related projects but also for other kinds of projects to increase its effectiveness and efficiency.

At the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit of July 2000, Japan asserted its stance to help bridge the digital divide in developing countries through distance learning and other means.

The Japanese government also announced its plan to use ODA funds more effectively and establish IT bases in 30 locations. Through these actions, JICA has also tackled efforts to correct the digital divide in developing countries mainly in Asia.

#### IT Policies Linked to Social and Economic Development

JICA has formulated the following five strategic objectives to address the delayed introduction of IT in developing countries:

- 1) Improve IT policy-planning capabilities: Dispatch advisors to formulate IT policies in such areas as national strategy, electronic communication and promotion of industry.
- 2) Train skilled IT personnel: Implement a human resource development project to enhance the capabilities of technicians and policy planners in order to further spread IT usage. This step comprises a large proportion of JICA's IT support efforts.
- 3) Develop IT infrastructure: Formulate a plan to develop infrastructure for central and regional communication networks, and reinforce its maintenance and management systems.
- 4) Improve efficiency in different fields through IT: Increase business efficiency by adopting IT in government administrative departments and using IT to enhance educational, medical and commercial areas.
- 5) Improve efficiency in assistance through IT: Expand the use of JICA-Net operations to address the different issues of IT.



The Project for Construction of Information and Communication Technology Center (ICT) at the University of the South Pacific. Advancement of the ICT is essential for Pacific island countries to respond adequately to globalization.



# Public Policy

## The State's Foundation to Drive Healthy Social Development and Sustainable Economic Growth, Thereby Improving Fundamental Institutions and Providing Public Services Based on People's Needs

The state's governance means the mechanisms, institutions and operations used by a government effectively to mobilize, allocate and manage the country's resources in a way that reflects the intentions of its citizens. Many developing countries are faced with weak institutions and foundations including legal and judicial systems, administrative organs and fiscal management. There is also a shortage of personnel to run these national mechanisms properly. Inadequate social infrastructure can be a hindrance to a country's development and may significantly undermine the efficacy of development assistance.

JICA helps to strengthen governance in developing countries through cooperation for developing legal and judicial systems, increasing administrative efficiency and transparency, and improving administrative capacity of local government, and by strengthening fiscal and financial systems. This support aims to promote sustainable growth in these countries and realize a fair and democratic society. Recognition of the importance of good governance and a strong sense of ownership of developing countries are indispensable elements in ensuring effective cooperation. JICA places emphasis on the notion of capacity development (CD) as a means to support intrinsic developmental processes at individual, organizational and societal levels.

This section introduces overviews of the development issues related to legal and judicial systems, administrative functions and fiscal and financial systems, as well as the initiatives undertaken by JICA.

## Governance

Support for Strengthening Systems That Takes Root in Partner Countries

### Working Together through Dialogues and Cooperation

#### Supporting the Development of Legal and Judicial Systems

##### Overview of Issue

The goal of JICA's governance assistance is to enable developing countries to become capable of investing, allocating and managing their resources efficiently and in ways that reflect the will of the people for their social stability and economic development. The notion of governance is not limited to something related to government or public administration, but includes both processes and mechanisms that guide and regulate state-society relations, taking a historic view on the entire system or the outcome of the institutional setting that runs society.

Establishing the "rule of law," namely the assurance of the legitimacy of established rules, the construction of impartial dispute-resolution systems and the guarantee of access to these systems, is essential to the building of good governance. People may resort to violence or payoffs to resolve disputes in societies that do not have suitable rules or a fair and transparent procedure for conflict resolution. This could lead to violations of the rights of disadvantaged groups such as the poor and women, and even to social unrest. In addition, methods of resolving problems may be unreasonable and unpredictable, which could add to the cost of transactions and hinder economic activity.

Developing a legal system also helps prevent corruption through

improving transparency and accountability of administrative execution and by increasing clarity in standards for conflict resolution. However, it takes a long time for this process to take hold since it is not sufficient to simply set in place rules and structures, but also necessary to gain the trust of the public in legal and judicial systems.

##### JICA Activities

Beginning from the Meiji Restoration in the late 19th century, while Japan has incorporated the advanced legal systems of other states, it has customized and adapted those laws to the cultural and societal factors present within the existing system. The Japanese experience has contained useful knowledge that can contribute positively to the "rule of law" promotion processes, which many developing countries are undertaking today. These experiences include those of drafting, promulgating and revising laws and systems in accordance with the conditions and changes particular to the development of the nation, and which has led to the upgrading of legal systems in line with international standards and the realization of social stability and economic growth.

JICA provides support for the process of strengthening legal and judicial systems in developing countries with the aim of improving governance to ensure social stability and sustainable development,

## Case Study

## Nurturing Legal Professionals to Apply and Implement the Civil Code and a Code of Civil Procedure

**Cambodia: The Project for the Improvement of the Training on Civil Matters at the Royal School for Judges and Prosecutors of the Royal Academy for Judicial Professions (Phase 2)**

**Cambodia, which suffered from civil war for 20 years from the 1970s, positioned reform of legal and judicial systems as one of the top priorities. Disintegration of the legal system due to the war and significant decline in the number of intellectuals, including legal professionals, however, made it difficult for the country to develop in this regard under its own steam.**

**JICA has supported the efforts of the Cambodian government since the launch of the Legal and Judicial Development Project in 1999. The project was implemented with full cooperation from dedicated Japanese law scholars and practitioners from related institutions in Japan, especially the Ministry of Justice. A joint Japanese-Cambodian working group was formed to draft the civil code and a code of civil procedure, and provide support in enacting bills. JICA has also supported the nurturing of legal professionals to appropriately implement these Codes since 2005.**

### Contribution to Improvement of Training on Civil Matters at the Royal School for Judges and Prosecutors of the Royal Academy for Judicial Professions

Cambodia promulgated a new constitution in 1993. However, since Pol Pot's regime, no fundamental civil laws to systematically govern civic life had existed except for laws in certain areas, such as Laws on Marriage and Family, Law Referring to Contract and Other Liabilities (Decree no.38) and Land Law. Therefore, some of the concepts used in the Civil Code and Code of Civil Procedure that were drafted with support from Japan were unfamiliar to legal professionals and officers of the Ministry of Justice. In order for the Civil Code and Code

of Civil Procedure to be adequately applied and implemented, it was necessary to foster legal professionals who sufficiently understood these codes.

In response to a request by the Cambodian government, JICA launched The Project for the Improvement of the Training on Civil Matters at the Royal School for Judges and Prosecutors of the Royal Academy for Judicial Professions from November 2005 to March 2008. Prior to that, the Cambodian government decided to establish the Royal School for Judges and Prosecutors in 2002. JICA supported the school in establishing the basis for education of civil affairs with support in formulating and revising curriculum and teaching materials, and improving the skills of trainers. Phase 2 of the project commenced in April 2008 and is scheduled to run until March 2012. To tackle the problem in terms of a shortage of qualified legal professionals, JICA helped create a system enabling the Royal School for Judges and Prosecutors to provide education on civil affairs under its own steam.

### Support for Nurturing Prospective Trainers

Since opening the Royal School for Judges and Prosecutors (RSJP), JICA has helped nurture new judges and prosecutors in the civil affairs field and supported the continuing legal education of current judges and prosecutors. The total number of graduates from the school is expected to reach more than 230 people in fiscal 2010. Close to 70% of all judges and prosecutors in Cambodia will be graduates of the school in 2012, as the support of Japan in the area of civil affairs education helps to produce an increasing number of qualified legal professionals.

Efforts are being made to nurture

prospective trainers as part of the project. Seven judges are selected from the RSJP graduates every year as prospective trainers. They take part in a prospective trainer working group each Friday run by Japanese experts that boosts their understanding of the Civil Code and Code of Civil Procedure through activities for producing teaching materials. In addition, a mock trial is held once a year at the school where the Japanese experts and the supporting institutions in Japan offer guidance and support. These activities are an effective training method for prospective trainers and RSJP students.

Prospective trainers successfully enhance their knowledge and experience through various means such as lecturers by Japanese legal scholars and/or practitioners, as short-term experts and via a JICA-Net video-conferencing system, training/observation in Japan, and day-to-day consultation with Japanese long-term experts stationed in Cambodia.

A total of 21 judges (graduates of RSJP) have been trained as prospective trainers. Another seven will join the pool of prospective trainers in fiscal 2010, as the fourth prospective trainers. The first prospective trainers have been playing an important role in RSJP course curriculum on civil affairs as assistant trainers since fiscal 2008. On the Japan side, the advisory group, comprised of law scholars and experienced practitioners, has been set up to support the project. Through the advisory group, knowledge related to nurturing legal professionals in Japan is used to maximum effect.



Mock trial held in Phnom Penh (December 2008)



Training in Osaka, Japan (October 2009)

mainly in countries shifting to a market economy and those undergoing the reconstruction process. JICA's support rests on the following core elements: (1) supporting the development of rules and regulations; (2) supporting the improvement of the capacity of public organizations that implement laws; (3) supporting the legal empowerment of people and society; and (4) supporting the development of legal professionals.

JICA believes in the importance of laws and systems that are in harmony with existing systems, culture and social and economic norms. Attention also needs to be given to the stage of development in the country and changes to the social landscape. JICA emphasizes dialogue in its approach and respects the ownership of a developing country in supporting the process of drafting rules and strengthening the judicial system. The aim is to provide support that takes root in the society itself.

JICA began its involvement with Technical Cooperation in the legal and judicial sector in 1996 with the launch of the Project in the Legal and Judicial Field in the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. Since then, JICA's cooperation in this field has expanded to Cambodia,

Laos, Uzbekistan, Indonesia, China and Mongolia. More recently, JICA has responded to assistance needs in states in a reconstruction phase, such as Nepal and Timor-Leste.

In fiscal 2009, JICA has supported Nepal's government in its efforts to draft a Civil Code to modernize existing rules, harmonize them with international standards and reflect the spirit of the new constitution in Nepal, which has been in the process of formulating a constitution and developing basic laws to build a new democratic system following the end of civil war. In the near future, needs from countries undergoing reconstruction are expected to increase.

Since it takes time to promote the establishment of the "rule of law," JICA respects each country's ownership over the process and supports their self-help efforts so that countries, even those that have been assisted in this regard, promote legal and judicial development by themselves in the future.

## Public Administration

### Overview of Issue

JICA defines the role of public administration as managing society's resources, providing services and developing rules and environments for private-sector activities in order to fulfill the three missions of (1) guaranteeing a citizen's right to exist, (2) enhancing social justice and adjusting disparities, and (3) promoting economic stability and growth. The scope of these functions is not limited to a specific sector, but can be extensively applied to widespread fields.

In many developing countries, it is difficult to effectively provide various administrative services to its citizens due to a lack of targeting and focus in the service sector and a weak tax revenue structure, on top of a limited number of administrative officials. There is also a lack of transparency in public works projects planning and tendering processes as well as insufficient participation by local citizens and the private sector, which leads to social injustice and corruption.

In order to tackle the above challenges in developing countries, it is necessary to (1) boost administrative quality and efficiency, (2) increase financial and human resources to ensure their optimal allocation, and (3) increase transparency by encouraging participation by citizens and the private sector. Therefore, it is necessary to promote administrative reform aimed at improving organization and its systems; to enhance the capacity of administrative agencies; to advance decentralization aimed at ensuring local participation and increasing efficiency by formulating development plans close

to citizens, the beneficiaries of administrative services; and to stop social injustice by preventing misconduct and corruption.

Support for the improvement of public administration can be broadly divided into two areas. The first concerns support for overall administrative functionality and the second concerns support for individual fields such as health and education. When providing support, it is important to define whether targeted challenges require initiatives that cover the entire government, including local government, or that can be limited to individual fields. In addition, it is necessary to decide on the institutions to support, either presiding ministries in specific sectors (ministries of health and education, for example), or the ministry of general affairs, ministry of local affairs and local government.

### JICA Activities

Over the years, JICA has provided assistance in numerous areas aimed at strengthening public administration. This includes formulating and managing (monitoring, evaluation) development projects and plans in developing countries, and strengthening administrative foundations to bolster the capacity of civil servants. JICA also supports efforts aimed at decentralization and enhancing the capabilities of local administrative officials so that local governments can provide services that satisfy the needs of local residents. Elsewhere, JICA supports the development of statistics, such as population and economic censuses, which are indispensable



## Case Study

## Leveraging Japan's Experience in Support of Administrative Reform

## Tanzania: Local Government Reform Program

Tanzania introduced a Local Government Reform Program in 2000 aimed at decentralization by devolution through transferring responsibilities and functions from the central government to the local governments as well as the personnel management authorities, coupled with fiscal decentralization. This reform has achieved remarkable progress during these 10 years with strong support from Western donor countries and international organizations. However, Tanzania, just like other African countries, has only a few decades of history after independence from prolonged colonial rule, and is still struggling towards nation building. Under these circumstances, it is not easy to deal with the same kind of reforms as the ones carried out in industrialized countries, and in reality, the country has been facing many complicated challenges in the reform process.

In this context, JICA has been implementing the Support to the Local Government Reform Program in Tanzania scheme, in considering that some of the experiences of Japan could be relevant and useful for Tanzania to overcome these challenges.

Five Elements Enabling Regional Autonomy in Japan Japan has a unique experience of having started its nation building and socioeconomic development as a tiny backward Asian country outside of Western civilization, and tried to develop by assimilating European models through a long process of "trial and error" to eventually come up with its own model apt to the country's particular situation and background.

Japan had taken a unique decentralization process developing an intertwined and rather collaborative relationship between the central and the local governments based on the principle that it is important to seek maximum mobilization of the limited resources of the country by combining the efforts of the central and the local governments towards the country's development instead of promoting too radical and rapid restructuring. JICA believes that Japan's experience can be shared with developing countries like Tanzania.

The program is composed of the following four projects: (1) Country Focused Training Program "Support to the Local Government Reform Program in Tanzania" inviting the leaders of the reform for their awareness building (Osaka Training); (2) Project



Training people to become local government facilitators

for Capacity Development for Local Government Authorities; (3) Project for Strengthening Participatory Planning and Community Planning Cycle for Good Local Governance in Tanzania; (4) Budget Support for Common Basket Funds under the Local Government Reform Program of Tanzania; and (5) Dispatch of Policy Advisors to the Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration and Local Government.

The training program listed in (1) above was carried out over an eight-year period and gave the local government leaders an "eye-opening" experience to reconsider requirements to their own nation building in light of the current state of affairs. These leaders decided to establish their own association named "Tanzania Osaka Alumni" to continue sharing experiences and analyze problem areas together.

Project (2) is trying to develop an effective framework of training for local government employees since JICA considers that the capacity development of the local governments is an indispensable part of reform in order to ensure that decentralization leads to actual improvement of the delivery of services to the local people.

Project (3) was designed with the idea that decentralization will not make sense nor function if the local people do not participate in a real sense in the decision making and the development process of their own local society as the main actor, which is the basis of "local autonomy" to fully enjoy the devolved power. On the other hand, it is a reality of almost all developing countries, including Tanzania, that the local government suffers from an acute shortage of staff to satisfy the diversified needs of the communities scattered over a huge area. JICA cannot expect the government alone to be able to provide local people with all the required services.

Under these circumstances, the project is trying to establish an effective model where trained facilitators at the district level accompany and facilitate the self-reliant efforts among local citizens and serve as a link between the communities and the local governments to combine the efforts of the two sides together towards development of their local society. This idea is similar to the system of *Seikatsu Kaizen Fukuyuin* (Livelihood Improvement Extension Workers) employed in postwar Japan.

It is intended to develop the model based on the already existing participatory community development planning process of the country known



Junior high school built with local grants

as Opportunity and Obstacles to Development (O&OD) that has been promoted vigorously as a core policy of the government. The project also makes use of JICA's experience of cooperation in Indonesia and other countries.

## Connection with Local Government Reform Program as a Key National Policy

The above-mentioned Japanese program is implemented under the country's national program entitled the Local Government Reform Program (LGRP). LGRP is executed with a so-called "common basket fund" arrangement where the government and the donor countries/institutions provide funds together as part of aid coordination. The Japanese government has also provided funds for the above in the form of (4) above. Projects (2) and (3) also try to mainstream their activities into LGRP so as to ensure future sustainability.

The policy advisor as stated in (5) above is assigned to coordinate all the activities described above and make sure there is a good alignment between them and LGRP.

JICA supports the creation of foundations to ensure that decentralization leads to an improvement in the delivery of services to people by organically linking these five elements to maximize synergies.

## A Grassroots View

**Hellen Macha, Project Coordinator, Capacity Development for Local Government Training** Capacity development for local government is a priority issue. This project is extremely ambitious and there are high expectations that it will produce many changes in local government staff. With JICA's help, we have been able to achieve numerous objectives. We are grateful for the assistance and are working toward completion of the project.



## A Grassroots View

**Pamela Edward** I underwent training to be a local facilitator in Kisarawe District. This has given me a deeper appreciation of resources, structure and guidelines. The experience-based learning helped me grasp a real-life image of local society as well as the strength that comes from solidarity within a community. I believe the day we can stop relying on external resources and realize that we have the capacity to act under our own steam is not far off.



in the formulation of a country's development plans, and helps police and fire brigades ensure people's safety.

In recent years, there have been growing calls for measures to combat misconduct and corruption since it is difficult to provide effective support to developing countries without good governance. For example, JICA provided training aimed in particular at ensuring transparency in public procurement in China in fiscal 2009. This was part of a training project started in fiscal 2008 to enhance monitoring and prevent corruption in administration and management. Fifteen administrative officials from the Ministry of Supervision, Ministry of Science and Technology, and local governments in China were invited to discuss and observe tendering

and contract systems in public works projects at central and local government levels in Japan, as well as whistle-blower systems and Japan's legal systems and structures to prevent corruption. There were many elements of the Japanese systems that trainees could apply to China in accordance with that country's circumstances. The training confirmed the importance of incorporating the lessons learned in specific areas of responsibility and developing legislation to ensure fairer procurement. In the final year, trainees deepen their understanding of the Japanese legal system and how to implement the system in China as well as its operating status.

## Fiscal and Financial Sector

### Overview of Issue

Sound fiscal management and financial systems are vital to a country's sustainable economic development. If these systems collapse, the impact on people's assets and livelihood as well as on economic activities in the private sector would be devastating, as the failure of the system may lead to a decline in the provision of governmental services and in financial intermediary functions, and inflation.

In addition, all kind of support assistance for developing countries proves to be more effective with sound fiscal and financial systems and economic stability as its underpinning. However, foundations of the economy in many developing countries are fragile and economic management unstable. JICA's assistance in this area aims at strengthening the fiscal and financial structure of these developing countries.

### JICA Activities

Preventing economic and financial crises is a key element for developing countries in reinforcing fiscal and financial structures. Many ASEAN countries suffered from the loss of their assets and employment in the Asian financial crisis that hit in 1997, causing enormous economic loss. Vulnerability in ASEAN countries' financial systems was cited as one of the main factors behind the crisis. The global financial and economic crises of 2008 also reconfirmed the need to bolster financial systems. The other important issue in this area is public financial management. Efficiently allocating budgets to priority areas of development is key to the efficient utilization of limited funds. In light of this, JICA has provided such support as the following.

### 1. Reinforcement of Fiscal Systems

It is important to expand the tax base and increase tax revenues in order to realize policies in developing countries. For that reason, JICA aims to strengthen the administrative capacity of collecting agencies of national tax and tariffs. Specifically, JICA supports efforts to enhance the ability to formulate policies of central government and governmental agencies, including the Ministry of Finance, in partner countries. JICA also promotes capacity development of tax administration agencies to ensure appropriate tax collection based on laws as well as suitable management and utilization of tax revenues.

In addition, JICA provides assistance to supreme audit institutions and other inspection agencies to improve their functions since the ability to identify whether a country's finances are being appropriately managed or not is vital to the efficient allocation of capital.

### 2. Reinforcement of Financial Systems

JICA provides support with regard to boosting capacity in financial supervision, enhancing financial intermediary functions, cultivating capital markets and improving small business finance. Stability in financial systems and efficient management of these systems underpins the foundations for a country's stable economic policies; therefore, JICA supports development of capacity of central banks and development banks.

### 3. Development of a Macroeconomic Management Infrastructure

JICA provides support for the development of economic laws such as competition law, the formulation of macroeconomic models and the improvement of economic statistics including industry-related tables.



Since there are a number of donors with a proven track record in general budget support\* in the fiscal and financial sector, it is important to harmonize with their support and promote collaboration between financial support and technical assistance. Raising the profile of Japanese assistance while taking limited cooperation resources into account is a future challenge in the fiscal and financial sector.

\*General budget support: A method of assistance in which funds are injected directly into the general account of the recipient country in accordance with an agreed-upon strategy between the developing country and donor countries/institutions aimed at driving development at the national level.

## Case Study

### Supporting Consumer Affairs on the Rise Along with Economic Growth

### Viet Nam: Project for Strengthening Capacity of Consumer Protection Administration

**Cases of fraudulent trading and misleading representation have skyrocketed along with rapid growth in the market economy in Viet Nam. In collaboration with the Consumer Affairs Agency, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and academics, JICA provides support for the first time in the field of consumer affairs.**

#### Enhancement of Consumer Protection Administration

The number of consumer issues has ballooned in recent years along with rapid growth in the market economy in Viet Nam. These include problems associated with competition policy such as fraudulent trading and abuse of a market-dominant position, as well as issues directly impacting consumer health and assets such as misleading information on product quality and price. As with Japan in the past, there are still scant steps being taken to protect the rights of consumers among the government, companies and consumers in Viet Nam. Governmental measures regarding consumer affairs are insufficient from both a legal standpoint and policy enforcement.

This has prompted an urgent need to develop human resources that can appropriately enforce consumer protection policies. The Vietnamese government has therefore asked the Japanese government for support in three key areas: (1) advice on laws on the protection of consumers' interests being developed on their own accord; (2) assistance with the establishment and reinforcement of consumer protection administrations; and (3) assistance for raising awareness of consumer protection.

Consumer affairs are wide-ranging and constantly changing. In Japan, a variety of institutions have been grappling with the issues, such as the Consumer Affairs Agency inaugurated in September 2009. With this project, JICA has started providing assistance in the field with the cooperation of this agency as well as the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, other related institutions, local government and academics in consumer affairs.

The project aims to promote understanding of consumer policies and consumer protection law in Viet Nam among government-related institutions and the public, and create

foundations for a policy enforcement structure by enhancing capabilities related to consumer protection administration at government and administrative agencies.

#### A Grassroots View

#### Bach Văn Mừng, Director, Vietnam Competition Authority

I went to Japan for training and visited various institutions related to consumer policy. I saw that Japan's consumer protection laws and the systems at enforcement organizations are firmly established. I realized that pertinent ministries, agencies, institutions and groups work together to implement initiatives from the standpoint of the consumer. I also learned the importance of providing information to the public and raising people's awareness through education and advertising. After returning to Viet Nam, I hope to contribute to the development of consumer protection laws and enforcement systems, which are currently being formulated.



Observation and study of product testing



Trainees receive an explanation on product accidents

# Gender Mainstreaming

## The Vulnerable May be Negatively Impacted by Development Assistance; Broaden Focus from Women to Change the Mindsets of Men and Decision-Makers

Gender can be defined within social and cultural contexts, and can refer to the roles of men and women as well as their reciprocal relationship. On a global basis, females are far more likely to be placed in socially, politically and economically disadvantaged positions than men. As such, one of the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations is “gender equality and the empowerment of women.”

JICA promotes “gender mainstreaming,” a comprehensive approach to incorporate the perspective of gender in all stages of planning, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation in all policies, programs and projects to clarify gender-based development issues, needs and the impacts.

### Overview of Issue

The ultimate goal of gender mainstreaming is to achieve “gender equality”<sup>\*1</sup> in all fields of society. It is a process to identify men’s and women’s development issues and needs, as well as the impact on men and women of development policies, programs and projects, at every stage of implementation, monitoring and evaluation, on the premise that all development policies, programs and projects impact men and women differently.

Gender is often unconsciously constructed based on the mentality, culture, traditions and customs of a country. It also affects various policies, systems and organizations, while people may not even be aware of its influences. Consequently, it is essential to support national machinery such as the Ministry of Women’s Affairs to ensure that the policies and systems in partner countries adopt a gender-based perspective.

In most cases, however, statistics, data and indices are not tabulated according to gender. If a philosophy of gender is introduced without fully comprehending the society in a target region, it may in fact produce negative results such as exacerbating gender disparity. It is critical to collect and comprehensively analyze fundamental data needed for plans and projects by gender, age, ethnicity and religious affiliation, and to develop human resources who have this perspective.

Although it is important to promote women’s empowerment as part of efforts to advance gender mainstreaming, focusing solely on women may not achieve the desired results. This also requires changing the consciousness of men, decision-makers and socially influential people such as administrative officials, educators, politicians and religious leaders. In other words, it is necessary to reform the social structure and systems surrounding women.

It is essential to review areas and projects that at first glance may appear not to require a gender perspective and provide support based on the different roles of men and women. For example, one form of support would be developing agricultural equipment that is easy for women to use since they are responsible for the majority of agricultural work. Another example would be encouraging the participation of women in water quality control organizations.

<sup>\*1</sup> According to the “DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development Co-Operation” issued by the OECD Department of Assistance Committee (DAC), “Gender equality does not mean that men and women need to become the same, but that their opportunities and life chances are equal. The emphasis on gender equality and women’s empowerment is not based on a single model of gender equality for all societies and cultures, but reflects a concern that women and men have equal opportunities to make choices about what gender equality means, and work in partnership to achieve it. Because of current disparities, equal treatment of women and men is insufficient as a strategy to achieve gender equality.” (Extract taken from page 13 of the Guidelines)

### JICA Activities

For many years, JICA has considered the importance of gender issues and developed a basic strategy for implementing gender-responsive projects. JICA has also established an organizational framework for gender mainstreaming.

Actual assistance includes strengthening organizational capacity and creating policies and systems for gender equality in Afghanistan, Cambodia and Nepal by supporting national machinery such as the Ministry of Women’s Affairs. To promote the empowerment of women, JICA provides support in wide-ranging areas. JICA works to invigorate women’s centers in Nigeria, nurture entrepreneurs, particularly women, in poverty-stricken areas of Mexico and Honduras, and improve education for women in Yemen. Rather than focus solely on women, JICA conducts activities that will take root in society such as encouraging more women to go to women’s centers by advertising on the radio in order to gain the understanding of husbands and other family members, and getting religious leaders to convey the importance of education for females to their fathers.

In this way, instead of projects in which women are the sole beneficiaries, efforts are made to ensure that the perspective of women is reflected in results and actions. In the forestry industry in India, in addition to simply employing women, additional support was provided to generate income so that they don’t have to cut young trees to get wood; they can purchase alternative fuel instead. A plan to develop tourism in El Salvador is being formulated that will benefit both men and women by identifying their differing roles.

In recent years, there has been increasing recognition of the need to address new issues in gender and development, such as trafficking in persons and other forms of gender-based violence. Trafficking in persons is a serious crime and a grave violation of



human rights that inflicts severe emotional and physical suffering on the victims, who are mainly women and children, but include men as well. It calls for prompt and appropriate response from a humanitarian perspective, as well as from the perspective of putting a stop to international organized crime. The Japanese government is taking measures to address the issue, and formulated Japan's 2009 Action Plan of Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons originally established in 2004. Trafficking in persons is a complex and broad-ranging issue, and JICA is

providing assistance focused on "prevention of trafficking in persons" and "protection and reintegration of trafficked persons" in Thailand, Viet Nam and Myanmar. It is critical to create a regional framework because trafficked persons move across borders. Regional seminars are held in Thailand and video conferences are conducted regularly that connect JICA headquarters with the three countries in order to share information on the situation as well as the measures being taken in each country.

## Case Study

### Activation of Women Development Centers

### Nigeria: Project on Activation of Women Development Centers

**There are over 500 Women Development Centers (WDCs) in Nigeria. However, most of the WDCs are not being run effectively due in main to a lack of funding.**

**JICA has assisted with the formulation of guidelines for activating WDCs based on experiences through training and providing materials and equipment at six centers in Kano State from January 2007.**

#### A Place of Learning that Enhances the Lives of Poor Women

The proportion of people living under the poverty line on less than US\$1 a day is extremely high in Nigeria at 70%. The impact of a traditional patriarchal society has exacerbated gender disparity in the adult literacy rate and income.

More than 500 WDCs have been established throughout Nigeria since the latter half of the 1980s for the purpose of empowering women at the grassroots level through vocational training and basic literacy education. The National Centre for Women Development, affiliated with the Nigerian Ministry of Women's Affairs, conducted a nationwide study on WDCs from 2001 and found that although the centers improve the lives of poor women, they are not functioning effectively. The study recognized that needs are not being met mainly due to a lack of funding.

JICA started a three-year project in January 2007 to establish a model for the appropriate management of WDCs to ensure their continued utilization as places of learning and

empowerment that contribute to enhancing the lives of poor women. The project activated six WDCs in Kano State through training and by providing equipment and materials, and based on this experience, JICA supported the formulation of guidelines for activating WDCs throughout Nigeria.

As a result, an increasing number of women in the community who previously found it difficult to go out have started using the WDCs of their own accord. Husbands even support their wives going to the centers. The project has also deepened understanding of the WDCs in the community, including religious leaders and village elders. Sewing and knitting

machines are provided to WDC graduates via soft loans. In the future, it is expected that the effects of the projects will spread to other states as the guidelines are implemented.



A Women Development Center



# Peacebuilding

## Many Countries Return to a State of Conflict after One Ends; Support for Peacebuilding Also Aims to Prevent Recurrence

Most conflicts take place in developing countries, particularly in the poorest countries and regions. In civil war, not only combatants but also ordinary civilians and children become victims, and bitter feelings may remain after a conflict ends.

To prevent conflict and its recurrence as well as promote peace, JICA takes concerted efforts toward the reconstruction of social capital and economic recovery that help to address economic disparity—one cause of conflict—and provide equal opportunity as well as rebuilding the state system and functions, and security enhancement.

### Overview of Issue

Virtually all conflict in the world today is internal conflict in developing countries, predominantly in the poorest nations and regions. The number of civilian victims is increasing, while the divide between combatant and civilian is fading, resulting in more deaths among the general population, including children.

There are limits to political methods such as arms control and diplomacy in preventing and resolving conflicts and consolidating peace. The role of development aid in peacebuilding is becoming increasingly important to alleviate economic disparity, unequal opportunity and other factors.

The Japanese government is active in peacebuilding, with emphasis placed on this area within the framework of the ODA Charter and the Medium-term Policy on ODA.

Definitions of peacebuilding differ from place to place, so a comprehensive approach is taken from military, political and social/economic perspectives.

Conflict destroys social foundations and infrastructure and tears the bonds holding society together, leaving a bitter legacy that further exacerbates the suffering of both sides. According to some statistics, close to 50% of countries return to a state of war within five years of signing a peace or cease-fire agreement.

### JICA Activities

JICA works to prevent conflict and promote peace. To help prevent the outbreak or recurrence of conflict, JICA provides support immediately after strife aimed at alleviating difficulties facing the population and achieving stability over the medium and long term.

Specifically, JICA supports the (1) reconstruction of social capital, (2) economic recovery, (3) rebuilding the state system and functions, and (4) security enhancement.

New initiatives focus on support for internally displaced persons fleeing civil war. For example, in Northern Uganda, JICA helped people return to their homes and resettle after the war. Other efforts

#### Case Study

### Support of Reconstruction and Development in Region Stunted by Conflict

#### Uganda: Project for Rural Road Network Planning in Northern Uganda

Reconstruction and development efforts got underway in Uganda in 2006 after the start of peace negotiations with the opposition forces following lengthy domestic conflict. The biggest challenge was developing northern Uganda, the center of the insurgency.

Japan's focus shifted from emergency and humanitarian assistance to reconstruction and development following the peace negotiations. In 2009, JICA twice dispatched a study group to prepare for a project in northern Uganda, the region most devastated by the conflict.

The impact of the war was particularly apparent in the Amuru District, where the return of internally displaced persons was slow. To facilitate their return and resettlement, JICA helped examine the state of the road network and create a road improvement plan. Under a

pilot project, roads were repaired and improved and bridges were replaced.

The project included a workshop in March 2010 to formulate a master plan for road safety and maintenance. This outlined the restoration of road functionality between Otwee and Anaka and between Otwee and Wii Anaka as a priority task, which included replacing bridges linking these cities. Efforts got underway in April. The aims of the project are to help refugees return home, enable the distribution of agricultural goods and improve access to the district capital.

In addition to establishing roads and bridges, plans are in place to develop local infrastructure needed for resettlement, including construction of facilities for water supply, schools and health service facilities.



Construction site of bridge linking Otwee and Anaka

concern research projects on how to make assessments in the peacebuilding field.

In the future, JICA will strengthen these support initiatives while developing human resources in conflict-affected countries and regions through accumulated experience and training.

Case Study

**70% of Vocational Training Graduates Find Work or Start Businesses**

**Sudan: Project for Improvement of Basic Skills and Vocational Training in Southern Sudan (Phase I)**

**The north-south Sudanese civil war ended in January 2005 following more than 20 years of conflict. The country has been devastated, however, with the people suffering immeasurable hardships and faced with almost no opportunity for education.**

**JICA commenced a project to foster leaders capable of rebuilding southern Sudan a year and a half after the conclusion of a peace agreement.**

**Ugandan Instructors Assist with Vocational Training**

Around 4.6 million people are thought to have escaped conflict-stricken areas during the civil war, both to other parts of Sudan and abroad. Opportunities for education were lost to a large degree to those that stayed behind in southern Sudan as a result.

Due to low levels of technical expertise among the local population following the war, the majority of the workforce is made up of people from nearby countries. Vocational training facilities were closed during the war and the capabilities of instructors declined while the curriculum remained unchanged for over 30 years and there were no educational guidelines. In order for rehabilitation projects to

invigorate the local economy, it was necessary to nurture as many engineers as possible as well as people who could lead the restoration of southern Sudan on their own.

In response to a request from the Sudanese government, JICA initiated a project in southern Sudan in 2006 a year and a half after the signing of a peace agreement. The aims of the project were to ensure that trainees, including refugees returning home, made full use of the technology gained to make their lives better, and that trained engineers contribute to rehabilitation and peacebuilding.

As part of the project, JICA helped strengthen the capabilities of the Juba Multi-Service Training Centre, the core vocational training centre for the future, as well as of non-formal training providers (NGOs, etc.), who provide short-term training focused on technology that directly benefits people's lives. Support included the provision of necessary materials and equipment, and facility renovations. Based on the idea "from African to African" when transferring teaching methods and upgrading educational materials, Ugandan instructors from the Nakawa Vocational Training Institute, which JICA has supported for many years, assisted with the training of 3,861 Sudanese in such areas as automotive

mechanics, sheet-metal processing and welding, plumbing, electrical wiring, air conditioning, carpentry, construction, office administration, computer, tailoring, food processing and hotel services. A follow-up survey conducted in October 2009 showed that 70% of trainees found employment or started their own businesses within six months of graduation and boosted their income by 138%.

JICA responded to new training demands by harnessing experiences from the first three years of the project. This included incorporating a short-term training course for ex-combatants who have been demobilized and the general population as the first reintegration activity among the donor agencies in order to enhance disarmament, demobilization and social reintegration pursuant to the peace agreement.

**A Grassroots View**

**Awut Deng Acuil, Minister of Labour, Public Service and Human Resources**

There was a vacuum in education in southern Sudan because of the war and people with technical expertise were extremely hard to find. We even had to depend on other countries for unskilled labor, which meant that Sudanese couldn't get work and prices increased. Vocational training is therefore critical for the advancement of southern Sudan.

**A Grassroots View**

**Ex-Combatant Trainee**

I was completely at a loss as to how to live after being discharged. Fortunately, now I have the confidence to be independent and support my family thanks to skills gained from training.



Practical training on an automotive maintenance course at Juba Multi-Service Training Centre

# Poverty Reduction

## Toward a Society in Which Each Person Can Live with Dignity; Supporting the Fulfillment of Essential Capabilities of the Poor

The number of people living on less than US\$1.25 a day in developing countries has declined from 41.7% in 1990 to 25.7% in 2005 due in part to economic advancement in Asia. Nonetheless, 50.9% of people in Sub-Saharan Africa still suffer from extreme poverty. Moreover, recent food and financial crises have led to fears of an increase in the number of people who will fall into poverty.

JICA supports the reinforcement of five essential capabilities (economic, human, protective, political and socio-cultural), and the creation of an environment in which these capabilities can be manifested so people can lead ordinary lives.

### Overview of Issue

Poverty is an issue that cannot be ignored from the perspective of “human security,” as outlined in the Japanese ODA Charter. The number of people living in poverty on less than US\$1.25 per person a day is estimated at over 1.4 billion worldwide. In addition, natural disasters, environmental destruction and other factors make it difficult to continue traditional means of livelihood. This means some people are extremely vulnerable to poverty. Problems such as disease, unemployment, lack of education and social discrimination each impact the other. Once a person falls into this vicious cycle, the situation becomes even more serious, as do the problems that originate from it, making it difficult to escape from poverty. This is sometimes referred to as the “deprivation trap” and has become an

urgent issue when tackling poverty reduction. Neglecting poverty and vulnerability may widen the gap between the rich and poor and intensify competition for resources, causing instability in society.

### JICA Activities

JICA supports strengthening of the following five essential capabilities and the creation of an environment in which people can manifest their abilities so they can lead basic lives: (1) ability to have a sustainable livelihood (economic capability); (2) ability to be healthy, receive a basic education and live in a hygienic environment (human capability); (3) ability to mitigate or cope with the various factors that threaten people’s lives (protective capability); and (4)/(5) ability to be respected as a human being and in terms of culture

Case Study

### Supporting Independence by Increasing Access to Financial Services

### Malaysia: Financial Inclusion Advisors Programme Seminar

**Microfinance (financial services for the poor) is in the spotlight these days. To share experience gained in Asia with Africa, JICA provides training for government officials and staff of private financial institutions in Asian and African countries.**

#### Around 50 People Participate in Third Country Training

Although it was considered difficult to have private-sector business come on board, successful cases of microfinance in certain countries in Asia have driven increased interest in Africa in recent years.

JICA training aims to share experience in provision of services gained in Asia with government officials and staff of private-sector financial institutions in Africa to give the poor access to financial services that provide credit, saving and transferring money and insurance.

Around 50 people from Asia and Africa took part in Third Country Training in Malaysia that involved seminars on microfinance cases in Asia and Africa. It is important that private financial

institutions in addition to public institutions start providing microfinance in order to ensure that the poor have stable access to easy-to-use loan and saving services. The role of government is indispensable in encouraging participation by private financial agencies to protect poor people seeking to use financial services. The training includes lively discussion on the role of government and central banks in microfinance as well as the sharing of experiences.

#### A Grassroots View

**Vijayaledchumy and Kanagalingam, Central Bank of Malaysia (Co-Sponsor of Seminar)**

We learned a lot in the seminar that we co-sponsored with JICA. We introduced experiences from Asia with representatives from central banks and microfinance institutions in three Asian countries and five African countries. There was also practical debate on challenges facing African countries.

#### A Grassroots View

**Chisha Mwanakatwe, Central Bank of Zambia**  
Some of the cases we heard about can be applied to Zambia, which is great for us, including hands-on programs for financial institutions and how central banks and relevant government agencies can make active contributions to microfinance. I hope to use the knowledge gained to improve future policies, relationships with financial institutions and services to small and medium-sized companies and farmers.



Group observation of a microfinance institution



and customs, and to participate in society (political & socio-cultural capabilities).

Going forward, JICA will promote the mainstreaming of poverty reduction through initiatives such as sound targeting of the most needy people suffering from poverty as well as effective adoption

of “poverty reduction tools.” In terms of a new initiative, JICA conducts research into microfinance and holds a series of task-force meetings consisting of internal as well as external specialists on this topic.

Case Study

Community-Driven Management of Forest for a Better Life

Ethiopia: Participatory Forest Management Project in Belete-Gera Regional Forest Priority Area Phase 2

**JICA supports an initiative in which government and local peoples’ forest management associations signed Provisional Forest Management Agreements concerning forest protection and management as well as the acceptance of the traditional forest resource use rights of local communities. The project aims to ensure the livelihoods of local people and keep the forest well managed for sustainable use.**

Provisional Forest Management Agreements and Synergistic Effects of Farmer Field Schools

JICA supports efforts in priority forest areas of Ethiopia that aim to both guarantee a stable livelihood for local people and sustainable forest management. Provisional Forest Management Agreements were signed between the government and local peoples’ forest management associations. As part of the agreements, government recognizes the usage rights for wild coffee growing under the forest canopy that local communities have traditionally collected as well as the right to live in the priority forest areas. In return, local communities must protect and manage the

forests as stipulated by the provisions of the agreement. To date, 93 forest management associations have concluded provisional agreements with the Oromia Regional Government and formulated plans for the community-driven management and use of the forests. Activities are currently being implemented in line with plans.

In addition, certification from the international NGO Rainforest Alliance has been acquired, enabling a further 15-25% to be added to the market price for coffee collected from the forest. Cooperatives have been formed to purchase and ship the coffee, which has increased revenues for local citizens.

Each forest management association has set up a Farmer Field School aimed at spreading agricultural technology. Participants attend weekly sessions for a year to learn methods for vegetable cultivation using compost and how to nurture young fruit trees. Over 4,500 farmers have graduated from the schools and are putting into practice the farming techniques learned.

A Grassroots View

**Mohammed, Project Manager, Oromia Forest Enterprise Supervising Agency**

Previously, local people were loggers of the forest and forestry companies were the regulators of illegal logging. This has changed with the transfer of authority for forest use and management to the forest management associations, which has deepened mutual understanding of each party’s role and prompted cooperation on forest management.

I am confident that active participation by association members will protect the precious natural resources of the forests into the future.



A Grassroots View

**Member of a Forest Management Association**

Traditionally, anybody could cut down trees to build a new house or for firewood. There were no rules. Some people were worried that they might be expelled from the forest when participatory forest management was introduced. Three years have passed and we have kept a close eye on illegal logging and new settlers while also carefully protecting the forest and using its resources appropriately. The technology learned at the Farmer Field Schools and the premium price our coffee fetches have brought stability to our lives.



Forest where coffee grows naturally

# Human Development

## Education, Healthcare and Social Security Are Essential to Human Life and Directly Link to the MDGs

Human development aims at increasing the options people have so that they can live creative and stable lives with freedom and dignity. Above all, receiving an education, living a long and healthy life, and maintaining a humane standard of living are fundamental to life.

Based on the principle of human security seeking to ensure people's freedom and realize their potential, JICA has focused on contributing to achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were declared as key objectives for the future prosperity of the human race. JICA has been cooperating in the fields of education, healthcare and social security in many developing countries.

### Basic Education

Conveying the Fun of Learning to Children throughout the World

#### Supporting Capacity Development of People Working for Children: Teachers, the Community and Administration

##### Overview of Issue

There are approximately 72 million children in the world who are unable to attend primary school, and the majority of these children come from developing countries. In addition, it is estimated that there are 759 million people, or 16% of the world's adult population, who lack basic capabilities (reading, writing and numeracy) (EFA Global Monitoring Report, 2010). The primary reason for this is poverty. Without basic skills, people are forced to work in unstable, low-paying jobs, and if they don't break this vicious cycle, it is difficult to escape from poverty.

The international community has undertaken a number of initiatives to realize Education for All (EFA), which aims to have all children attending school by 2015. However, it is predicted that several tens of millions of children will be unable to attend school by this target date.

##### JICA Activities

Basic education refers to preschool education, primary and secondary education, and non-formal education such as adult literacy and community education aimed at ensuring people gain the minimum required knowledge and skills to live. Education is not only a fundamental right; it is also the foundation for building a peaceful and stable world and advancing economic growth and science and technology.

JICA supports basic education based on the following three concepts in line with EFA and the Dakar Framework for Action: (1) Increase access to primary and secondary education; (2) Improve quality of primary and secondary education; and (3) Improve education administration and school management.

##### Increase Access to Primary and Secondary Education

JICA assists in expanding school education services through the

construction of schools using Grant Aid. JICA also helps to establish school management systems involving members of the community and aims to raise school enrollment rates by enhancing awareness of the need for education among parents and the wider community.

##### Improve Quality of Primary and Secondary Education

Quality education is critical for children to learn reading, writing and problem-solving skills. Easy-to-understand and interesting lessons greatly increase motivation to attend primary and secondary school as well as prevent school dropout and repetition of the same grade. In developing countries, it is common to find teachers doing all the talking and students merely listening.

To improve this situation, JICA is working to promote learner-centered teaching methods that stimulate students' interest and understanding, improve the teacher-training curriculum, and develop and disseminate textbooks and teaching materials. JICA is also committed to strengthening mathematics and science education, which are particularly valuable for social life and important to advance science and technology.

##### Improve Education Management

To increase access to primary and secondary education and improve the quality of education, it is essential to have adequate school management capacity in terms of administration and operation. This includes identifying children who don't attend school and encouraging them to go, deploying teachers, distributing materials, planning and implementing educational activities, and appropriately allocating budgets.

JICA helps strengthen management capacity so that administrations and schools can assess issues and then formulate and execute school action plans in line with needs. JICA also strives to correct gender disparities in education by developing activities



and systems to promote women's education and encouraging literacy programs for adult women. Elsewhere, JICA works to enhance non-formal education in collaboration with volunteers and

NGOs for children who cannot attend school and people who are unable to read and write.

## Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Nurturing Technical Personnel Who Will Lead Nation Building

### Providing Knowledge and Technology Directly Connected to Work through Education and Training

#### Overview of Issue

Since opportunities to receive quality education and training are limited in developing countries, human resources are not effectively utilized, which reduces opportunities to obtain sufficient earnings. A lack of human resources has become a major bottleneck to industrial promotion and development.

#### JICA Activities

JICA aims to improve education and training to meet the changing needs of industry. Support is provided via two key approaches. The first is "Industrial Human Resource Development" by improving the system of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and enhancing the education of leading polytechnics and vocational training schools (curriculum, management system, etc.). The second is "Expansion of Opportunities for Improving Livelihoods" aimed at raising incomes and reducing poverty.

In nations with relatively smooth economic development, such as in the Middle East and South Asia, demand is high for the education of technicians who contribute to the needs of industry.

JICA is presently undertaking the training of trainers (TOT) both in vocational training institutions and technical colleges, the revision of curricula with the involvement of relevant agencies and the development of training and education systems in collaboration with industry and governments. Elsewhere, in post-conflict countries and poverty-stricken countries such as those in Sub-Saharan Africa, JICA carries out training aimed at the practical acquisition of basic skills, with the goal of fostering those human resources who are capable of building and running informal-sector small businesses that serve as the real backbone of the economy. In post-conflict countries, JICA conducts vocational training for demobilized ex-combatants in order to cultivate the skills required for restoration and to facilitate integration back into society.

Putting the knowledge and experience accumulated from past cooperation in such countries and regions as Asia, the Middle East, Latin America and Senegal and Uganda in Africa into use toward cooperation with other nations in need (South-South cooperation) is a feature of JICA in this field.

## Higher Education

Fostering Creative Human Resources to Lead Nation Building

### Strengthening Education and Research Capabilities and Promoting University Networks Mainly in Science and Technology

#### Overview of Issue

In today's knowledge-based society, higher educational institutions bear strong demands to play a role in research and development, education and social contribution—a role, that is, as "intellectual hubs" of knowledge and information. In developing countries as well, there is an increasingly vital role for higher educational institutions to play in meeting society's expectations in fostering human resources, particularly highly skilled professionals and researchers to support industry, to lead nation building, raising the intellectual level of society and contributing to industrial and regional development.

As globalization progresses, it has become increasingly clear that higher education institutions in developing countries cannot survive in isolation from the outside. Accordingly, there is a strong move to develop educational and research activities by forming

academic exchange networks with institutions and researchers in other countries to enable the mutual utilization of respective advantages.

#### JICA Activities

JICA's support efforts primarily aim to boost capacity at universities in various regions and countries. This includes raising faculties' skills, expanding campuses and increasing educational and research materials and equipment. More recently, the target areas of cooperation have been extended to higher education administration and improvement in university management capacity. JICA is also working to strengthen collaboration between industry and universities as well as between local government and universities, including those within developing countries and Japan. A feature of JICA's efforts is the creation of academic

exchange networks between Japan and developing countries as well as between and within developing countries that draw on assistance from Japanese universities. This also contributes to the internationalization of Japanese institutions and continuation of inter-university collaborative alliances.

As an example of network-type cooperation, the Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network Project connecting 19 engineering institutions in the ASEAN region and 11 supporting

universities in Japan was started in 2003 and is now in its second phase.

Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST) was opened in 2010. The facility, which adopts a Japanese-style educational and research system based on cooperation with 12 universities in Japan, develops human resources capable of leading the next generation.

## Health and Medical Services

Ensuring People's Lives and Health in Developing Countries

### Supporting Efforts toward Strengthening Health Systems, Improving Maternal and Child Health and Combating Infectious Diseases

#### Overview of Issue

Many lives are still lost due to diseases or childbirth complications that could be easily prevented or treated if basic health and medical services were in place. Although health is a basic human right, many people in developing countries face these risks to life.

#### JICA Activities

One of advantages of JICA programs is to be able to offer proper cooperation that meets local needs and conditions of our counterparts from the policy level to the community level.

Another significant advantage is to be able to flexibly undertake planning with multi-sectoral efforts in an integrated fashion, implementing programs including Grant Aid for investment in facilities and equipment, Technical Cooperation for human resource development and organization strengthening, ODA Loans for scaling up projects and other measures, as well as infrastructure development for supplying safe water.

In the health sector, aid coordination is essential due to the large aid community. JICA coordinates and cooperates with international organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and donors from other countries in order to “strengthen health systems,” “improve maternal and child health” and “combat infectious diseases.”

#### Strengthening Health Systems

Establishing and strengthening health systems is vital for sustainable and effective action toward improving maternal and child health and combating infectious diseases. “Health systems” refer to the entire frameworks for running the health sector of the county, such as developing administrative and institutional management, improving medical facilities, managing proper medical supplies, effectively identifying and utilizing accurate health information, securing and managing financial resources, as well as fostering and managing human resources to advance these processes and provide health and medical services.

As for supporting counterparts' improvement and strengthening of health systems in developing countries, JICA works to strengthen health administration functions at the state or regional/district level in nations promoting decentralization, such as Tanzania. JICA also helps Pakistan enhance “health information systems” necessary for policymaking and project management.

In nations undergoing reconstruction such as Afghanistan, where the health system collapsed during prolonged civil war, JICA supports the development and strengthening of the entire health system, focusing on human resource development, infectious diseases control and maternal and child health. JICA provides assistance with a consistent approach extending from central governments to health facilities in the field.

As for the capacity development of human resources for health, the Japanese government made the declaration to train 100,000 healthcare professionals by 2013 at the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) in 2008. In order to achieve this plan, JICA is conducting various training programs in Japan, third countries and in the field. The programs incorporate 5S-KAIZEN-TQM (Total Quality Management) methods that are used in hospital and industrial circles in Japan. JICA also supports the establishment and rehabilitation of educational institutions for health professionals.

#### Improving Maternal and Child Health

Every year over 500,000 women worldwide die from causes related to pregnancy or childbirth, and nearly 10 million children die before their fifth birthday. In fact, around 99% of these cases occur in developing countries. To improve this situation, it is important to focus on people's lifelong health in terms of gender and procreation, or “reproductive health,” going beyond conventional approaches to maternal and child health (MCH).

JICA provides assistance for improving MCH taking a comprehensive approach through the stages of reproductive health—adolescence, pregnancy, childbirth, child rearing and family



planning. To increase safe childbirth in West Africa, JICA supports the establishment of health systems which promote the "Continuum of Care for MCH," such as encouraging prenatal checkups, training midwives and other skilled birth attendants, and establishing a referral system among health facilities, while promoting mutual collaboration among countries in this region. As one effective tool for consolidating "Continuum of Care for MCH," JICA introduces the *Maternal and Child Health Handbook*, which JICA has helped to develop and promote in Indonesia and Palestine, to other countries as well.

### Infectious Diseases Control

Nowadays, with advanced technologies in transportation and global economic activities, infectious diseases can become a global pandemic and threat to people's lives and livelihoods everywhere.

Combating this global issue, JICA assists in health systems strengthening, training for human resource development and research and studies on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, polio, malaria, Chagas disease and new types of influenza for the respective stages of prevention, testing, diagnosis and treatment. This support

#### Case Study

### Aiming to Improve Maternal and Child Healthcare in Tambacounda and Kedougou Regions by Strengthening Health Systems

#### Senegal: The Program for Health Systems Strengthening in Tambacounda and Kedougou Regions

**Senegal in Africa is one of the least developed among developing countries. The poverty rate is particularly high in the Tambacounda and Kedougou regions where health and medical services do not reach people.**

**JICA has been implementing the Program for Health Systems Strengthening in these two target regions since 2007 in collaboration with the Senegalese government.**

#### Contributing to the Achievement of Health-Related MDGs in the Tambacounda and Kedougou Regions

The Tambacounda and Kedougou regions, located over eight hours from the capital city of Dakar, comprise around one-third of the country's total area, yet have to endure poor infrastructure in terms of roads, water and electricity. While the national poverty rate is 49%, the rate of these two regions is even higher at 56%. The regions lie close to Mauritania, Mali, Kenya and Gambia, which has led to a mix of cultures and ethnic groups. The literacy rate is low, making development difficult.

The combined population of the regions is around 700,000 with a low population density, meaning health and medical facilities are never easily accessible. In addition, there is a shortage of skilled health personnel and equipment, so the service quality leaves much to be desired. The under-5 mortality rate is approximately 200 children per 1,000 live births, which is nearly twice the national average of Senegal.



Construction of health center in progress

At the request of the Senegalese government, JICA initiated the Program for Health Systems Strengthening in the Tambacounda and Kedougou Regions with the cooperation of the Central Ministry of Health in Senegal covering a five-year period from 2007. The goals of this program are to raise the health index and to support the poor by improving the health conditions in particular of mothers and children in those regions.

#### Diverse Support via Five Initiatives

Five initiatives are carried out under the program in order to achieve the aforementioned goal.

(1) Improve access to maternal and child healthcare by constructing three health centers with Grant Aid, and expanding human resource development centers to train nurses and birth attendants. (2) Improve the quality of maternal and child healthcare by ensuring safe delivery in clean environments and broadly increasing awareness of newborn care through Technical Cooperation in the form of the Safe Childbirth Project. This started from issues raised by JICA volunteer nurses and birth attendants in Senegal. (3) Improve healthcare services as a whole through the 5S approach (five Japanese words that signify Sort, Set, Shine, Standardize and Sustain), training organizational management, improving operational efficiency by using handbooks and other means, and preventing in-hospital infections and medical accidents aimed at improving health administration by professionals. (4) Enhance residents' capacity by strengthening community activities and health campaigns. (5) Support the policies of the Central Ministry of Health and expand results, which entails the coordination of policies between the Ministry and the local government. Policy advisors and volunteers sent to Senegal and health professionals are being trained in line with these five initiatives.

To enhance the efficacy of support in the



Guidance for the improvement of the medical field through 5S

health sector, JICA is also promoting projects related to water supply and infrastructure, and pursuing relationships with multilateral aid agencies operating in Senegal.

The mid-term review was conducted in fiscal 2010 to assess the results of the first half of the program and plan the future direction. In light of results to date, a new project to enforce management of health systems is being prepared for the regions, with investigative studies to get underway in fiscal 2010.

#### A Grassroots View

##### Dr. Adrien Sonko, Head of Medical Center in Tambacounda Region

Tambacounda and Kedougou are the poorest regions of Senegal. The health index shows that they lag behind other regions. I have high expectations from the investments made under this five-year program.

##### Mme. Mbamoussa Soumare, Head Birth Attendant at the Health Center in Tambacounda

I have been applying the things I learned in Japan for this project so that we can give the proper care and respect to mothers and children that come to the health center. I would like to make the health center fun and fulfilling for the people so that they come back for further services.



is undertaken in close partnership with international organizations, such as the “Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria,” the “Roll Back Malaria\*<sup>1</sup> initiative” and the “Stop TB Partnership\*<sup>2</sup>.” Additionally, in ODA Loan-based infrastructure projects such as road and port construction, JICA promotes activities to raise people’s awareness to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS targeting construction workers, dwellers around sites and passers-by.

Furthermore, as a part of the “Science and Technology

Research Partnership for Sustainable Development\*<sup>3</sup>,” JICA started collaborative research on tropical infectious diseases in Asia and Africa, making use of Japan’s advanced knowledge and findings in the field of infectious disease research.

\*<sup>1</sup> A WHO-led initiative to combat malaria

\*<sup>2</sup> An international partnership started in 1998 that consists of a network of governments, international organizations and private-sector groups to fight tuberculosis

\*<sup>3</sup> A joint program with the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) that aims to gain new knowledge that leads to solutions for global issues such as environmental and climate change, infectious diseases, water and disasters, and to make a concrete contribution to society through the results of the research

## Social Security

Countries in Need of Social Security Have the Least Developed Systems

### Aiming to Assist the Socially Vulnerable by Enhancing Human Security

#### Overview of Issue

Social security refers to the provision of income or services for disease, aging, disability, unemployment or other life-related issues by a country, governmental institutions or community. Social security should play an integral role in developing countries where many socially vulnerable people are struggling with poverty and other problems. Nonetheless, many developing countries have not established appropriate social security systems yet, although the degree of inadequacy differs by country. The dilemma is that the places that need these systems most are the least likely to have them. To overcome this problem, the importance of social security is being reaffirmed.

#### JICA Activities

Based on Japan’s knowledge and experience in social security systems, JICA is undertaking projects aimed at improving the social security systems of developing countries, focusing on the three areas of social insurance and social welfare, assistance for persons with disabilities, and labor and employment. JICA is also making efforts toward its own internal reforms, promoting projects such as disability awareness training for JICA-related personnel and promoting barrier-free environments.

#### Social Insurance and Social Welfare

JICA supports the development of social insurance systems such as medical insurance and pensions, as well as strengthening social welfare policies for the elderly, children and mothers. In recent times, JICA has provided assistance in the reform of pension systems in rural villages in China as well as in the development of a community-based integrated healthcare and social welfare service model for the elderly in Thailand.

#### Assistance for Persons with Disabilities

Even though assistance for persons with disabilities is considered as a part of social welfare services, JICA views persons with disabilities not simply as recipients of welfare services but as important actors

of development. JICA’s ultimate goal is to build a society that is comfortable to live in for all people, regardless of disabilities.

JICA aims at assisting “full participation and equality” of people with disabilities in developing countries, with emphasis on assistance which ensures active participation of persons with disabilities in society. JICA is working to empower persons with disabilities through leadership training and strengthening disabled people’s organizations, as well as creating barrier-free environments. The Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD) is a good example of such efforts.

APCD places a fundamental value on the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities in the communities in which they live. APCD was the pioneer in the dispatch of experts with intellectual disabilities to other countries. APCD has also carried out on two occasions barrier-free rural community training courses targeting architects, government officials and persons with disabilities, which resulted in the formation of domestic networks consisting of these three groups. This network enables the involvement of persons with disabilities in the planning stage of construction works of public facilities that has resulted in the realization of barrier-free subways and shopping malls.

#### Labor and Employment

In addition to assistance in the development of policies for labor and employment, JICA provides support in the field of work placement services, labor standards, occupational health and safety, labor-management and labor insurance (employment insurance, workers’ accident compensation) to improve those services. Establishment of legal frameworks and enforcement of such legislation in the field of labor, especially in occupational health and safety, tends to be underdeveloped in developing countries, resulting in inadequate protection of workers. Workers who have been injured at work may not receive appropriate medical care or compensation, giving rise to the risk that they will lose their source of income, and as a result, fall into extreme poverty.

JICA is providing assistance in improving occupational health



and safety in Malaysia and China, and improving job placement services in Indonesia based on the “Hello Work” job placement

system in Japan.

## Case Study

### Improve School Enrollment and Completion Rate with “School for All” Phase 2

### Niger: Project on Support for the Improvement of School Management through Community Participation

**Primary schools in Niger are facing the problem that relationships among residents, parents and school representatives are not functioning well.**

**Accordingly, JICA has supported the development and proliferation of a school management committee model since 2004. The school enrollment rate has expanded significantly as a result of this and other activities.**

#### Schools by and for the Community

School management committees comprising residents, parents and school representatives have been established at primary schools in Niger. A major problem, however, is that the committees are not functioning efficiently. With JICA’s support, the Project on Support for the Improvement of School Management through Community Participation (School for All) was initiated in 2004 in which residents, parents, school representatives and administrators come together to suggest ways to build a more effective school system.

The committees take the lead in formulating and implementing an action plan for the improvement of school environments. The learning environment is improved with school building expansion and renovations by the local labor force and more textbooks and teaching materials purchased with donations from the community. At the same time, the studying environment at home has been improved by raising the awareness of the need for schooling among residents who have taken part in school improvements.

#### Significant Improvement in School Enrollment and Completion Rates and Expansion to Neighboring Countries

A “minimum package” introduced under the project in the Tahoua and Zinder regions was found to be effective in invigorating school

management committees. This package entails (1) democratic election of committee members (to form an organization that can be trusted), (2) introduction of a school action plan (planning and implementation of activities to improve education using own resources), and (3) creation of a monitoring system (establishment of a support system by educational administrators and school management committee). Planned and highly transparent initiatives (improving facilities, promoting girls’ attendance, providing health education, pre-school education, education benefiting lifestyle and environmental education, and holding mock exams, etc., through participation by local citizens and caregivers) have played a big part in improving school environments.

In light of these results, the School for All Project entered its second phase (four-year period) in 2007 with the cooperation of JICA. A tie-up with the World Bank combined with training on elections and school action plan formulation has enabled the minimum package to be introduced at 6,800 schools in six other regions. Technical Cooperation has also been strengthened based on the monitoring system and community needs.

As a result, school environments are being improved at around 10,000 schools nationwide through community participation. The school enrollment rate, which was around 50% in 2004, climbed to around 68% in 2009 (980,000 to 1.55 million schoolchildren). The school completion rate has risen to almost 50%, while both school enrollment and completion rates have increased for girls.

JICA has also supported the establishment of community kindergartens, which are managed by local citizens with input from school management committees. Around 160 kindergartens had been built by the end of 2009, giving some 10,000 children the opportunity for preschool education.

Following its success in Niger, JICA launched similar projects in neighboring West African countries such as Senegal, Mali and Burkina Faso. The projects are being implemented to improve learning environments by establishing school management committees at around 3,800 schools (for approximately 620,000 children).

#### A Grassroots View

##### School Inspector, Konni District, Tahoua

This project has been extremely effective in promoting APP (activities, practice, production) and increasing school enrollment in the Konni District. One reason for its success has been better functioning school management committees thanks to training provided to members of the local community. A future challenge is to maintain this training to make sure school management committees continue to function efficiently.

#### A Grassroots View

##### Member of a School Management Committee

Since common service charges were not being collected, we were limited as to what we could do in the parent’s association. The school management committee is run transparently and the local community knows what’s happening at the school through the committee. Now, common service charges are being collected from the public to aid in school development.

#### A Grassroots View

##### Masahiro Hara, Chief Advisor at JICA (at the time)

This project has given parents a good insight into the importance of education. We have introduced techniques to realize more effective education for children by utilizing our competencies and knowledge. School management committee members in each region are chosen by election and the local community shares ideas in formulating a management plan for the school. This has resulted in reform of the school education system as it is based on community participation and implementation.



Training on elections



Smiling children at a school in Niger

# Global Environment

## Environmental Destruction: Meant for People, Yet Works against People

When people living in developing countries over-exploit natural resources to meet their day-to-day living requirements, they frequently damage the very environment vital to their very livelihoods. This degradation causes local productivity to decline, further increasing the severity of poverty. Each passing moment brings further destruction of the irreplaceable natural environment on which humanity depends, driving the need for a sustainable society based on the concept of environmental harmony. JICA provides various assistance for nature conservation. Key initiatives focus on environmental conservation, environmental management, water resources and disaster prevention.

## Environmental Protection

Achieving for Harmony between Nature and Human Lives

### Overview of Issue

Over the past decades, large-scale development and excessive resource consumption have led to rapid environmental degradation worldwide that includes deforestation, desertification and extinction of species. Good examples are tropical rainforests; it is estimated that forest land equivalent to one-third the area of Japan (approximately 129,000km<sup>2</sup>) is destroyed every year.

When a forest is destroyed, diversity of species will be lost as well as the balance of nature and the ecosystem. Deforestation also causes massive soil erosion and expansion of degraded land. The outcome is destruction of the natural environment.

Besides this, further land degradation and as much as 20% of global greenhouse gas emissions are estimated to originate from deforestation, manifesting the central importance of the world's forest resources to the mitigation of climate change.

### JICA Activities

JICA recognizes the importance of eliminating the vicious cycle of environmental deterioration and poverty, and of developing a society that co-exists in harmony with nature. To this end, JICA provides assistance with environmental conservation in the following three areas to help ensure an environment where human progress and biodiversity are mutually supportive rather than destructive.

#### (1) Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

In developing countries, many people use natural resources (water, soil, trees and fruit, medicinal herbs, plants and animals, and aquatic life, etc.) in their daily lives. A steep rise in population, however, has meant that the use of those resources exceeds nature's ability to recover, causing deterioration of the environment that supports human life. To conserve nature and protect the livelihoods of local communities, people themselves must take responsibility for maintaining and recovering resources by emphasizing the concept of sustainability.

Aiming to both conserve nature and improve living standards,

JICA provides assistance based on local requirements, including for sustainable production, environmental recovery and conservation activities, and works to improve community services through administration. Further, JICA helps identify the amount of forest resources and formulate management plans to support the sustainable use of forests and other natural resources in developing countries.

#### (2) Conservation of Biodiversity

JICA conducts various activities toward the conservation of biodiversity in developing countries. For example, JICA provides Technical Cooperation aimed at improving techniques for recovery of ecosystems and research capabilities of administrative officials and researchers. JICA also provides assistance to increase awareness among local citizens through environmental education, and develop and disseminate agricultural techniques with the objectives of raising productivity and conserving the environment. Other initiatives aim to enhance and improve policies, systems and the organizational structure necessary for the appropriate management of nature reserves and national parks.

The significance of biodiversity was underscored also by the Japanese government at the 10th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP10) when it hosted the conference in Nagoya in October 2010. As a governmental organization implementing Japan's official assistance, JICA will continue to disseminate the knowledge gained through its years of international cooperation activities and further promote biodiversity conservation in cooperation with other countries.

#### (3) Sustainable Forest Management

Forests are not only valuable natural resources, they also function to retain water resources and conserve soil while absorbing CO<sub>2</sub> to mitigate global warming. Although it is critical to replace forests by planting trees, it is more important to make sure existing forests are not depleted above current levels via adequate maintenance and



management.

JICA conducts research on the state of forests, develops forestation technology to regenerate wooded areas, and works to raise awareness of the importance of forests and their maintenance and management.

### Collaboration for Promoting Biodiversity

In addition to providing assistance, it is vital that developing countries are given the tools to be able to conserve the environment under their own steam. JICA teamed up with players from various sectors (local government, ministries, local citizens, NGOs and companies, etc.) to create a system to promote conservation activities.

An example of such partnership is in Ethiopia, a country which suffers from serious forest degradation. JICA collaborates with private companies to assist the country to acquire certification from an environmental NGO for its wild coffee to be exported at a premium price. This activity helped farmers to increase their income while retaining their forest resources.

JICA also promotes joint research with Kyoto University in the Congo Basin in Africa, home to one of the three world-largest tropical rainforests, with a view to examining the way to encourage ecotourism for the conservation of the region's rich wildlife represented by gorillas.

## Environmental Management (Anti-Pollution Measures) Drawing on Japan's Experience to Alleviate Serious Pollution Problems

### Developing Capacity to Prevent Worsening of Pollution Problems

#### Overview of Issue

Environmental issues such as water and air pollution, once the problems of developed countries, now extend to developing countries as well. This threatens the health and life of humans and other life, and inhibits the sound development of economic activities. It is too late to address these issues after our ecosystems and human health are tangibly damaged. What is needed is an international movement emphasizing prevention.

#### JICA Activities

Environmental management aims to reduce the burden of all human activity on the environment and to maintain a healthy world for the next generation. Environmental issues are complicated and complex in space and time. These factors mean that it is difficult to find solutions in a short period.

In addition to collaborative projects aimed at capacity development in developing countries, JICA provides support that stresses practical environmental management capabilities based on step-wise cooperation in line with the state of progress in the partner country, participation of diverse development-related organizations, and environmental science and technology.

#### (1) Water Environment

JICA supports efforts to make policies to prevent pollution in rivers, wetlands and oceans. This includes drafting management plans and increasing monitoring capabilities for water environments and improving capacity for making policy proposals. JICA also supports drafting plans and strengthening capacity in treating wastewater

from households and industry, such as construction of sewage systems.

#### (2) Atmospheric Environment

JICA supports capacity for monitoring air pollution and making plans for pollution countermeasures. Also, JICA assists with the formulation of pollutant standards.

#### (3) Waste Management

JICA supports the formulation of public investment plans for the collection, transportation, intermediate processing and final disposal of household and industrial waste along with the transfer of technology to administrative officials. Recently, JICA has also been helping to promote the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) to create a sound material-cycle society. This includes activities to reduce waste, promote recycling, promote environmental education and raise public awareness.

#### (4) Other Areas of Environmental Management

JICA supports the creation of an environmental management plan as well as soil contamination countermeasures and mine pollution countermeasures.

**Adequate solid waste management services are not being provided in the West Bank region of Palestine due to financial difficulties at the government level and a shortage of human resources at numerous small-scale local governments.**

**For that reason, JICA initiated the Project for Capacity Development on Solid Waste Management in Jericho and Jordan River Rift Valley in 2005 to enhance the capabilities of waste management administrators.**

#### Using Results from Model City in Other Areas

Solid waste is not collected regularly in the West Bank. It is often burned in fields or dumped, which has heightened concerns over the impact on people's health and the environment.

In 2004, the Palestinian Authority asked Japan to help create a model for solid waste management over an extensive area that involves numerous small local governments throughout Jericho and the Jordan River Rift Valley. The aim was for local governments to form a joint council for solid waste management to take over from small-scale local government treatment.

As part of the Technical Cooperation project, Palestine established a joint council that was

to function as the implementing agency for solid waste management in name and reality in the region. This was to be the pilot project. In response to the request, starting in September 2005, JICA sought to introduce a sustainable, sanitary solid waste management system for an extensive area, and sent a team of experts to Palestine, accepted trainees in Japan, worked to increase awareness among local citizens, contributed equipment for disposal sites such as rubbish trucks, containers and bulldozers, and helped improve landfills. The techniques used to make improvements became the model for other areas of Palestine.

Due to the impact of political and economic restrictions inside and outside Palestine coupled with delayed delivery of equipment from international organizations and the weak financial structure of the joint council, however, the project was extended by a year and a half to February 2010. Around 90% of residents are satisfied with the current state of affairs thanks to regular collection services. The joint council turned a profit in 2009 after strengthening management operations. The Palestinian government is reflecting the results of this project in 10 other regions of the West Bank.

JICA provides assistance for solid waste

management using Japanese expertise in various other cities around the world in addition to those in Palestine, including China, Indonesia, Viet Nam and certain countries of the Pacific. For example, JICA promotes the 3Rs of Reduce, Reuse and Recycle, and helps develop disposal sites using a semi-aerobic landfill method, a technology from Japan. Going forward, JICA will continue widely promoting environmental protection as a key theme.

#### A Grassroots View

**Abdel Jabbar, Executive Director, Joint Council for Services, Planning and Development for Solid Waste Management in Jericho and Jordan River Rift Valley**

This project is both extremely well planned and effective. It has become a model case for solid waste management. I am honored and proud to have been part of it. As I look around, however, I still see the need for development in other regions, and I hope my experience can be used as a good frame of reference.

#### A Grassroots View

**Hiroshi Abe**

Numerous citizen meetings were organized to provide much-needed understanding of the project prior to the start of services in January 2007. Once the services got underway, people became much more aware of the project and it gradually gained widespread approval.



Staff at a meeting of the joint council (Photo by Kenshiro Imamura)



## Case Study

## Making Use of Precious Water Resources

### Brazil: The Project for Capacity Development on Non Revenue Water Control for Sanitation Company of the State of Sao Paulo (SABESP)

**Non-revenue water refers to water that has been produced and is “lost” before it reaches the consumer through leaks, theft or metering inaccuracies. Thus, it does not result in revenue for the water supplier even though it has been purified and distributed. Eliminating this loss leads to more effective utilization of limited water resources and conservation of the water environment as well as reducing the cost of distributing purified water. It also promotes further introduction of water supply and sewage systems.**

**Japan boasts world-class results in measures against non-revenue water. Since 2007, JICA has provided support to Companhia de Saneamento Básico do Estado de São Paulo (SABESP, or the Basic Sanitation Company of the State of Sao Paulo), which is in charge of water supply and sewage in the state of Sao Paulo, through the provision of technology aimed at reducing non-revenue water. JICA is preparing to deliver ODA as well.**

#### Improvement of Management Techniques to Reduce Non-Revenue Water

The state of Sao Paulo, the largest in Brazil, is home to around 40.5 million people, or 20% of the country's total population. It is not blessed with abundant water resources, however, and it is estimated that the state can access only 1.6% of Brazil's water. SABESP, the state's water utility in charge of 368 cities including the state's capital Sao Paulo City, is one of the world's leading water suppliers, delivering drinking water to no less than 25 million people.

More than 40% of the water being

distributed, however, is non-revenue water. SABESP has been working to minimize leaks and improve efficiency in water supply management in line with a leak management program for the state that was formulated in 1981. Results of the program have fallen short of expectations, however, and JICA was asked to lend a hand.

JICA sent specialists over in 2000, 2001 and 2003 to give advice on formulating and implementing plans to counter non-revenue water as well as analyze problems. As a result, it was determined that Japan's technology and know-how could be of use in the water project, which was then initiated for a three-year period from 2007 to 2010 to enhance the non-revenue water management capacity of SABESP.

#### Reviewing Possibility of ODA Based on Program Results

The project involved transferring technology regarding evaluation of old pipes as well as to detect leaks, repairing roads after construction to fix leaky pipes, guidance on appropriate installation and management of water meters, and control of water pressure. Specialists from Saitama, Kawasaki and Nagoya as well as Japanese consultants provided the technology so that SABESP personnel could manage non-revenue water more effectively based on a medium- to long-term plan.

SABESP devised a long-term plan covering from 2009 to 2019 to reduce non-revenue water and enhance energy efficiency based on the results of this project, and is making other concerted efforts to reduce non-revenue water. A request was made for ODA to finance the program between 2011 and 2013. The request

is currently under review.

The problem of non-revenue water is a serious one in developing countries around the world. JICA supports measures to reduce non-revenue water in Jordan, Egypt and El Salvador as well.

#### A Grassroots View

##### Masahiro Shimomura, Saitama City

Maintaining an optimum water cycle is the social responsibility of water and sewage companies, and a main priority is to stop excess water loss. The idea was not common in Brazil before, but the project encouraged a change in the mentality of SABESP employees.

#### A Grassroots View

##### Eric Cerqueira Carozzi, Operations Development Manager, Planning Center, SABESP

This project planted the seeds of change at SABESP. In addition to taking on new technology, it had the important effect of transforming our awareness of issues concerning non-revenue water management. Based on experience gained from the initiative, SABESP started a training system for workers and aims to spread knowledge to other South American countries by promoting support for third countries via a Japan-Brazil partnership program. We still have a long way to go before we achieve the same level of non-water revenue as Japan, but I am confident that we can make it with the financial assistance of Japan and ongoing efforts in training and organization.



Water leak and repair



At a pilot area

## Water Resources

Over One Billion People Lack Access to Safe Drinking Water; Unsanitary Water Accounts for 80% of Disease in Developing Countries

### Integrated Water Resource Management Helps Supply Safe Water

#### Overview of Issue

One-third of the world's population faces water shortages, while over a billion people lack access to safe drinking water. Moreover, a child dies every eight seconds from a water-borne disease. Of the diseases found in developing countries, 80% are said to stem from unsanitary water. Food shortages caused by floods and inappropriate water allocation add to the multitude of water-related problems.

#### JICA Activities

JICA launched its basic policies for cooperation in the water sector at the 3rd World Water Forum held in 2003 and reported on its global initiatives related to water issues at the 4th World Water Forum in 2006, the First Asia-Pacific Water Summit in 2007 and the 5th World Water Forum in 2009. JICA also implements programs aimed at achieving the Millennium Development Goals and realizing the pledges made at the 4th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV). Through the construction of water supply facilities via Grant Aid, JICA increased the number of people with access to safe drinking water by roughly 27 million worldwide between 2004 and 2008.

It is essential to identify the state of water resources in a particular country or region and provide support that meets local needs.

#### (1) Promotion of Integrated Water Resource Management

JICA emphasizes integrated water resource management to tackle water-related issues concerning flood control, water utilization and water environment. Specifically, JICA supports the formulation of integrated water resource management plans for the entire watershed, the development of systems for the collection and analysis of water resource related information and the establishment of watershed management systems.

#### (2) Urban Water Supply

JICA supports the formulation of plans for water facilities, the operation and maintenance of water supply facilities to ensure efficient management of water supply entities, and capacity development related to non-revenue water and the establishment of water tariff collection systems.

#### (3) Rural Water Supply

JICA assists hydro-geological studies for well construction, the formulation of development plans for wells and other facilities, enhancement of maintenance and management systems in existing water supply facilities, and improvement of sanitation in rural areas.

#### (4) Flood Control

JICA supports the implementation of balanced flood control measures for the entire watershed, from upstream to downstream. This entails a multifaceted approach combining both structural and non-structural aspects. Projects include formulating plans to develop facilities and strengthening community organizations for flood prevention, and setting up flood-warning systems.

#### (5) Conservation of Water Environment

From the standpoint of integrated water resource management for the effective use of limited water resources and the promotion of sustainable development, JICA provides support for strengthening systems to conserve the water environment through a range of activities that include formulating environmental standards, monitoring, controlling sources of pollution and awareness-raising activities.

## Disaster Prevention

Around 90% of the Victims of Natural Disasters Are from Developing Countries

### Leveraging Japan's Experience, Technology and Know-how in Disaster Prevention to Build Disaster-Resilient Societies

#### Overview of Issue

The prevalence and damage of disasters has increased in the past 30 years or so, as storm and flood damage, earthquakes, volcanic activities and other disasters occur across the globe almost daily. People in developing countries are particularly vulnerable due to urbanization, which accelerates the concentration of people in cities

and delays the provision of social infrastructure. Natural disasters do more than claim life; they directly impact people's livelihood and aggravate the poverty cycle. Whereas the previous mainstreams of disaster assistance were centered more on structural measures such as construction of dams and levees, there is also a need for compound measures that emphasize non-structural assistance such



as installation of disaster warning systems, creation of hazard maps, and evacuation drills to improve the emergency response of people and society to disasters.

### JICA Activities

Based on a disaster management cycle (DMC), which entails emergency response, recovery and reconstruction, and prevention and mitigation activities, JICA leverages its experience to provide assistance in the following areas.

#### (1) Efforts toward a Safe and Secure Society

The risk of natural disasters is increasing in developing countries. JICA makes use of Japan's leading technical capabilities in disaster prevention to evaluate risk in developing countries, propose measures to mitigate existing risk and preventive measures for new risks so that people can live with peace-of-mind.

#### (2) Supporting the Formulation of Integrated Disaster Management Plans

JICA supports the creation of integrated Disaster Management plans and action plans that include identifying disaster-related hazards and risks, improving the disaster management systems and capabilities of administrative institutions, establishing the relevant legal framework, enhancing awareness and strengthening response.

#### (3) Support from the Viewpoint of Human Security through Community-Based Disaster Risk Management

Japan's experience has highlighted the importance of "self-help" and "mutual-help" in addition to "public-help." Community-based measures are key in developing countries where the disaster management capabilities of administrative institutions remain insufficient. JICA therefore directs assistance toward strengthening such capabilities among communities and individuals, as well as linking these groups with public organizations.

## Climate Change Measures

Creating a Low-Carbon Society Resilient to Climate Change

### Promoting Measures against Climate Change in Developing Countries through Development Cooperation

#### Toward a Low-Carbon Society Resilient to Climate Change Risk

Climate change is becoming increasingly apparent and is expected to seriously affect our future. Tackling climate change is a global challenge. In response, in developing countries it is necessary to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation), a cause of climate change, in addition to implementing measures to prevent or reduce negative impacts caused by climate change (adaptation). Specifically, expectations are high that developing countries, currently emitting limited amounts of greenhouse gases, will pursue the path of low-carbon development. This entails curbing emissions while ensuring sustainable growth. Developing countries, and especially poor people, are the most vulnerable to climate change. It is therefore vital to work towards the creation of societies that are resilient to climate change from the standpoint of human security.

#### Promoting Measures against Climate Change in Developing Countries through Development Cooperation

Measures against climate change are closely related to development issues in developing countries and need to be implemented based on a long-term vision that also realizes sustainable development. JICA supports the formulation and implementation of policies that both tackle climate change and

drive sustainable development in developing countries by drawing on past experiences and results.

JICA provides assistance associated with low-carbon development in developing countries by leveraging Japan's experience and technology, including those of the private sector. Support efforts focus on stimulating sustainable development while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and include promoting the use of renewable energy, electrification in regions without electricity through clean energy, establishing low-carbon transport systems and forest conservation and forestation programs. JICA also helps link Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) with poverty reduction by providing financial assistance for CDM registrations of development projects. By making use of the additional benefits afforded through CDM in poverty reduction programs, JICA can get developing countries to aim for both poverty reduction and sustainable growth.

Since the impacts of climate change differ by country, adaptation measures must align with the state of affairs in each country. For example, JICA supports the stable supply of clean drinking water and water for agricultural use in regions with serious water shortage problems. In regions where increased and concentrated rainfall and rising seas levels pose distinct risk, JICA supports the creation of a society that is resilient to climate change from non-structural and structural perspectives in disaster-related measures against floods and storm surges.



# Rural Development

## Tackling Global Food Insecurity and Poverty

The food situation has deteriorated in developing countries due to soaring food prices, which peaked in 2008, and the recent global economic crisis. This further exacerbated poverty in these countries, driving increased need for stable access to required food in adequate amounts (food security) and alleviation of the poverty that a lack of food brings. JICA provides support to the challenges of agricultural and rural development as well as fisheries for farming and fishing villages. The aim is to “eradicate extreme poverty and hunger,” Goal 1 of the MDGs, by providing the poor with the means to supply food on their own.

### Agricultural and Rural Development

Resolving Deteriorating Food Security in Developing Countries

#### Supporting Stable Food Supply and Rural Poverty Reduction

##### Overview of Issue

According to an estimate by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the proportion of people in developing countries suffering from malnutrition has been rising since 2008, and now stands at 17%, reaching one billion for the first time in 2009. Although the population had been dropping prior to 2008, rising food prices coupled with the global economic crisis changed the trend. As a result, it is anticipated that it will be difficult to halve the worldwide population suffering from malnutrition by 2015, which is the target of Goal 1 of the MDGs to “eradicate extreme hunger and poverty.”

In many developing countries, the majority of the workforce is engaged in the agricultural sector, while most people in rural areas are living in poverty. Agricultural and rural development faces various challenges, such as climate change, rising oil prices, increasing demand for bio-fuel, worldwide competition for farmland and post-conflict rehabilitation. It is the poor in rural communities in developing countries who are most vulnerable against these changes.

The stable supply of required food to citizens (food security) is a basic condition for a country's economic and social stability, and it is a priority challenge in most developing countries. However, a lack of skills in the administrative sector to formulate and execute plans combined with inadequate agricultural infrastructure and poor production technology mean that these countries are highly susceptible to unstable weather patterns and suffer from frequent food shortages, which threaten the health and livelihood of people.

When food security cannot be attained, countries are forced to import food from abroad, causing them to lose precious foreign currency. As poverty deteriorates in rural communities, many people abandon farming or head for the city. This leads to increased poverty in urban areas and economic and social instability in the country.

##### JICA Activities

JICA's assistance in agricultural and rural development aims to ensure a stable food supply to people in both rural and urban areas, reduce poverty in rural communities and drive economic development at national and regional levels, thereby contributing to achieve Goal 1 of the MDGs to “eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.” Assistance for stable agricultural production and stable food supply (food security) and efforts for poverty reduction (rural development) are very closely related. To provide effective support, it is necessary to extend assistance programs aimed at food security and rural development from the macro (national) level to the micro (rural) level.

Sustainable agricultural production is key to a stable food supply, while both of these areas are the cornerstones of rural development and advancement. In light of this, JICA has established the following three development objectives: (1) Sustainable agricultural production, (2) Stable food supply, and (3) Promoting vitality in rural areas.

##### (1) Sustainable Agricultural Production

Realizing sustainable agricultural production helps alleviate food shortages in the rural areas of developing countries. It is also indispensable for ensuring a stable food supply for the entire nation, including provision to other regions of the country and urban centers.

In its approach to enable stable agricultural production, first, JICA seeks to gain an understanding of the country's overall agricultural sector, analyze the various aspects, and draft agricultural policies that meet needs. Based on these policies, JICA extends various support to expand agricultural production and enhance productivity through numerous initiatives. These include establishing, maintaining and managing foundations for agricultural production such as irrigation systems, strengthening lab research and technical development, accelerating agricultural extension, improving use of agricultural equipment and enhancing farm management

## Case Study

## From “Make and Sell” to “Make to Sell”

**JICA helped empower smallholder horticultural groups in Kenya through a project that enabled farmers to double their income.**

**Provided Guidance to 122 Farmers’ Groups in Four Districts**

Production of horticultural crops such as vegetables, fruit and flowers is particularly widespread in Kenya, and this contributes to export earnings. It is even possible nowadays in Japan to purchase roses cultivated in Kenya.

Smallholder horticulturalists grow around 80% of these products, but many of them face difficulties with production technology and sales and delivery methods. This results in insufficient income from cultivated products and precarious living.

In response, JICA teamed up with Kenya’s Ministry of Agriculture and the Horticultural Crops Development Authority to boost the income of smallholder horticulturalists. Assistance was provided to empower production groups over a three-year period from 2006.

A series of training sessions were given to around 122 groups of 20 people each for a total of around 2,500 people in four provinces of Kenya. The training focused on production techniques, organizational operation, market research and production plan formulation. A range of the most appropriate technologies were selected, ones that can be used on an ongoing basis from technical and economical perspectives, such as how to repair a village road using sandbags and for production of Bokashi fertilizer.

**Breakthrough Results in Market-Oriented Farming**

Particular focus was given to implementing market-oriented agriculture and switching from a “make and sell” approach to a “make to sell” approach. Traditionally, the same crop would be shipped in large volume at the same time, forcing down market price. This also conversely resulted in insufficient volume during periods of high demand. Farmers themselves learned to identify demand trends throughout the year and plan production accordingly so that products could be shipped quickly and while still fresh. Sales have since increased steadily.

The Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP) ended in November 2009. Compared with when the project commenced, income for each farmer has grown by 106.8% every season. Cost effectiveness has also improved a massive 4.8 times, confirming the benefit of low-cost training in producing significant results. In addition, a series of training sessions helped encourage women’s participation and deepen mutual understanding of the roles of men and women. The training also brought about a change of mentality and a shift from a “single manager (husband), single worker (wife)” style to a “management partner” style, which has contributed greatly to an improvement in farm management.

In light of these results, the Ministry of Agriculture in Kenya set up a new department to expand the SHEP methods on a nationwide scale. JICA plans to provide support to this nationwide expansion through a Technical Cooperation project.

**Kenya: Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP)**



Market research is conducted to identify needs so that people can create what is going to sell well.

**A Grassroots View**

**Francisca Kaviti Malenge, Leader of SHEP Unit, Ministry of Agriculture (Agricultural Attaché for Nyandarua District at the time)**

SHEP techniques added a new dimension to conventional agricultural extension activities and forced a transformation in thinking. For example, to ensure that communication at meetings between farmers, brokers and material suppliers is not merely superficial, the profiles of participants are now exchanged in advance. This gives each person the opportunity to identify the needs of the others, enabling smoother discussions, which aim to share information and lay the foundations for future trading. As a person in charge of activities in the field, I feel this, more than anything, gives farmers the power to resolve the problems they are facing.



Women being trained on how to kill harmful insects. The training promotes mutual understanding of the roles of men and women. Women farmers have now been recognized as “management partners” within the group.



A farmers’ group restores a road in the village using sandbags. The act of cooperation helped to unify the group.

and marketing. Other efforts include setting up institutions for accelerating export of agricultural products and training human resources by improving agriculture-related tertiary education.

Africa accounts for the largest portion of people suffering from malnutrition in the world (29% of the total population (2008)), and is in the greatest need of increased food production. The amount of rice consumed in Africa is growing at a rapid rate, while the potential of increasing production of this crop is high. Therefore, rice is believed to be the key to eradicating food insecurity on the continent. Together with other donors, JICA launched an initiative called the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) on May 2008 to double rice production (an increase of 14 million tons) in Africa within 10 years. Toward this target, JICA is supporting the formulation of a development strategy for national rice cultivation in the 22 CARD member countries in Africa along with other efforts to

increase rice production in line with the strategy.

## (2) Stable Food Supply

The stable supply of required food to citizens (food security) is a basic condition for a country's economic and social stability. Food produced in each part of a country needs to be delivered for consumption on a timely basis through an effective transport system to urban areas and other regions. If a country cannot produce enough food, it is required to import the shortfall depending on demand and supply.

JICA supports the formulation of policies regarding food supply and demand and the establishment of agricultural statistics required for that purpose. In addition, JICA also provides assistance for the improvement of food distribution functions from structural and non-structural perspectives within a country. This includes creating roads

## Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) Initiative

Aiming to Double Rice Production in Africa

Since announcing an initiative known as the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) on the occasion of the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) in May 2008, JICA has been working with CARD participating countries and relevant donors toward the goal of doubling African rice production within 10 years (an increase of 14 million tons).

JICA supported deliberations of participating countries and donors aimed at formulating National Rice Development Strategies (NRDS) in collaboration with secretariat of CARD in Nairobi, Kenya, following the Second General Meeting of CARD in June 2009.

At the Third General Meeting of CARD held in Tanzania in May 2010, officials announced the results of an analysis concerning challenges to stimulating rice cultivation based on the NRDS formulated by each of the 12 countries in the first group. Further talks were conducted on the concrete implementation of the NRDS and participating countries reaffirmed their stance on the CARD initiative. It was also confirmed

that a second group of 10 countries would receive assistance.

Relationships between donors supporting CARD have also solidified. JICA and the World Bank have teamed up for irrigation projects and the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) and Africa Rice Center have started a large-scale research project on rice production. Information is being more readily shared between donors, including results of research into rice cultivation conducted by the United States Agency for International Development

(USAID) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). There has been talk of other tie-ups as well.

JICA is expanding its support for rice cultivation to include all 12 countries in the first group of recipients. In 2010, JICA plans to initiate new Technical Cooperation for Cameroon, Mali and Nigeria, and to assist in the development of irrigation systems using Loan Aid in Kenya and Grant Aid in Senegal.



Opening session of the Third General Meeting of CARD attended by Stephen M. Wasira, Minister for Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives in Tanzania



Participants of the Third General Meeting of CARD observe the site of an irrigation project in Kilimanjaro based on support from Japan.



## Case Study

## Aiming to Enhance Self-Sufficiency in Rice

## Philippines: Development and Promotion of Location-Specific Integrated High-Yielding Rice and Rice-Based Technologies

**JICA has supported efforts for rice production in the Philippines for almost 20 years. Since 2004, the results of these efforts have been applied to other areas in the country, raising the productivity of farmers targeted in the project and driving an 86% increase in their income over a five-year period.**

## Started with Support for Research on Crop Cultivation

Rice is the staple food for 80% of the population in the Philippines, making it the most important crop. However, rice yields were extremely low at 2.98t/ha on national average in 1990, promoting the need for improvement in varieties and cultivation as well as mechanization. In response, Japan set up a research facility called the Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice) through Grant Aid in 1991. A five-year Technical Cooperation project was initiated the following year to improve the research capability of PhilRice, notably in the area of enhancing rice varieties.

A second five-year project was started in 1997 to develop farming technology mainly for small-scale rice farmers. As a result of these two projects, technologies related to rice production have improved remarkably.

## Improved Farmer Income by 86%

It was necessary to further improve technologies developed at PhilRice so that they reflected the conditions of each region. In response to a new request from the Philippine government, JICA started a five-year Technical Cooperation project entitled Development and Promotion of Location-Specific

Integrated High-Yielding Rice and Rice-Based Technologies in 2004 to help develop and promote location-specific technology for rice.

The project targets three different regions with distinct climatic conditions: Northwest Luzon, Central Luzon and Northeast Mindanao. Experimental fields were set up at PhilRice sites in each region to demonstrate the low-input location-specific farming technology to 242 farmers. In light of the results, local governments led the monitoring of 29 other fields that had been established to teach 667 farmers on the techniques. PhilRice's Palay Check System was introduced to promote basic crop production technology (seed preparation, land preparation, uniform planting, early season growth guarantees, fertilizer management, water management, crop protection and harvest management). The system can also be introduced for dry-season cropping of vegetables and as a measure against pests. As a result, although there were differences between regions, rice production in wet and dry seasons increased by 0.5-1.8t/ha for each farmer compared with before the project. Average annual income, including vegetable crops, climbed 86% from 33,229 pesos to 61,805 pesos.

Based on these results, the Philippine government and PhilRice are aiming to expand the high-yielding rice-based technologies countrywide toward the ultimate goal of 100% self-sufficiency in rice to meet a growing population. JICA, with cooperation from IRRI, plans to train crop production experts from Africa by drawing on the results of the cooperation.



Announcing the results of experiments in crop cultivation conducted by farmers (comparing rice varieties). Over 50 farmers participated.

## A Grassroots View

**Atty. Ronilo A. Beronio, Executive Director, Philippine Rice Research Institute**

We are working to increase self-sufficiency in rice, a national objective, and have already applied the location-specific technology developed and verified through this project to different areas of the country.

**Nobuyuki Kabaki, Chief Advisor & JICA Expert**

To promote the technology, we indicated how important it was to the region and focused on resolving issues and developing location-specific technology. We also demonstrated its practical viability. We emphasized the importance of R&D and feedback from technicians and related departments at project meetings so that the Philippine side shared the same awareness.



Training farmers using an experimental field to demonstrate technology related to hydroponics



Field in San Marinao full of rice

that link areas of production and consumption, setting up wholesale markets as well as warehouses to reinforce stockpiling and help with operating, maintaining and managing these facilities.

In Timor-Leste, JICA is supporting the formulation of a master plan and action plans that aim to strengthen food processing and distribution functions. Efforts are being made to develop administrative support systems, reinforce services for agricultural organizations and private companies, improve systems and standards for distribution, and build roads and other basic infrastructure.

### (3) Promoting Vitality in Rural Areas

The majority of people living in rural areas of developing countries are engaged in the agricultural sector. This is also the poorest segment of a country's population. The aims of rural development are to expand agricultural production for food security at the local and national levels as well as strengthen rural communities from the standpoints of economic development and enhancing the livelihood of people. Specifically, this means stimulating the development of rural areas as a means to alleviate poverty. Accordingly, this requires efforts in diverse fields that transcend the framework of the agricultural sector, from strengthening local administrative functions and enhancing education and health services to developing rural infrastructure such as community roads and ensuring safe drinking water.

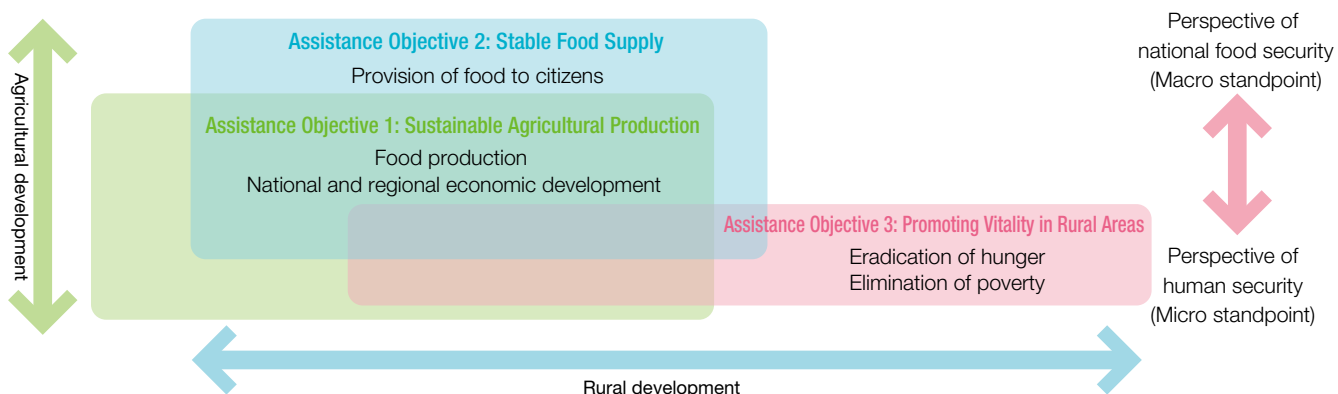
To stimulate rural development, JICA helps local administrative institutions make development plans with the participation of rural citizens, and supports the establishment of implementation systems that enables the community to raise income and improve livelihood, as well as the strengthening community organizations of citizen groups and techniques to spread these measures.

In Bangladesh, a new system is being trialed at the provincial level that links rural citizens with local administrative institutions related to rural development, and reflects the opinions of people in the villages in development programs. Efforts are being made to

make sure the system becomes widespread through preparation of guidelines and manuals. In Myanmar, JICA supports the formulation of plans for poverty reduction and regional development targeting the central arid zone where poverty levels are high. To resolve multiple issues causing poverty, JICA assists in the formulation of development plans at various administrative institutions and enhances their implementation capacity along with conducting verification projects.

The relationship between these three development objectives is outlined in the following diagram. Put succinctly, agricultural development is based on objective 1 (sustainable agricultural production) and aims to achieve objective 2 (stable food supply), while rural development aims to achieve objective 3 (promoting vitality in rural areas), which is closely tied to objective 1.

**Agricultural and Rural Development Assistance Objectives, Philosophy and Goals**





## Fisheries

Aiming for Sustainable Development in the Fisheries Industry

### Enlightening the Importance of Resource Management among Fishermen

#### Overview of Issue

Fisheries resources from the oceans, rivers and lakes are important sources of food for people in developing countries that can be acquired at a relatively low cost. Nearly 20% of animal protein intake in developing countries is dependent upon fisheries, according to FAO. The fisheries industry is also a valuable means of securing food and livelihood for people without land or steady income. It provides a valuable livelihood for poorer segments of the population and women as well. Developing countries account for 49% of the world's exports of fisheries products in monetary terms and 59% in volume terms (2005), making this industry vital to the economies of these nations.

Global production volume of fisheries products increased almost sevenfold between 1950 (approximately 20 million tons) and 2006. Production volume of marine fisheries hit a peak and has reached its limit after the 1990s. Amid increasing pressure on marine resources, production volume in the fish farm industry has continued to grow since the 1990s, and now accounts for one-third of total fisheries production.

Marine resources around developing countries have also started to diminish and, in some cases, even become depleted. Unlike mineral resources, which diminish as they are extracted, marine resources such as fish and shellfish actively propagate and grow within the natural environment. As long as catches can be controlled within the reproductive range, the utilization of marine resources are sustainable into the future. However, this notion of managing resources is not yet pervasive among fishermen in

developing countries. In fact, impoverished living conditions tend to force non-sustainable use of these resources. Managing and preserving fisheries resources and encouraging a sustainable fisheries industry are key challenges.

#### JICA Activities

The fisheries industry is a key sector for developing countries from the perspectives of a stable food supply, providing job opportunities, increasing incomes and stimulating the economy of a country or region. At the same time, the industry faces the problem of resources diminishing and becoming depleted through poor management and environmental degradation. In particular, it is important not only to develop the fishing industry but also to develop the fishing villages in order to improve their livelihood as coastal regions often tend to suffer from chronic poverty.

Cooperation in the fisheries industry has three main objectives: ensure the stable supply of food to local people, eliminate malnutrition by providing valuable nutrition and reduce poverty by providing a livelihood to the poor. Appropriate preservation and management of fisheries resources are prerequisites to achieving these objectives and key to the development of fishing villages based on sustainable utilization of these resources. JICA is working toward the following three goals with these ideas in mind: (1) Vitality in local fishing communities, (2) Stable food supply (effective utilization of fisheries resources), and (3) Appropriate preservation and management of fisheries resources.



A JICA counterpart (center) provides guidance on aquaculture as part of the Project for the Extension of Inland Aquaculture in Benin.

### **(1) Vitality in Local Fishing Communities**

The key to alleviating chronic poverty and bringing vitality to fishing communities is to provide support focusing on stabilizing household income. This can be accomplished through the correct and sustainable management of fisheries resources and appropriate technology selection. A comprehensive approach is required, including vitalization of agricultural and other industries, and provision of education and health services.

JICA supports efficient management and cost reduction of fishing activities by such measures as the construction of fish markets and strengthening of fishermen organizations. JICA also works to improve the capacity of fisheries organizations as well as activities by women's groups in small fishing villages, from fish processing to sales. Other efforts focus on introducing extensive fish farming that can be implemented with relatively simple techniques and at minimal cost, providing instruction on basic processing techniques and disseminating these techniques, and promoting joint sales through fisheries cooperatives. These initiatives aim to diversify income sources for small-scale fishermen.

### **(2) Stable Food Supply (Effective Utilization of Fisheries Resources)**

Developing countries face the serious problem of food shortage due to rapidly rising populations, which puts further pressure on capturing fisheries resources. In recent years, it is estimated that the world's total fish catch has almost reached permissible limits. On the other hand, according to an estimate by FAO (2007), there is still margin to use approximately 20% of aquatic resources if attention is paid to unused resources and to uneven distribution since some regions have the ability to develop those resources whereas others do not. As such, it is necessary to develop appropriate ways to catch and use fish, and to proliferate these techniques.

JICA supports the development of extensive fish farming using traditional low-cost techniques from the perspective of securing animal protein intake in light of the severe conditions of marine resources. In inland water aquaculture, JICA supports the combination of agriculture and livestock with fish farming for carp, tilapia and catfish by making use of ponds, paddy fields and irrigation canals. JICA also assists with the relatively simple ocean aquaculture of seaweed and shellfish. Elsewhere, efforts are made to construct facilities to promote and proliferate aquaculture and toward the integrated education of researchers, engineers, promoters and other human resources in this field.

Certain marine products rot easily in warm temperatures and go to waste. It is estimated that up to one-third of these products are not used as food. Ultimately, for that reason, JICA promotes the effective utilization of fisheries resources by supporting efforts to improve the freshness and quality of marine products. This includes establishing distribution facilities such as fishing ports and fish markets that incorporate fishing platforms and cold storage facilities,

and improving techniques for preservation such as freezing, canning, drying and smoking.

### **(3) Appropriate Preservation and Management of Fisheries Resources**

According to FAO statistics, 28% of marine resources are being overfished, and it warns that resources are dwindling fast. However, unlike mineral resources, fisheries resources actively propagate and grow within the natural environment as long as catches can be controlled within certain limits. To make the most of this, it is important to restrict usage to an appropriate level in developing countries to maintain volume, which will enable a sustainable fisheries industry.

Work has been done on fisheries resource management for the past 10 years in developed countries through experimentation and with a sizeable budget and number of human resources. It has shown that in developing countries, it is important to first raise awareness among administrative circles and fishermen. This means developing scientific data and promoting broad cross-border initiatives that focus not only on the fisheries industry but also on preservation of the marine environment as well as the management of rivers and forests upstream. These efforts to conserve marine resources must be taken from a long-term perspective with consideration of land and marine ecosystems.

JICA supports the collection and analysis of catch data, which is essential for the preservation and management of fisheries resources, as well as the development of statistics for the fisheries industry. In addition, JICA supports the formulation of fishing management systems in administration and enhanced operating capacity from the standpoints of fisheries resource management and fish environment preservation. This entails increasing awareness through a participatory approach that includes fishermen and local residents. With the cooperation of coastal fishing communities, JICA works to regenerate and preserve seaweed beds, which nurture fisheries resources, and to recover resources through artificial production and discharge of experimental seedlings.



## Case Study

## Promotion of Aquaculture Technologies among Farmers and Success in Creating a Fishermen's Network

**JICA implemented a five-year plan starting in 2005 to support improvements in aquaculture techniques in rice paddies and reservoirs, and their proliferation among rice farmers. The project created 9,000 new farmers in four targeted provinces of southern Cambodia.**

### Support of Small-Scale Fish Farming

Freshwater fishing (in rivers and lakes) is extremely popular in Cambodia, propelling it to fourth in global production volume terms. The industry provides a key source of animal protein intake for the local people. In inland villages far from the country's principal water system of Lake Tonle Sap and the Mekong River Basin, however, excessive pressure was being put on fishing. The resulting decline in fish catches threatens the food security of the local people. In these regions, it is difficult to secure water resources, while people also face the problems of poor aquaculture technology and a weak proliferation system for the technologies. Small-scale fish farming in rice paddies and reservoirs was still uncommon.

In response to a request from the Fisheries Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Cambodia, JICA implemented a Technical Cooperation project aimed at improving and extending technology for small-scale fish farming. The project covers a five-year period from 2005 to 2010 and the four rural provinces of Prey Veng, Takeo, Kampong Spue and Kampong Speu in south Cambodia where natural water resources are scarce.

### Fostering Young Fish Farms

With this project, JICA provided technical support to strengthen capabilities for teaching aquaculture technologies to fish farmers. Personnel from the Fisheries Administration worked in partnership with JICA. In addition, JICA worked to improve aquaculture technology, foster seed-producing farmers,



Aquafarming in a reservoir

provide training on farming techniques, transfer technology from core seed-producing fish farmers to small-scale fish farmers, and create a network of core fish farmers in order to establish a stable supply system for young fry. The Bati Fish Seed Production and Research Center was used to implement these steps.

JICA also supported the development of 48 core fish farmers, providing them with the ability to train other fish farmers. This resulted in an increase in the number of fish farmers from the four provinces from 2,000 in 2004 to 11,000.

Although the project was completed in February 2010, the vision of the Fisheries Administration is to promote these technologies on a nationwide scale by leveraging the current achievements. As part of these efforts, the Fisheries Administration has asked JICA for a new project in northwest Cambodia, where it is thought to be difficult to popularize fish farming. Preparations are underway for the project.

## Cambodia: Freshwater Aquaculture Improvement and Extension Project



A farmer checks the growth of fish being cultured in a rice paddy.

### A Grassroots View

**Yukiyasu Niwa, INTEM Consulting, Inc. (Specialist in aquaculture improvement and extension; Deputy Project Manager at the time)**

We aimed to promote basic aquaculture technologies that can be employed by small-scale fish farmers in rice paddies and reservoirs. To achieve this, we focused on training counterparts and seed-producing farmers, and on creating a system to proliferate the technologies among fish farmers, particularly these seed-producing farmers, that does not require excessive dependence on governmental institutions. The key to success is making sure that this system is functioning effectively.

**Chin Da, Fisheries Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Cambodia**

The project enabled us to spread freshwater aquaculture technologies and reservoir management to four provinces in the south. The Fisheries Administration aims to make use of the results achieved in the project and extend the technologies to other regions and eventually nationwide.



Young fry being cultured by seed-producing farmers



Providing guidance to seed-producing farmers



A reservoir used for aquafarming



# Industrial Development

## Supporting Developing Countries in Promoting Industry, Increasing Job Opportunities and Creating an Economically Sustainable Society

In the field of industrial development, JICA provides support in diverse areas aimed at establishing industrial bases in developing countries. Specifically, JICA focuses on promoting trade and investment, tourism development, small and medium-sized enterprises development, vitalization of local industry and economy, stable supplies of electric power, mining, renewable energy and energy conservation. The objective is to empower developing countries to build industrial bases, advance industry, increase job opportunities and create a society in which local residents can receive the benefits from economic development.

Supporting developing countries through Public-Private Partnerships is also important for making full use of investment from developed countries and maximizing competitiveness in a globalizing economy.

### Private-Sector Development

Supporting the Private Sector to Strengthen International Competitiveness, Increase Employment and Reduce Poverty

### Need to Promote Trade and Investment and to Develop Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises and Supporting Industries

#### Overview of Issue

Efforts to develop the private sector aim to promote economic advancement in developing countries. Growth in the private sector leads to more employment opportunities and thus poverty reduction. Improved business performance in the private sector and increased trade and investment lead to an increase in national tax revenues, which enables public sectors to offer a higher level of services, encompassing education, healthcare and medical services as well as social welfare programs. The biggest challenges are to develop industry using local resources and boost industrial competitiveness to confront intensifying international competition.

#### JICA Activities

JICA's private-sector development initiatives have so far centered on Southeast Asia and East Asia. Today, both of these regions are experiencing tremendous economic growth. In light of this fact, there is increasing demand from Africa to learn from the experiences of Asian countries.

The volume of trade and investment in the world economy has risen substantially in accordance with globalization. Not only Asian countries that have grown into emerging economies on the world stage but also many developing countries in Africa and other regions are encouraged to participate in international frameworks such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) and expected to take necessary actions.

Economic globalization has increased the likelihood that one country's economic crisis will spread widely in a short space of time and significantly damage the economy of vulnerable countries and regions, as witnessed in the global financial and economic crises that struck in autumn 2008. JICA provides support that aims to

empower developing countries to build industrial bases, advance industry, increase job opportunities and create a society that can reap the rewards of economic development through their own efforts.

#### Promoting Trade and Investment

By promoting trade and investment, developing countries can create new markets, introduce expert knowledge such as finance and management know-how and technology, create jobs and strengthen international competitiveness. JICA provides assistance in three core areas: development of industrial bases, organizational/institutional reinforcement and capacity development.

The development of industrial bases includes creating legislation and institutions to promote trade and investment and building other infrastructure for industrial advancement. On top of this, JICA supports organizational/institutional reinforcement of the institutions which play key roles in trade and investment promotion, and individual companies in each country, as well as capacity development for policy makers and human resources of private enterprises. By doing so, JICA can provide comprehensive support from industrial policy to promotion of export and investment.

Recent successful projects include the Study on the Institutional Strengthening of Investment Promotion in Cambodia, Egyptian Export Promotion Center, Reinforcing the Capabilities of the Zambia Development Agency and Project for Reinforcement of the Human Resource Development Center on Export and Investment in the Dominican Republic.

In Cambodia, JICA has supported the establishment of the special economic zone (SEZ) on around 70ha of land near Sihanoukville Port, the country's only international port. The SEZ is expected to attract

foreign direct investment for the development of Cambodia's export-related industries which can generate employment opportunities particularly for youths. JICA conducted a development study from February 2009 aimed at strengthening functions for attracting investment and transferred the required knowledge and know-how to the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC). Throughout this cooperation, CDC's capacity, such as information gathering and investment promotion, can be strengthened.

### Promoting Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises

In developing countries, delayed development of policies and institutions to support small and medium-sized enterprises coupled with inadequate technology and management know-how have stifled growth in this sector. To boost competitiveness in the global economy, it is also necessary to develop supporting industries that provide parts and materials to assemblers including foreign companies.

In response to these challenges, JICA provides cooperation for strengthening implementation capacity of the government institutions in charge of promoting small and medium-sized enterprises, human resource development and improving the quality and productivity of enterprises. Since it is difficult for such enterprises to get funding, JICA aims to provide effective support through complementary use of ODA Loans and Technical Cooperation.

In recent projects, JICA helped Viet Nam promote small and medium-sized enterprises and supporting industries. JICA formulated a program that included the Two-Step Loans for SMEs (ODA Loans), Technical Cooperation for strengthening collaboration among administrative institutions and strengthening human resource development capacity at educational institutions, and dispatch of senior foreign volunteers with abundant field experience at Japanese firms. In Cambodia, Tunisia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Paraguay and Latin American countries, including Costa Rica, JICA also works to support strengthening of public institutions that provide

companies with services for quality/productivity improvement by utilizing Japanese business improvement techniques such as "5S" activities. In particular, the *kaizen* program in Ethiopia was initiated at the request of Prime Minister Meles Zenawi, who was extremely impressed by JICA's support in Tunisia in this field. JICA is advancing this on-the-ground *kaizen* initiative concurrently with policy support and industrial policy dialogue based on experience in Japan and Asia that is conducted jointly with the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies.

### Promoting Local Industry and Economies

For vitalizing local industry and economies, JICA supports the development of local industry under the program called "One Village, One Product" and encourages the use of local resources in an attempt to create employment and advance regional economies. This program is being broadly implemented in 12 countries in Africa. In addition to Malawi, where activities have already taken root, JICA has started studies and Technical Cooperation projects in Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria, Senegal, Mozambique and Rwanda. In Asia, JICA assists with a similar program in Viet Nam and Laos, placing emphasis on utilizing local resources and vitalizing local economies.

### Tourism Development

Previously, the tourism industry in developing countries was led by foreign-capital entities such as tourism developers, travel companies and hotel chains. This is regarded as heteronomous tourism. Although not necessarily adverse, it does not allow local people to fully reap the benefits of this sector.

JICA initiatives aim to promote autonomous tourism development, in which the local people develop the industry under their own steam and sustainably by utilizing their own resources.

JICA provides support in the following areas: (1) promotion of Public-Private Partnerships in which public institutions such as the Ministry of Tourism and local tourist bureaus, private enterprises



Trainees in Ethiopia who learned *kaizen* (continuous improvement) activities



Products created from the "One Village, One Product" program in Malawi

such as travel companies and guide associations, and local people can work together; (2) nurturing of human resources to convey the necessary know-how to advance tourism; (3) development of tourism products using tourism resources such as places of historical importance or extraordinary scenic beauty in addition to locally produced items such as handicrafts and folk art unique to a region; and (4) strengthening tourism promotion and marketing capacity and the implementation system. Through such support, JICA aims to ensure sustainable tourism that helps realize regional advancement contributing to poverty reduction. This is attainable by increasing the income of local people, creating jobs and strengthening the impetus for social harmony.

Recent cases of support include a project called Sustainable Tourism Based on Public-Private Participation in the Dominican Republic, which aims to create foundations for tourism development that provide benefits to the local community in a sustainable manner. This is achieved by supporting the use of local resources to develop tourism products and their promotion. The Ajanta & Ellora Conservation and Tourism Development Project in India aims to promote tourism and vitalize the local economy by conserving this historic site, increasing awareness through publicity and building infrastructure for tourism.

In addition, tourism promotion advisors have been sent to the Balkan states of Serbia, Albania and Macedonia simultaneously in response to increasing calls for the transfer of technology aimed at attracting foreign tourists, mainly Japanese. Efforts focus on

boosting promotional and marketing competencies to attract tourists, and in the future, the three countries aim to work together to promote the region as a single tourist destination.

In this way, JICA assesses the needs of each country and the condition of local communities and supports tourism development that is necessary and suitable for each country or region.



Third country training in Mexico for the "Project for Capacity Development of the Tourism Self-Management Committees" in Guatemala

## Natural Resources and Energy

Toward Stable Supplies of Electric Power through Public-Private Collaboration and Private Sector-Led Initiatives

### Leveraging Japan's Advanced Technology to Provide Support

#### Overview of Issue

Global demand for energy continues to rise, even in Asia and other developing countries where population growth and industrialization are driving this need. Against the backdrop of soaring prices for oil and other energy sources and increasing environmental concerns, the stable supply of energy is becoming a serious issue for the international community.

One further trend is the continued liberalization of the electric power segment around the world. This has resulted in the introduction of Public-Private Partnerships and a shift to private sector-led electric power supply initiatives as an increasing number of developing countries reform the electric power sector. At the same time, renewable energies are gaining attention on account of their potential to prevent global warming. If operated at a particular scale,

solar, wind and geothermal power generation can lead to a reduction in greenhouse gases. It is hoped that a more diverse array of energy sources will be put to use on a wider scale in order to ensure stable supplies of electric power going forward.

#### JICA Activities

##### Electric Power and Energy

The two key points to consider when providing support in the field of electric power and energy are (1) achieving sustainable economic growth through the stable supply of electric power and (2) promoting rural electrification.

The electric power sector accounts for a high proportion of ODA Loans and Technical Cooperation provided by JICA, and going forward, JICA aims to improve the efficiency of its support



## Case Study

## Expanding a Cycle of Improvement to Enhance Productivity

**Kaizen, or continuous improvement, refers to bottom-up activities aimed at enhancing productivity at Japanese enterprises. It has become an internationally recognized concept, and one that Ethiopia expressed interest in after reviewing the results of JICA initiatives in Tunisia. JICA activities have been taking root in Africa.**

## Birth of Africa's First KAIZEN Unit

Various officials from Ethiopia visited a manufacturing company in Osaka as part of their training under the Study on Quality and Productivity Improvement (KAIZEN Project). Here, they observed the well-organized tools, the place for office supplies, the colored switches and the meticulously clean, safe and comfortable production facility.

"It's a very practical initiative," comments Delo Benka of the KAIZEN Unit at Ethiopia's Ministry of Trade and Industry. "We first implemented *kaizen* activities at my office, and now we want to introduce them to the corporate sector in Ethiopia." Gashaw Taye, who worked at a foodstuffs company, had the following to say: "I want to incorporate some of the *kaizen* ideas immediately, such as modifying storage space according to the frequency of use and employing different colored light switches."

Ethiopian Prime Minister Meles Zenawi spearheaded the call for JICA support to learn from successful experiences in Asia, which led to the start of a two-year "*kaizen* project" in October 2009. *Kaizen* refers to bottom-up activities developed by Japanese enterprises that employees undertake on site to bring

continuous improvements to quality and productivity company-wide. Such activities have played a major role in maintaining and enhancing quality in Japanese goods.

Ethiopia set up the KAIZEN Unit within the Ministry of Trade and Industry to promote *kaizen*. This was the first time in Africa the term *kaizen* was used in a ministerial department name.

The project comprises three parts: (1) A pilot project to examine and provide guidance to 30 companies in Ethiopia; (2) Formulation of a national plan to spread an Ethiopian version of *kaizen* reflecting the results of the pilot project; and (3) Development of human resources for promoting *kaizen*.

As part of these efforts, 10 staff members from the KAIZEN Unit and 30 members from the 30 enterprises engaged in the pilot project visited Japan in May 2010, and over a two-week period learned how to implement 3S (*Seiri* (tidiness), *Seiton* (orderliness) and *Seiso* (cleanliness)) and QC (quality Control) activities through lectures, observation and interaction with factory employees.

Together with staff members from the KAIZEN Unit, JICA consultants will visit each pilot company before the end of 2010 to implement the pilot project. With the cooperation of Japan's National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, JICA will formulate a national plan to spread *kaizen* activities with the Ethiopian side.

## Expanding Kaizen Activities

The Study on the Master Plan for Quality/Productivity Improvement that JICA conducted

## Ethiopia: The Study on Quality and Productivity Improvement (KAIZEN)

in Tunisia in 2006 was the catalyst for the introduction of *kaizen* activities in Ethiopia.

Of the 29 companies participating in the project in Tunisia, 60% improved productivity in some way or another while around 30% made an overall improvement in productivity. Other countries in addition to Ethiopia have expressed interest in learning from Japan's successful experiences in Asia.

JICA is helping to raise productivity at companies in various African countries by widely introducing actual cases in Tunisia and Ethiopia through seminars and other means.

## A View from Our Partner

Getahun Tadesse, Head of KAIZEN Unit of the Ministry of Trade and Industry in Ethiopia

Interest in *kaizen* activities is growing fast at companies in Ethiopia. I would like to introduce this project at more organizations in the future and I hope that Japan and JICA continue to provide support.

## A Grassroots View

Jun Takeyama, Consultant

I started providing guidance on *kaizen* activities for 30 companies in the manufacturing industry. The first four seminars focused on the *kaizen* philosophy and methods, while the remaining seven seminars include training at actual work sites. The positive impact of *kaizen* activities at factories such as the 5S (*Seiri*, *Seiton*, *Seiso* + *Seiketsu* (standardized clean-up) and *Shitsuke* (sustaining discipline) concept began to emerge within a week of finishing the seminars.



Learning about *kaizen* through lectures and observation



Trainees implement the element of *seiso* (cleanliness) of the 5S concept

programs. For example, JICA can provide support more efficiently and expeditiously by tackling both the research and construction of power plants in an integrated manner.

JICA initiatives have focused on developing infrastructure for power and fostering human resources capable of building, maintaining and managing it. The global trend toward liberalization of the electric power segment, however, has prompted a shift from government-led to private-led management of electric power in developing countries. JICA has started providing assistance aimed at pushing this reform forward as smoothly as possible. In promoting rural electrification, it is necessary to devise plans that consider the views of the local community, the benefactors, from the standpoint of human security, and strengthen the capabilities of government institutions. JICA is increasing assistance in Africa, which is seen as a core region in this field.

The Electric Power Forum for Asia was held at the JICA Research Institute in Tokyo in March 2009. Today, developing countries face a variety of challenges to ensure stable supplies of electric power and meet rapidly growing demand spurred by economic expansion. The forum brought together officials representing the electric power segment in five Asian countries and from private electric power organizations in Japan to report on and discuss the possibility of public-private collaboration and reform of the electric power sector as well as share information on reform initiatives already implemented. This helped deepen the network between Japan and the five Asian nations. For example, negotiations regarding issue resolution progressed more smoothly when Japanese officials visited other countries.

### Natural Resources and Energy Conservation

JICA executes various initiatives in the three fields of mining, renewable energies and energy conservation.

#### (1) Mining (Resources)

JICA develops resource information and master plans for the sustainable development of mineral resources and to boost international competitiveness in developing countries.

#### (2) Renewable Energies

JICA is conducting studies regarding plans for solar power and small hydroelectric power generation from the perspective of environmental preservation and as independent power sources for rural electrification. In addition, JICA has started power supply initiatives that connect solar power systems with electricity distribution lines using Grant Aid in various countries worldwide. In Kenya, Indonesia and Latin America, JICA is engaging in programs related to geothermal power.

#### (3) Energy Conservation

JICA trains energy management technicians to support energy conservation efforts using sophisticated Japanese technologies. There have been many positive outcomes from this program. Technicians educated in Thailand, Turkey and Poland can now manage thermal and electric power. Following a series of programs in Turkey, technicians were soon able to operate systems independently. These sites are now used as third country training grounds.

In ODA Loans, JICA is providing Two-Step Loans\* in India and Viet Nam focused on energy conservation and renewable energies. Two-Step Loans strengthen financing and the ability to establish energy conservation projects, and increase the effectiveness of support by complementing Technical Cooperation. Through this scheme, it is easier to provide financial support for private-sector activities. JICA also supports initiatives that utilize the advanced technologies of Japanese companies via Special Terms for Economic Partnership (STEP). This provides interest rate benefits for projects employing sophisticated Japanese technology.

\*Scheme where ODA Loan funds provided to development finance organizations of the borrowing nation are used to provide loans to small and medium-sized enterprises in the borrowing nation.



There are plans to help fund a system that uses steam generated at factories to produce electric power.



## Case Study

## Achieve National Objectives by Using Japan's Energy-Saving Know-How

Although Viet Nam is currently enjoying a period of sustained economic growth, this has brought about serious problems in the form of energy and power shortages. In response, the Vietnamese government requested the support of Japan to promote energy-saving measures along with energy development.

In line with this request, JICA initiated the Study on the Master Plan for Energy Conservation in 2008.

## Toward the Realization of a National Goal for Energy Conservation

Viet Nam, which shifted to a market economy following the Doi Moi Policy in 1986, has witnessed rapid economic development and a steady increase in trade with Japan and direct investment from Japanese companies. Energy consumption ballooned almost five-fold in 2005 relative to 1990, however, along with this economic advancement. Guaranteeing energy has become a major challenge. Planned power cuts have even been employed to combat the power shortage.

The Vietnamese government issued the Decree on Energy Efficiency and Conservation in 2003, which made it compulsory for large factories to submit a report on energy management. The Viet Nam National Energy Efficiency Program was formulated in 2006 and quantitative targets set.



Managing operational status of core equipment at an ironworks



A workshop in Da Nang

Measures to promote energy conservation were not implemented systematically, however, while there were shortages in personnel to advance the policies and also in know-how. The efforts thus proved fruitless.

Upon a request from the Vietnamese government, JICA began providing support through the Study on the Master Plan for Energy Conservation between 2008 and 2009, which made use of knowledge accumulated by Japan in energy conservation policy.

## Support through Action Plan and ODA

As part of devising the master plan, JICA devised a roadmap and action plan toward realizing the goals of the Viet Nam National Energy Efficiency Program. Specifically, these goals were a 3-5% reduction in energy consumption by 2010 and a 5-8% reduction by 2015. The aim for JICA was to set down concrete steps to promote energy conservation.

JICA dispatched a study group to hold workshops in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh and Da Nang, which enabled interaction with energy conservation related officials in Viet Nam. The study group provided guidance on how to diagnose levels of energy conservation in a factory or building as well as techniques to actually reduce energy consumption. Vietnamese officials also received training in Japan and an action plan was compiled in September 2009. This included three key strategies: the introduction of an energy management system; a labeling framework,

## Viet Nam: Initiatives to Conserve Energy

in which stars are put on products featuring outstanding energy-saving properties; and management of data related to energy consumption. By implementing these strategies, it is believed that Viet Nam can achieve its 2015 targets.

JICA also started the Energy Conservation and Renewable Energy Promoting Project in 2009 to proliferate energy-saving equipment through an ODA Loan with the aim of helping Viet Nam achieve its energy conservation targets. This project targets high-energy-consumption industries such as steel, cement, food processing and textiles, and seeks to reduce energy by introducing equipment enabling the reuse of heat, steam and gas generated in production processes.

Following on from a similar project in Indonesia, JICA began investigating a Support Program to Respond to Climate Change for Viet Nam, which is expected to provide solid backing for the energy conservation project by reducing greenhouse gases.

## A Grassroots View

## Hisashi Sato

I found that there was a lot of waste in factory production processes in the form of steam and air leaks. That alone provided opportunity to save energy. I think it's important to also try to change the mentality of employees by instilling the concept of "conservation."



Training in Japan includes lectures and a tour of a thermal power station given by company employees.

## JICA's Approach to Aid for Trade

### What is Aid for Trade (AfT)?

AfT refers to assistance provided to developing countries that helps to build the supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure, so that they can benefit from trade expansion and reduce poverty.

The concept stemmed from an increasing number of developing countries in the World Trade Organization (WTO), which drove growing interest in the development issues of these countries. At the Seattle WTO ministerial meeting of 1999, developing countries protested that free trade negotiations started including social clauses and intellectual property rights, and strongly emphasized their concerns that this would increase risk for them and the socially vulnerable. Taking this into account, the WTO decided that rather than solely focus on free trade, attention would also be given to the concerns of developing countries. At the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations and the Hong Kong Ministerial Conference, WTO members recognized that free trade could have a negative impact on developing countries. To minimize this impact, the importance of AfT aimed at boosting the supply capacity of developing countries was discussed.

AfT is based on the idea that building supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure in developing countries will enable these countries to realize trade profits, and consequently, realize economic growth through these trade profits. Representative examples of AfT include infrastructure development that reduces the cost of supply, and capacity development that promotes trade and investment. More specific fields included in AfT can be found below.

- Trade policy and regulations
- Trade development
- Trade-related infrastructure
- Building production capacity
- Trade-related adjustment
- Other trade-related needs

### JICA-Led AfT Support

JICA is actively engaged in AfT. Approximately 54% of all ODA Loan projects were devoted to AfT in 2009.

Asia is the main focus of AfT-related ODA Loans, Technical Cooperation and Grant Aid. In 2008, the Asia region accounted for 64% of AfT-related ODA Loans and 44% of Technical Cooperation and Grant Aid. Africa followed Asia, accounting for 24% of AfT-related Technical Cooperation and Grant Aid.

Looking at the ASEAN region, over half of all AfT Technical Cooperation projects are conducted in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Viet Nam. AfT-related ODA Loan projects have largely been concentrated in Viet Nam. This aptly portrays the direction of JICA's support, that is, to minimize disparities among ASEAN nations and improve integration by expanding trade. In terms of assistance by field in the ASEAN region, JICA focuses on development of economic infrastructure with the aim of promoting economic growth that will benefit the lives of every individual.

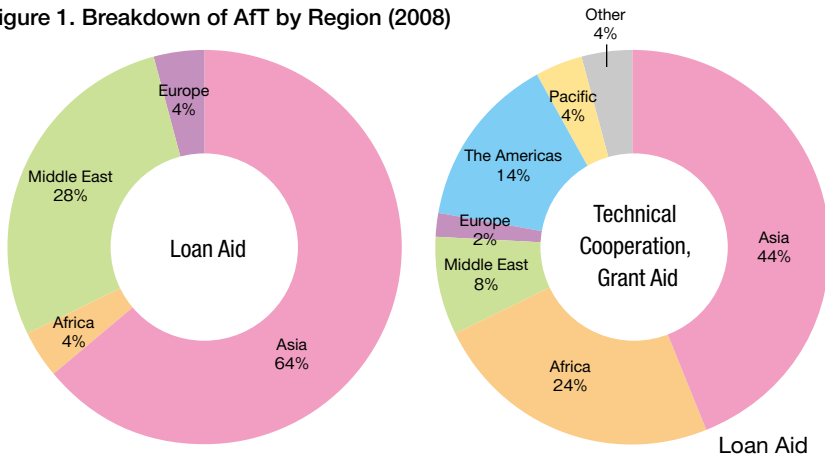
In Asia, economic growth has been particularly pronounced in the Greater Mekong Subregion due to development of the East-West Economic Corridor and the North-South Economic Corridor. JICA has been providing support in Viet Nam in the form of various projects that include the Viet Nam-Japan Joint Initiative, which aims to attract investment from Japan. In Cambodia, which has high expectations as an investment destination following China and Viet Nam, JICA is implementing a development study regarding strengthening the capability of the investment promotion agency. JICA plans to provide Technical Cooperation to boost the capacity of the investment promotion agency in Cambodia to promote investment from the international community, including Japan.

In Africa, JICA is promoting development from a regional perspective that transcends borders with an emphasis on wide-area infrastructure development that includes a road network and power network. Besides a road improvement project between Kenya and Tanzania and one in the Nacara Economic Corridor, JICA provides support for establishment of an electricity pool in southern, western, central and eastern Africa with the objective of resolving power supply issues. In addition to inadequate infrastructure, roads and border facilities make logistics difficult for inland countries. Accordingly, there are growing demands for a One Stop Border Post (OSBP) to streamline border-crossing procedures between two countries. The first OSBP project was launched in 2009 at the Chirundu border between Zambia and Zimbabwe.

JICA participated in a meeting of a Regional Technical Group (RTG) on Aid for Trade in Asia and the Pacific held in Tokyo in May 2010 to promote future initiatives based on a review of past initiatives. The RTG is currently drafting a report for the WTO with the cooperation of its members. The fourth RTG meeting is expected to be held in April 2011 for monitoring and evaluation of AfT projects.

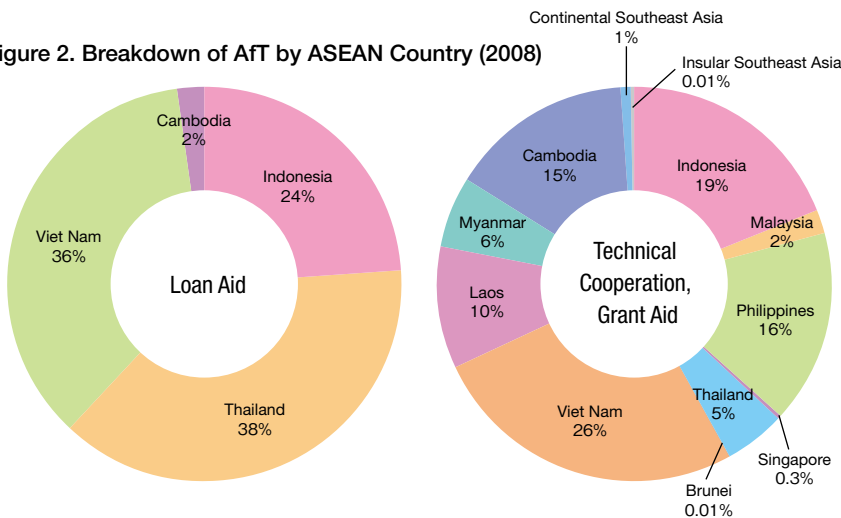


Figure 1. Breakdown of AfT by Region (2008)



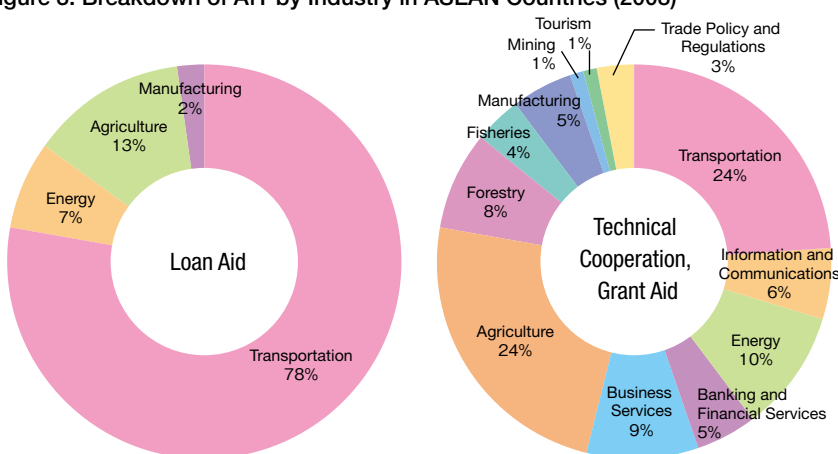
- Loan Aid, Technical Cooperation and Grant Aid are concentrated in Asia. In 2008, Asia accounted for 64% of AfT-related Loan Aid and 44% of Technical Cooperation and Grant Aid.
- Africa accounted for 24% of Technical Cooperation and Grant Aid, second behind Asia.

Figure 2. Breakdown of AfT by ASEAN Country (2008)



- Over half of all Technical Cooperation in the ASEAN region takes place in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Viet Nam.
- Loan Aid is concentrated in Viet Nam, expressing the direction of JICA's support in terms of correcting disparities between ASEAN nations and improving integration by expanding trade.

Figure 3. Breakdown of AfT by Industry in ASEAN Countries (2008)



- JICA focuses on development of economic infrastructure in the ASEAN region with the aim of promoting economic growth that will benefit the lives of every individual.

Note: Figures in the charts above are rounded to the nearest whole number. Totals may not add to 100.



# Research

## Establishment of the JICA Research Institute

The JICA Research Institute (JICA-RI) was established in October 2008 to strengthen research functions by leveraging JICA's experience and know-how as an aid-implementing agency. JICA-RI intends to make its presence known through the analysis of pressing issues in developing countries and by contributing to JICA's operation strategies, proactively sharing its research findings with partners in Japan and overseas, and making intellectual contributions to the international community.

### Basic Principles of Research Activities and Key Research Domains

The international community has been grappling with the problems facing developing countries—including poverty, armed conflict and environmental degradation—but solutions to many of the most basic problems remain elusive. To promote research of added value aimed at producing policy recommendations, JICA-RI has laid down four basic policies and four key research areas, as listed below.

#### Basic Policies

##### (1) Incorporating a Comprehensive Perspective

JICA-RI will incorporate a comprehensive perspective in its cross-field research and analysis of development issues, encompassing individuals, society, the state and the market.

##### (2) Integrating Past and Future

JICA-RI will conduct studies based on the past experiences and analytic results of development aid organizations worldwide, including JICA, and make them available for use in future aid activities.

##### (3) Sharing Experiences in Japan and East Asia

JICA-RI will analyze the growth experiences of Japan and its East Asian neighbors and explore the applicability of these experiences to other regions.

##### (4) Sharing Information with the International Development Community

JICA-RI aims to be a research institute that is open to both Japanese and international partners, including researchers, aid-implementing organizations, governmental bodies, private-sector corporations and NGOs.

### Key Research Domains

#### (1) Peace and Development

Armed conflict undermines human security and hinders socioeconomic development. JICA-RI conducts comparative analysis of past experiences to uncover ways to effectively prevent and manage armed conflict, and promote post-conflict peacebuilding. It also analyses past experiences in regional and international efforts to resolve difficult cross-border problems that cannot be handled by

individual countries, such as infectious diseases, transnational crime and environmental degradation.

#### (2) Growth and Poverty Reduction

Japan and its East Asian neighbors are considered economic development success stories, having realized growth and reduced poverty. JICA-RI studies these cases from the multifaceted perspectives of individuals, state, market and society, and conducts comparative analysis with economic development in African countries. By doing so, JICA-RI aims to identify lessons that can be shared in Asian and African experiences.

#### (3) Environment and Development/Climate Change

Regional and environmental deterioration are major threats to human security in developing countries. The impact of climate change is threatening the lives of people at a rate faster than expected in some regions. JICA-RI promotes the formulation of measures to promote environmental conservation and adapt to environmental change caused by climate change using the latest knowledge in natural sciences, and experience and data gained from JICA's field operations.

#### (4) Aid Strategies

JICA-RI investigates the effectiveness of aid approaches based on a body of knowledge and experience accumulated through over more than half a century of Japan's ODA activities. In particular, research takes into consideration the experiences and know-how of Japan, including the "capacity development" approach aimed at enhancing the capabilities of people, organizations and society across diverse domains, and concepts of "human security" and "inclusive and dynamic development."

In conducting research in these areas, JICA-RI places special emphasis on the following five priority themes: state-building of "fragile states"; African development and the Asian experience; response to climate change; analysis and improvement of aid effectiveness; and issues related to ASEAN integration.



### Research Activities in Collaboration with Other Institutions around the World

An overview of these research projects can be found on the JICA-RI website\* along with preliminary findings in the form of working papers. Fourteen working papers were released in fiscal 2009. Final research results are expected to be published as academic journal papers or in book form. JICA-RI also released a policy brief entitled “Toward Cross-border Higher Education and International Cooperation in an East Asian Community” in February 2010, summarizing policy implications from its research findings.

Research results are presented at various symposia, international seminars and academic meetings. Preliminary findings on research related to growth and poverty reduction in rural areas of East Africa were presented at the World Bank’s Annual Bank Conference on Development Economics (ABCDE) held in Korea in June 2009. In July of the same year, preliminary findings on research related to the impact of the financial crisis on Africa and land issues in Africa were presented at an African Task Force Meeting run by the Columbia University-based organization Initiative for Policy Dialogue (IPD) that was held in South Africa.

In January 2010, JICA-RI held the second workshop on Ethnic Diversity and Economic Stability in Africa, a joint research project with Kobe University. The event was held at Yale University in the United States (the first workshop was held at Kobe University in July 2009).

JICA-RI emphasizes network-oriented research based on partnerships with internal and external research organizations and development assistance agencies. Joint research was conducted with such international institutes as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Columbia University in the United States, Oxford University and the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) in the United Kingdom, and the ASEAN Institutes of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN ISIS).

\* <http://jica-ri.jica.go.jp/ja/index.html> (JP)  
<http://jica-ri.jica.go.jp/index.html> (EN)

## Japan-German Symposium on Development Cooperation — Discussion on State-Building of Southeast Asia and Afghanistan

JICA-RI held a symposium entitled “Challenges of State-building in Asia” in November 2009. JICA and two German organizations, Konrad Adenauer Stiftung and the Japanese-German Center Berlin, sponsored the event that focused on the two countries’ roles in the state-building of Southeast Asia and Afghanistan, and explored ways toward more effective international cooperation. Over 200 academics, politicians and development practitioners took part in the symposium.

In the symposium’s keynote speech, JICA President Sadako Ogata highlighted a need for greater international cooperation among nations to tackle increasing global issues in a time of unprecedented crisis. Due to differences among countries and backgrounds, Ogata pointed out that no one model of state-building can satisfy all.

Presenting a conceptual framework for successful state-building, Keiichi Tsunekawa, Director of JICA-RI, stated that two things are involved: A country’s institutions must properly function through well-trained, capable management in order to deliver basic security and social services, and arbitrate the interests of the people. The other condition for state-building is state legitimacy, Tsunekawa said,

which is built on the satisfaction of people’s context-specific aspirations along with their basic needs. Politically, East Asia’s state-building has progressed relatively smoothly compared with other parts of the world. The Director pointed out that other lessons East Asia has to offer stem from its economic and social history. He cited the advancement in small farmer-based agriculture, suitable management of industrial and trade policies and the effective use of external aid.

Thereafter, participants from Indonesia, Cambodia and Afghanistan as well as representatives of international organizations gave speeches on challenges to state-building in each country. The debate focused on the roles of Germany, Japan and the international community in the state-building of Asia.



JICA President Sadako Ogata



JICA Research Institute Director Keiichi Tsunekawa



Press conference (July 2010)

A press conference for Nan-pro was held on July 27, 2010 at the U Thant International Conference Hall of the United Nations University (Tokyo).

JANIC (Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation), JICA and UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) initiated the project, which encourages Japanese citizens to find what they can do for international cooperation and take action. The project aims to accomplish this objective through collaborating with various organizations and individuals involved in international cooperation as well as transmitting information on global issues and support provided to developing countries.

As part of its activities, Nan-pro has established a portal web site with comprehensive information on international cooperation and has



Tsuyoshi Kitazawa shares his experience of visiting a developing country at the press conference.

been carrying out various events. In addition to organizations involved in international cooperation, such as international organizations, NGOs, NPOs, local governments, educational institutions and corporations, celebrities including influential figures support the project as voluntary members. The project welcomes any individual or organization to register as a supporter, and encourages them to take



なんとか  
しなきゃ!

見過ごせない——55億人

## Nan-pro: We cannot overlook 5.5 billion people.

The Nantokashinakya project (Nan-pro), a project promoting active public participation, encourages the public to find what they can do for developing countries and international cooperation by informing them of what is happening in the world and how they are all connected to each other.

action through deepening their interest in and understanding for international cooperation.

In attendance at the press conference were celebrities Ai Kawashima, Tsuyoshi Kitazawa, Misako Konno, Shun Shioya, Naoko Takahashi, Kurara Chibana, Norio Fukutome and Mari Watanabe. “You feel the immense inner strength of children when you visit a developing country. They may be barefooted, but they have a certain assuredness about them,” commented Tsuyoshi Kitazawa, who is an official JICA supporter. “The smallest thing can start you along a track of international cooperation – anyone can do it.”

The first event of the project, “Beyond the Border: Music Transcends Borders,” took place on July 30 at the JICA Global Plaza (Hiroo). Nobuko Kurosaki, Chairperson of the NGO “Doctors without Borders,” and Yuji Toriyama, a guitarist and a voluntary member of the project, held a talk session. Events were also held in August (Kanazawa) and September (Nagoya) to encourage further participation of the public.

▶ <http://nantokashinakya.jp/> [JP]



Talk session with Yuji Toriyama