

NGOs/CSOs Profiles for 12 Countries

February 2022

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

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Introduction

Various JICA Citizen Participation Projects are conducted in cooperation with Japanese NGOs/CSOs, local public entities, universities, and private companies, and other parties willing to engage in international cooperation (hereinafter collectively "Japanese NGOs/CSOs and others") with the aim of utilizing Japan's wide-ranging development experience and fostering supporters of international cooperation.

JICA and Japanese NGOs/CSOs and others will work together primarily on JICA Partnership Program (JPP) projects, JICA Fund projects, and projects to assist initiatives by NGOs and similar entities with the aim of utilizing the wide-ranging knowledge and experience of Japanese civil society to promote effective approaches to diverse and complex issues in developing countries.

In addition, NGO-JICA Japan Desks have been established in JICA overseas offices and branches in 30 countries (as of January 2022) to support Japanese NGOs/CSOs and others. These NGO-JICA Japan Desks provide Japanese NGOs/CSOs and others with JICA-based country information and assist them in finding new projects.

There are also Japanese NGOs/CSOs and others with the experience and know-how to contribute to developmental issues but limited experience in international cooperation. Establishing a path to utilize these resources in developing countries will require that JICA provide more information in terms of the fields and issues in which Japanese NGOs/CSOs and others are expected to play an active role, as well as on laws, registration systems, and procedures related to the activity of foreign NGOs/CSOs and others. The profiles herein have been prepared to serve that purpose. The 12 countries profiled herein are specifically targeted as countries with a JICA overseas office that have requested the promotion of activity from Japanese NGOs/CSOs and others, focusing on the cooperation activities in fields that have been particularly requested by the countries.

These profiles are intended to encourage Japanese NGOs/CSOs and others to participate in ODA projects and, in doing so, to help in producing pinpointed assistance in countries and fields that is difficult to implement with conventional intergovernmental assistance. In addition, it is also hoped that these profiles will enable assistance utilizing the mobility of Japanese NGOs/CSOs and others for vulnerable groups, which have been greatly affected by COVID-19.

This document is a compilation of country profile overviews. For more information on each item, please refer to the electronic data of the country profiles.

Fields cited by JICA overseas offices in each country in which NGOs/CSOs and others are particularly expected to be active (as of November 2021)

* The table below gives some of the fields for NGOs/CSOs and others. Their activities in each country are not limited to these fields.

Country	Issues by field									
	Health, sanitation, and nutrition improvements	Support for vulnerable groups	Disabled assistance	Agricultural and livelihood improvements	Education	Disaster prevention	Tourism	Environmental protection	Waste disposal	Other
Indonesia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>							<input type="radio"/>	
Cambodia	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					
Nepal	<input type="radio"/>				<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				
Bangladesh	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				<input type="radio"/>				
Timor-Leste	<input type="radio"/>				<input type="radio"/> ¹		<input type="radio"/>			
Philippines	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>						<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Malaysia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Zambia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>							<input type="radio"/>	
South Africa			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					
Paraguay		<input type="radio"/> ²	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>						
Brazil		<input type="radio"/>					<input type="radio"/>			Support for Nikkei communities
Fiji	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> ³		

Notes:

1. Vocational training
2. Gender considerations
3. Conservation of the natural environment, including water resources

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Republic of Indonesia

Basic Country Information

■ Key Indicators

Population (2020)	Area	GDP (Nominal, 2020)	GNI per capita (Nominal, 2020)	Poverty Ratio (Percentage of the population below the national poverty line, 2019)
273.52 million	1.91 million km ² (Approx. five times of Japan)	1.05 trillion USD	3,870 USD	9.4%
Administrative Division	Republic system, with president. National capital is Jakarta. Consists of 3 regions: West (Sumatra, Java, West and Central Kalimantan), Central (North and East Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Bali, East and West Nusa Tenggara), and East (Maluku and Papua). There are 33 provinces.			
Main Industries	Manufacturing, commerce, hotels, food and beverage, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries			
Ethnicity	Mostly Malay (approx. 300 groups, including Javanese and Sundanese)			
Language	Indonesian			
Religion	Muslim 86.69%, Christian 10.72% (Protestant 7.60%, Catholic 3.12%), Hindu 1.74%, Buddhist 0.77%, Confucian 0.03%, others 0.04%			

Source:

World Bank (2021) "World Development Indicators" <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators#> (accessed December 2021)

MOFA (2021) "Republic of Indonesia Basic Data" <https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/area/indonesia/data.html> (accessed December 2021)

CLAIR "Indonesia No Chiho Jichi (Local Government of Indonesia)" <http://www.clair.or.jp/forum/series/pdf/j29.pdf> (accessed December 2021)

■ Travel Safety Information

Level 2 (Do not travel unnecessarily): Papua Province (Puncak Jaya and Mimika Regencies only) and Central Sulawesi Province (Poso Regency)

Level 1 (Exercise caution) All regions except the above (including Capital Special Region of Jakarta and Bali) (Updated March 2021, MOFA Travel Safety Information https://www.anzen.mofa.go.jp/info/pchazardspecificinfo_2021T028.html#ad-image-0)

* Separate JICA safety instructions also in place.

■ Infectious Disease Risk Information

See the following URL for MOFA infectious disease risk information:

https://www.anzen.mofa.go.jp/info/pcinfectionsposhazardinfo_002.html#ad-image-0

■ Example of JICA Partnership Program



Source: JICA Indonesia Office

Building a Food Value Chain Model to Improve the Income of Coastal Fishers Engaged in Octopus Fishing

(Ajirushi Inc., Hitachinaka City, Ibaraki Prefecture)

em	Overview
Basic Issues by Field	Development Policy and Issues
	<p>➤ The National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024 cites executive orders including accelerating the development of human capital, improving infrastructure and connectivity, simplifying regulations and bureaucracy, and promoting economic transformation. The development agenda includes regional development to address disparities, improving the quality and competitiveness of human resources, building living environments, improving disaster resilience, and responding to climate change.</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Japan's Development Cooperation Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In the Country Assistance Policy for Indonesia (2018), with a basic policy of assistance for well-balanced economic development and enhancement of capacity to address issues in Indonesia, the priority areas (medium-term goals) are: (1) Support to improve international competitiveness, (2) support to achieve a safe and just society through balanced development, and (3) support to build capacity to respond to issues in the Asian region and the international community. ➤ Includes support for human resource development, improved disaster prevention measures and other administrative functions, climate change and environmental protection measures, maritime safety and counterterrorism measures, and the ability to respond to infectious disease issues. <p style="text-align: center;">Fields and Issues in Which Japanese NGOs/CSOs and Others are Expected to Play an Active Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ COVID-19 (health and medicine): The Japanese Embassy in Indonesia has indicated serious local medical circumstances, such as shortages of beds and medical workers able to use ventilators effectively during periods of elevated infections. ➤ Primary sectors (agriculture, fisheries, forestry) to support vulnerable groups: Together with large-scale ODA yen loans, support has been provided at the grassroots level and on remote and outlying islands overlooked by large-scale projects through JICA Partnership Program projects, JICA volunteer programs, and citizen participation by Japanese NGOs, etc. With the economic slowdowns due to COVID-19, there are calls for livelihood improvements and other support for workers in the primary sectors, including agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, who are heavily affected by the downturn. ➤ Support for Water and Waste Management by Japanese LGUs: In the interest of balanced domestic growth, support has been provided to improve living conditions, such as water, sewage, and waste, in rural areas in collaboration with Japanese local government units (LGUs), which have accumulated experience and know-how in these sectors. Demand in these sectors will continue.
<p style="text-align: center;">Trends in Donor Assistance</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Trends in Japanese Assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ As the top donor in Indonesia, Japan has developed a wide range of assistance projects related to education, health and medicine, and infrastructure development. Through JPP and other schemes, much has been undertaken to assist the projects of NGOs and other organizations. ➤ Results have been achieved in the healthcare and medicine sector, with JPP projects for human resource development for medical staff and volunteer dispatches for technical guidance in rehabilitation work therapy; in the primary sectors, with technical assistance for income stability for farmers in specific regions and eco-friendly agriculture; and in the

environmental sector, with environmental education and waste sorting awareness projects. In private sector collaborations, feasibility studies have been performed in the **healthcare sector** for improving quality for cancer screening and in the **environmental sector** for introducing new technologies and facilities for wastewater treatment infrastructure.

Trends in Assistance from Other Donors

- **United States:** The US Agency for International Development (USAID) has taken up effective democratic governance, human capital (education and health), inclusive economic growth, and environmental sustainability as its priority areas. Also, as its development agenda for its action plans, USAID assists in strengthening governance, increasing inclusive economic growth, improving environmental sustainability, and improving priority health outcomes. In the **health sector**, USAID provides funding and management for infection control measures, maternal and infant health assistance, and public hygiene and sanitation assistance. As COVID-19 emergency assistance, it is also working to assist in increasing lab capacity, speeding up testing, and improving tracing of community infection routes, and to limit secondary impacts on **the poor and vulnerable populations**. In the **water supply and waste sectors**, it has improved access to water services for more than 900,000 people through USAID support for 33 water supply projects. In CSO collaborations, while the main focus is on strengthening governance, USAID also stresses CSOs as partners in other policies, noting work to enhance collaborations and increase CSO capacity.
- **France:** The French Development Agency (AFD) identifies energy, the marine sector, sustainable cities, and tourism as priority sectors. These priority areas include **assistance in the water and waste sectors and assistance for the poor and vulnerable populations**. AFD planned for **NGO collaboration** in initiatives to address marine ecosystem management issues. In the Project to Resume Fisheries and Related Economies in Sulawesi from the Tsunami, AFD collaborated with NGOs to donate fishing boats and build inclusive disaster prevention measures based on the traditional knowledge of the region.
- **World Bank (WB):** Through a **Covid-19 emergency assistance** project, World Bank has helped to promote vaccination, develop a PCR testing scheme, and increase hospital capacity. Also in the health sector, WB is promoting nutritional improvements through an early childhood nutritional investment program and other projects. In **vulnerable group assistance**, it issued cash stimulus and other initiatives to promote child health and nutritional services. In the **environmental sector**, including water supply and waste management, World Bank is working to address water and sanitation issues through assistance for the poor, as well as on forest protection, ecosystem protection, sustainable ocean use, and more.

Relevant Information for Activity in the Country	Laws, Regulations, Registration Systems, and Procedures Related to the Activity of NGOs/CSOs and Others
	<p>➤ General requirements: NGOs/CSOs must register with reference to each law. CSOs are classified by legal entity as foundations and associations. Foundations are regulated by Law on Foundation which is Law No. 16 of 2001, amended by Law No. 28 of 2004, whereas associations must comply with Staatsblad 1870-64, an inherited law from the Dutch colonial government that is still in effect.</p> <p>➤ JICA Partnership Program projects: To obtain the approval of the partner country, the Japanese parties are to exchange the signed Minutes of Meeting (M/M) with the stakeholders. Local registration as an international NGO is not required. However, registration is required if establishing a branch office in Indonesia or other select cases.</p>
	Information on Local NGOs/CSOs and Others
	<p>➤ There are a wide range of counterparts with experience in Japanese ODA projects in Indonesia, including LGUs, universities, Indonesian foundations, and local NGOs.</p> <p>➤ As a list of local NGOs in Indonesia, the Social Monitoring and Early Response Unit (SMERU) provides an online NGO database in Indonesian. The database supports searches by region, sector, and free wording, currently with more than 1,600 searchable NGOs.</p>

Kingdom of Cambodia

Basic Country Information

■ Key Indicators

Population (2020)	Area	GDP (Nominal, 2020)	GNI per capita (Nominal, 2020)	Poverty Ratio (Percentage of the population below the national poverty line, 2012)
16.71 million	181 thousand km ² (Approx. half of Japan)	25.2 billion USD	1,500 USD	17.7%
Administrative Division	Constitutional monarchy. National capital is Phnom Penh. Divided into 24 provinces, which consist of districts, cities and communes.			
Main Industries	Agriculture, manufacturing industry, service industry			
Ethnicity	90% of the population is represented as Cambodian (Khmer)			
Language	Khmer			
Religion	Buddhist (some ethnic minorities are Muslim)			

Source :

World Bank (2021) "World Development Indicators" <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators#> accessed December 2021)

MOFA (2021) "Kingdom of Cambodia Basic Data" <https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/area/cambodia/data.html> (accessed December 2021)

CLAIR "Kanbojia No Chiho Jichi (Local Government of Cambodia) <http://www.clair.or.jp/j/forum/pub/docs/426.pdf> (accessed December 2021)

■ Travel Safety Information

Level 1 (Exercise caution) areas:

(Updated February 2021, MOFA Travel Safety Information https://www.anzen.mofa.go.jp/info/pchazardspecificinfo_2021T013.html#ad-image-0)

* Separate JICA safety instructions also in place.

■ Infectious Disease Risk Information

See the following URL for MOFA infectious disease risk information:

https://www.anzen.mofa.go.jp/info/pcinfectionsposhazardinfo_004.html#ad-image-0

■ Example of JICA Partnership Program



Source: JICA Cambodia Office

Improving Nutrition in Cambodia During the First 1,000 Days

(Certified NPO SHARE)

Item	Overview
Basic Issues by Field	Development Policy and Issues
	<p>➢ The National Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023 lists key policy priorities: Acceleration of governance reform, overarching environment for implementing the strategy, human resource development, economic diversification, private sector and job development, and inclusive and sustainable development. In creating an environment for strategic execution, the plan states the policy to continue to strengthen NGO collaboration through enforcing the Law on Association and Non-governmental Organizations.</p>
	Japan's Development Cooperation Policy
	<p>➢ In the 2019 Development Cooperation Policy for Cambodia, under the main objective of "supporting the further strengthening of socio-economic foundations to achieve an upper-</p>

	<p>middle income country status by 2030," the priority areas (medium-term goals) are: (1) industrial development, (2) better quality of life, and (3) fostering a sustainable society through the strengthening of governance.</p> <p>➤ The policy addresses industrial human resource development, urban environment improvements, initiatives for universal health coverage, government organizational strengthening, environmental control initiatives, and more.</p>
	<p>Fields and Issues in Which Japanese NGOs/CSOs and Others are Expected to Play an Active Role</p>
	<p>➤ Education: The country aims to create an equitable and inclusive education system with quality education. Challenges include lower than expected learning outcomes, too many middle school dropouts, weak school administration, limited partnerships with the private sector, vocational training that does not meet the needs of the job market in scope or content, and higher education that does not meet the needs of the market in quality. Also, further strengthening of sports education is another field in which NGO and CSO activity is expected.</p> <p>➤ Health: The challenges are insufficient primary healthcare services, quality limitations in healthcare and treatment, low levels of specialist doctors and medical personnel, inadequate universal health coverage, low awareness of healthy diet and lifestyle, hygiene concepts and food safety, high rates of malnutrition and mortality among poor women, infants, and children in rural communities.</p> <p>➤ Agriculture: There are multifaceted challenges such as poor agricultural productivity, poor quality agricultural inputs, mismatched agricultural technical services, undeveloped agricultural supply chains, limited livestock and aquaculture, lack of mechanisms for providing agricultural market information, limited access to clean water and poor sanitation in rural areas. Therefore, alongside general aid, such as in spreading agricultural technology and unionizing, assistance that can grow and encompass other fields (e.g. agricultural support has been provided to improve the livelihoods of handicapped people) will likely be effective.</p>
<p>Trends in Donor Assistance</p>	<p>Trends in Japanese Assistance</p>
	<p>➤ Overall, recent ODA projects have been focused on education (including human resource development), healthcare, and infrastructure development. There have been education sector projects for teacher training, industrial human resource development, and engineering education; healthcare sector projects have included maternal and infant health, hospital improvements, and maternal and pediatric care improvements; and agricultural sector projects have included production system development, model construction, and irrigation infrastructure development.</p> <p>➤ In the education sector, there have been projects by technical cooperation and JICA</p>

Partnership Program for vocational training; in the **healthcare sector**, there have been a JPP for improving child nutrition and a technical cooperation for hospital improvements; and in the **agricultural sector**, there has been a JPP for agricultural product processing, as well as ODA loan assistance for the construction of irrigation and wastewater facilities.

Trends in Assistance from Other Donors

- **United States:** USAID has taken up the following as its priority areas: 1) inclusive and sustainable economic growth, 2) improved health, education, and welfare for Cambodians through enhanced services, and 3) human rights protections and advanced government accountability. USAID actively **collaborates with CSOs** to increase and promote democracy, human rights and governance, and political participation among women and young people in Cambodia.
- **France:** AFD lists as its priority areas: promoting balanced land development and providing environmental and social assistance to the production sector. For the former, AFD policy is to assist in access to basic services, sustainable and planned urbanization, and water resource management and adaptation to climate change. For the latter, they look to assist in promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency and in enhancing human capital and social inclusion. They also cite **NGO network assistance** as a priority item, are giving support to the NGOs/CSOs network, and are currently providing financial assistance for 24 projects by 16 French NGOs (as of December 2021). All projects are implemented based on partnerships with Cambodian NGOs/CSOs. These projects span **agriculture and food safety, education, vocational training**, inclusion of young people, governance, human rights, and the social sector.
- **World Bank:** WB assistance targets these three issues: Promoting government efficiency and private sector development, promoting human development, and improving agricultural productivity and sustainable utilization of natural resources. It is conducting a project to improve the quality of child education in the **education sector** and a project aiming to improve health and nutrition in the **healthcare sector**. Also, it is conducting a COVID-19 emergency assistance project to help address the social and economic impacts of COVID-19 and to promote recovery. In promoting civil participation, WB is helping the Cambodian government implement the Social Accountability Framework (SAF) and the Implementation Plan for SAF (ISAF) with volunteer facilitators.
- **Asian Development Bank:** ADB's four policies are: Accelerating competitiveness and economic diversification, strengthening human capital and lifelong learning, promoting sustainable and inclusive development with environmental considerations, and improving governance. In the **education sector**, its focus is on upper secondary education, STEM human resources development, improvement of financial knowledge, technical and vocational training, and digital and soft skills. In the **agricultural sector**, ADB is

	<p>implementing a project to enhance value chains of competitive crops such as cassava, and in the healthcare sector, as an emergency response to COVID-19, a project to spread vaccines and strengthen the medical care system.</p>
<p>Relevant Information for Activity in the Country</p>	<p>Laws, Regulations, Registration Systems, and Procedures Related to the Activity of NGOs/CSOs and Others</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ General requirements: The Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Organizations (LANGO: 2015) provides a general overview of NGOs/CSOs and other social organizations in Cambodia, as well as regulations on the establishment and activities of such organizations. NGO registration is required. The registration process requires concluding a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Cambodia Ministry of Foreign Affairs. ➤ JICA Partnership Program projects: JICA will notify the relevant ministry or agency (the cooperation agency) of partner country approval, as long as the above process of NGO registration through MOU conclusion is complete.
	<p style="text-align: center;">Information on Local NGOs/CSOs and Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ With the long history of international NGO activity in Cambodia, there are many local NGOs, public institutions, universities, and research institutes with collaboration experience. There is also the Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC), a liaison organization. ➤ Several organizations have arranged lists of local NGOs/CSOs in Cambodia. The Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board (CRDB), a government agency, and the aforementioned CCC both maintain NGO databases. Check with each organization separately for the latest information.

Nepal

Basic Country Information

Key Indicators

Population	Area	GDP (Nominal, 2020)	GNI per capita (Nominal, 2020)	Poverty Ratio (Percentage of the population below the national poverty line, 2010)
2.910 million	143 thousand km ² (Approx. 1.8 times size of Hokkaido)	33.657 billion USD	1,190 USD	25.29%
Administrative Division	Federal system (federal, state, and local governments). National capital is Kathmandu, with 77 districts in seven provinces.			
Main Industries	Agriculture and forestry, trade, wholesaling, transportation and telecommunications			
Ethnicity	Parbate-Hindu, Magar, Tharu, Tamang, Newar, etc.			
Language	Nepali			
Religion	Hindu (81.3%), Buddhist (9.0%), Muslim (4.4%), and others			

Source:

World Bank (2021) "World Development Indicators" <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators#> (accessed December, 2021)

"Nepal Basic Data" <https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/area/nepal/data.html> (accessed December 2021)

Travel Safety Information

Level 2 (Do not travel unnecessarily): Far-Western Development Region, Mid-Western Development Region, Central Development Region, and Eastern Development Region (Further details, refer to MOFA web site in the below)

Level 1 (Exercise caution) All regions other than the above

(Updated December 2021, 1MOFA Travel Safety Information https://www.anzen.mofa.go.jp/info/pchazardspecificinfo_2021T007.html#ad-image-0)

* Separate JICA safety instructions also in place.

Infectious Disease Risk Information

See the following URL for MOFA infectious disease risk information:

https://www.anzen.mofa.go.jp/info/pcinfectionsposhazardinfo_010.html#ad-image-0

Example of JICA Partnership Program



Activities for Nutritional Improvement and Lifestyle-related Diseases Prevention in Dhital Village, Kaski District

(Morinomiya Academy of Medical Sciences)

Source: JICA Partnership Program projects website (overview of ongoing projects as of March 2019): https://www.jica.go.jp/nepal/office/about/ngodesk/ku57pq0000qghlp-att/kusanone_2019_ja.pdf (accessed January 2022)

Overview

Basic Issues by Field	Development Policy and Issues
	<p>➤ With the aim of being removed from the least developed countries by 2022, Nepal's Fifteenth Plan (Fiscal Years 2019/20-2023/24) includes the following priority areas to achieve high and equitable national income and economic and social equity: improving investment climate, effective implementation of the federal government system, large-scale investment in infrastructure development, building human capital, improving productivity in agriculture and industry, protecting the environment, and improving resilience against natural disasters and climate change. In Nepal's development, NGOs/CSOs are expected to play a role in poverty reduction, capacity building, raising of civic awareness, and helping to instill a civic sense of duty and empowerment by implementing programs and mobilizing the power of society in areas that address government development goals and priorities. Also, NGOs</p>

	<p>/CSOs are expected to help in building institutional good governance by increasing production and providing services in development of remote and reversing regions and maintaining the value of transparency, accountability, and frugality.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Japan's Development Cooperation Policy</p>
	<p>➤ In the Country Development Cooperation Policy for Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal (September 2016), under the major target of "assistance for a balanced and sustainable economic growth, aiming at Nepal's graduation from the LDC status," the priority areas (medium targets) listed are: (1) Recovery works and disaster resilient nation-building in both structural and non-structural aspects, (2) Development of social and economic infrastructure with direct connection to economic growth and improvement in the national livelihoods, (3) Poverty reduction and quality of life improvement, and (4) Governance enhancement and development of a basic framework for democracy.</p> <p>➤ Some of the actions mentioned are disaster prevention projects, improved agricultural productivity and income, improved health care and education levels, improved governance capabilities, capacity building in communities and support for human resource development.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Fields and Issues in Which Japanese NGOs/CSOs and Others are Expected to Play an Active Role</p>
	<p>➤ Health and sanitation: Issues raised include lack of access to healthcare services of a certain quality; insufficient training of human resources and healthcare services to provide sanitation services; lack of modern facilities and medical specialists in government health institutions; existence of communicable and non-communicable diseases, malnutrition; accident- and disaster-related health issues; increase in non-communicable diseases and mental diseases due to changes in diet and lifestyle caused by globalization, and the slow pace of reduction in maternal mortality rate. In response, Japanese NGOs/CSOs and others could help in ensuring access to quality healthcare services; further improving and expanding health services for mothers, children adolescents and their families, enhancing hospitals and health institutions at the federal and local levels; and training for human resources with diverse skills.</p> <p>➤ Education: The issues include insufficient access to quality education; inability of students to stay in school; ineffective studying; lack of teacher management by subject across all schools; no technical education; and insufficient resources to implement citizens' rights to technical and vocational education and technical proficiency. COVID-19 has also exacerbated the disparity in education between urban and rural areas as some students are unable to participate in remote learning due to lacking IT infrastructure.</p> <p>➤ Disaster prevention: The issues include lack of sufficient information and knowledge on disaster risk; insufficient coordination between disaster risk reduction and development</p>

	<p>projects; insufficient disaster preparedness and disaster management in the development process; lack of disaster risk verification and mapping; and unplanned and excessive mining of natural resources. There is a high demand for NGOs in operational areas. Since the earthquake in 2015, local governments have had to devise disaster prevention plans, and disaster education has been made mandatory at schools. Despite this, disaster education is insufficient, due in part to there being no teaching guidelines for local teachers and local governments' inability to plan and implement such education.</p>
<p>Trends in Donor Assistance</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Trends in Japanese Assistance</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Over the past decade, ODA loan assistance has been focused on infrastructure development, such as electric power and roads, whereas technical cooperation has been focused on education, disaster prevention and recovery, and governance. In terms of grant aid assistance, in addition to infrastructure development including roads and electric power, there have been many projects in the education, health care, and medical sectors. ➤ In terms of JICA Partnership Program projects, grant aid assistance projects of MOFA with NGO partners, and other projects involving NGOs, many such projects involve disaster prevention and recovery, healthcare and sanitation, agricultural and livelihood improvement, vulnerable group assistance, and education.
	<p style="text-align: center;">Trends in Assistance from Other Donors</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ World Bank (WB): WB prioritizes assistance in three areas: Strengthening public institutions, Private sector led jobs and growth, and inclusion and diversity to enhance resilience against the impact of climate change and natural disasters and inclusion of the poor, vulnerable, and social outcasts. In addition to consulting with NGOs/CSOs in each field, WB also mentions that it will support NGOs/CSOs in improving governance of the Nepali government. In the health and sanitation sector, WB is currently implementing a health, nutrition, population, and HIV/AIDS project; a community-based nutrition project; a rural water supply and sanitation project; a healthcare sector management reform project; and a social security and citizen registration system enhancement project. In education, it is conducting a school sector reform program, a vocational education and training enhancement project, a higher education reform project, a school sector development program, and a scholarship project for the poor. ➤ Asian Development Bank (ADB): ADB promotes three pillars of assistance: Improved infrastructure for private sector led growth, improved access to devolved services (e.g.: improved access to education, irrigation, agricultural value chains, etc. entrusted to local government), and environmental sustainability and resilience. In addition, the ADB Country Partnership Strategy outlines plans to enhance collaboration and coordination with development partners such as international and local NGOs/CSOs, as well as local research, educational, and survey institutions. In the education sector, ADB is assisting projects for 	

	<p>improving access to primary and secondary education, enhancing advanced technology education, technical and vocational training, school sector development plan assistance. In the health and sanitation sector, it is supporting a project for COVID-19 prevention and management through water supply, sanitation, and health initiatives; while its disaster prevention projects include a flood risk management project for high priority river basins, disaster risk mitigation and restoring livelihood in earthquake impacted communities, and improving disaster recovery capacity in school projects.</p> <p>➤ United States: With a stated goal of a more self-reliant, prosperous, and inclusive Nepal that delivers improved democratic governance and health and education outcomes, The United States International Development Agency (USAID) has identified four development objectives: More effective, participatory, and equitable democratic ecosystem, fostering broad-based and inclusive economic growth, strengthening inclusive health and education systems, and more equitable and improved natural resources and disaster risk. Under these headings, in the education sector, USAID plans to improve the quality of education (improved reading comprehension for lower elementary grades), improve access to education (e.g.: building educational facilities, providing teaching materials), and develop safe learning environments. In the healthcare sector, it is providing assistance for maternal and infant health, nutrition, family planning, and HIV/AIDS. In the disaster prevention sector, USAID looks to build disaster risk management capacity in the Nepali government, implement disaster prevention and damage countermeasures that answer the needs of vulnerable groups, and provide disaster prevention education to deepen people's understanding of how to protect themselves from disasters.</p>
<p>Relevant Information for Activity in the Country</p>	<p>Laws, Regulations, Registration Systems, and Procedures Related to the Activity of NGOs/CSOs and Others</p>
	<p>➤ General requirements: The Association Registration Act of 1977 (amended in 1992) provides the legal framework for international and local NGO activity. Many NGOs are registered in accordance with this law. The administrative agency is the Social Welfare Council (SWC). The registration process differs for NGOs with annual project budgets in Nepal of more or less than US\$200,000.</p> <p>➤ For JICA Partnership Program projects: To obtain partner country approval, NGOs must obtain a project agreement and license from SWC. The above criteria for the NGO registration process apply.</p>
	<p>Information on Local NGOs/CSOs and Others</p> <p>➤ When conducting JPP projects in Nepal, Japanese NGOs are required to team with a local NGO or other partners through the local system. For information on local NGOs with experience working with Japanese NGOs, the NGO Handbook 2020, created by the JICA Nepal Office and published on the JICA website, lists contact information, fields of expertise,</p>

and their associated projects.

- Also, information on international and local NGOs is searchable on the SWC and NGO Federation of Nepal websites.
- Several Japanese NGOs with experience in Nepal have reported difficulties in determining the decision-making structure, management capabilities, and level of familiarity with local needs of local NGOs. They suggested first collecting information online such as project reports and annual reports and then meeting with various groups to gather more information.

People's Republic of Bangladesh

Basic Country Information

■ Key Indicators

Population	Area	GDP (Nominal, 2020)	GNI per capita (Nominal, 2020)	Poverty Ratio (Percentage of the population below the national poverty line, 2016)
164.68 million	147 thousand km ² (Approx. 40% of Japan)	324.2 billion USD	2,030 USD	24.3%
Administrative Division	Republic system. National capital is Dhaka, with eight divisions, split into 64 districts.			
Main Industries	Clothing and textiles, agriculture			
Ethnicity	Mostly Bengali. The Chittagong Hill region along the Myanmar border is home to Chakmas and other minority Buddhist ethnic groups.			
Language	Bengali (national language), Adult literacy rate (15 years and older): 72.9%			
Religion	Muslim 90.4%, others (Hindu, Buddhist and Christian) 9.6%			

Source:

World Bank (2021) "World Development Indicators" <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators#> (accessed December 2021)

MOFA (2021) "People's Republic of Bangladesh Basic Data" <https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/area/bangladesh/data.html#section1> (accessed December 2021)

MLIT "Bangladesh" <https://www.mlit.go.jp/okudokeikaku/international/spw/general/bangladesh/index.html> (accessed December 2021)

■ Travel Safety Information

Level 1 (Exercise caution)

(Updated February 2021, MOFA Travel Safety Information https://www.anzen.mofa.go.jp/info/pchazardspecificinfo_2021T096.html#ad-image-0)

* Separate JICA safety instructions also in place.

■ Infectious Disease Risk Information

See the following URL for MOFA infectious disease risk information:

https://www.anzen.mofa.go.jp/info/pcinfectionsposhazardinfo_012.html#ad-image-0

■ Example of JICA Partnership Program



Source: Picture provided by SEEDS Asia

Project on Capacity Building for Community-Based DRR in Bangladesh

(SEEDS Asia)

Item	Overview
Basic Issues by Field	Development Policy and Issues
	<p>➤ The Eighth Five-Year Plan (2020-2025) presents six core themes, including: rapid recovery for COVID-19; accelerated GDP growth, employment generation, productivity acceleration, and rapid poverty reduction; broad-based inclusiveness to empower citizens to participate fully and benefit from the development process and helping the poor and vulnerable; a sustainable development pathway that is resilient to disaster and climate change and entails sustainable use of natural resources and successful management of urbanization; development and improvement of institutions to lead to upper middle-income country status; attaining SDG targets.</p> <p>➤ NGOs/CSOs are active in Bangladesh, with NGOs/CSOs collectively forming the social</p>

	<p>institutions sector in the government's long-term vision plan in parallel with politicians and bureaucrats. NGO partnership work includes the following areas: Improving child nutrition; improving health, transportation, education, housing, and other public services through public-private partnerships (PPPs); improving water pollution; sustainable forest resource management; vocational training; improving regional services; good governance, including reducing corruption; urban development; connecting farmers; reducing health disparities; inclusion of socially-excluded peoples; and disaster risk reduction through better disaster management.</p>
	<p>Japan's Development Cooperation Policy</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In the Country Assistance Policy for Bangladesh (2018), under the overall goal of "accelerating sustainable and equitable economic growth and removing poverty in order to become a middle-income country," lists two priority areas (medium-term goals): (1) accelerating economic growth for the benefit of all citizens toward a middle-income country, and (2) overcoming social vulnerabilities. ➤ The Japanese government looks to help Bangladesh in developing transportation and energy infrastructure to achieve advanced economic growth, in developing human resources in the private sector to improve the investment climate, and in achieving SDGs related to poverty, hunger, education, health, gender, and water and sanitation.
	<p>Fields and Issues in Which Japanese NGOs/CSOs and Others are Expected to Play an Active Role</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ COVID-19 (healthcare and medical): With pockets of low public awareness of infection countermeasures, there are concerns that infections may flare up again. With our high individual awareness of infection countermeasures, Japanese knowledge could be quite useful in running awareness campaigns in Bangladesh. ➤ Disaster prevention: To date, Japan has significantly helped to reduce the number of disaster victims through structural assistance in building disaster prevention infrastructure, such as cyclone shelters. Moving forward, more non-structural assistance leveraging the knowledge of NGOs and local governments will be required, including awareness campaigns, evacuation training, and building disaster-resilient communities. ➤ Inclusive support for host communities accepting displaced persons from Myanmar: Continued support will be required as the issue with displaced persons from Myanmar has not been resolved. With offers from Japanese companies expressing strong interest in industrial development near the current refugee camp in Cox's Bazar and job creation for the refugees and host community, assistance in the form of private-public partnerships is also expected.
<p>Trends in Donor Assistance</p>	<p>Trends in Japanese Assistance</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Over the past decade, Japan's ODA projects have expanded to cover a wide spectrum,

including infrastructure development, disaster prevention, healthcare, and governance-related projects. In the **healthcare sector**, these include a technical cooperation for fighting tropical diseases. Many projects have been conducted in **disaster prevention** through various schemes, including a technical cooperation to enhance local disaster management plans and capacity building, ODA loan assistance for disaster risk management capacity building and flood measures, and JPPs and private partnership surveys for community disaster prevention. On **refugee assistance**, a JPP was also implemented to improve livelihoods in the host community for Myanmar refugees. Also, MOFA has implemented more grant aid projects with NGO partners than other countries, with a focus on **health, community assistance, and disaster prevention**. This format has also been used for multiple projects in agriculture and forestry, education, and human resource development.

Trends in Assistance from Other Donors

- **United States:** The US Agency for International Development (USAID) is committed to assisting Bangladesh in food safety, environmental resilience, democratic systems and governance, health, education, and humanitarian assistance. Some projects in related areas include: In **COVID-19 emergency response**, medical equipment provision, assistance for cold chain construction, logistics support, donated vaccines, and assistance in streamlining healthcare facility management; in **Rohingya refugee support**, food assistance, emergency nutritional support, and other basic rescue efforts for vulnerable groups; in **disaster prevention**, with a primary focus on the impact of vulnerable populations on natural disaster, assistance in establishing disaster prevention committees in local governments and communities to help in developing evacuation plans and running evacuation drills. In addition, in high flood risk areas, USAID has worked with the Bangladesh Government, US Army Corps of Engineers, and international NGOs CARE and Save the Children to build multipurpose cyclone shelters.
- **United Kingdom:** The British Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) has announced that it will continue to strengthen disaster preparedness and provide humanitarian support to half a million people under its assistance policy of "building stability and resilience to crises." FCDO also mentions **continued support for Rohingya refugees** and expresses that it will support the short- and medium-term needs of the Bangladesh government and the international community, as well as the Rohingya refugees and their vulnerable host communities. In terms of **NGO partnerships**, the UK has been providing NGOs with rapid financial assistance through the Start Fund, a multi-donor pooled emergency response fund in which the UK has helped to establish and support.
- **World Bank (WB):** WB has provided support in three focus areas: Growth and competitiveness, social inclusion, and climate and environment management. In related fields, WB provided Bangladesh with rapid assistance for **COVID-19** with testing, treatment,

	<p>infection control, and enhancements for the public health system. It has also provided a wide range of assistance since, including medical supplies, assistance for small businesses impacted by COVID-19, and job creation. In terms of Rohingya support, World Bank has provided US\$590 million in total grant aid on five projects to support the Bangladesh government's host community for Rohingya refugees. In disaster prevention, World Bank is providing livelihood support for the 46,777 fishing households living in 450 coastal fishing villages endangered by climate change.</p>
<p>Relevant Information for Activity in the Country</p>	<p>Laws, Regulations, Registration Systems, and Procedures Related to the Activity of NGOs/CSOs and Others</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ General requirements: NGOs/CSOs and others looking to be active in Bangladesh must register with the NGO Affairs Bureau following procedures legally outlined by the Societies Registration Act (1860), the Trust Act (1882), and the Companies Act (1913; amended in 1994). ➤ JICA Partnership Program projects: To obtain the approval of the partner country, Japanese parties are to sign a Minutes of Meeting (M/M) or Record of Discussion (R/D) with the relevant organization. The above NGO registration is mandatory. It is not necessary, however, that Japanese local government units (LGUs), public utilities, and universities are exempt from NGO registration with the NGO Affairs Bureau. Also, if the NGO proposing the project has a Bangladesh branch already registered or will conduct the project through a local NGO, the NGO does not need to register.
	<p style="text-align: center;">Information on Local NGOs/CSOs and Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To date, many foundations, microfinancing institutions, universities and other institutions have been the counterpart in Japanese ODA projects. Local NGOs with experience working with Japanese NGOs include Dwip Unnayan Sangstha (disaster prevention) and Society for Underprivileged Families (education). ➤ The NGO Affairs Bureau publishes a NGO database on its website, with 2,273 local NGOs and 260 non-Bangladesh NGOs (as of December 2021). The NGO Desk at the JICA Bangladesh Office has also compiled its own list of 30 local NGOs.

Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste

Basic Country Information

■ Key Indicators

Population	Area	GDP (Nominal, 2020)	GNI per capita (Nominal, 2020)	Poverty Ratio (Percentage of the population below the national poverty line, 2014)
1.3 million	14,870 km ² (Approx. the same as the total area of the four prefectures in the Tokyo metropolitan area)	1.82 billion USD	1,830 USD	41.8%
Administrative Division	Republic system. National capital is Dili, with 12 municipalities and a special administrative zone.			
Main Industries	Agriculture (mostly subsistence farming. Rice, corn, tuber, coconut, etc.). Coffee as an export crop. Oil and natural gas.			
Ethnicity	Mostly Melanesian, including Tetums. Also Malay, Chinese, European (mostly Portuguese) and mixed descent.			
Language	Official languages are Tetum and Portuguese. Indonesian and English are used in practice.			
Religion	Christian (99.1%), Muslim (0.79%)			

Source: World Bank (2021) "World Development Indicators" <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators#> (accessed December 2021)

MOFA (2021) "Timor-Leste Basic Data" <https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/area/easttimor/data.html> (accessed December 2021)

■ Travel Safety Information

Level 2: (Do not travel unnecessarily): Border zone with Indonesia (West Timor)

Level 1 (Exercise caution): All areas other than the above

(Updated April 2021, MOFA Travel Safety Information https://www.anzen.mofa.go.jp/info/pchazardspecificinfo_2021T074.html#ad-image-0)

* Separate JICA safety instructions also in place.

■ Infectious Disease Risk Information

See the following URL for MOFA infectious disease risk information:

https://www.anzen.mofa.go.jp/info/pcinfectionsposhazardinfo_295.html#ad-image-0

■ Example of JICA Partnership Program



Source: JICA Timor-Leste Office

Project to Enhance Education for Needs-Based Health Practices at Universidade da Paz

(Bridges in Public Health)

Item	Overview
Basic Issues by Field	Development Policy and Issues
	<p>➤ The Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030 is divided into three major areas: Social capital, infrastructure development, and economic development. The Plan presents a strategy to establish an effective institutional framework and a resilient macroeconomic base to support these areas. In the third phase of the development planning stage for 2021-30, the Plan lists eradication of extreme poverty, strengthening the private sector, and diversification of non-petroleum industries.</p>

	Japan's Development Cooperation Policy
	<p>➤ Under the banner of assisting the process for establishing the foundation for sustainable national development, the Country Assistance Policy for Timor-Leste (August 2017) lists three priority areas (medium-term goals): Developing and improving economic and social infrastructure, promoting industrial diversification, and proliferating and expanding social services. Under promoting industrial diversification, the Policy mentions assistance in training and streamlining of industries including agriculture and fisheries, as well as training assistance for industrial human resources. Under proliferating and expanding social services, it highlights support for capacity building in planning and implementation for sectors including public safety, health and sanitation, education, and judicial matters given the urgent need for human resource development. Also, it calls for indirect support for the proliferation and expansion of social services through the private sector.</p>
	Fields and Issues in Which Japanese NGOs/CSOs and Others are Expected to Play an Active Role
	<p>With the long-standing civil war, institutional development and human resource development are urgently needed in all areas.</p> <p>➤ Healthcare and medicine: While infant and child mortality rates in 2016 have decreased by approximately one third each compared to 2009-10 levels, neonatal mortality decreased by only 14%, accounting for nearly half of the under-five mortality rate. With ever heightened concerns over disparities in local health services amidst the local decentralization of maternal and infant health services and the newborn care health service system, there is room for improvement in the equity of service delivery.</p> <p>➤ Tourism: In 2017, Timor-Leste announced "Growing Tourism to 2030 – Enhancing National Identity," which places tourism at the core of national socio-economic development in aims to acquire foreign currency, create jobs, and reduce poverty.</p> <p>➤ Vocational training (construction equipment): With the majority of the working population engaged in agriculture and family micro-businesses, mostly in agriculture, it is necessary to strengthen industry in the sustainable use of forests, fisheries, and other resources, promote industrial efficiency, and train industrial human resources. As infrastructure such as roads and bridges, the issue of inability to maintain and manage construction machinery and other heavy equipment such as construction machinery will come to surface. Frequent large-scale disasters also underline the need to keep heavy equipment properly maintained.</p>
Trends in Donor Assistance	Trends in Japanese Assistance
	<p>➤ In Japanese ODA overall, only one road project in the past 10 years has been implemented with ODA loan assistance, with most technical cooperations providing assistance in education, road maintenance, irrigation, and natural resource management. Meanwhile, there have been many grant aid assistance projects for ports, irrigation, education, and</p>

	<p>disaster prevention.</p> <p>➤ In terms of JICA Partnership Program and NGO collaboration grant aid assistance projects of MOFA by Japanese NGOs, there have been many such projects in healthcare, agricultural and livelihood improvement, water supply, and vocational training. Past projects include a primary healthcare project, a health education project, and a volunteer dispatch project in the healthcare and sanitation sectors, a port development with grant aid assistance and primarily JOCV dispatch in tourism, and training for automatic maintenance, construction machinery mechanics, and operators in vocational training.</p>
	<p>Trends in Assistance from Other Donors</p>
	<p>➤ Australia: The Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) promotes its assistance policy for three areas: Health security, stability, and economic recovery. In healthcare, DFAT is implementing its Health Program to improve ongoing maternal and infant health care, and in vocational training, it is implementing the Workforce Development Program to support development of a skilled workforce to contribute to Timor-Leste's post COVID-19 economic recovery. Australian NGOs have formed the Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP), and NGOs supported by ANCP are conducting community-based projects with local partners. From 2015 to 2021, ANCP has taken up and implemented 61 projects in Timor-Leste in the areas of health, vocational training, and tourism.</p> <p>➤ European Union (EU): Focused on supporting improved governance and rural development, the Delegation of the European Union (EUD) recognizes that NGOs/CSOs will play an important role in Timor-Leste development. EUD has placed emphasis on assistance for non-structural activity, such as community participation and awareness programs, cooperation with local public entities, training, and research. In healthcare, the EUD and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) have worked together to provide mothers assistance for malnourished children.</p> <p>➤ United States: In healthcare, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) has implemented projects aimed at building a medical service provision model for local governments, building capacity for and institutionally strengthening the Ministry of Health (MOH), and improving maternal and newborn health. In the tourism sector, USAID has implemented projects to develop systems, policies and laws to implement the national tourism policy and to promote sustainable tourism investment by the private sector and participation in the tourism sector by Timor-Leste communities, domestic and international NGOs, and other organizations.</p>
<p>Relevant Information for Activity in the Country</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Laws, Regulations, Registration Systems, and Procedures Related to the Activity of NGOs/CSOs and Others</p> <p>➤ General requirements: The law that governs the activities of international and local NGOs is On Non-Profit Making Corporate Bodies (Law No. 5 of 2005). This law applies to both</p>

	<p>associations and foundations. Under this law, both groups that receive national funding and groups that receive funds from development partners to conduct activities included in the National Development Plan are subject to Timor-Leste Ministry of Finance oversight. Groups looking to own assets (e.g.: offices, vehicles, land) that need to be registered in public documents must register with the Ministry of Justice in accordance with the above law.</p> <p>➤ JICA Partnership Program projects: To obtain the approval of the partner country, the Japanese parties are to sign a Minutes of Meeting (M/M), JICA must issue a letter of notification to the relevant ministries and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and the relevant ministries must attach a No Objection Letter with respect to project implementation. NGOs with assets in Timor-Leste must register following the procedure described in the general requirements, but NGOs with no assets in Timor-Leste (for example, when conducting a project on a traveling basis with a local NGO partner), are not required to register. Still, NGO registration is recommended as preventive defense against unforeseen circumstances.</p>
	<p>Information on Local NGOs/CSOs and Others</p>
	<p>➤ Local NGOs and others with experience in Japanese ODA projects: In healthcare, there are universities, hospitals, and the NGO Partnership for Human Development with experience.</p> <p>➤ NGOs and others with experience working with foreign organizations: There are numerous local NGOs with experience working with foreign donors and partnering with other NGOs in the healthcare sector. Including international NGOs, there are 13. Also, 3 such NGOs have been confirmed in the tourism sector, along with 4 in vocational training (as of January 2022).</p>

Republic of the Philippines

Basic Country Information

■ Key Indicators

Population	Area	GDP (Nominal, 2020)	GNI per capita (Nominal, 2020)	Poverty Ratio (Percentage of the population below the national poverty line, 2018)
109 million	300 thousand km ²	361.4 billion USD	3,430 USD	16.7%
Administrative Division	Republic system. National capital is Manila. There are 17 regions (15 administrative divisions, Manila National Capital Area, and one autonomous area) and 81 provinces on 7,641 islands.			
Main Industries	Business process outsourcing (BPO), mining, and agriculture, forestry, and fisheries			
Ethnicity	Mainly Malay. Others are Chinese, Spanish, and the minority ethnic groups.			
Language	National language is Filipino, with Filipino and English as official languages. There are more than 180 languages.			
Religion	Only Christian majority country among ASEAN countries, 83% of population is Catholic and 10% is other Christian denominations. 5% are Muslim.			

Source:

World Bank (2021) "World Development Indicators" <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators#> (As of December, 2021)

MOFA (2021) "Republic of the Philippines Basic Data" <https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/area/philippines/data.html#section1> (As of December 2021)

CLAIR "Firipin No Chiho Jichi (Local Government of the Philippines) Clair Report No. 509 (March 15, 2021)" <http://www.clair.or.jp/j/forum/pub/docs/509.pdf> (As of December 2021)

■ Travel Safety Information

Level 3 (Do not travel): West of the central Mindanao region (including surrounding waters)

Level 2 (Do not travel unnecessarily) Southern Palawan (south of Puerto Princesa City) and central and eastern Mindanao, etc.

Level 1 (Exercise caution) Some provinces and cities in the Mindanao region.

(Updated April 2021, MOFA Travel Safety Information: https://www.anzen.mofa.go.jp/info/pchazardspecificinfo_2021T031.html#ad-image-0)

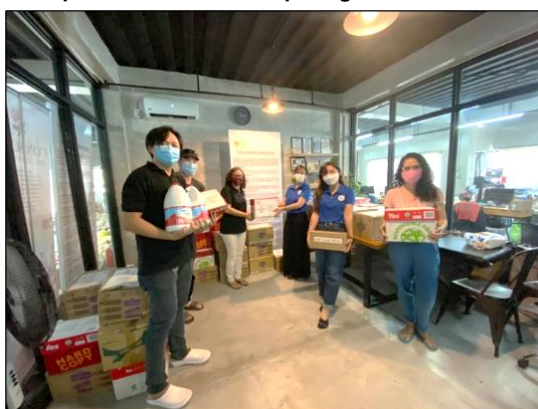
* Separate JICA safety instructions also in place.

■ Infectious Disease Risk Information

See the following URL for MOFA infectious disease risk information:

https://www.anzen.mofa.go.jp/info/pcinfectionsbothazardinfo_013.html#ad-image-0

■ Example of JICA Partnership Program



Source: JICA Philippines Office

Project to Strengthen the Support Systems for Children in Residential Care Facilities and Communities in 11 Regions in the Philippines

(Certified NPO Action)

Item	Overview
Basic Issues by Field	Development Policy and Issues
	<p>➤ The Philippine Development Plan (2017-2022), with the goal of a healthy and resilient Philippines, focuses on three major pillars: enhancing the social fabric (ensure people-centered, clean and effective governance, promote Philippine culture and values, etc.); inequality-reducing transformation (accelerate human capital development, enhancement of food security, reduce vulnerability of individuals, etc.); and Increasing growth potential (promote technology adoption, etc.). Also, as cross-cutting themes, it mentions protecting</p>

	<p>the rights of overseas Filipinos; accelerating strategic infrastructure development; building safe, resilient, and sustainable communities; and ensuring ecological integrity and a clean and healthy environment.</p>
	<p>Japan's Development Cooperation Policy</p>
	<p>➤ In the Country Assistance Policy for the Philippines, toward the major goal of "inclusive growth, a resilient and high-trust society, and a competitive knowledge economy," the priority areas (medium-term goals) are: (1) strengthening the foundations for sustainable economic growth, (2) ensuring human security for inclusive growth, and (3) Peace and development in Mindanao.</p> <p>➤ Japan plans to support transportation infrastructure development, especially in major metropolitan areas and regional cities; strengthening of security, counterterrorism, and maritime safety; improvement of administrative capacity in information and communication; response to disasters and environmental problems; universal health coverage; agricultural and rural development for high value-added products; governance and improvement of public services in Mindanao, etc.</p>
	<p>Fields and Issues in Which Japanese NGOs/CSOs and Others are Expected to Play an Active Role</p>
	<p>➤ Education: As the Philippines has an expansive population pyramid with a substantial percentage of young people, mostly comprising children and street children without access to education due to economic reasons. Thus, there is a high need for accessible education and vocational training. Especially given issues with employment instability in the Philippines, NGOs play a major role in providing pre-employment training and education. In addition, COVID-19 has had a significant impact, with diverse challenges such as addressing school closures, introducing distance learning, and improving quality.</p> <p>➤ Health: In the Philippines, which consists of more than 7,000 islands, many of the smaller islands lack medical facilities and personnel. There is a need for remote medicine, urgent care transport, and temperature-controlled transport of medicines. In addition, due to the frequent large-scale natural disasters, there is a need for support in the areas of medical care, nutrition, and health education.</p> <p>➤ Environment: The Philippine government has stated at the 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) that they aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 75% by 2030. Environmental efforts are accelerating as the government is pushing for the passage of a bill to regulate the production, import, sale, and distribution of single-use plastics.</p>
<p>Trends in Donor Assistance</p>	<p>Trends in Japanese Assistance</p>
	<p>➤ Over the past decade, projects have been implemented in a wide range of fields, including transportation, disaster prevention, agriculture-related infrastructure development,</p>

	<p>environment, and health care projects.</p> <p>➤ As for JPP and private sector collaboration, projects were implemented in terms of countermeasures taken for specific diseases in the health and medical care sector; waste management and environment education in the environmental sector; and educational materials and programs for children in the education sector. In addition, there have been projects utilizing JICA Fund such as vocational training and education support for the poor.</p>
	<p>Trends in Assistance from Other Donors</p>
<p>Relevant Information for Activity in the Country</p>	<p>Laws, Regulations, Registration Systems, and Procedures Related to the Activity of NGOs/CSOs and Others</p> <p>➤ United States: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) policy is to strengthen democratic governance, increase inclusive and market-driven growth, and increase environmental and community resilience. USAID had implemented health counseling sessions, health and nutrition supplies, mobile clinics, etc. in the area of health and medical care and sustainable forest conservation, local government waste recycling, and biodiversity conservation, etc. in the environmental field.</p> <p>➤ World Bank: World Bank focuses on three areas: investing in human resources (health, education, and nutrition), competitiveness and job creation, and peace building and enhancing resilience to natural disaster, and supports governance and digital transformation as cross-cutting issues. It has also set up comprehensive support for the development of Mindanao and the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region. World Bank has provided support in the areas of health and medical care and education through national community-driven development projects targeting the poor.</p> <p>➤ Asian Development Bank: In the education sector, under the pillar of "Investing in People," ADB works to improve quality of the upper secondary education and vocational technical training (TVET) and social protection. In the health sector, the bank supports improving access to high quality reproductive health and countermeasures for COVID-19, while in the environment sector, they support waste management, water resource management, climate change and disaster risk resilience, and marine resource management.</p>
	<p>➤ General requirements: The incorporation and registration of non-profit organizations are based on the Revised Corporation Code, and tax incentives are based on the National Internal Revenue Code. CSOs are required to register with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as non-stock corporations. In some cases, they may also need to obtain a business license from the local government unit (LGU) where their main office is located. In order to receive tax and donation benefits, NGOs/CSOs must be certified by The Philippine Council for NGO Certification (PCNC).</p> <p>➤ JICA Partnership Program projects: To obtain the approval of the partner country, the Japanese parties are to exchange the signed Minutes of Meeting (M/M) with the</p>

	<p>implementing agency in the Philippines, specifying the outline of the project and the institutional arrangement of the cooperation. Registration of local NGOs is desired but it not mandatory.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Information on Local NGOs/CSOs and Others</p>
	<p>➤ Many NGOs/CSOs with experience in Japanese ODA projects in the Philippines work directly with the central or provincial governments or public institutions as their counterparts. In the field of environmental conservation, Cordillera Green Network (CGN) and El Nido Foundation (ENF) have experience in working with Japanese NGOs. The Asian Development Bank publishes a list of industry and regional coordinating bodies in the "Umbrella and Coordinating Bodies" section of Civil Society Briefs Philippines (2013).</p>

Malaysia

Basic Country Information

Key Indicators

Population	Area	GDP (Nominal, 2020)	GNI per capita (Nominal, 2020)	Poverty Ratio (Percentage of the population below the national poverty line, 2010)
32.4 million	328.6 thousand km ² (Approx. 90% of Japan)	336.66 billion USD	10,580 USD	25.2%
Administrative Division	Constitutional monarchy. National capital is Kuala Lumpur, with 13 states and three federal territories, of which 11 and 2, respectively, are located on the Malay Peninsula.			
Main Industries	Manufacturing (electrical equipment), agriculture and forestry (natural rubber, palm oil, wood) and mining (tin, crude oil, LNG)			
Ethnicity	Malay (69.6%), Chinese (22.6%), Indian (6.8%), other (1%)			
Language	Malay (national language), Chinese, Tamil, and English			
Religion	Muslim (federal religion)(61.3%), Buddhist (19.8%), Christian (9.2%), Hindu (6.3%), Confucian and Taoist (1.3%), other			

Source:

World Bank (2021) "World Development Indicators" <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators> (accessed December 2021)

MOFA (2021) "Malaysia Basic Data" <https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/area/malaysia/data.html> (accessed December 2021)

MLIT "Malaysia" <https://www.mlit.go.jp/koku/doi/keikaku/international/spw/general/malaysia/index.html> (accessed December 2021)

Travel Safety Information

Level 3 (do not travel): Islands and surrounding waters off eastern Sabah, and some of the eastern Sabah coast (around Sandakan, Lahad Datu, Kunak, and Semporna)

Level 2 (do not travel unnecessarily): Areas of eastern Sabah other than those with Level 3 advisories issued (including Tawau)

(Updated April 2021, MOFA Travel Safety Information: https://www.anzen.mofa.go.jp/info/pchazardspecificinfo_021T075.html#ad-image-0)

* Separate JICA safety instructions also in place.

Infectious Disease Risk Information

See the following URL for MOFA infectious disease risk information.

https://www.anzen.mofa.go.jp/info/pcinfectionsbothazardinfo_017.html#ad-image-0

Example of JICA Partnership Program



Source: Provided by Tohoku University

Project to Build Disaster Prevention Capacity based on Understanding of Disaster Risk to Improve Safety and Security in Local Communities

(Tohoku University)

Item	Overview
Basic Issues by Field	Development Policy and Issues
	<p>➤ With three themes in resetting the economy; strengthening security, wellbeing, and inclusivity; and advancing sustainability, the Twelfth Malaysia Plan 2021-2025 lists four policy enablers: developing future talent, accelerating technology adoption and innovation, enhancing connectivity and transport infrastructure, and strengthening the public service. Under these policy enablers, 14 specific initiatives are identified, including transforming micro, small and medium enterprises as the new driver of growth; healthcare reform;</p>

	<p>transforming the approach in eradicating extreme poverty; multiplying growth of less developed states, especially Sabah and Sarawak, to reduce the development gap; embracing the circular economy; and improving the TVET ecosystem to produce future-ready talent.</p>
	<p>Japan's Development Cooperation Policy</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Under the major objectives of establishing a good relationship as cooperation partners and promoting regional cooperation in the East Asia region, the Country Assistance Policy for Malaysia (May 2017) lists three priority areas (medium-term goals): supporting a balanced development towards Malaysia becoming a high-income nation, response to common issues in the East Asia region, and promoting Japan-Malaysia Development Partnership beyond the East Asian region. ➤ Malaysia's development will serve as a model for assistance the region, and they will participate in south-south cooperation with Palestine, Africa, and others as a donor country.
	<p>Fields and Issues in Which Japanese NGOs/CSOs and Others are Expected to Play an Active Role</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Health and welfare (lifestyle diseases and vulnerable group assistance): Malaysia is an upper-middle-income country with a medical system and health conditions that match their level of development. However, some diseases such as tuberculosis persist, and threats from diseases such as Dengue fever are increasing. There are also calls to reduce illnesses in vulnerable groups that are socially excluded and disadvantaged. In recent years, the main burden of disease has shifted to non-infectious diseases, for which measures are needed. ➤ Disaster prevention: Geographically, Malaysia is constantly under threat of cyclones, floods, landslides, droughts, epidemics, and environmental degradation. Of these, flood and landslide are of the most serious concern and are challenges to contain. ➤ Environment (waste, water): Despite more recycling, waste volume in Malaysia has exceeded expectations, skyrocketing from 19,000 tons per day in 2005 to 38,000 tons per day in 2018. This increase and limited landfills have increased costs for waste disposal, also creating a pressing need for waste management and mitigation of the impacts on the environment and the living safety of the people. The Malaysian government is promoting more effective waste management by encouraging reuse and waste reduction methods, and ultimately by reducing landfill waste. Regarding water issues, the capital region has experienced frequent water outages, which have been attributed to increased waste dumping upstream on the river, particularly in residential and industrial areas, as well as water source pollution from agriculture, land development and other activity.
<p>Trends in Donor Assistance</p>	<p>Trends in Japanese Assistance</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In assistance over the past decade, many technical cooperations were environmental, while

	<p>the rest were primarily in disaster prevention, energy, and fisheries. There was also one ODA loan assistance project in higher education.</p> <p>➤ In terms of JICA Partnership Program projects implemented by Japanese NGOs, grant assistance cooperations by MOFA with a Japanese NGO partner and other such partnered projects, there have been many in environment-related fields (e.g.: waste management and biodiversity), followed by water and sewerage systems, vulnerable group assistance, and fisheries. It is noted also that in many of the JPP projects performed in Malaysia, the lead implementing body is a university or local government. In recent years, several such projects have been implemented in healthcare (lifestyle diseases, vulnerable group assistance), disaster prevention, and environmental fields (waste management and water).</p>
	<p>Trends in Assistance from Other Donors</p>
	<p>➤ Given Malaysia's status as an upper-middle income country, international organizations are not providing any new assistance in the target fields such as health and welfare, disaster prevention and environment, and support from bilateral donors is limited. Other donors are partnering with Malaysia to implement assistance projects for other countries both in the region and elsewhere.</p>
<p>Relevant Information for Activity in the Country</p>	<p>Laws, Regulations, Registration Systems, and Procedures Related to the Activity of NGOs/CSOs and Others</p>
	<p>➤ General requirements: Some laws relevant to NGO activity are the 1996 Societies Act and 1984 Societies Regulations. Non-Malaysian NGOs active in Malaysia must register under the Ministry of Home Affairs Registry of Societies Malaysia in accordance with these laws.</p> <p>➤ JICA Partnership Program project activity: To obtain the approval of the partner country, the Japanese parties are to send notice of the project to the partner country implementing body and Economic Planning Unit Prime Minister's Department, as well as sign a Minutes of Meeting (M/M) with the implementing body. For projects undertaken on a short-term dispatch basis from Japan, NGO registration is not necessary if the Malaysian counterpart organization is officially registered with the government.</p>
	<p>Information on Local NGOs/CSOs and Others</p>
	<p>➤ In Malaysia, NGOs/CSOs activity continues to be necessary in several fields, including assistance for indigenous peoples, the disabled, and other vulnerable groups, disaster prevention, environmental protection, and democratization advocacy. In JPP projects and Grant Aid for Grassroots over the past decade, there have been 10 associations and organizations for healthcare and welfare, one CSO for disaster prevention, and three NGOs or other organizations for the environment (waste and water).</p> <p>➤ In terms of organizations that partner with oversea donors and NGO/CSOs, two organizations were identified in healthcare and welfare, four organizations were in</p>

environmental work (waste and water), and the Red Cross was in disaster prevention.

Republic of Zambia

Basic Country Information

Key Indicators

Population	Area	GDP (Nominal, 2020)	GNI per capita (Nominal, 2020)	Poverty Ratio (Percentage of the population below the national poverty line, 2015)
18.4 million	752.6 thousand km ² (Approx. double the size of Japan)	19.32 billion USD	1,190 USD	54.4%
Administrative Division	Republic system. National capital is Lusaka, with ten provinces.			
Main Industries	Mining (copper, cobalt, etc.), agriculture (corn, tobacco, cotton, soybeans), tourism			
Ethnicity	73 tribes (Tonga, Nyanja, Bemba, Lunda)			
Language	English (official language), Bemba, Nyanja, Tonga			
Religion	Nearly 80% Christian; others include Muslims, Hindus, and indigenous faiths			

Source: World Bank (2021) "World Development Indicators" <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators#> (accessed December 2021)

MOFA (2021) "Republic of Zambia Basic Data" <https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/area/zambia/data.html> (accessed December 2021)

Zambia Data Portal "Zambia Demographics at a Glance" <https://zambia.opendataforafrica.org/efhbnl/zambia-demographics-at-a-glance> (accessed February 2021)

Travel Safety Information

Level 2 (do not travel unnecessarily): Near the Congo (except Ndola, Copperbelt) and Angola borders

Level 1 (Exercise caution) All regions other than the above

(Updated April 2021, MOFA Travel Safety Information: <https://www.anzen.mofa.go.jp/info/pchazardspecificinfo/2021T076.html#ad-image-0>)

* Separate JICA safety instructions also in place.

Infectious Disease Risk Information

See the following URL for MOFA infectious disease risk information:

https://www.anzen.mofa.go.jp/info/pcinfectionsposhazardinfo_104.html#ad-image-0

Example of JICA Partnership Program



Source: Photo provided by Koya Promotion Association (town of Marumori, Igu District, Miyagi Prefecture)

Project to Enhance Food Stability for Small-Scale Farmers through Traditional Techniques from Marumori

(Marumori, Miyagi Prefecture, Koya Promotion Association)

Item	Overview
Basic Issues by Field	Development Policy and Issues
	<p>➤ With a goal of creating a diversified and resilient economy for sustained growth and socio-economic transformation, the Seventh National Development Plan 2017-2021 (7NDP) states five main outcomes: economic diversification and job creation, poverty, and vulnerability reduction, reducing developmental inequalities, enhancing human development, and creating a conducive governance environment for a diversified economy. NGOs/CSOs were consulted during the planning phase of the 7NDP, and the plan clearly states that NGO/CSO will be used as a measure to improve provision of judicial services in the context of strengthening the governance environment.</p>

	Japan's Development Cooperation Policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Under a basic policy of "promoting growth of a diversified and resilient economy freed from overdependence on mining," the Country Development Cooperation Policy for the Republic of Zambia lists the following priority areas (medium-term goals): (1) Vitalization of industries and (2) improvement of infrastructure and social services to support economic activities. ➤ The Policy provides for support revolving around technical cooperations in the agriculture and private sectors, particularly for the small and medium-sized enterprises so critical to promoting economic diversification; support for infrastructure development as a basis for helping to diversify the economy; and support for improved social services (education, human resource development, health, water supply and sanitation) as a basis for economic growth. 	
Fields and Issues in Which Japanese NGOs/CSOs and Others are Expected to Play an Active Role	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Healthcare and medicine: Chronic malnutrition remains a concern, with a malnutrition rate of more than 40% in 2015, the second highest in Southern Africa. The government targets reducing this figure to 30%. Also, while progress has been made treatment and prevention measures for malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS, incidence and prevalence rates remain very high for these diseases. The reasons indicated are the poor quality of health services and disparity in access to healthcare (due to insufficient staffing and infrastructure). Regarding infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, given that medical technology and human resource development is insufficient to respond to the high number of infections by global standards, NGOs with knowledge, expertise, and technical skills which are able to operate flexibly are in high demand. ➤ Education (primary and STEM education): The rate of primary education is high, with 100% of both boys and girls attending at a completion rate exceeding 99%. However, students are only in class for around 4 hours a day, and the quality of education is questionable. Issues include particularly low mathematics and reading comprehension scores among African nations, high teacher-to-student ratios, insufficient teaching materials, and insufficient number of classrooms. ➤ Sports: The Zambia government recognizes the importance of sports in achieving its sustainable national development priorities, seeing promotion of sports as a realistic means of building physical and mental health and well-being for youth and enhancing domestic social cohesion. Japan has actively supported the promotion of sports, and needs are ongoing. ➤ Waste disposal: The Zambian capital of Lusaka produces approximately 1,200 tons of waste per day, with a recovery rate of only 45%. In addition, poor maintenance has reduced 	

	<p>the number of waste collection trucks in operation, and Lusaka's overall waste recovery rate is on a downtrend. In residential areas with poor infrastructure, the sanitary environment is in urgent need of proper waste management due to poor sanitation from indiscriminate waste dumping, the proliferation of cholera and other diseases from water pollution, and other issues.</p>
<p>Trends in Donor Assistance</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Trends in Japanese Assistance</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In ODA projects overall, only one bridge development project in the past 10 years has been implemented with ODA loan assistance, with most technical cooperations providing assistance in agriculture, education, and healthcare and medicine. Meanwhile, there have been many grant aid assistance projects for healthcare and medicine and water resource development. ➤ In terms of JICA Partnership Program projects, grant aid assistance projects of MOFA with NGO, CSO and other partners, and other projects involving such partners, many such projects involve healthcare and sanitation, agricultural and livelihood improvement, vulnerable group assistance, and education.
	<p style="text-align: center;">Trends in Assistance from Other Donors</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ United States: The US Agency for International Development (USAID) is committed to assisting Zambia in four spheres: Effective, citizen-responsive governance, rural poverty reduction and sustainable natural resource management, utilization of quality health, water and sanitation, and social protection services, and primary education quality. In education, USAID has focused its efforts on providing assistance in implementing preschool curricula and national language curricula in primary education, developing teaching materials, evaluating literacy rates for primary education, and focused efforts to enhance teaching in early childhood education and student outcomes. Of these, assistance is most focused on providing remedial education for children from nursery ages through fifth grade. In healthcare, USAID is providing assistance for the prevention and treatment of diseases including malaria, tuberculosis, cervical cancer, and COVID-19, also implementing projects to improve access to information in family planning and to improve health and nutrition for mothers and infants. USAID has implemented projects in these fields in cooperation with NGOs/CSOs and others. ➤ World Bank (WB): WB assistance focus areas are: Accelerating rural development, decentralizing national finances, developing infrastructure to link underdeveloped areas with markets, long-term human resource development in vulnerable regions, and establishing mechanisms to improve allocation of public financial resources. In healthcare, WB is implementing measures in fields including nutrition, sanitation, health service improvement, malaria measures, and avian flu measures. In education, WB support includes women's education and basic education. 	

Relevant Information for Activity in the Country	Laws, Regulations, Registration Systems, and Procedures Related to the Activity of NGOs/CSOs and Others
	<p>➤ General requirements: The law that governs the activities of international and local NGOs/CSOs is the Non-Governmental Organization Act, 2009 ("NGO Act"). The NGO Act is more stringent than conventional regulations, going beyond requiring NGO/CSO registration to also include a penalty for non-registration. NGO registration is handled by the Department of Registrar for Non-Governmental Organizations under the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services.</p> <p>Before the NGO Act was enacted, NGOs/CSOs were regulated and registered under the Societies Act and Companies Act. Many NGOs/CSOs do not register under the NGO Act and are only registered under the Societies Act and Companies Act.</p> <p>➤ JICA Partnership Program projects: To obtain the approval of the partner country, the Japanese parties are to exchange the signed Minutes of Meeting (M/M) with the implementing agency and the ministry in charge. NGO registration according to the above criteria is mandatory.</p>
	Information on Local NGOs/CSOs and Others
	<p>➤ As of December 2019, there are 1,228 NGOs/ CSOs registered under the NGO Act, 4,154 NGOs/CSOs registered with the Registrar of Societies, and 418 NGOs/CSOs registered with the Patents and Companies Registration Agency (PCRC).</p>

Republic of South Africa

Basic Country Information

■ Key Indicators

Population	Area	GDP (Nominal, 2020)	GNI per capita (Nominal, 2020)	Poverty Ratio (Percentage of the population below the national poverty line, 2014)
59.3 million	1.2131 million km ² (approx. 3.2 times of Japan)	301.92 billion USD	5,410 USD	55.5%
Administrative Division	Republic system. National capital is Pretoria. Consists of nine states.			
Main Industries	Agriculture (livestock, maize, etc.), mining (gold, platinum, etc.), industry (food, steel, etc.)			
Ethnicity	African (79%), Caucasian (9.6%), Mixed (8.9%), Asian (2.5%)			
Language	Total eleven official languages: English, Afrikaans, Bantu and other languages			
Religion	Approx. 80% of the population is Christian, with Muslims and Hindus comprising the rest.			

Source: World Bank (2021) "World Development Indicators" <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators#> (accessed December 2021),

MOFA (2021) "South Africa Basic Data" https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/area/s_africa/data.html (accessed December 2021)

■ Travel Safety Information

Level 1 (Exercise caution) Johannesburg, Pretoria, Cape Town, and Durban

(Updated end of June 2020, MOFA Travel Safety Information: https://www.anzen.mofa.go.jp/info/pchazardspecifinfo_2022T016.html#ad-image-0)

* Separate JICA safety instructions also in place.

■ Infectious Disease Risk Information

See the following URL for MOFA infectious disease risk information:

https://www.anzen.mofa.go.jp/info/pcinfectionsposhazardinfo_122.html#ad-image-0

■ Example of JICA Partnership Program



Capacity Building of Independent Living Centres through Creating Accessible Environment

(Certified NPO Japan National Assembly of Disabled People's International)

Source: Provided by Japan National Assembly of Disabled People's International

Item	Overview
Basic Issues by Field	Development Policy and Issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Medium-Term Strategic Framework (2019-2024) lists growth and job creation, improving the quality of education, development of technical skills, innovation, and enhancing the capacity of the state to play a developmental and transformative role. ➤ In this National Development Plan, NGOs/CSOs are regarded as providing important programs that are vital to society and employment in many poor communities. ➤ Medium Term Strategic Framework 2019-2024 states in the education sector, NGOs/CSOs are expected to help in the development of open-source educational software and content, and in technological innovation to improve international competitiveness. There are plans to work with NGOs/CSOs on improving math and reading skills, and in the health sector on achieving universal health coverage.

Japan's Development Cooperation Policy	
	<p>➤ In the Country Assistance Policy for the Republic of South Africa (2017), under the major goal of "Accelerating growth and uplifting the living standards of the poor," the following priority areas (medium-term goals) were identified: (1) support to enhance human capacity and to promote infrastructure development to accelerate growth; (2) support for reducing economic and social disparities; and (3) promotion of development in the Southern Africa Region.</p> <p>➤ With the aim of promoting economic growth, increasing employment, and improving the social welfare of the poor, Japan plans to support a major expansion of infrastructure investment, strengthening of human resource development, reinforcement of basic social services, and rectification of economic and social disparities.</p>
	Fields and Issues in Which Japanese NGOs/CSOs and Others are Expected to Play an Active Role
	<p>➤ Industrial human resource development (vocational training, mathematics, ICT education): In South Africa, the number of skilled workers among the Black population, which accounts for about 80% of the total, has been low due to the restrictions placed on educational and technological opportunities under the apartheid. Also, the unemployment rate among the young population is extremely high. While restructuring the training of already employed skilled workers through vocational training is regarded as an important issue, there is a shortage of skilled workers. The supply side, namely the education and training at the vocational and technical education and training (TVET) institutions and higher education, is insufficient to provide the practical skills required by the demand side of companies in the South African labor market. The shortage of industrial human resources has become a major challenge in the business investment environment.</p> <p>➤ Reduction of economic and social disparities (agriculture, disabled assistance): South Africa has one of the most unequal societies in the world, characterized by extreme income disparities among different population groups, regions, and the genders. Income inequality is very pronounced in townships/informal settlements and rural areas in contrast to developed urban agglomerations. For agriculture, there is a need for support within the framework of rural development. In addition, amidst economic and social disparities, 7.5% (about 2.87 million people) of the South African population over the age of five are disabled, leaving them vulnerable to poverty and social exclusion. However, the provision of services for those with disabilities and opportunities for their participation in society are still limited. While the Ministry of Social Development has been working to develop guidelines, there is an urgent need to further strengthen the capacity to enforce empowerment and mainstreaming of the challenged people. There is demand for assistance in providing services centered on the disabled persons as practiced in Japan (which supports the</p>

	independence of people with disabilities by allowing them to be both service beneficiaries and service providers).
Trends in Donor Assistance	Trends in Japanese Assistance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In the past 10 years, the primary areas of assistance in technical cooperation have included water resources, education (vocational training), health, disaster prevention, and social security. As for grant aid, there was only one project in the field of education. ➤ In terms of JICA Partnership Program and NGO collaboration projects of MOFA by Japanese NGOs, etc., most projects are in the fields of education, support for the vulnerable, health, and agriculture and livelihood improvement. In the field of education (vocational training, mathematics, and ICT education), there is technical cooperation in dispatching individual experts and strengthening the capacity of vocational training schools; in the field of agriculture and livelihood improvement, there was a JPP project on organic agriculture; and in the field of support for the disabled, there was a technical cooperation in promoting disability mainstreaming.
	Trends in Assistance from Other Donors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ United States: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) emphasizes promoting self-reliance by strategically allocating resources and promoting partnership with three key stakeholders: the private sector, government, and citizens. It aims to achieve inclusive economic growth, strengthen governance, and increase the resilience of people and systems. In its goal of expanding the private sector, USAID states the need to build stronger and more patient long-term partnerships with governments, civil society, NGOs, and international organizations. In the area of education, USAID has prioritized improving the skills of young people and has established relationships with South African NGO/CSOs such as the ENEX Foundation, the DG Murray Trust, and ELMA Philanthropies. ➤ Germany: Germany lists four priority areas of support: green economy (e.g., energy sector and climate change), technical and vocational education and training/capacity building, good governance and public administration, and HIV prevention. The Germany International Cooperation Agency (Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit: GIZ) provides support in the areas of technical and vocational education and training/capacity building.
Relevant Information for Activity in the Country	Laws, Regulations, Registration Systems, and Procedures Related to the Activity of NGOs/CSOs and Others
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ General requirements: The law that governs the activities of international and local NGOs is the Non-Profit Organization Act 1997. NGOs are not necessarily required to be registered, however, registration under the Act enables them to obtain visas for expatriate staff, to open offices, to open bank accounts, and to be exempted from value-added tax. The amendment to the law, the Non-Profit Organization Draft Amendment Bill of 2018, simplifies the

	<p>registration process and includes making NGO registration mandatory and introducing a supervisory institution to oversee the sector in order to reduce the possibility of funds flowing into and out of the country for terrorist activities. The contact point for NGO registration is the Directorate in the Department of Social Development (DSD). NGOs can register at the DSD office or online.</p> <p>➤ JICA Partnership Program projects: To obtain the approval of the partner country, the Japanese parties are to exchange the signed Minutes of Meeting (M/M) with the implementing agency and the ministry in charge. The registration of NGOs is not necessarily required, however, as the above general process will be applied when registering.</p>
	<p>Information on Local NGOs/CSOs and Others</p>
	<p>➤ Local NGOs with experience in Japanese ODA projects are Ray Mhlaba Skills Training Center in the education sector, URDO in the agriculture and livelihood improvement sector, and ILC Soweto in the support for the disabled. Several local implementing organizations have conducted projects in collaboration with overseas organizations.</p>

Republic of Paraguay

Basic Country Information

■ Key Indicators

Population	Area	GDP (Nominal, 2020)	GNI per capita (Nominal, 2020)	Poverty Ratio (Percentage of the population below the national poverty line, 2020)
7.04 million	400 thousand km ² (approx. 1.1 times the size of Japan)	35.6 billion USD	5,180 USD	26.9%
Administrative Division	Constitutional republic system. National capital is Asuncion, divided into occidental (west) and oriental (east) regions, with 17 departments.			
Main Industries	Agriculture and animal husbandry, manufacturing (e.g.: automotive parts), electric power			
Ethnicity	95% mixed heritage (Caucasian and indigenous), 2% indigenous, 2% European, 1% other			
Language	Spanish and Guarani (both official languages)			
Religion	Mainly Catholic (freedom of religion guaranteed under the Constitution)			

Source :

World Bank (2021)' "World Development Indicators" <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators#> (accessed December 2021)

MOFA (2021) "Republic of Paraguay Basic Data" <https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/area/paraguay/data.html> (accessed December 2021)

Paraguay Embassy in Japan "Paraguai - Chiri (Paraguay-Geography)" <https://www.embapar.jp/ja/paraguay/> (accessed February 2022)

■ Travel Safety Information

Level 1 (Exercise caution): Asuncion and the surrounding capital area, and some cities in Amambay, Canindeyu, Alto Parana and Itapua

Level 2 (Do not travel unnecessarily): Parts of Concepcion, including Yby Yau and near the Amambay border; parts of San Pedro, Capitan Bado in Amanbai, and Presidente Franco in Alto Parana

(Updated February 2021, MOFA Travel Safety Information: https://www.anzen.mofa.go.jp/info/pchazardspecificinfo_2021T019.html#ad-image-0)

■ Infectious Disease Risk Information

See the following URL for MOFA infectious disease risk information:

https://www.anzen.mofa.go.jp/info/pcinfectionsposhazardinfo_258.html#ad-image-0

■ Example of JICA Partnership Program



Source: JICA Paraguay Office

Sewing and Computer Training for Youth in Alto Parana

(Fundación Mano A Mano)

Item	Overview
Basic Issues by Field	Development Policy and Issues
	<p>➤ With a four-pronged strategy of poverty reduction and social development, inclusive economic growth, integration of Paraguay in the world, and strengthening of institutional politics, the National Development Program Paraguay 2030 presents policy from four aspects: Equalizing opportunities, transparent and efficient public management, land usage planning, and environmental sustainability. In the current analysis of Poverty reduction and social development, the Program cites recognition of various vulnerable groups, indicating that 48 civic groups are active with the disabled and provide support services for inclusion in the areas of treatment, education, society, community, and labor. The Program also states</p>

	<p>that participatory community development encourages municipal governments, federal departments, businesses, civil society, and community organizations to participate in the organization of social and productive services as a foundation for relevance and equity.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Japan's Development Cooperation Policy</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Under a basic policy of equitable, ongoing economic and social development through livelihood improvements for the poor and enhanced social services, the Country Assistance Policy for Paraguay (2012) lists the following priority areas (medium-term goals): (1) Reducing disparities and (2) sustainable economic development. ➤ In reducing disparities, the Policy focuses on supporting livelihood improvements among the poor in rural communities and enhancing social services such as health and education. In support of sustainable economic development, it focuses on infrastructure that supports general industry, particularly for transport of Paraguay's abundant water resources and agricultural products.
	<p style="text-align: center;">Fields and Issues in Which Japanese NGOs/CSOs and Others are Expected to Play an Active Role</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Disabled assistance: In Paraguay, assistance for the disabled is under the purview of the Ministry of Education and Culture (<i>Ministerio de Educacion y Cultura: MdEC</i>) from a welfare perspective. Given how the MdEC engages with the disabled with special education and its deeply rooted thinking from a welfare approach, promoting an approach based on working rights for the disabled has become a major challenge. As MdEC initiatives are primarily managed by private facilities and private groups receiving grants, such initiatives are focused in the capital and central regions. However, assistance for these services is also a need given the lack of rehabilitation facilities for supporting the social participation and self-reliance of the disabled, as well as for groups providing vocational rehabilitation, training, and job placement. In addition, local NGOs have expressed interest in technical support in developing proprietary apps and software for use in supporting social inclusion for the disabled. ➤ Promoting agriculture and local industry to improve livelihoods: The core industry of Paraguay is agriculture, including crops and livestock. Agriculture has developed significantly, particularly over the 1992-2014 period, over which time its share of GDP has doubled from 6% to 12%. Still, increasing income in rural communities remains an issue as the poverty rate disparity between urban and rural areas has not narrowed during this period. In the Yguazu Colony, one of nine Nikkei communities and located in eastern Paraguay, there is also interest in raising resident incomes through the promotion of local industries in rural communities with roadside stations and the one village one product (OVOP) approach. ➤ Gender: According to the 2020 labor statistics by industry sector as published by the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security (<i>Ministerio de Trabajo, Empleo y Seguridad</i>

	<p><i>Social:</i> MTESS) labor observatory, only 28% of private employees and 20% employers were female, compared to 72% and 80%, respectively, for males. Also, in terms of unemployment rates, women in urban areas, where COVID-19 has had more impact, were more likely to be unemployed. Local NGOs hope to partner with non-Paraguay NGOs on woman empowerment in the spheres of technology, education and training, and leadership. There is also demand for learning about women's activities in the Japanese agricultural sector.</p>
<p>Trends in Donor Assistance</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Trends in Japanese Assistance</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Over the past decade, ODA loan assistance has been used for transportation and water resources sector projects. Also in recent years, there have been grant aid assistance projects in education, healthcare, and water resources, and there have been technical cooperation projects in agricultural and rural development and education. ➤ In terms of JICA Partnership Program projects, grant aid assistance projects of MOFA with NGO partners, and other projects involving NGOs, many such projects over the past 10 years have involved rural and agricultural development, with multiple projects for vocational training for women. For disabled assistance, individual experts were dispatched to the National Secretary for the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities (<i>Secretaria Nacional por los Derechos Humanos de las Personas con Discapacidad: SENADIS</i>); for promoting agriculture and local industry to improve livelihoods, there was a technical cooperation for rural community development; and for gender, JPP projects in vocational training for women and for improving rural women's lives were implemented. ➤ In NGO-partnered projects to assist Japanese immigrants and Nikkeis, initiatives to connect and cooperate with Nikkei communities are being stepped up, including those by the Japanese private sector.
	<p style="text-align: center;">Trends in Assistance from Other Donors</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ United States: The US Embassy, in collaboration with Fundación Paraguaya, is conducting the "Academy for Women Entrepreneurs" (AWE) to help women in five Paraguay regions start businesses based on their project ideas. The US Agency for International Development (USAID) is implementing a project entitled "Entrepreneurship and Resilience for Women." ➤ Taiwan: A donor providing gender-based assistance. In addition to promoting economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic in vulnerable industrial sectors, Taiwan has started a project to strengthen and support female-run small and medium-sized enterprises to address the impacts of the pandemic. ➤ South Korea: As aid for promoting agriculture and local industry to improve livelihoods, South Korea has been conducting a project with local NGO Fundación Capital since January 2018 to develop agricultural technology and build capacity for subsistence producers in rural Paraguay. 	

Relevant Information for Activity in the Country	Laws, Regulations, Registration Systems, and Procedures Related to the Activity of NGOs/CSOs and Others
	<p>➤ General requirements: The Paraguay Ministry of Interior has an NGO registration system for international NGOs to obtain local certification as not-for-profit foundations. Japanese NGOs need not go through NGO registration when operating through local organizations. However, NGOs looking to locally purchase equipment or rent an office as a corporation will need to register as a corporation and obtain a corporate tax identification number (<i>Registro Unico del Contribuyente</i>: RUC).</p> <p>➤ JICA Partnership Program projects: To obtain the approval of the partner country, Japanese parties are to exchange a signed Minutes of Meeting (M/M) referencing the project with the Paraguay implementing body, and the Paraguay counterpart organization must attach a No Objection Letter with respect to project implementation. If the counterpart organization is officially registered with the government, the Japanese NGO is not required to be registered. However, as stated above, corporate registration is required to locally purchase equipment or rent an office.</p>
	Information on Local NGOs/CSOs and Others
	<p>➤ The JICA Paraguay Office has interacted in some shape or form in the target fields with approx. 11 organizations, including foundations, LGUs, associations, and NGOs with experience as counterpart in a Japanese ODA project.</p> <p>➤ <i>Pjoaju Asociacion de ONG's del Paraguay</i> (POJOAJU) is an NPO established in 1998 to coordinate NGOs and NGO networks in Paraguay. In terms of local NGO lists, POJOAJU and the NGO networks publish directories of their member NGOs. The NGO networks for women, human rights, children's rights, citizen opinions, indigenous peoples, the environment, and rural development, along with their contact information, are published on the website.</p>

Federal Republic of Brazil

Basic Country Information

Key Indicators

Population	Area	GDP (Nominal, 2019)	GNI per capita (Nominal, 2019)	Poverty Ratio (Percentage of the population below the international poverty line, 2019)
294.7 million	8.512 million km ² (22.5 times the size of Japan)	1.4447 trillion USD	7,850 USD	4.6%
Administrative Division	Federal republic system. National capital is Brasilia, with 26 states and one federal district. Generally grouped into five regions in the statistics: North, Northeast, Central-West, Southeast, and South.			
Main Industries	Manufacturing, mining (iron ore, etc.), agriculture (sugar, oranges, coffee, soy, etc.)			
Ethnicity	European (approx. 18%), African (approx. 8%), Asian (approx. 1.1%), mixed descent (approx. 43%), indigenous (approx. 0.4%)			
Language	Portuguese			
Religion	Approx. 65% Catholic, approx. 22% Protestant, 8% none			

Source:

World Bank (2021) "World Development Indicators" <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators#>

MOFA (2021) "Federal Republic of Brazil Basic Data" <https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/area/brazil/data.html> (accessed December 2021)

Travel Safety Information

Level 1 (Exercise caution): Distrito Federal (Brasilia), Greater Sao Paulo and Campinas, Greater Rio de Janeiro, Greater Vitoria, Greater Manaus, Northern Roraima, Greater Belem, Greater Recife, Greater Salvador, Greater Fortaleza, Greater Curitiba, Porto Alegre

(Updated April 2021, MOFA Travel Safety Information: https://www.anzen.mofa.go.jp/info/pchazardspecificinfo_2020T104.html#ad-image-0)

* Separate JICA safety instructions also in place.

Infectious Disease Risk Information

See the following URL for MOFA infectious disease risk information:

https://www.anzen.mofa.go.jp/info/pcinfectionsposhazardinfo_259.html#ad-image-0

Example of JICA Partnership Program



Source: JICA Brazil Office

Project for Mitigation Care Education at SBC Hospital

(Japanese Red Cross Hokkaido College of Nursing)

Item	Overview
Basic Issues by Field	Development Policy and Issues
	<p>➤ With primary indicators of reducing social and regional inequity while improving national incomes and quality of life, the Federal Development Strategy 2020-2031 aims to promote omnidirectional, sustainable development along five axes: economic, institutional, infrastructure, environmental, and social. For example, for the economic axis, it lists utilizing potential labor force by improving labor skills and job potential, and improving institutional governance; for the infrastructure axis, it lists expanding investments and streamlining domestic logistics performance; for the environmental axis, it lists climate change measures,</p>

	<p>biodiversity conservation, and reduced illegal deforestation; and for the social axis, it lists improved access to better quality education and medical services, and reduced inequality.</p>
	<p>Japan's Development Cooperation Policy</p>
	<p>➤ Under the basic policy of "Assistance for sustainable development in Brazil and the promotion of mutually beneficial partnership," the Country Development Cooperation Policy for Federative Republic of Brazil (2018) outlines the following priority areas (medium-term goals): (1) Urban issues and management of environment and disaster risks, (2) improvement of investment environment, and (3) triangular cooperation (Japan and Brazil are actively promoting the triangular cooperation with third countries).</p> <p>➤ In order to further develop and deepen Brazil's economic ties with Japan, the Policy prescribes mitigating the adverse effects of rapid urbanization while providing support for fields that contribute to the stable supply of natural and food resources, as well as strengthening our mutually beneficial partnership through triangular cooperation.</p>
	<p>Fields and Issues in Which Japanese NGOs/CSOs and Others are Expected to Play an Active Role</p>
	<p>➤ Nikkei community support: Of the estimated 3.6 million Japanese immigrant and descendant nikkei population worldwide, 1.9 million reside in Brazil. As nikkei communities mature and the generations change over, issues have arisen in the areas of eldercare, human resource development, and passing on cultural tradition. For example, in support for the elderly, Japanese immigrants and nikkei residents are scattered throughout small inland cities and, even prior to COVID-19, there were issues such as isolation, declining desire to participate in social activities, lack of opportunities for intellectual exchange, lack of volunteers, and insufficient public investment. On top of this, the social impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic have created new needs in terms of career support for Brazilian nikkei migrant workers returning from Japan to Brazil.</p> <p>➤ Support for the socially vulnerable and elderly: Support for the elderly and those on the autistic spectrum or with intellectual disabilities also continues to be a field in which Japanese NGOs/CSOs are expected to play an active role. From the perspective of Brazil, in which services for the elderly are relatively poor, they likely have much to learn from Japanese experience. The needs are high for assistance in terms of how elderly services in Japan actually function and how they are implemented.</p> <p>➤ Improved income through regional tourism assistance: Given the outsized impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on tourism, Brazilian municipalities and regions are in great need of assistance in regional tourism to improve income. State and city governments in Brazil need to learn about the antenna shop and roadside station initiatives in Japan.</p> <p>* In addition to the above three fields, the environmental sector would also benefit from</p>

	participation by Japanese NGOs, CSOs and others.
Trends in Donor Assistance	Trends in Japanese Assistance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In ODA projects overall, multiple water and sewerage projects have been implemented in the past 10 years as ODA loan assistance, along with technical cooperation projects for healthcare, water resources and disaster prevention, and environmental protection in recent years. ➤ In terms of JICA Partnership Program projects, grant aid assistance projects of MOFA with NGO partners, Grant Aid for Grassroots projects, and other projects involving NGOs, many such projects over the past 10 years have involved healthcare and the environment, with environmental projects comprising 30% of all projects. In addition, several projects have targeted assistance and increased income for vulnerable groups. In nikkei community support, there have been a JPP education project for autistic children and the Amazon Natural School; in income improvement in regional development, there has been an agroforestry project to raise rural income and to preserve and restore the environment; and in support for the socially vulnerable and elderly, there has been a gardening therapy project for the disabled, implemented as a JPP project. ➤ In NGO-partnered projects to assist Japanese immigrants and Nikkeis, initiatives to connect and cooperate with Nikkei communities are being stepped up, including those by the Japanese private sector.
	Trends in Assistance from Other Donors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ United States: The US Agency for International Development (USAID) is working closely with the Brazilian government and civil society to promote private sector involvement in innovative solutions for biodiversity conservation in the Amazon. Working with the US Forest Service, USAID is promoting community participation in sustainable economic activity, including community-based tourism in Anavilhanas National Par in Amazonas.
Relevant Information for Activity in the Country	Laws, Regulations, Registration Systems, and Procedures Related to the Activity of NGOs/CSOs and Others
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ General requirements: Non-Brazilian NGOs implementing projects in Brazil based solely on a contract signed with a Brazilian institution without establishing a local corporation, branch, agency, office, or representative in Brazil do not need approval to operate in Brazil. While Japanese NGOs operating through local organizations are not required to be registered, they will need to obtain a corporate tax number (<i>Cadastro Nacional da Pessoa Juridica</i>: CNPJ) to locally purchase equipment or rent an office as a corporation, and obtaining a CNPJ in turn requires local corporate registration. When establishing a local corporation, branch, or agency to operate locally, non-Brazilian NGOs must obtain an operation permit in accordance with the provisions of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security Ordinance No. 362, dated March 1, 2016.

	<p>➤ JICA Partnership Program projects: To obtain the approval of the partner country, the Japanese implementing body (project applicant), Brazilian implementing body, and the local JICA office are to sign a Minutes of Meeting (M/M) before operation. Local NGO registration is not a prerequisite for project implementation. However, NGOs looking to establish a local office or purchase equipment locally are required to obtain a CNPJ as described above.</p>
	<p>Information on Local NGOs/CSOs and Others</p>
	<p>➤ In terms of counterparts either with a JPP project in progress or having implemented multiple projects in the past, Beneficência Nipo-Brasileira de São Paulo has provided support for autistic children, the University of São Paulo Department of Geriatric Medicine has provided support for the elderly, and the Cultural Association of Tomé-Açu (ACTA) and the Mixed Cooperative of Tomé-Açu (CAMTA) have worked to improve livelihoods in regional development.</p> <p>➤ In support for the socially vulnerable and elderly, the National Forum for Philanthropic Entities (<i>Fórum Nacional das Entidades Filantrópicas: FONIF</i>), a for-profit organization, has published a database of organizations working in the fields of medical care, education, and social assistance. To search for the needs and counterparts in nikkei community assistance and other fields, information is available from local organizations such as prefectural associations, which are formed mainly by Japanese immigrants to assist others in the local community, or Brazilian local governments with sister city agreements with Japanese local governments (prefectures and cities).</p>

Republic of Fiji

Basic Country Information

■ Key Indicators

Population	Area	GDP (Nominal, 2019)	GNI per capita (Nominal, 2019)	Poverty Ratio (Percentage of the population below the national poverty line, 2019)
896,440	18,300 km ² Comprising 330 islands and atolls (approx. the same area as Shikoku)	5.496 billion USD	5,800 USD	29.9%
Administrative Division	Republic system. National capital is Suva, with four major divisions (Central, Eastern, Northern, and Western), further divided into 14 provinces.			
Main Industries	Tourism, sugar, clothing, etc.			
Ethnicity	Indigenous Fijian (57%), Indo-Fijian (38%), other (5%)			
Language	English (official language), Fijian, Hindi, etc.			
Religion	Christian (52.9%), Hindu (38.2%), Muslim (7.8%)			

Source: World Bank(2021)"World Development Indicators" <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators#> (accessed December 2021)

MOFA (2021) "Republic of Fiji Basic Data" <https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/area/fiji/data.html#section1> (accessed December 2021)

Fiji Bureau of Statistics "Census 2017 of Population & Housing Census" <https://www.statsfiji.gov.fj/> (accessed December 2021)

■ Travel Safety Information

Level 1 (Exercise caution): Metropolitan Suva, Lautoka, and Nadi

(Updated April 2021, MOFA Travel Safety Information: https://www.anzen.mofa.go.jp/info/pchazardspecificinfo_2021T034.html#ad-image-0)

* Separate JICA safety instructions also in place.

■ Infectious Disease Risk Information

See the following URL for MOFA infectious disease risk information:

https://www.anzen.mofa.go.jp/info/pcinfectionsposhazardinfo_076.html#ad-image-0

■ Example of JICA Partnership Program



Nadi-Lautoka Regional Water Supply Project
(Fukuoka City Waterworks Bureau)

Source: JICA website <https://www.jica.go.jp/fiji/office/information/event/180125.html> (accessed January 2022)

Item	Overview
Basic Issues by Field	Development Policy and Issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ In the National Five Year Development Plan 2017-2022, with a policy of inclusive socio-economic development, Fiji looks to partner with NGOs/CSOs in supporting women in development, provide housing to assist in native Fijian settlement, health and medical services, food and nutrition security, and climate change and disaster prevention. ➢ As a countermeasure to COVID-19, the government has announced the urgent need to diversify the economy in order to create investment activities and jobs, in response to the loss of tourism, to enhance competitiveness through large-scale commercialization in agriculture, to promote value-added and increased profitability in forestry and fisheries, and

	<p>to support the introduction of technologies and ideas to cut costs and enhance competitiveness in manufacturing (July 2021).</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Japan's Development Cooperation Policy</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Under the basic policy of assistance for inclusive socio-economic development and balanced nation-building, the Country Assistance Policy for Fiji (2019) lists the following priority areas (medium-term goals): (1) Developing infrastructure for economic development, (2) climate change and environmental measures, and (3) improving the quality of social services. ➤ Assistance will be expanded in fields where Japan can utilize its accumulated experience, such as power and water supply-related technologies, service delivery for education and health, and disaster prevention assistance. Also, Fiji is a focal point in area-wide assistance to Oceania countries.
	<p style="text-align: center;">Fields and Issues in Which Japanese NGOs/CSOs and Others are Expected to Play an Active Role</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Environment (including disaster prevention and rural development): Fiji's rich natural resources are deteriorating due to climate change and human activity. There is great need for conservation of coral reefs and mangrove forests, which are important to sustaining ecosystems, forest conservation, which also results in disaster prevention, environmental education, and other areas. Disaster prevention measures are in urgent need in Fiji, which is beset by cyclones and many other natural disasters. There is also great need for community disaster prevention and disaster prevention education. Also, Fiji's main industry in tourism was devastated by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020-2021, which has further increased the importance of the agricultural sector for income and food security. ➤ Healthcare: In Fiji, 84% of all deaths are reportedly caused by non-infectious disease (due to a combination of genetic, physiological, lifestyle, and environmental factors). Non-infectious disease is a serious risk factor for COVID-19, with indications that obesity and undernutrition in young children are factors. Thus, there is a need to advocate for healthy eating, exercise, and other lifestyle improvements. Although their maternal mortality rate of 35.6 per 100,000 is significantly lower than the global average at 90 per 100,000, improvements in infant and under-five mortality rates have recently slowed, meaning that work still remains in maternal and infant health. Another issue is efforts to tackle filariasis and other diseases specific to the tropics. ➤ Education: JICA has been supporting work in education (including music and sports), with further support in social and emotional learning as a priority area for the future. Also, aiming to make its education system more inclusive, Fiji has established a network of special education schools to accept children with disabilities at 67 secondary education schools. The University of the South Pacific has established the Disability Resource Centre to provide

	<p>services to advance learning environments for the disabled. In addition, there are NGO partnerships providing support for preschool early education and initiatives in primary education and vocational training.</p>
<p>Trends in Donor Assistance</p>	<p>Trends in Japanese Assistance</p>
	<p>➤ In ODA projects overall, the Government of Japan has only used ODA loan assistance for water and sewerage projects, also providing grant aid assistance in education. Also, in recent years, it has implemented technical cooperation projects for wide-area assistance for Oceania countries with a focus on Fiji. In terms of JICA Partnership Program, NGO collaboration grant aid assistance projects of MOFA by Japanese NGOs, and Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects over the past decade, there have been many in education and healthcare.</p> <p>➤ MOFA projects in the environmental sector (including disaster prevention and rural development) include a technical cooperation for improving waste management, dispatched volunteers and grant aid assistance for environmental management, and grant aid assistance with Japanese NGOs for environmental education and waste disposal. Also, a JPP project to improve livelihoods has been implemented in agriculture, and a technical cooperation in disaster prevention is being implemented to mainstream disaster prevention and develop human resources in the meteorological field. In education, volunteers have been dispatched for disabled assistance and women's education improvement. In healthcare, there have been a technical cooperation and volunteer dispatch to improve the quality of health services and a JPP project with a university partner for medical education.</p>
	<p>Trends in Assistance from Other Donors</p>
	<p>➤ Australia: The Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) has formed the Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP), and NGOs supported by ANCP are conducting community-based projects with local partners. From 2015 to 2021, ANCP has taken up and implemented roughly 20 projects in Fiji in the areas of disaster prevention, education, and healthcare.</p> <p>➤ European Union (EU): The EU provides grants to NGOs working to give the poor and rural communities better access to legal services through the Fiji Access to Justice program. In addition, in order to strengthen cooperation between the government and CSOs in development cooperation, the EU supports initiatives for capacity building for Fiji-based CPOs in strategic planning, implementation, monitoring, and other areas, and for an El Nino measure program to address food insecurity from drought.</p> <p>➤ New Zealand: In recent years, New Zealand has focused its support on agriculture and coastal fisheries, providing value chain management, policy, and compliance practices in both fields. Through this and by strengthening governance, New Zealand works to build economic resilience. Another important area is post-cyclone recovery assistance. Based on</p>

	<p>its success in this field, New Zealand has set its priority areas for the future as adaptation to climate change and building resilience. In 2019, New Zealand increased its ODA loan amounts through Fiji-based and non-Fiji CSOs.</p>
<p>Relevant Information for Activity in the Country</p>	<p>Laws, Regulations, Registration Systems, and Procedures Related to the Activity of NGOs/CSOs and Others</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ General requirements: Organizations operating as an NGO or CSO without a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Fiji Government can register as either a charitable trust, established based on the Charitable Trusts Act, or a company limited by guarantee, as established for in the Companies Act. ➤ JICA Partnership Program projects: To obtain the approval of the partner country, a Minutes of Meeting (M/M) or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is to be signed by the relevant parties. Basically, the signatories are the JICA Fiji Office Chief, the project implementation counterpart agency, the (Japanese) project proposing party, and the representative of the (Fijian) implementing organization. Please keep in mind that this process may take some time.
	<p style="text-align: center;">Information on Local NGOs/CSOs and Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The local NGOs/CSOs in Fiji with experience in Japanese ODA projects primarily consist of hospitals, the university (University of the South Pacific), and LGUs. A MOFA JPP project with NGO partners is being implemented by OISCA. The counterparts are the Ministry of Youth and Sports, local communities, and schools. ➤ In terms of international NGOs with experience partnering with local NGOs and other donors and experience in projects of other donors, there are many with local offices, which often jointly administer initiatives in other Oceania countries. These include the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Wildlife Conservation Society, Conservation International, and Birdlife International in the environment sector, Red Cross in the disaster prevention sector, and Save the Children and Oxfam in the education and healthcare sectors.