

# **Understanding Japanese NGOs from Facts and Practices** [Distribution copy]

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Understanding Japanese NGOs from Facts and Practices (distribution copy), compiled by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in cooperation with the Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC), aims to equip JICA overseas personnel working on the frontline of JICA – NGO collaboration with an overview of Japanese NGOs and their relationship with JICA. It also aims to serve as an introduction for overseas practitioners and researchers in international cooperation who are interested in Japanese cooperation, especially that of Japanese NGOs and their collaboration with JICA.

The data and analysis provided in Chapters 1 to 5 are drawn from JANIC's past publications, mainly from Directory of Japanese NGOs Concerned with International Cooperation and Data Book of Japanese NGOs 2006 (both available only in Japanese). The analysis in those publications are based on the data collected from 277 NGOs in the questionnaire survey conducted from September 2005 to January 2006.

The full text and abstract can be downloaded in PDF format from the JICA website at <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/resources/brochures/index.html>  
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photo: K.Yahata

# Overview of Japanese International Cooperation NGOs

1. Similar to “NGO” is the term “NPO” (Non-Profit Organization), both of which share basic characteristics. In Japan, the term “NGO” tends to be used to refer to civic organizations working in the field of international cooperation, while “NPO” describes organizations working at community level inside the country. However, this edition does not take such a view.

NGO, an acronym for Non-Governmental Organization, is a term originally used by the United Nations to refer to private organizations other than governments. At present, it is customary to use the term NGO to collectively refer to non-governmental, non-profit, citizen-led organizations working voluntarily (voluntarism) to resolve global issues such as development, human rights, the environment and peace<sup>1</sup>. In this edition, we define an “international cooperation NGO” as a non-governmental, non-profit civic organization. “International cooperation” is defined as a set of activities to address global issues (including development, human rights, peace, the environment and emergency relief work), whether within or outside the country.

## 1-1. History and Background

When did Japanese international cooperation NGOs (referred to below as “NGOs” ) begin working? It is said that the beginning of Japanese NGOs can be traced back to a medical mission composed of Christian doctors and medical students sent to China in 1938. The mission was sent in response to damage caused by the Japanese military invasion and to provide care for refugees. For the following 20 years or so, this work was disrupted because of the intensifying war and, in the post-war period, the need to reconstruct Japan itself. International cooperation by citizens resumed at the end of the 1950s.

The 1960s saw the birth of organizations that are still active today: the Japan Overseas Christian Medical Cooperative Service (JOCS, established in 1960), born out of the group that sent the above medical mission to China; the Asian Rural Institute (ARI), an offspring of the Southeast Asia Christian Rural Leaders Training Course established in 1960 within the Tsurukawa Rural Institute (ARI became independent of Tsurukawa Rural Institute in 1973); and the Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement (OISCA, established in 1969 as the OISCA Industrial and Development Body), established by the International Organization for Cultivating Human Spirit (established in 1961). During the same decade, many citizens’ groups were formed to address and resolve issues in labor, pollution, atomic/hydrogen bombs and security fields as they became serious social issues.

During the 1970s, Shapla Neer (the Citizens’ Committee in Japan for Overseas Support ), a pioneer development NGO, was created (named the Help Bangladesh Committee at the time). The Pacific Asia Resource Center (PARC), born in 1973, analyzed developments in citizens’ movements as well as in political and economic fields in Japan and distributed such analysis and information overseas through the creation of its English newsletter, named AMPO. Such activities can be seen as pioneering advocacy-type work. A Japanese branch of the international NGO Amnesty International was also set up in 1970.

The number of NGOs rapidly increased from 1979 through the late 1980s. In response to the outflow of a large number of Cambodian and Indochinese refugees in this period, many citizens hurried to these areas for relief activities and later set up NGOs. Examples include the Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR JAPAN) (1971), the Shanti Volunteer Association (named the Japan Sotoshu Relief Committee at the time of its creation in 1979), and the Japan International Volunteer Center (named the Japan Volunteer Center at the time of its creation). Their initial activity focus was on emergency relief and the provision of goods, but later shifted from emergency relief to reconstruction and expanded to include support for self-reliance/self-help activities, facilitation of repatriation and assistance to internally

displaced people. Further, as the area of activity expanded from support for reconstruction to development, their understanding of the structure of poverty in the South and affluence in the North (known as the North-South problem) deepened, and development education rapidly expanded.

During this period, a variety of organizations were established other than these NGOs that began their work in response to the refugee crisis. In the 1980s, public interest in international issues grew through media reports as many events attracting worldwide attention occurred (such as the famine in Africa), and global environmental problems began to be debated in international conferences and reported by the media. Many NGOs were established, including those specializing in collecting donations and providing financial support to NGOs working in social development and environmental conservation fields, and those working to resolve human rights and environmental issues. It was also during this decade that Japanese branches or partner organizations of international NGOs began to increase in number.

2. In 1988, the Free East Timor! National Coalition (currently the East Timor Japan Coalition) was established. After 1990, the People's Forum on Cambodia, Japan (1993), the Japan NGO Network on Indonesia (JANNI, 1993), the Nippon NGO Network for Nepal (1993) and the Africa Japan Forum (1994) were formed.

3. Examples include the International Human Rights NGO Network (1990), the Japanese Society for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (1993) and the Solidarity Network with Migrants Japan (1997).

In the late 1980s, the need to share information and experience among NGOs grew as the number of such organizations increased. The Japanese NGO Center for International Cooperation (currently the Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation), the Kansai NGO Council and the Nagoya and the Third World Exchange Center (currently the Nagoya NGO Center) were established to develop wide networks bridging different fields. These network-type NGOs began to play a large role in information- and experience-sharing among organizations, organizational development, distribution of information to the public, promotion of advocacy work, facilitation of dialogue with the government, promotion of national-level NGO networking and others. Also since the late 1980s, network-type NGOs by country/region<sup>2</sup> and by area of activity<sup>3</sup> have emerged.

The number of newly established organizations was the greatest during the 1990s. This occurred against a backdrop of a series of world-shaking events that generated greater interest among citizens in world affairs and a sense of participation in international cooperation. The 1991 Gulf War triggered a debate on international contribution, while the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in the Philippines (1991) and the genocide in Rwanda (1994) contributed to the rapid growth of public attention on overseas cooperation work. Further, the use of the term NGO spread through media reports on a series of international conferences<sup>4</sup> held in the 1990s, starting with the 1992 Earth Summit (a.k.a. the UN Conference on Environment and Development). The active contribution of NGOs to relief work in the aftermath of the 1995 Hanshin-Awaji Great Earthquake also contributed to greater recognition from the public for the work of NGOs. As many as 130 groups and 20,000 volunteers from inside and outside Japan rushed to the affected areas, helping to raise awareness of the roles of volunteers and NGOs. Further, public opinion increasingly began to favor giving civic organizations juridical person status, which led to the enforcement of the Law to Promote Specified Non-profit Activities at the end of 1998. Now many organizations enjoy greater social recognition as specified non-profit corporations.

4. Among others, the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna), the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo), the 1995 World Summit on Social Development (Copenhagen), the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing) and the 1996 Second UN Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II, Istanbul).

The decade was also a difficult period for NGOs because income from membership fees and donations that had been rising steadily stagnated as a result of the stalled economy. In the latter half of the 1990s, many NGOs experienced deteriorating financial conditions, and various governmental funds to support NGO work began to be made available. In addition to the NGO Project Subsidy (1989) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and the NGO

5. Mr. Mitsuhiro Saotome (former Director-General, Non-Governmental Organizations Support Division, Bureau of Economic Cooperation, MOFA) describes the decade from 1989 through 1998 as a "period of supporting NGO's projects" and the period after 1999 as a "period of supporting NGO's organizational development." (Yoshinori Ikezumi, "Chapter 1 NGOs' Past and Present [NGO no ayumi to genzai]," in *Manabi, Mirai, NGO [Learning, the Future and NGOs,]* page 72.)

6. Examples include: NGOs' "Alternative Declaration" adopted at the 1995 World Summit on Social Development (Copenhagen); the "NGO Statement" adopted at the APEC NGO International Conference for the APEC Ministerial Meeting held in Osaka in the same year; the Japan Campaign to Ban Landmines towards the signing of the 1997 Anti-Personnel Mine Total Ban Treaty; NGO involvement in drafting the new environmental guidelines for the Japan Bank of International Cooperation (JBIC), created by the merger of the Japan Export Import Bank and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund in 1999; and activities related to the WTO Ministerial Meeting in Seattle in 1999.

7. The events occurring in 2000 and after included: earthquakes in western India and El Salvador in January 2001; the terrorist attacks in the US in September 2001; the US invasion in Afghanistan in October 2001; an earthquake in northern Afghanistan in March 2002; an earthquake in Algeria in May 2002; a great earthquake in Iran in December 2002; the Iraq War in March 2003; the bombing in Jakarta in August 2003; the bombing in Bali in October 2003; the bombing of a train in Spain in March 2004; the bombing in Jakarta in September 2004; an earthquake in the coastal area off Sumatra Island and the subsequent tsunami disaster in the Indian Ocean in December 2004. 2005 saw a great earthquake that hit Iran in February, bombings in London in July, the bombing in Bali and a great earthquake in Pakistan in October. In February 2006, landslides caused damage in Leyte Island, the Philippines.

Agricultural and Forestry Cooperation Program of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (1989), Postal Savings for Global Voluntary Aid was launched by the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (currently Japan Post) in 1991, the International Cooperation in Construction Program by the Ministry of Construction (currently the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport) in 1992, and the Japan Fund for Global Environment by the Environmental Agency in 1993 (now managed under the auspices of the Environmental Restoration and Conservation Agency). Accordingly, many new NGOs were created, and existing organizations began to set up international cooperation sections. During the latter half of the 1990s, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) started to strengthen cooperation with NGOs. JICA launched the Community Empowerment Program in 1997, the Development Partnership Program (DPP, KAIHATSU PARTNER JIGYOU) in 1999 and the Small-scale Development Partnership Program (SHOKIBO KAIHATSU PARTNER JIGYO) in 2000. This program was later merged into the JICA Partnership Program and still continues today.

While the government and NGOs are enhancing cooperation in the area of finance as described above,<sup>5</sup> NGOs have begun to revisit their relationships with the government. Such action has included the critical engagement of NGOs towards ODA (Official Development Assistance) and the strengthening of advocacy and presentation of alternatives to the government and the business sector.<sup>6</sup> In 1996, NGO-MOFA regular meeting began, followed by the NGO-JICA regular meeting and the NGO-JICA Reciprocal Training Program in 1998. Efforts to improve such cooperation between NGOs and governmental bodies continue today.

Japanese NGOs also began to take part in NGO networks that expanded worldwide thanks to economic globalization and the development of information/communications technology. Through such activities, NGOs are able to strengthen the areas of publicity and information provision as well as advocacy work towards the government and private corporations.

Since 2000, the number of new organizations has been decreasing. This is because, unlike in the preceding years when new organizations were established to cope with global phenomena, existing organizations have been widening the scope of their work by embarking on new ventures such as relief work.<sup>7</sup> Since the Miyazaki Initiative (announced at the 2000 Kyushu/Okinawa Summit) on the role of conflict resolution in the development field and Action from Japan on the implementation of the Initiative through close coordination and collaboration between the government, international agencies and NGOs, cooperation between the government and NGOs has further developed in the form of emergency financial assistance, the exchange and training of staff and the establishment of the Japan Platform in 2000. The Hottokenai Sekai no Mazushisa (Don't Let it Be – World Poverty) campaign launched in 2005 in close coordination with the global campaign called G-CAP (Global Call to Action Against Poverty) has been carried out through the joint efforts of NGOs, supporting corporations and individual supporters. These examples show the increasing scope of the work carried out by NGOs.

## 1-2 Overview of Japanese International Cooperation NGOs

### 1-2-1 Field of activities

The fields of activity for international cooperation NGOs in Japan vary widely, but can be roughly classified into the four areas of development, the environment, human rights and peace.

In the field of development, Japanese NGOs are engaged in regional development, agricultural training, health care services, improving living conditions, spreading education, vocational training, small-scale industries and so forth in rural areas or urban slums. In the field of the environment, they tackle reforestation, forest conservation, prevention of desertification and conservation of the ecosystem. In the field of human rights, NGOs are active in the protection of the rights of refugees, women, children, people with disabilities, disaster victims, indigenous peoples, minorities, people in detention and foreign workers in Japan, among others.

In the field of peace, major activities include disarmament, eradication of landmines and peace education.

Among these fields, education/children, health care, vocational training, gender/women and reforestation are especially actively pursued, while areas such as democracy/good governance and peacebuilding are also gaining greater attention. Regardless of the field of activity, a major distinguishing feature of NGOs is that they pursue activities to meet the basic needs of people in socially or economically vulnerable positions in different places of the world and encourage their self-reliance.

### 1-2-2 Types of activity

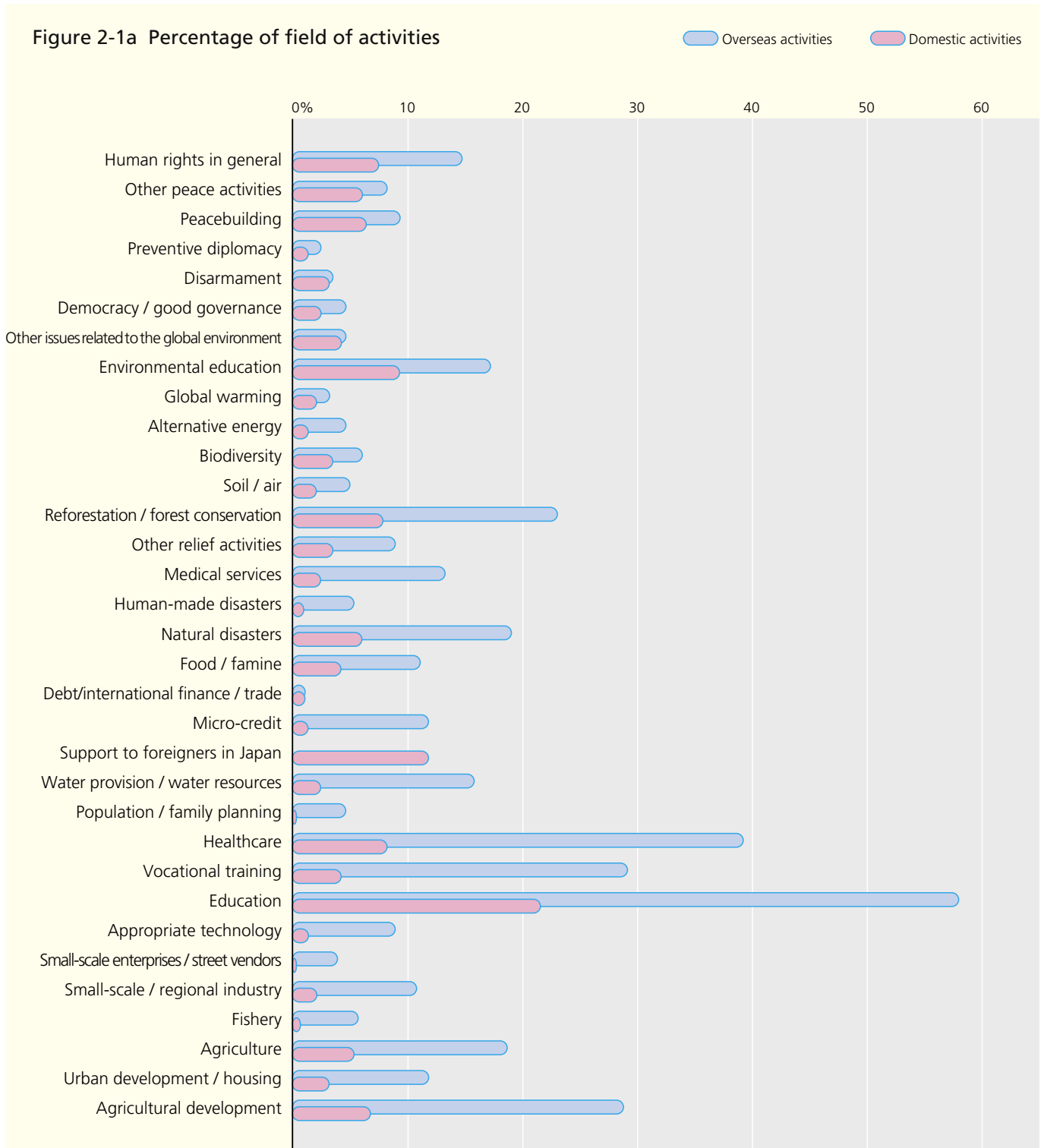
Types of cooperation directed abroad include financial aid, provision of materials, sending personnel and receiving trainees in Japan. In implementing these activities, some NGOs send Japanese representatives abroad while others provide support through local partner organizations. Meanwhile, activities directed inside Japan such as information provision and global civic education (development education) are also spreading. These activities aim to educate Japanese people on issues involving values and lifestyle and review the way Japanese society should be. Advocacy initiatives targeted toward governments and international institutions are also becoming more and more active, and “grassroots trade” -- or alternative trade -- to import goods produced by small-scale farmers or producers in developing countries and sell them in Japan is steadily expanding.

### 1-2-3 Area of activities overseas

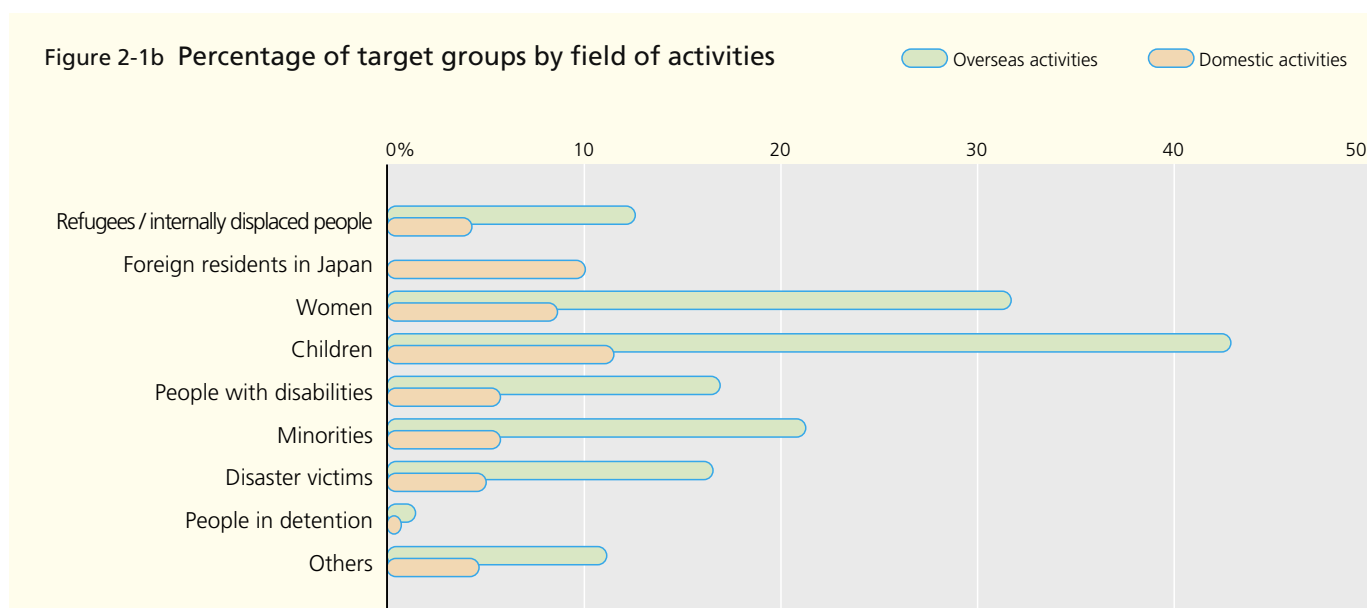
Asia is the principal region where Japan’s international cooperation NGOs work (200 organizations, or 70% of the total). It is followed by Africa (54 organizations), Latin America (23 organizations), the former Soviet Union/Eastern Europe (14 organizations) and Oceania (5). In Asia, many organizations work in the Philippines, Cambodia, Nepal, India and Thailand. In Africa, Kenya, Zambia, Uganda and Ethiopia are the major countries, but the target regions are widely distributed rather than concentrated on certain countries. In Latin America, Japanese NGOs work in 16 countries including Peru, Brazil and Haiti; in the former Soviet Union/Eastern Europe, 10 countries including Ukraine and Belarus; and in Oceania, 7 countries including Papua New Guinea.

## 2-1. Fields of activity

In what fields do Japanese NGOs work? Let us take a look at the trends of overseas and domestic activities by classifying the fields into 33 categories.







The overwhelming majority of overseas activity is conducted in the field of education (Figure 2-1a). This is followed by health care, vocational training, rural development and reforestation/forest conservation. In this survey, we classified the target groups separately from the fields of activity (Figure 2-1b). The top target group is children, followed by women.

What about activities in Japan? As with overseas activities, the majority is in the field of education, followed by support for foreign residents and environmental education. Education in domestic activities tends to consist of global civic education. The major type of activity in this field is the transmission of knowledge regarding situations and information acquired through overseas activities to Japanese elementary and middle school students. This is also supported by the fact that children are the top target group in domestic activities, overtaking foreign residents.

## 2-2. Types of activity

In what way do Japanese NGOs cooperate with the countries of the South? In this survey, we classified the types of activity broadly into the three categories of overseas activities, domestic activities and “not limited to either one.” The results were analyzed by 16 categories in total: 5 overseas; 7 domestic; and 4 “not limited to either one.”

### Overseas activities

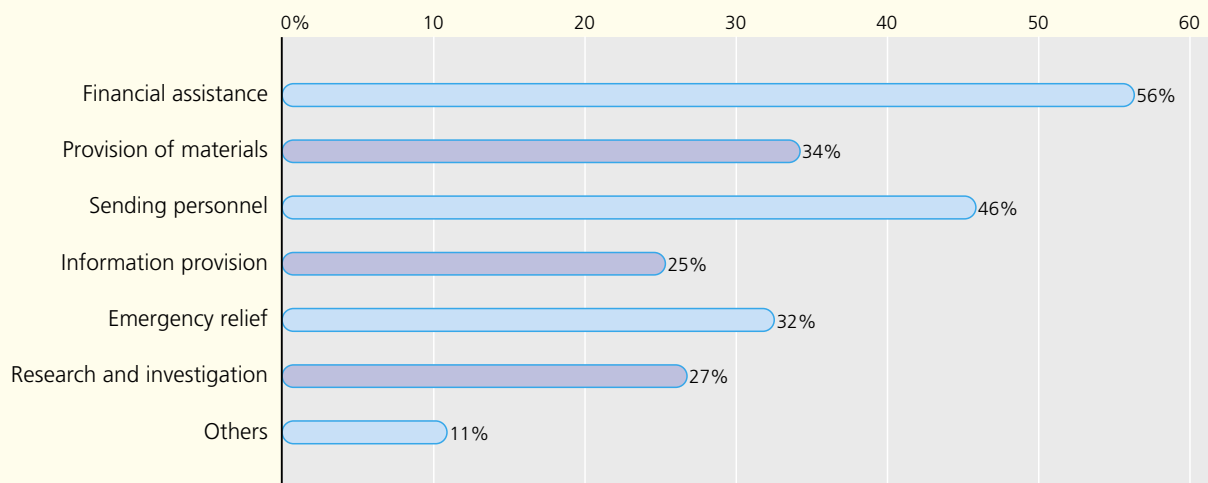
- Financial assistance (including scholarship programs): Providing funds that people in the South (referred to as developing countries) need.
- Provision of materials: Supplying materials that people in the South need.
- Sending personnel: Dispatching experts with technical expertise, managers for local offices, project coordinators, volunteers, etc. from Japan to other countries.

- Emergency relief: Providing emergency financial assistance, material support, personnel, information and others to offer relief to people facing life-threatening situations as a result of natural disasters (floods, droughts, earthquakes, etc.) and human-made disasters (wars, conflicts, nuclear power-plant accidents, etc.) from imminent threat.
- Research and investigation: Conducting overseas research and investigation into the problems and issues faced by local people as well as international cooperation.

#### Domestic activities

- Financial assistance (including scholarship programs): Providing funds that foreign residents etc. from the countries of the South need.
- Provision of materials: Supplying materials that foreign residents etc. need.
- Sending personnel: Dispatching (placing) personnel for language support, support for living in general, legal counseling etc.
- Reception of trainees: Receiving people from the South as trainees and providing training to support the development of human resources.
- Information provision: Supplying political, economic, social, cultural, environmental, legal, technical and other types of information to Japanese society.
- Global civic education (development education, environmental education, human rights education, peace education): Educational activities (such as development education) that are aimed at deepening learning by informing Japanese society of situations in the South to enhance understanding of the issues of poverty, oppression, conflicts and environmental degradation as well as the structural causes of North-South gaps remaining wide, and to encourage action to redress these. Also includes other educational activities facilitating learning about environmental, human rights and peace issues to nurture global citizens who can think and act from a global perspective.
- Research and investigation: Conducting research and investigation within Japan into the problems and issues faced by local people as well as matters concerning international cooperation.

Figure 2-2a Type of overseas activities (multiple answers)

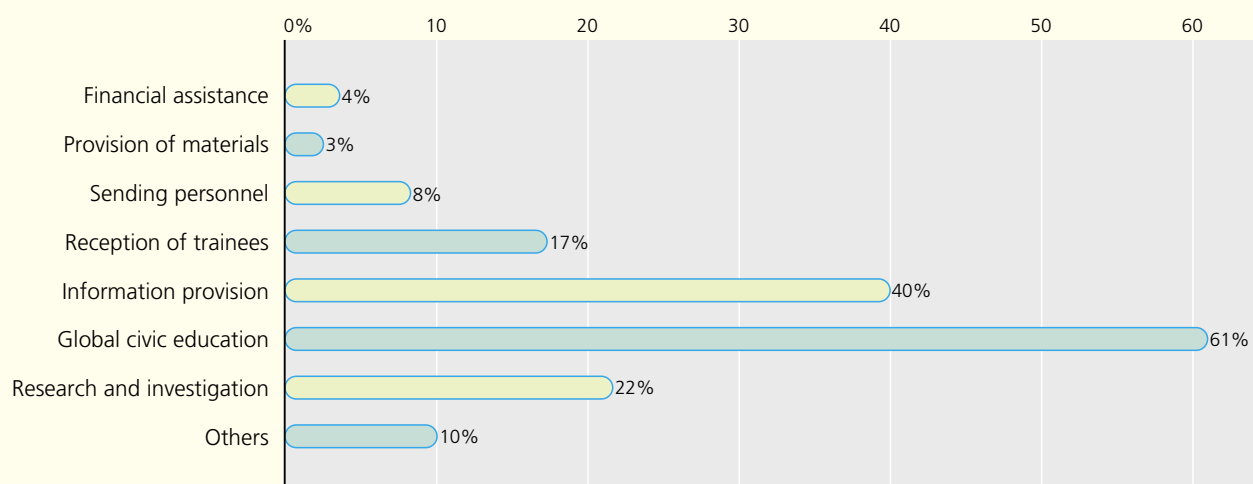


Activities not limited to either overseas or domestic

- Fair trade: Cooperation aiming at the realization of trade in which the goods of producers in the South will not be traded at unfairly low prices and producers will receive fair payment through grassroots trade.
- Advocacy: Cooperation by making constructive proposals beyond the criticism of the government and corporations to eliminate injustices and build a sustainable global society.
- Networking among NGOs: Cooperation by way of facilitating the exchange of information and the sharing of resources, and enhancing cooperation by creating networks.
- Funding: Cooperation by financial assistance to projects etc. of Japanese organizations engaged in international cooperation.

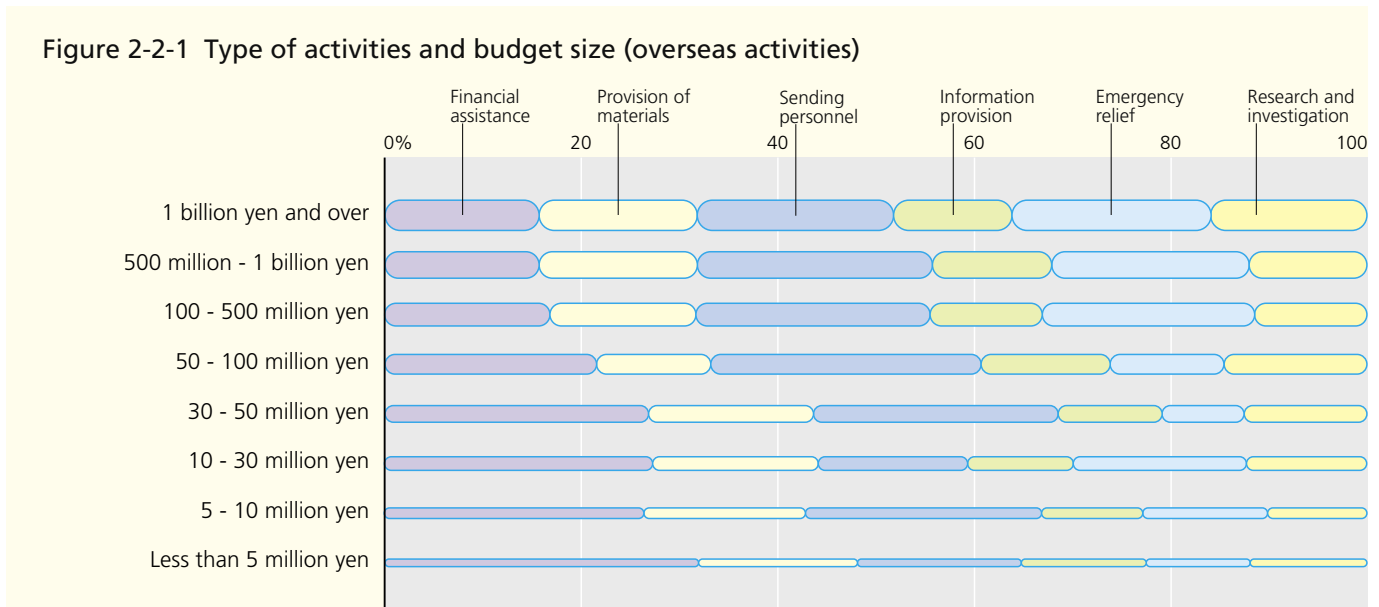
In overseas activities, the top two are financial assistance and sending personnel, which are also ranked at the top in the major programs of each organization.

Figure 2-2b Type of domestic activities (multiple answers)



## 2-2-1. Budget size and types of activity

Next, let us look at the relationship between the types of activity and the budget size.



For organizations of all budget sizes, the two major types of activity represented by financial assistance and sending personnel comprise a high percentage of the budget. However, the ratio of financial assistance is higher in organizations with budgets of less than 50 million yen, while sending personnel is higher in those with budgets of 50 million yen or more. It is presumed that it is difficult to send personnel with a limited budget, and cooperation is thus limited to providing financial assistance. Emergency relief represents a high percentage in organizations with budgets of 100 million yen or more, which shows that it is difficult for organizations working with smaller budgets to engage in such activities, which require large amounts of funds. In general, the larger the budget size, the more diversified the types of activity become.

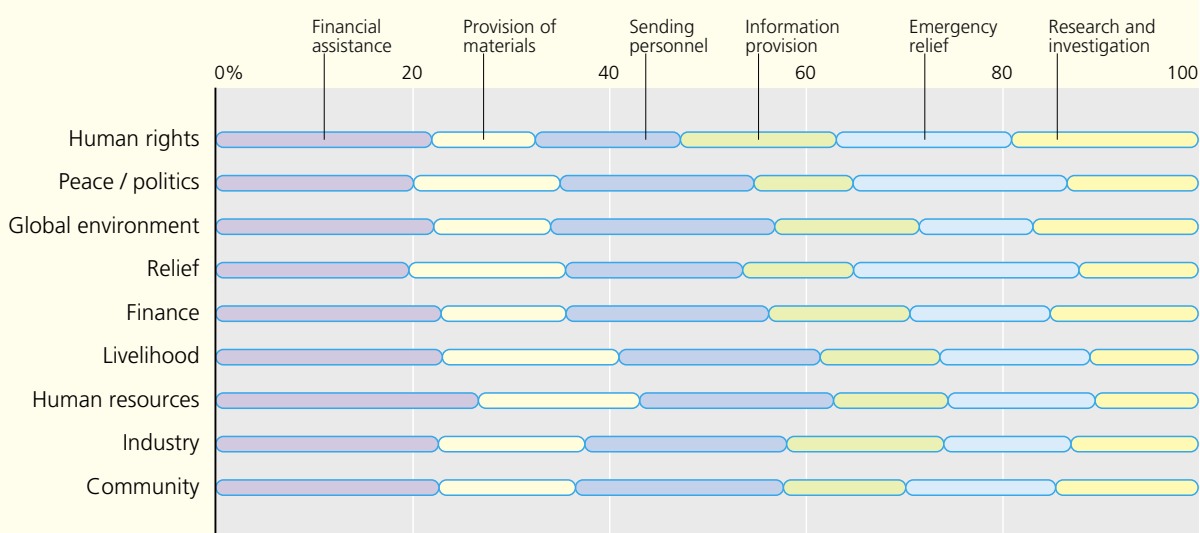
## 2-2-2. Fields of activity and types of work

Finally, let us take a look at the relationship between the fields and types of activity. Due to the wide-ranging nature of the areas of activity involved, we classified the 33 fields mentioned above into nine groups<sup>8</sup> for the purposes of analysis.

- 8. Community: agricultural development, urban development
- Industry: agriculture, fishery, small-scale regional industry, small-scale enterprises/street vendors, appropriate technology
- Human resources: education, vocational training
- Livelihood: healthcare, population/family planning, water provision/water resources, support to foreigners in Japan
- Finance: micro-credit, debt/international finance/trade
- Relief: food/famine, natural disaster, human-made disaster, medical services and other relief activities
- Global environment: reforestation/forest conservation, soil/air, biodiversity, alternative energy, global warming, environmental education and other issues related to the global environment
- Peace/Politics: democracy/good governance, disarmament, preventive diplomacy, peacebuilding and other peace education
- Human rights: human rights in general

In the field of human resources (including the education and vocational training that rank high as overseas activities), financial assistance and provision of materials, the two major types of overseas activity, represent a high percentage. This shows that many organizations are engaged in providing financial assistance to build schools, sending personnel as teachers or assistants in local schools and stationery. It can also be pointed out that many groups are engaged in foster parenting activities to send financial aid to assist schooling. The field of livelihood, which includes another popular field, health and medical care, shows a trend similar to that of human resources. It is considered that the activities in this field focus on the provision of medicine and medical equipment, sending doctors and nursing staff and assistance in building medical facilities. In the global environment category, the major types of activity represented by financial assistance and sending personnel comprise a high percentage, but research and investigation enjoys the highest proportion among all nine groups, while information provision also represents a large share. It is presumed that in addition to sending volunteers for reforestation work and providing information on environmental protection and conservation to local people, organizations themselves carry out research and investigation into the causes of environmental destruction and ways to prevent it.

Figure 2-2-2 Field of activities and type of activities (overseas activities)



In domestic activities, the proportion of global civic education and information provision is generally high.

Among the activities not limited to overseas or domestic activities, fair trade, advocacy and networking have an equal share each, but the funding program is very low.

### 3-1 Countries/Regions

Which countries and regions are the targets of Japanese NGOs' work? This survey showed that the overwhelming majority of NGOs (70 percent, or 200 organizations) work in and for Asia.

In Asia, southeast Asia represents more than half, followed by South Asia (3-1b). In Africa, East Africa has the largest share followed by West Africa, and as Figure 3-1c shows, the distribution is more balanced, unlike in Asia where one sub-region comprises more than half.

Let us take a closer look at each region. Figures 3-1b and 3-1c show the number of organizations working in and for the country in each region. The figure represents the number of organizations.

In Asia, 28 countries were identified, among which the Philippines is outstanding, followed by Cambodia, both in Southeast Asia, and Nepal from South Asia. In East Asia, China (with growing economic gaps between urban and rural areas), and Mongolia (which suffered a severe cold wave in 2000) are the focuses of activities. In Southeast Asia where more than half of NGOs are involved, many organizations work in the Philippines, Cambodia, Thailand and Indonesia. As for South Asia, the gap in the number of organizations by country is not as big as that of those working in Southeast Asia. In addition to conventional aid, new organizations have started working in this region to respond to aid needs related to the earthquake off Sumatra and the tsunami disaster. The number of organizations working for Afghanistan has also significantly increased. As for West Asia, many organizations work to help resolve problems related to the Palestinian issue, for which no resolution is in sight, and issues related to the Iran-Iraq War. In Central Asia, which has the lowest number of working organizations, assistance is offered in the health-care field among others.

In Latin America, 16 countries were identified, with Brazil and Peru at the top, followed by Haiti and Ecuador. The major fields of work are agricultural development, agricultural training, reforestation and forest conservation, and support for producers through fair trade (small-scale/local industry assistance, appropriate technology assistance, etc.).

In Oceania, seven countries were identified. Except for Papua New Guinea, only one organization works in one country. The major fields of activity are agricultural development, agricultural training, and reforestation and forest conservation. Some NGOs provide assistance in vocational training, small-scale/local industry and health and medical care.

Ten countries were identified in the former

Figure 3-1a Region of activities (multiple answers)

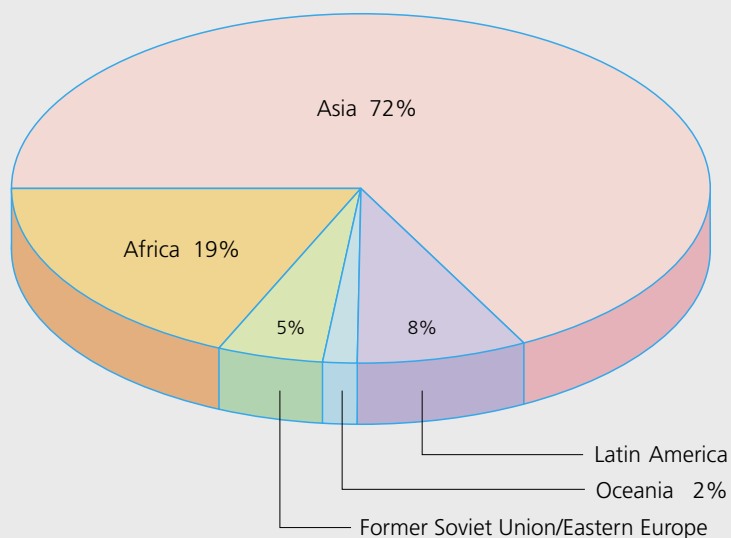
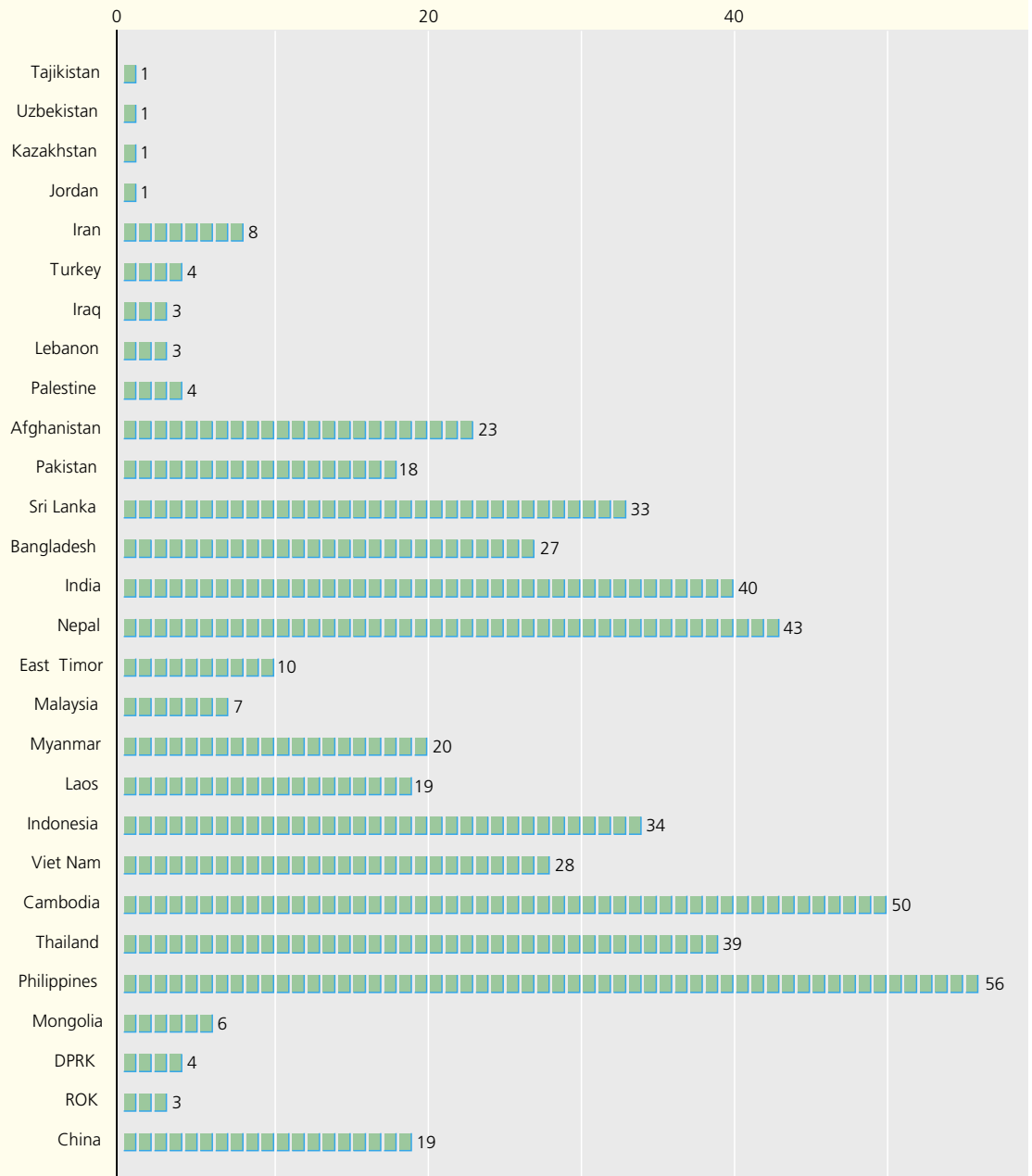


Figure 3-1b No. of organizations by country of activities (Asia)



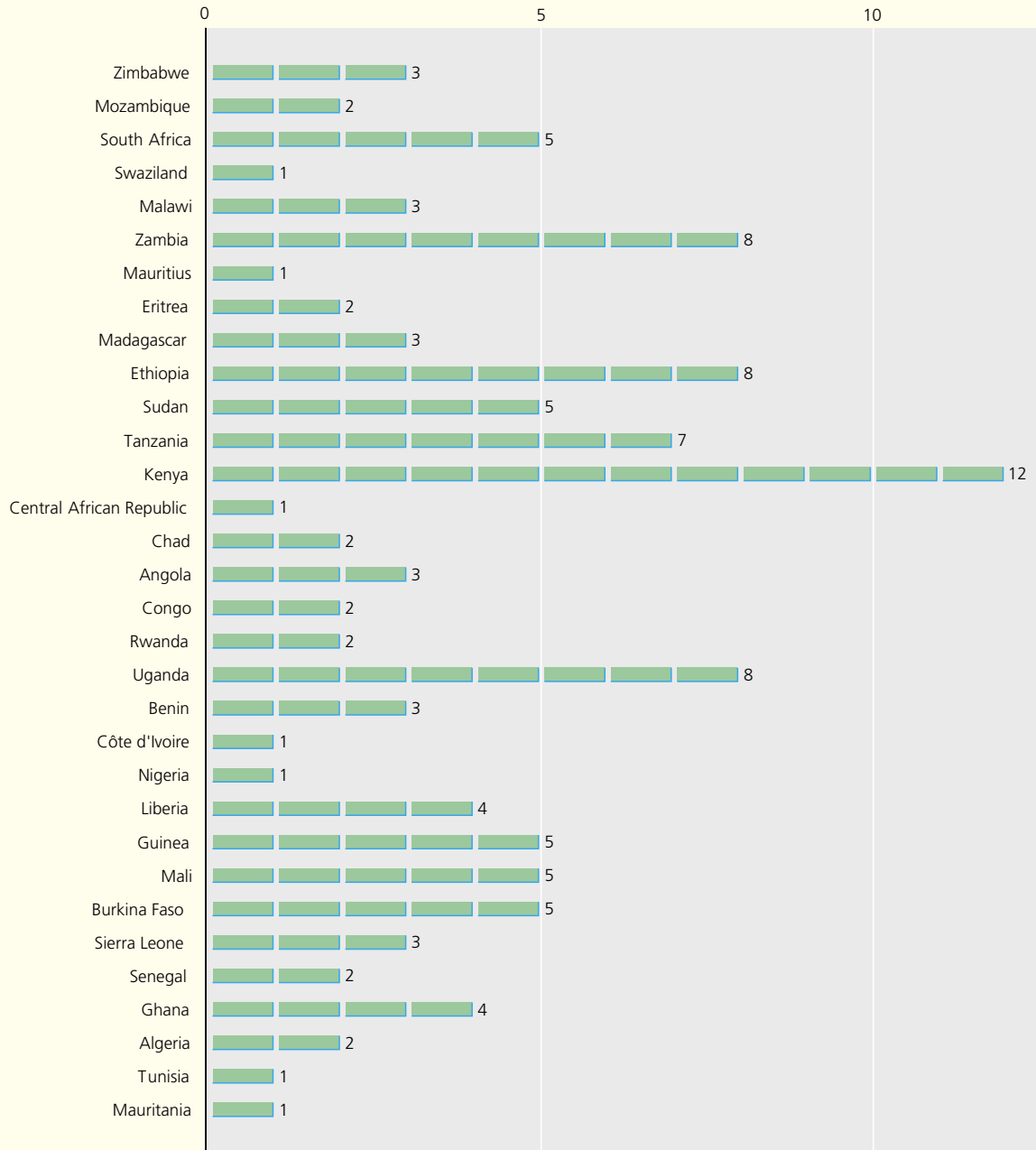
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, but the overwhelming majority work in Belarus. In Eastern Europe, the former Yugoslavia (where ethnic rivalries and conflicts exacerbated the situation after the death of President Tito) is the focus of activities, which are focused on responding to refugee issues arising from the conflicts.

Africa is faced with a number of problems including a low growth rate, accumulated debts, food shortages from droughts, conflicts and refugee crises, and a growing number of people living with HIV among others.<sup>9</sup> Further, tribal power relationships cast long shadows over the political and economic conditions in many countries where multiple tribes exist and traditional tribal society is still deeply rooted. As we have seen, African countries face a number of serious problems for which NGOs are offering aid in various forms. The number of target countries is 32, with Kenya in East Africa receiving the most attention, followed by Zambia in Southern Africa, and Ethiopia and Uganda in Eastern Africa. The major fields of activity are assistance in response to disasters such as droughts and floods caused by heavy rain, aid to refugees and assistance to those living with HIV. In Zambia, which receives the greatest number of refugees in Southern Africa,<sup>10</sup> assistance is given in the fields of health and medicine.

9. According to the survey of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, 40,300,000 people worldwide were infected with HIV as of December 2005. Sixty percent of these cases (25,800,000 people) were found in Sub-Saharan Africa.

10. According to UNHCR, the number of refugees received is 281,766 people.

Figure 3-1c No. of organizations by country of activities (Africa)



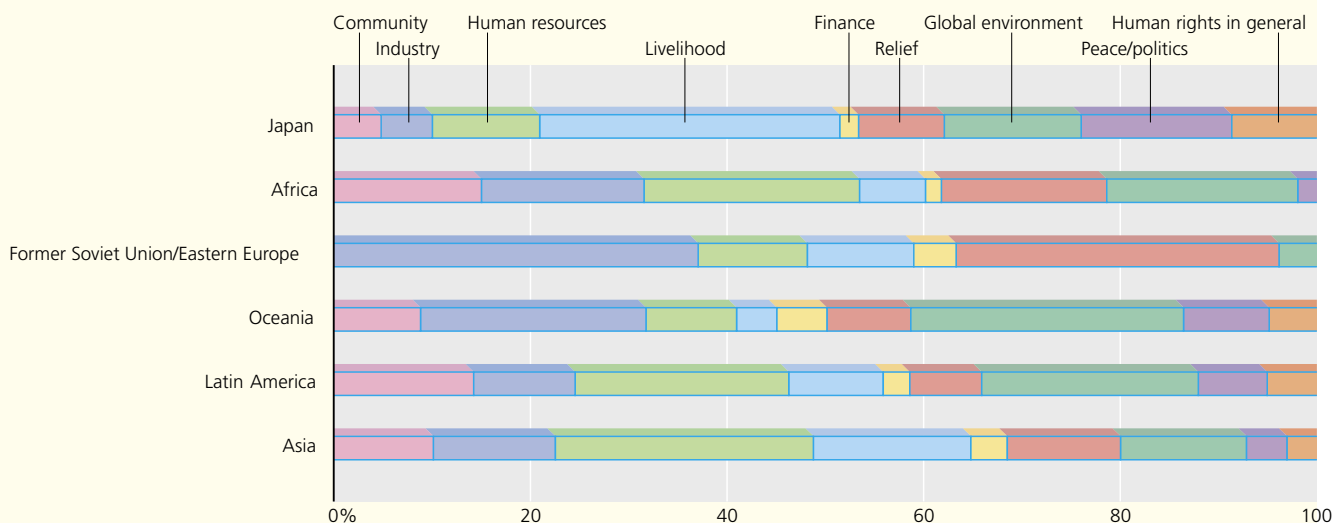
### 3-1-1. Fields and areas of activity

11. The denominator, or the number of organizations of each region, is 200 for Asia, 23 for Latin America, 5 for Oceania, 14 for the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, 54 for Africa and 50 for Japan. The replies include multiple answers.

Figure 3-1-1 shows the kinds of activity conducted by the area of activity.<sup>11</sup>



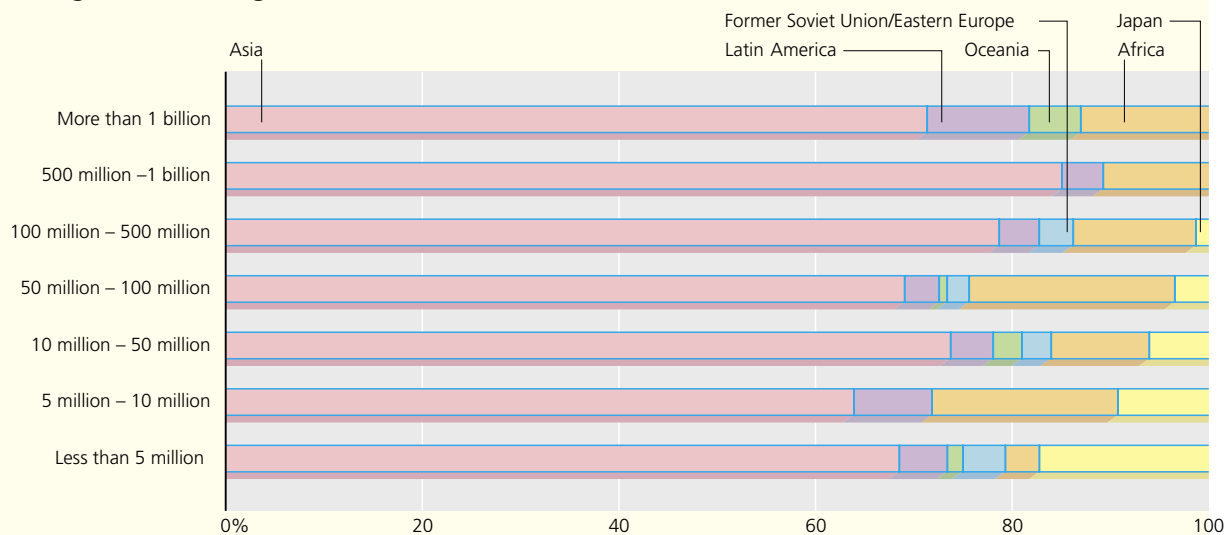
Figure 3-1-1 Field of activities and region of activities



### 3-1-2. Budget size and areas of activities

Overall, it is obvious that Asia comprises the majority. In other regions, small-scale organizations with a budget of less than 5 million yen (income and expenditure) are found most commonly in those groups working primarily in Japan and the former Soviet Union/Eastern Europe. In Africa, organizations of this size comprise the smallest percentage, while those with a budget of 50 to 100 million yen form the largest group. The percentage of organizations with a budget of 500 million yen or more is the greatest among those working in/for Asia, as well as Latin America and Africa. Among organizations working in Asia and Latin America, each budget's size cluster has more or less the same percentage.

Figure 3-1-2 Budget size and region of activities



12. Individual members are divided into full members, associate members, student members and other categories. Here the term "individual members" includes all these types.

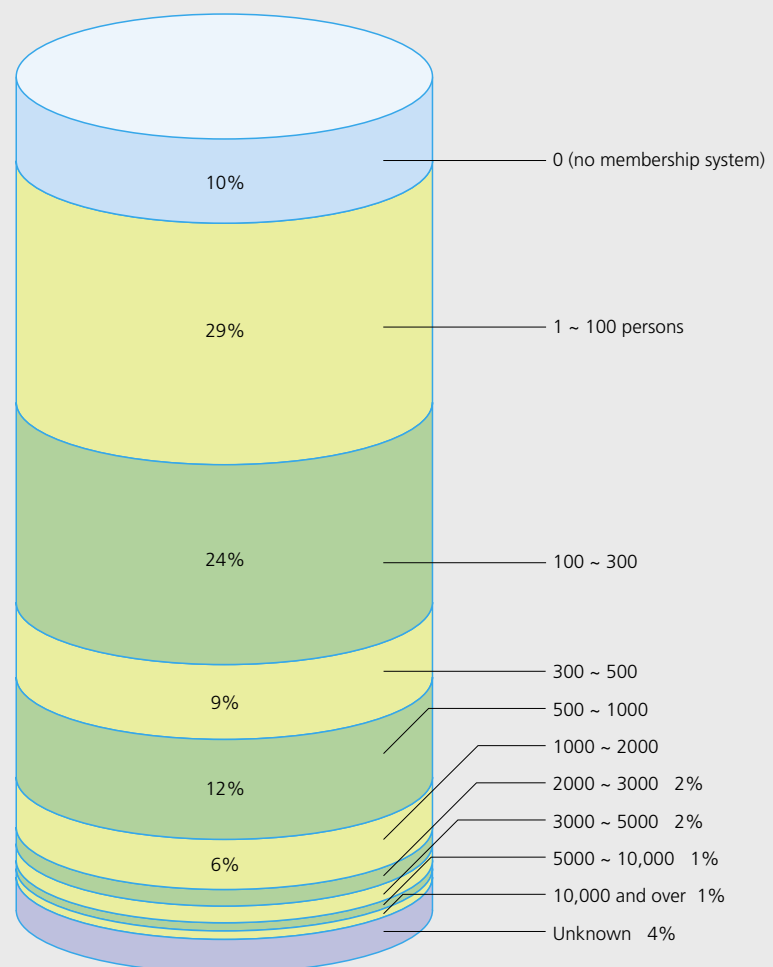
### 4-1. Individual membership

How many individual members do Japanese NGOs have?<sup>12</sup> This survey revealed that 249 of 277 organizations have an individual membership system, with the overall number of individual members being 179,959. Some organizations call those who support their activities donors or supporters rather than members. 84 organizations have such a system, with a total number of 341,134 individuals, exceeding the number of individual members. The distribution of the number of individual members shows that organizations with 100 members or fewer and between 100 and 300 members comprise about half.

The top 10 NGOs in terms of the number of individual members are listed below:

1. WWF Japan	35,000
2. Network Earth Village (NEV)	13,000
3. Peshawar-kai	12,500
4. Japan Overseas Christian Medical Cooperative Service (JOCS)	5,807
5. Amnesty International Japan	5,481

Figure 4-1 Distribution of individual membership



6. Asian Health Institute (AHI)	4,464
7. Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement (OISCA)	4,279
8. Asian Rural Institute (ARI)	3,500
9. Child Fund Japan	3,440
10. Peace Winds Japan (PWJ)	3,216

As for individuals other than members who support organizations (donors, supporters etc.), NGOs with 100 persons or fewer comprise 30 percent. Individuals who support the following 10 organizations comprise 80 percent of all such individuals:

1. Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP)	159,000
2. Plan Japan	75,100
3. World Vision Japan	37,784
4. Minsai Center Japan	8,000
5. International Children Without Borders	3,000
6. Child Fund Japan	2,614
7. Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement (OISCA)	2,203
8. Association to Help Chernobyl-Chubu District, Japan (Chernobyl-Chubu Association)	1,200
9. Japan Committee, Vaccines for the World's Children	1,000
10. Association of Support for People in West Africa (SUPA)	800

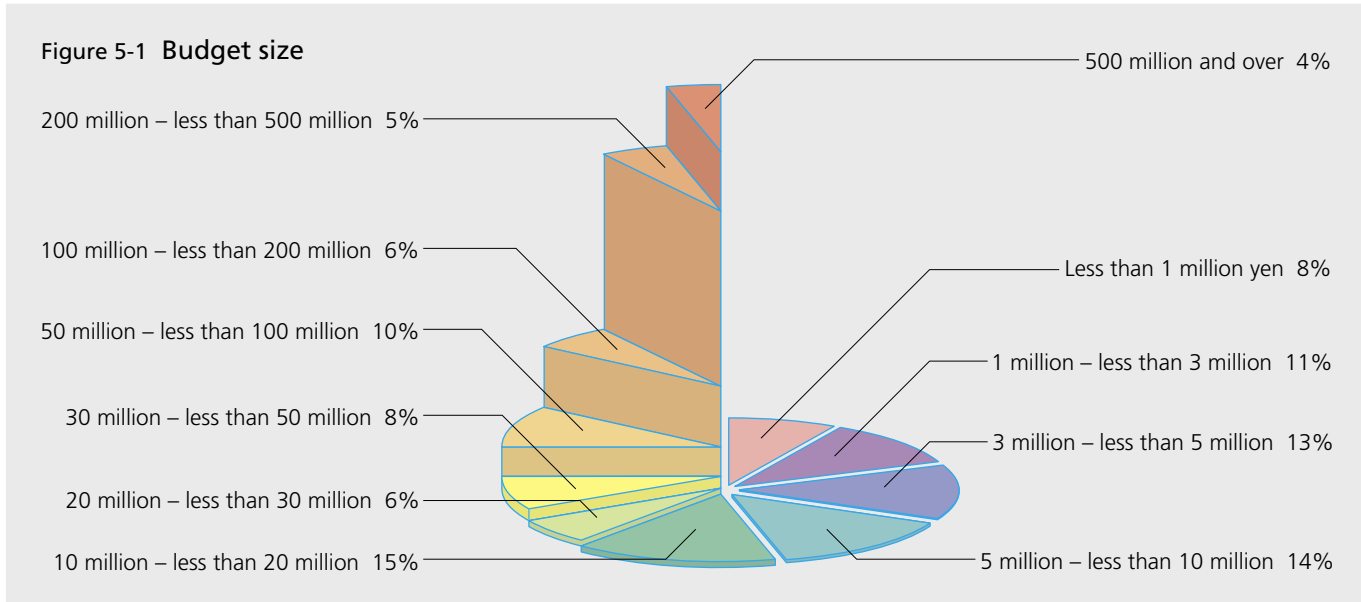
Organizations with a large number of individual members and supporters share the characteristics of having juridical person status and a Western NGO as their parent body. Among those with many individual supporters, we can identify another characteristic: a foster parent program. These organizations appear to attract a greater number of members and supporters owing to the high social credibility generated by having juridical person status, the name recognition created by a parent Western NGO, effective publicity and greater approachability, as well as the transparent destination of donations that a foster parent program provides.

## 4-2. Organizational membership

Now let us turn to organizational members.<sup>13</sup> 144 NGOs have organizational members numbering 10,229 in total, which are broken down into 7,053 for-profit organizations and 3,176 non-profits. As is the case with individual members, 27 NGOs have a system of support organizations rather than member organizations, which number 3,542 (2,053 for-profits and 1,489 non-profits) in total. For both member organizations and support organizations, there are more for-profits than non-profits.

13. As is the case with individual membership, organizational members are also divided into different types such as full members and associate members. Here "organizational members" includes all these types.

## 5-1. Overall income/expenditure size



14. Figures are rounded up to the nearest thousand. The same format is applied from here on.

The overall income/expenditure size for fiscal 2004 was 28,613,200,000 yen.<sup>14</sup> The distribution varies widely, with those with 5 million yen or less comprising about 30 percent, those with 10 million yen or more a little over 50 percent, and those with 100 million yen or more a little less than 20 percent (Figure 5-1). The median is 12,170,000 yen.

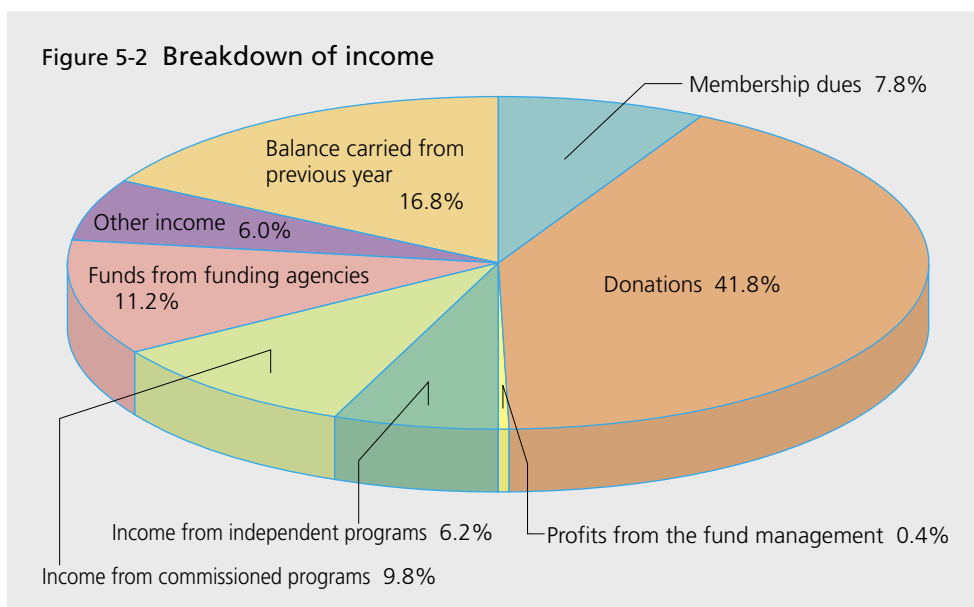
Organizations with a budget of 100 million yen or more comprise a little less than 20 percent, or 42 organizations. The top 10 organizations and their budget size are as follows:

1. Plan Japan	4,905,860,000 yen
2. World Vision Japan	2,951,440,000 yen
3. Medecins Sans Frontieres Japon (MSF Japon)	1,804,900,000 yen
4. Peace Winds Japan	1,649,030,000 yen
5. Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement (OISCA)	1,273,180,000 yen
6. WWF Japan	1,259,120,000 yen
7. Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP)	840,100,000 yen
8. National Federation of UNESCO Associations in JAPAN	586,690,000 yen
9. Shanti Volunteer Association	547,340,000 yen
10. Peshawar-kai	514,140,000 yen

The combined budget size of the top 10 organizations is 16,331,820,000 yen, or more than half (57 percent) of the total budget combined.

## 5-2. Breakdown of income

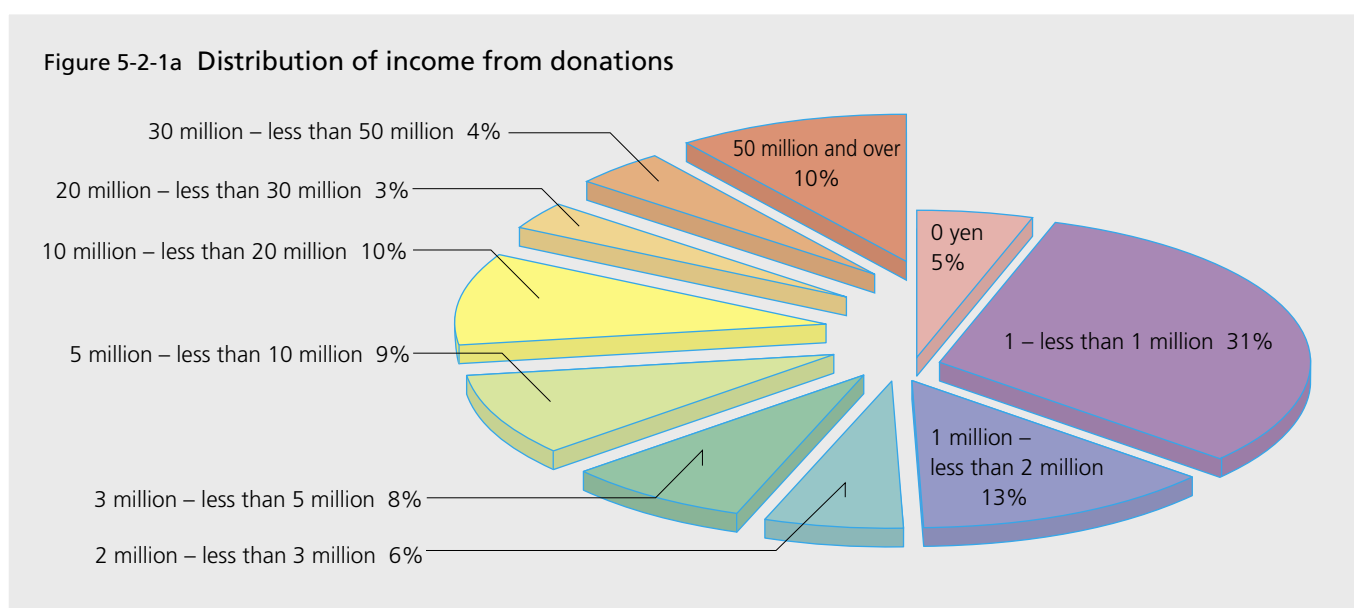
Now let us take a look at a breakdown of income. In general, independent revenues including donations, membership dues, profits from fund management and profits from independent programs account for more than half, with donations having the largest share.



### 5-2-1. Donations

First, we take up the largest funding source, donations. The sum of donations for each organization varies considerably from 0 to 3.5 billion yen at the largest. The median is 2,350,000yen.<sup>15</sup>

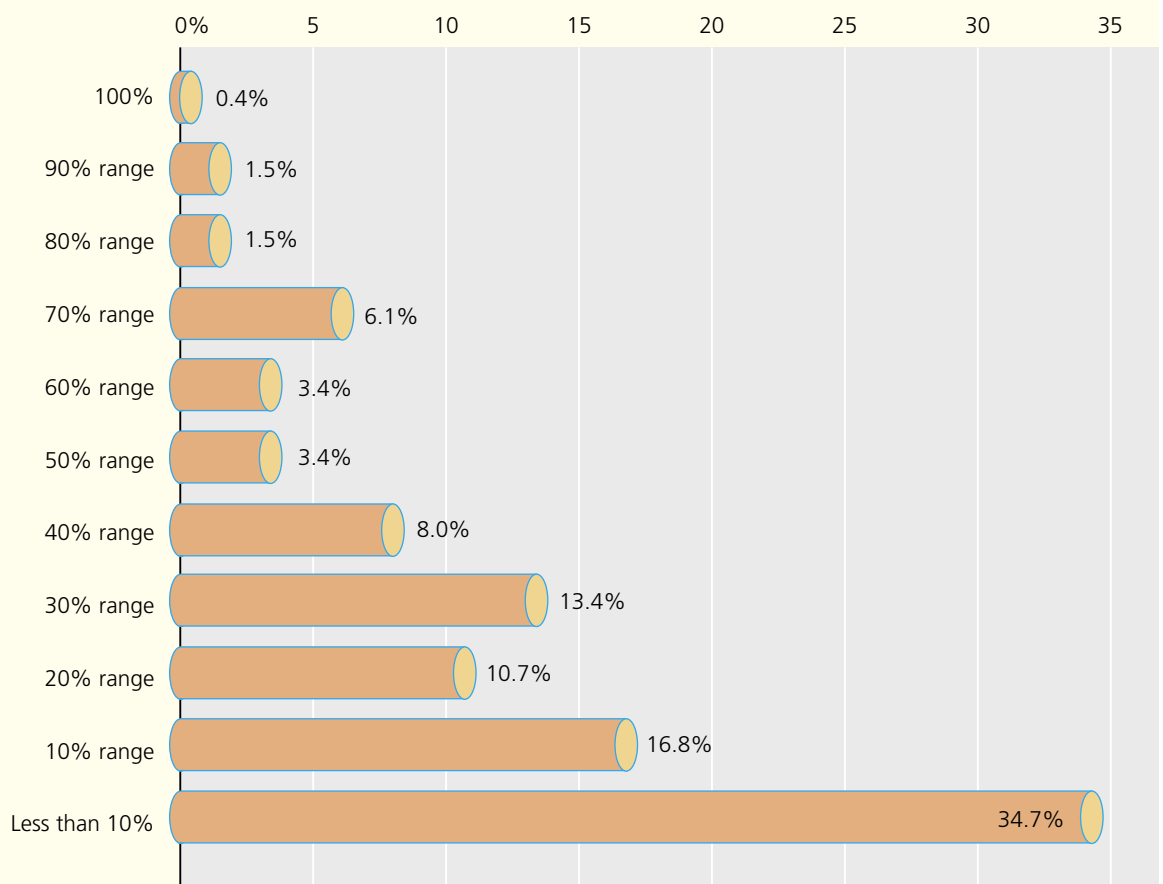
15. Calculated by excluding the 13 organizations that receive no donations



The top 10 NGOs receiving the greatest amount of donations are as follows:

1. Plan Japan	3,507,120,000 yen
2. World Vision Japan	1,818,370,000 yen
3. Medecins Sans Frontieres Japon (MSF Japon)	1,676,270,000 yen
4. WWF Japan	429,200,000 yen
5. Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP)	303,980,000 yen
6. Japan Overseas Christian Medical Cooperative Service (JOCS)	301,290,000 yen
7. Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR JAPAN)	292,870,000 yen
8. Shanti Volunteer Association	252,380,000 yen
9. Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement (OISCA)	228,740,000 yen
10. Minsai Center Japan	192,160,000 yen

Figure 5-2-1b Percentage of donations in income



### 5-2-2. Membership dues

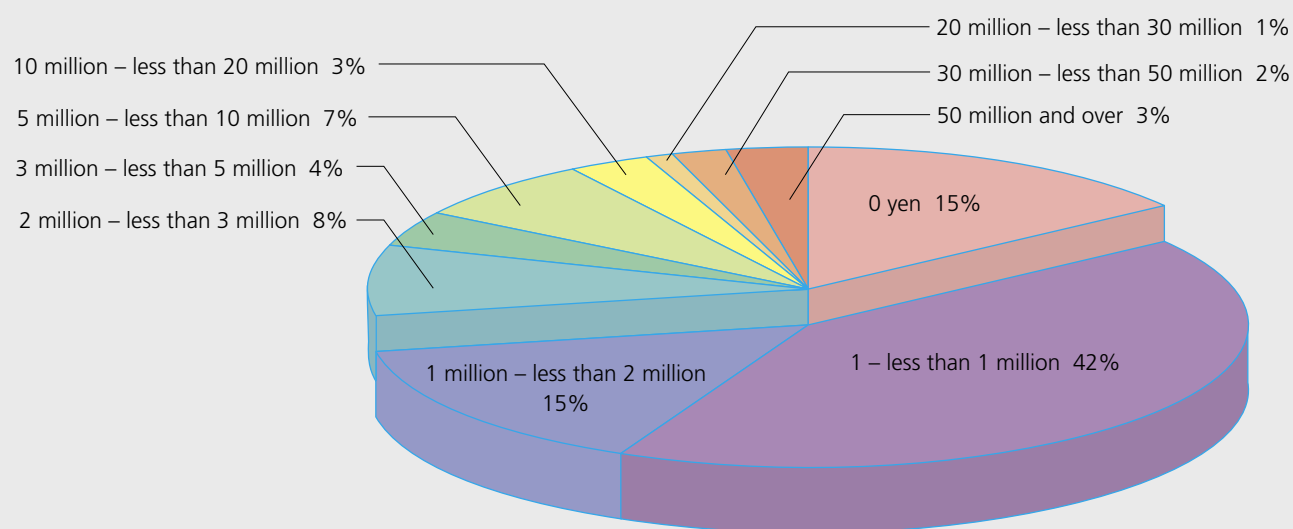
While the total amounts collected from membership dues vary widely (as is the case with donations) from 0 to 2.9 billion yen, more than half the organizations surveyed receive less than 2 million yen, and those receiving less than 1 million yen comprise over 40 percent (Figure 5-2-2). The median is 1,020,000 yen.<sup>16</sup>

16. Calculated by excluding the 41 organizations that receive no membership dues.

The top 10 NGOs receiving the greatest amount of membership dues are as follows:

1. Peace Winds Japan (PWJ)	288,790,000
2. Child Fund Japan	234,840,000
3. Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement (OISCA)	233,030,000
4. Peshawar-kai	228,520,000
5. WWF Japan	192,060,000
6. Foundation for International Development/Relief (FIDR)	130,210,000
7. Network Earth Village (NEV)	78,870,000
8. Amnesty International Japan	68,460,000
9. Educational Sponsorship of Needy Asian & African Children (ESNAC)	48,840,000
10. National Federation of UNESCO Associations in JAPAN	47,710,000

Figure 5-2-2 Distribution of income from membership dues



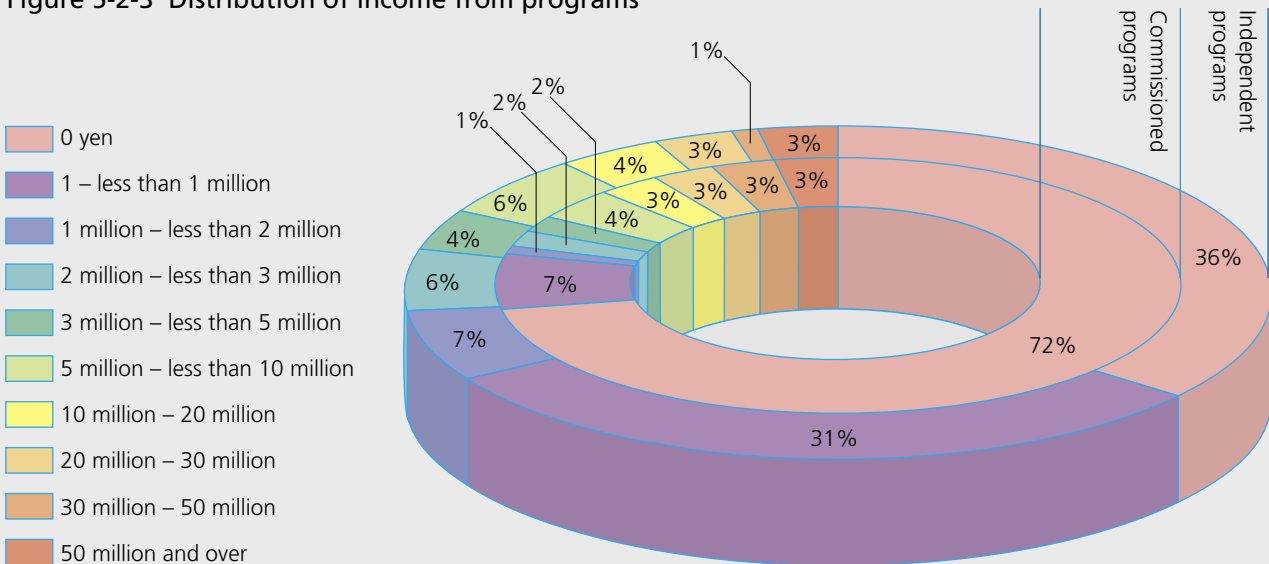
### 5-2-3. Income from programs

There are two categories of NGO income from programs: income from independent programs and income from commissioned programs.

Of all the organizations, a little over 60 percent have income from independent programs. The largest group, with one million yen or less of such income, comprises 30 percent, and those with less than 5 million yen represent about half.

Let us turn to income from commissioned programs. Only 76 organizations receive such income, or less than 30 percent of the total, showing that not many NGOs utilize the commissioned programs provided by the government, the UN and related bodies and private institutions. Among these 76, a little less than 30 percent receive 1 million yen or less, and a little less than 40 percent receive 5 million yen or less. On the other hand, a little over 10 percent of the organizations have an income of 50 million yen or more from commissioned programs. A breakdown of such income reveals that the amount from UN bodies is slightly greater than that from the other two, but the three sources share roughly the same amount. The largest amount for each source is 140,820,000 yen from government-commissioned programs, 434,910,000 yen from UN bodies and 346,590,000 yen from private institutions.

Figure 5-2-3 Distribution of income from programs

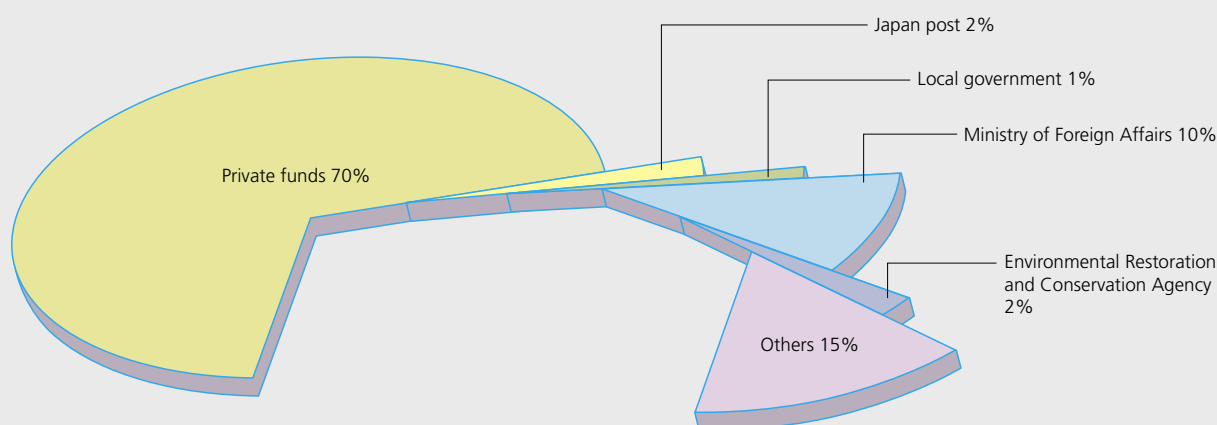




### 5-2-4. Funds from funding agencies

Funds from funding agencies refers to monies provided to NGOs for the implementation of their programs by foundations, charitable trusts, religious corporations, labor unions and other private institutions, as well as local governments, government-related bodies and ministries. Figure 5-2-4 shows the breakdown of funds by funding agency. The reason for the higher percentage of organizations receiving funds from private institutions seems to be largely connected to the characteristics of private funds themselves. Such funds are relatively easier to use compared with governmental funds and subsidies, which are characterized by complex accounting procedures and restrictions related to the financial year.

Figure 5-4 Breakdown of receiving funds from funding agencies



#### 5-2-4-1. Private funds

There are 123 organizations receiving private funds, representing the greater share of just over 40 percent. About half these organizations receive less than 2 million yen, and the median is 2,220,000 yen.<sup>17</sup>

17. Calculated by excluding the 152 organizations that had no income from private funds.

Private funds as a proportion of total income represent less than 10 percent for nearly half the organizations, and the share is less than 20 percent for close to 90 percent of organizations. The highest share is in the 70 percent range, and no organizations have 80 percent or more.

#### 5-2-4-2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) NGO Project Subsidy

The NGO Project Subsidy was created in 1989 as the first NGO support fund for the purpose of assisting a wide range of NGO activities in Japan. In this survey, it was found that organizations receiving this subsidy comprised about 10 percent (30 organizations). The amount of funding received varies considerably, ranging from hundreds of thousands to 40

million yen, with half the organizations receiving less than 5 million yen and a median of 4.5 million yen. In terms of total income, the share is less than 10 percent for more than half the organizations, and is 20 percent or less for close to 90 percent of the organizations.

### 5-2-4-3. Local governmental subsidies

Local government is another entity providing assistance to NGOs. According to the Fiscal 2004 Directory of Recognized International Exchange Associations published by the Liaison Council of Recognized International Exchange Associations, 46 of 59 regional Exchange Associations have some kind of assistance program. Most of these provide assistance to organizations based or conducting activities in the Association's area of responsibility (prefecture or city) in principle, but some associations do not have such restrictions.

The proportion of organizations receiving subsidies from local governments is 17 percent (48 organizations). Although local governmental subsidies comprise only 1 percent in terms of the amount (Figure 5-2-4), the number of NGOs receiving such subsidies is greater than those receiving funding from the MOFA NGO Project Subsidy. This is considered a result of the low amount of funds dispensed.

### 5-2-4-4. Other financial assistance programs

Other financial assistance programs mentioned in the survey responses include MOFA's Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects,<sup>18</sup> the JICA Partnership Program<sup>19</sup> of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) etc. NGOs receiving aid from these programs comprise a little over 10 percent of all the organizations surveyed, with the amount of funds varying widely from a few hundred thousand to 150 million yen.

## 5-3. Financial sources

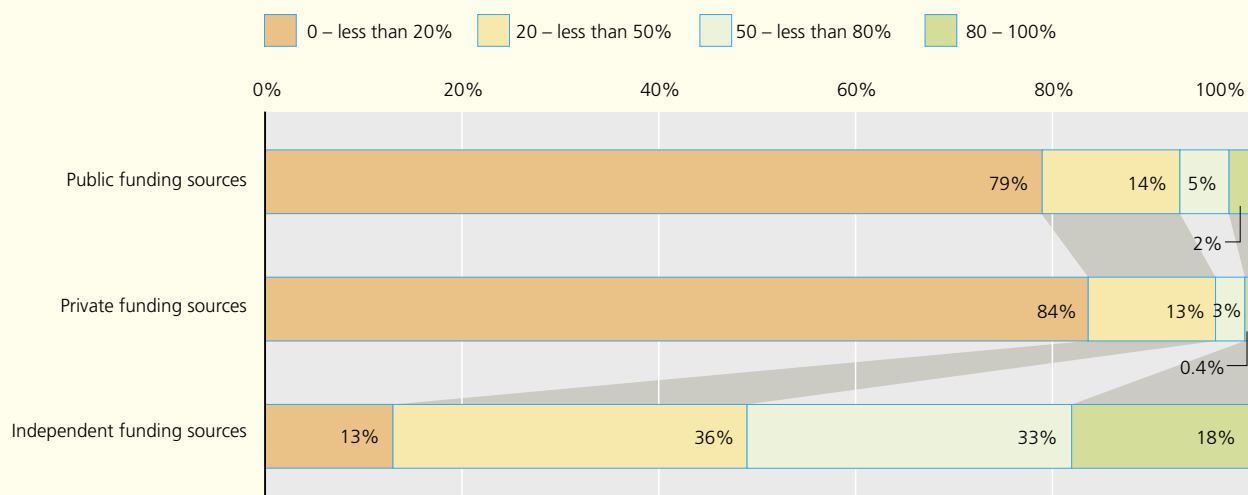
Lastly, let us analyze the financial sources of NGOs by the source types of independent revenue, private funding and public funding. Independent revenue sources are membership dues, donations and income from independent programs; private funding refers to funds from private funding agencies and fees received from private institutions for commissioned programs; and public funding sources include Japan Post, the Japan Fund for Global Environment, MOFA, local governments and other financial assistance programs as well as fees received from the government and the UN for commissioned programs.

Figure 5-3 indicates that Japanese NGOs are not overly dependent on external sources of finance. The number of organizations with a financial self-sufficiency ratio of less than 50 percent is the same as those with a ratio of more than 50 percent, while only a little over 10 percent of organizations have a self-sufficiency ratio of less than 20 percent. Additionally, about 80 percent of organizations have less than a 20 percent dependency on private or public funding sources. Organizations with more than a 50 percent dependency are very few in number, with 3.4 percent for private funding sources and 7 percent for public funding sources. However, this result is attributed to the fact that the share of private and public funding sources is less than 20 percent for the vast majority of organizations, while that of independent revenue sources varies widely from 0 percent to 100 percent, with no concentration at either the high or the low end of the spectrum. This is also evident from the fact that while about 40 percent of the organizations receive funds from private funding agencies, only about 10 percent are

18. This refers to financial cooperation in socio-economic development projects and humanitarian projects implemented by Japanese NGOs in developing countries. It was created in 2002 by integrating the existing schemes in the ODA to provide assistance to NGOs (the portion of the Grass-roots Grant Assistance provided to Japanese NGOs and the Grant Assistance for NGO Emergency Relief Activities that had been provided to Japanese NGOs). Eligible organizations are Japanese NGOs with juridical person status (specified non-profit corporations and public interest corporations). With the policy of decreasing the NGO Project Subsidy, MOFA's assistance to NGOs is shifting to Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects. In fiscal 2004, a total of 2,776,000,000 yen (1,038,000,000 yen when assistance to Japan Platform is excluded) was dispensed to a total of 105 cases. ( "ODA (Official Development Assistance) and NGOs: Implementation Record of Grant Assistance to Japanese NGO Projects." Non-Governmental Organizations Cooperation Division, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, October 2006).

19. Although a form of commission is taken in the contract, this is actually a cooperation project planned by a body such as a Japanese NGO, university, municipal government or public interest corporation, and supported by JICA and jointly implemented. JICA examines proposals for activities planned independently by the applying organization. If the proposal is deemed suitable for assistance from the ODA, the project is implemented according to the plan approved. There are three types: local government type, support type, and partner type.

Figure 5-3 Percentage of funding sources

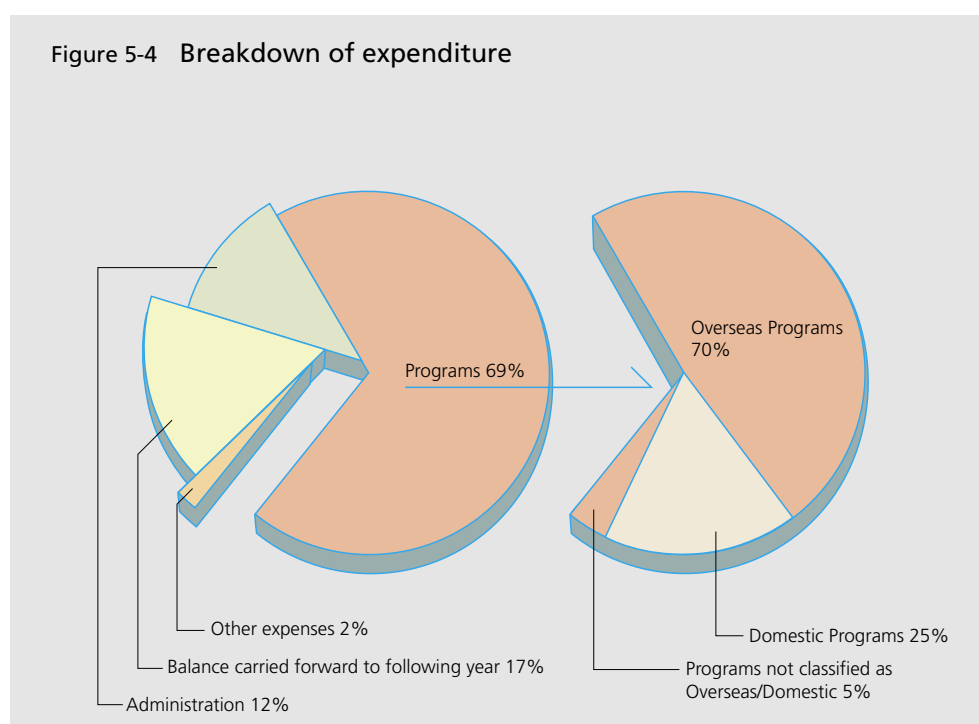


beneficiaries of other financial assistance programs (the MOFA NGO Project Subsidy, Japan Post’s Postal Savings for Global Voluntary Aid, the Japan Fund for Global Environment etc.), as we have already seen. This contributes to the higher ratio of independent revenue sources.

### 5-4. Breakdown of expenditure

Next, we will take a look at a breakdown of expenditure. Program expenses comprise about 70 percent, and administrative expenses a little more than 10 percent. Among program expenses, overseas programs comprise by far the highest ratio of 70 percent.

Figure 5-4 Breakdown of expenditure





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

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

Country: Thailand

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

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

Partner agency: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Security.

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

### [Activities]

The project had three components:

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

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

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

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

### Summary of the cooperation project

#### [Background and purpose]

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

### [Outcome of the project]

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

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

(2) Support for income generation project (IGP)

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

income.

(3) Care support network

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

### [Evaluation and issues]

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



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

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

Country: Sudan

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

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

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

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

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

## Summary of the cooperation project

### [Background and purpose]

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

### [Activities]

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

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





Borehole maintained by residents (Kapoeta South County Southern Sudan)

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

(2) Public/Health Program (UNHCR)

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

### [Evaluation and issues]

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



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

# Survey on Working Children in Jalalabad

Contry: Afghanistan

Organization: Shanti Volunteer Association (SVA)

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

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

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

## [Activities]

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

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

This is a preliminary survey that precedes a national-level

## Summary of the Project

### [Background and objectives]

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

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





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



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

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

### [Survey results]

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

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

### [Evaluation and issues]

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

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



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

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

Country: Zambia

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

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

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

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

Partner agency: United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

### Summary of the cooperation project

#### [Background and purpose]

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

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

donors such as the US and UN agencies.

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

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

#### [Activities]

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



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



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

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

### [Evaluation]

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

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

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

# Collaboration between JICA and Japanese NGOs

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

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

## 7-1. NGO-JICA regular meetings A space for building better relationships

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

The meeting's participants consist of representatives of the Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC), the Nagoya NGO Center and the Kansai NGO Council on behalf of Japanese NGOs<sup>20</sup>, and related sections from JICA including the Training and Citizen Participation Department responsible for citizen participation, the Planning and Coordination Department and Regional Departments. Observers from MOFA, JBIC and relevant NGOs can also participate in addition to the three network-type NGOs mentioned above. Meetings are mainly held in Tokyo, but when held in other cities such as Osaka and Nagoya, NGOs and the domestic offices of JICA in the region also participate.

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

The following three Sub-Committees are set up within the framework of the regular meeting: (a) the Program Partnership Sub-Committee, to discuss mainly institutional aspects of NGO-JICA collaboration projects in general, including the JICA Partnership Program; (b) the Evaluation Sub-Committee, to share information and knowledge through evaluation of both JICA and NGO projects and compile lessons and recommendations for more effective planning, implementation and evaluation of respective projects or collaboration projects, and (c) the Development Education Sub-Committee, to discuss effective activities to promote citizens' understanding and participation in international cooperation while ensuring the mutual understanding of both parties. Those responsible for each Sub-Committee as well as other relevant parties gather periodically for in-depth discussion. In this way, official meetings between JICA and NGOs are held more than 20 times a year. The content of these meetings is made public on JICA's website.<sup>21</sup>

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

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

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

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

## 7-2. Support for and collaboration with Japanese NGOs

JICA provides support to the international cooperation activities of Japanese NGOs through cooperation in training personnel engaged in such activities and sending expert advisers. These programs are outlined in the table below.<sup>22</sup>

22. Programs as of January 2008

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

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

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

### Major activities

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

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

### 7-3. Example of collaboration between NGOs and JICA in Japanese society

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

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

Based on the survey results, JICA Chubu produced a textbook titled *From Classroom to Earth: Tips for Development Education and International Education--Nurturing People, Classroom, Society* in March 2006 as a teaching material for use in schools. This was compiled in cooperation with the Nagoya Institute of Education for Development (NIED) with its experience of research in international education, as well as with local NGO personnel, teachers, former volunteers of JOCV<sup>23</sup> and others. The textbook describes model programs for nine themes including human rights and intercultural understanding, and curricula that can be used on a continual basis. The textbook is now used as an educational tool both in and outside the Chubu region.

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



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

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

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

Cambodia:

### Rural Development by Women for Women

#### JICA Partnership Program (Partner type)

Project title: Sustainable Agricultural Project by Female Participatory Approach

Organization: International Volunteer Center of Yamagata

(IV Yamagata)

Duration: October 2003-June 2006 (Completed)

Agricultural skills and knowledge necessary for poor women in rural areas

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

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

#### Active operation of community organizations

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



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

©IV Yamagata



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

©IV Yamagata

Kenya:

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

### JICA Partnership Program (Partner type)

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

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

In this project, the following activities were carried out to facilitate mutual collaboration among local residents, teachers and local government: (1) environmental and health education/activities at elementary schools; (2) activities to establish education for infants; (3) classroom construction and structural repairs (and related technical and management guidance). Special attention was paid to promoting the voluntary participation of parents in school management, improving teachers' motivation to teach and facilitation of cooperation between residents and local government.

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

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

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



©CanDo

Parents working on the foundation of the classroom building.

Philippines:

## For a Healthy Life Not Dependent on Waste

### JICA Partnership Program (Support type)

Project title: Support for Healthcare and Income in the Payatas District  
Organization: Intercommunication Center for Asia and Nippon (ICAN)  
Duration: November 2003-March 2005 (Completed)

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

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

### Activities for income/livelihood improvement

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

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



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