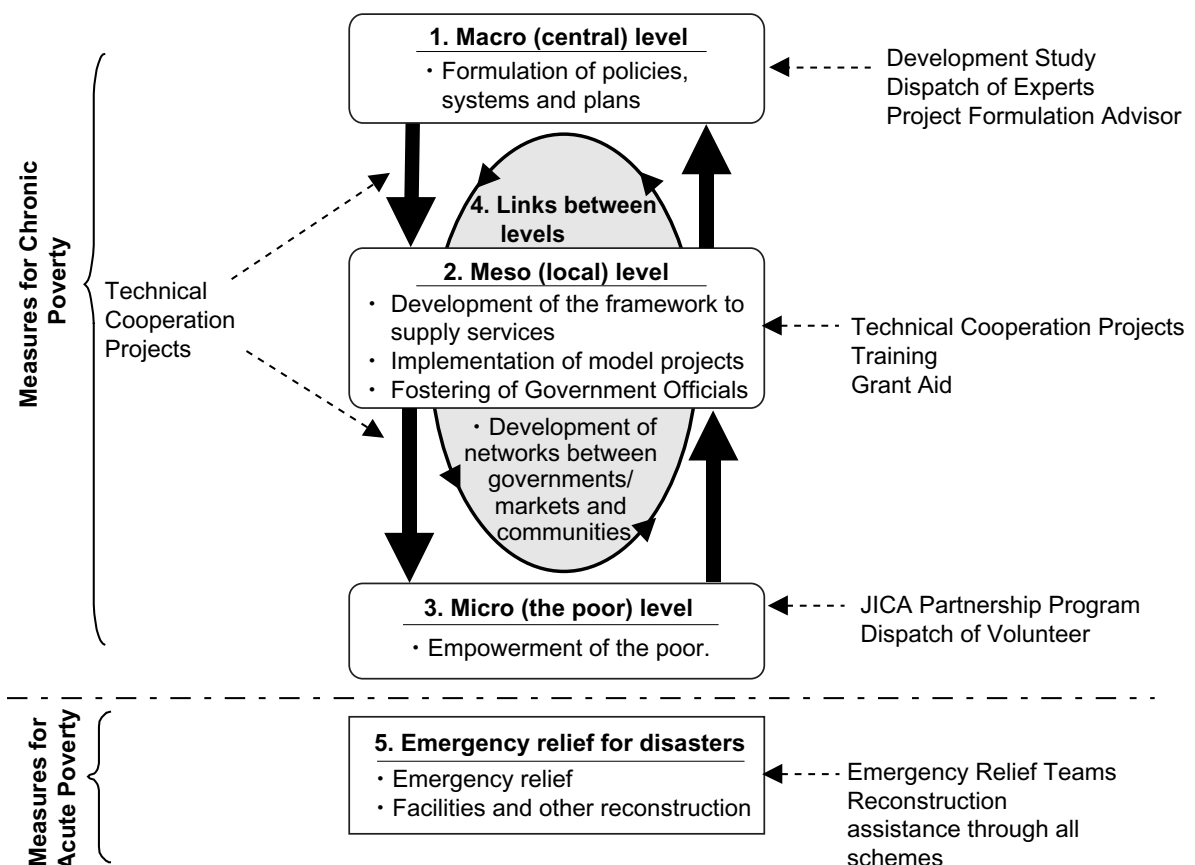


Appendix 1 Major Activity Cases

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

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



Macro Level Assistance

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

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

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

Macro Level Assistance

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

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

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

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

**Meso Level
Assistance**

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

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

**Assistance in
Building Links
between Levels**

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

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

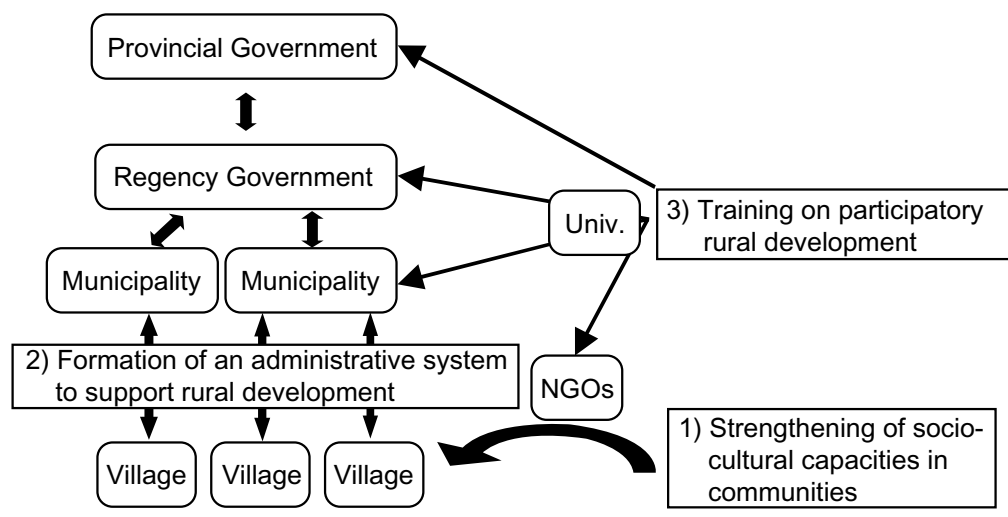
Box A1-1 Project on Strengthening Sulawesi Rural Community Development to Support Poverty Alleviation Programmes, Indonesia

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Annex Table List of Relevant Projects in Poverty Reduction

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

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

Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects / Poverty Reduction

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

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

Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects / Poverty Reduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

