

JICA's

“Human Security” Approach

Features and Case Studies



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Japan International Cooperation Agency

■ The context of the emerging perspective of Human Security

Although interstate wars have decreased since the end of the Cold War, there is a high incidence of domestic and regional conflicts based on ethnic, religious and cultural differences. There are countries and areas where the state is failing to perform its functions, or where minorities are oppressed by the ruling majority. In such cases, states may not be able to satisfactorily fulfill their role of protecting people's lives and property, and many civilians fall victim to the resulting conflicts and internal turmoil.

The advance of globalization has created the possibility for massive and instant flows of people, goods, services, money and information, and economic activities and people are becoming increasingly interconnected across international borders. On the one hand, these transformations have brought prosperity to the international society, but on the other hand they have favored the expansion of transnational terrorism and crime, and the spread of infectious diseases. The effects of an economic crisis occurring in one country can easily extend across borders. At the same time, such changes have led to a worsening of global issues, including climate change and energy problems.

As a result, people are exposed to threats that cannot be dealt with within the state, and which cannot be solved through unilateral efforts alone. The perspective of Human Security emerged out of such a context in which it is no longer relevant to consider the nation state alone as the unit for dealing with security issues, so it has become necessary to focus on the security of individuals.

■ What is Human Security?

People are confronted with a variety of threats including fear (such as from conflicts and terrorism, natural disasters and environmental degradation, infectious diseases, and economic crises etc.), and want (such as that resulting from poverty, malnutrition, lack of education, health and other social services, underdevelopment of the basic infrastructure, etc.). Given the interdependence of these situations, sudden shocks and threats place people at greater risk in the face of a downturn (downside risks). Human Security refers to the safeguarding of people's freedom from fear and want, ensuring that they can live in safety and dignity.

According to the Final Report (2003) of the Commission on Human Security, co-chaired by Sadako Ogata and Amartya Sen, Human Security means "to protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment".

JICA's Incorporation of Human Security

■ Human Security as part of Japan's ODA policy

The Japanese government stressed the importance of a Human Security perspective as one of its five basic policies when renewing its ODA Charter in 2003. Moreover, Human Security was included in the 2005 Medium-Term Policy on ODA as an effective approach to development assistance.

In the Medium-Term Policy on ODA, Human Security is defined as "focusing on individual people and building societies in which everyone can live with dignity, by protecting and empowering individuals and communities that are exposed to actual or potential threats."

■ JICA's incorporation of Human Security

Based on these policies adopted by the Japanese government, the "First Phase of JICA's Reform Plan," announced in March 2004, lists Human Security as one of the three pillars of JICA's reform.

Three main factors contributed to JICA's incorporation of Human Security: firstly, the realization that the diversity of issues affecting people requires an understanding of their complexity and a comprehensive approach to dealing with them; secondly, the increased need for a framework that linked development and peace; and thirdly, the awareness that peace and development for the international society as a whole cannot be achieved without addressing the needs of regions and countries in difficult circumstances.

JICA's Practice of Human Security

The Human Security perspective is reflected in the JICA Country Programs, in the issue-specific guidelines, and in each individual project. This brochure introduces JICA's cooperation approach and some case studies from the Human Security perspective.

■ Cooperation that comprehensively targets freedom from fear (conflicts and disasters) and want (poverty)

The various threats confronting people are closely correlated, making deprivation generate and increase fear, which in turn generates more serious deprivation. Cooperation based on the Human Security approach involves considering both fear and deprivation, and dealing with them comprehensively.

In the case of countries and areas affected by conflicts and disasters, it is essential to provide support that facilitates a seamless transition from reconstruction to medium- and long-term development. Furthermore, in order to avoid the reoccurrence of conflicts and to strengthen disaster prevention, a risk management perspective is indispensable during the course of the development process.

■ Cooperation that involves thorough consideration for the socially vulnerable, emphasizing benefits for them

The Human Security approach focuses on socially vulnerable people, people whose lives, livelihoods and human dignity are exposed to existing or potential threats. Socially vulnerable groups include the poor, people with disabilities, indigenous populations, minorities, the elderly, women, children, refugees, returnees, and people living in remote areas.

JICA offers support that involves thorough consideration for the socially vulnerable, ensuring that the benefits of cooperation will reach them. It is also necessary to adopt a cross-sectoral approach centered on the issues confronting these groups and based on a detailed analysis of the problem structure by mobilizing professional expertise in various fields to address the problems comprehensively.

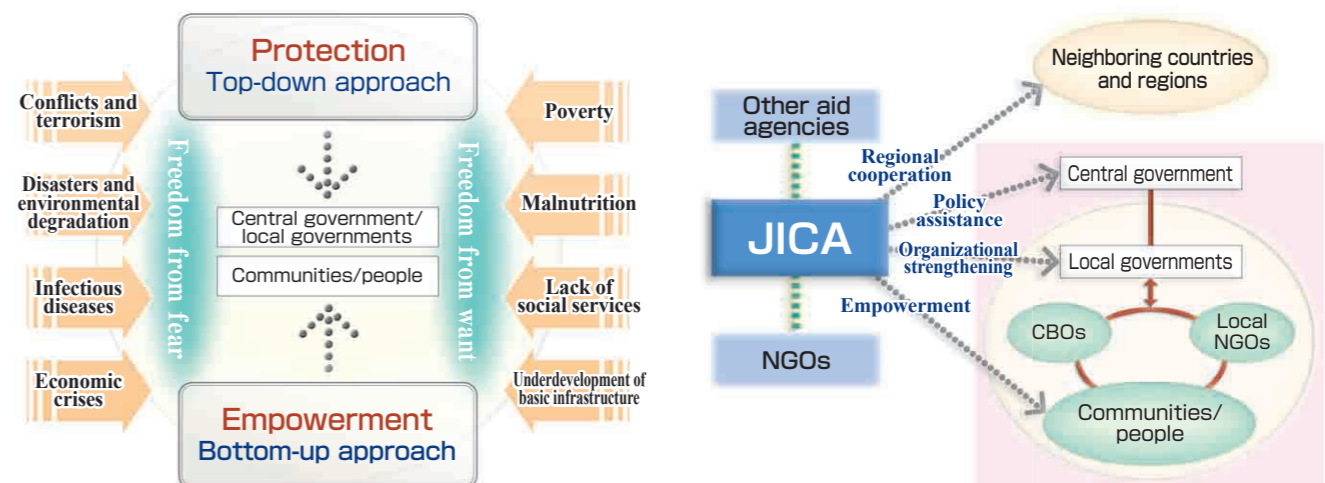
■ Cooperation that establishes mechanisms to protect and empower people

The Human Security approach stresses the need to both protect people from a variety of threats and to empower people's ability to address those threats on their own.

JICA offers support to governments in developing countries for the development of mechanisms and capacities that shield local communities and individuals from threats and adequately respond to their needs. In addition, JICA's cooperation is directed at the empowerment of local communities and individuals in order to help them solve their own problems and to improve their own lives. Thus, JICA aims to develop the capacities of governments and communities or individuals, and to establish an interactive relationship between them.

■ Cooperation that addresses global risks

The threats currently facing people include transnational threats such as the spread of infectious diseases and transnational crime, and global issues such as climate change and energy problems, which greatly affect socially vulnerable people. These threats cannot be addressed by states on an individual basis. JICA is tackling these threats through partnerships with various actors including international organizations, other donor agencies and NGOs.



Protecting people from diverse threats and empowering them to address threats on their own

Promoting partnerships with various actors to protect and empower people

Cooperation that comprehensively targets freedom from fear and want



People are exposed to a variety of threats derived from the fear of conflicts, terrorism, crime, disasters, environmental degradation, the proliferation of infectious diseases and economic crises, as well as from want or deprivation associated with poverty, malnutrition, lack of education, health and other social services, and underdevelopment of the basic infrastructure, etc.

These threats are characterized by a close interdependence that causes deprivation to generate and increase fear and allows fear to generate further deprivation. Therefore, cooperation based on the Human Security perspective must take into consideration both fear and deprivation and must comprehensively address the problems confronting vulnerable people.

Case

Colombia

Program of Assistance to Socially Vulnerable People Including Internally Displaced People

During the past 40 years, Colombia had been experiencing continuous armed conflicts involving leftist guerrilla groups, extreme right-wing paramilitaries and other illegal organizations. In 2003, a peace agreement was signed with the United Self-Defence of Colombia (AUC), Colombia's largest right-wing paramilitary group, and the government launched a program for the disarmament, demobilization and social reintegration of former soldiers.

Prolonged internal conflicts have destroyed the basis for human livelihood in rural areas and have made it difficult to achieve a hygienic environment. They have deprived young people of educational opportunities and have caused the stagnation of productive activities in agriculture and other local industries. Those who have abandoned their homelands in search of a place where they could live in peace have become refugees and internally displaced people, contributing to the depopulation of rural areas and to massive population flows into the cities.

JICA's "Program of Assistance to Socially Vulnerable People Including Internally Displaced People" uses various cooperation forms to support the empowerment and independence of internally displaced people, of the victims of armed conflicts and other socially vulnerable groups, seeking to secure their economic independence and social integration. The program also provides support for the empowerment and independence of demobilized former soldiers and their families in order to prevent them from turning into criminals. Reconciliation between former soldiers and internally displaced people and the victims of armed conflicts is essential for the consolidation of peace.

The technical cooperation projects included in the program are outlined below. The "Project for the Improvement of the Nutritional Condition of the Vulnerable People Including Internally Displaced People through Urban Agriculture Strengthening" (May 2006 - May 2009) aims to enhance the problem-solving capacity of internally displaced people and other socially vulnerable groups, enabling them to fulfill their own basic needs through nutritional improvements resulting from the extension of urban agricultural techniques.

The "Project for Strengthening the Integral Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities, Mainly Victims of Landmine Accidents" (August

2008 - July 2012) aims to reinforce the rehabilitation system for persons with disabilities resulting from armed conflicts, such as the victims of landmines and unexploded bombs.

The "Project for the Support of Entrepreneurship and Employment for the Households of Demobilized Ex-Combatants and the Recipient Communities" (February 2008 - February 2011) promotes the economic independence of socially vulnerable people who have been empowered, as well as of former soldiers and their households, while supporting their integration into the recipient communities. In order to contribute to the achievement of economic independence, the project emphasizes the role of partnerships with the private and the public sectors that can ensure employment, and with governmental and international agencies and NGOs providing support to new businesses and microfinancing services.

► Human Security Perspectives

- Targeting people who are exposed to the fear associated with the conflict and the deprivation associated with the lack of social services and poverty; especially targeting people strongly affected by the conflict
- Empowering people to fulfill their own basic human needs and to seek social rehabilitation and independence, and promoting reconciliation in order to make the transition from peace consolidation to development
- Achieving effective cooperation through partnerships with various actors including governmental bodies, the private sector, international agencies, NGOs, etc.



A JICA expert providing advice to local residents in order to enable them to problem-solve through guidance on urban agriculture

■ Facilitating a seamless transition from reconstruction to development with a conflict prevention perspective in conflict-affected countries and areas

Failing to adequately support the seamless transition from the reconstruction stage to the medium- and long-term development stages in conflict-affected countries and areas may result in a re-emergence of conflict or in prolonged instability. Therefore, it is crucial to provide continuous support from reconstruction to medium- and long-term development. JICA carefully monitors the changing situation and promotes coexistence and reconciliation in order to take the conflict prevention perspective into account in its development assistance.

■ Facilitating a seamless transition from reconstruction to development with a risk management perspective in disaster-affected countries and areas

Support to disaster-affected countries and areas also requires facilitating a seamless transition from reconstruction to medium- and long-term development. In addition to post-disaster reconstruction, JICA's cooperation encompasses a risk management perspective to strengthen the community's capacity to prevent and reduce future risks and to cope with problems when disaster strikes.

Vietnam

Enhancing Community Resilience and Livelihood Security to Cope with Natural Disasters in Central Vietnam

September 2006 - August 2009

The topographic features of Central Vietnam, characterized by steep mountains and narrow tracts of flat land, make the area prone to natural disasters such as landslides and floods. In addition, climatic fluctuations in recent years has caused localized heavy rains, changes in seasonal rainfall patterns, droughts and the intrusion of salt water into coastal lowlands, resulting in severe impacts on agriculture, forest conservation, cattle raising, aquaculture, as well as on the security of people's livelihoods. Such phenomena are causing the stagnation of household and local economies in the affected areas, and the deterioration of natural resources and the environment. In particular, they hamper poverty-reduction efforts targeting mountain minorities, the Sampan people and other socially vulnerable groups. In such natural disaster-prone areas, it is important not only to address problems directly through conventional methods such as dam construction and emergency relief in a time of disaster, but also to focus on the accumulation of disaster-prevention efforts on a small-scale, daily basis, as well as on the post-disaster recovery of livelihoods.

Implemented by the Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies, Kyoto University, and the Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry, the project activities target villages in the mountains, plains and coastal areas of the disaster-prone Bo River watershed. The objective is to enhance the resilience of community and livelihood security through community-based participatory activities, such as environmental education, disaster-prevention education, diversification of income sources to improve the household economy, community seminars/workshops and study visits.

Some of the project activities undertaken are described below.

- Participatory research aiming to understand the agro-ecological and socio-economic characteristics of the area, the indigenous husbandry systems, the inherent risk management systems, the vulnerability to natural disasters, as well as to make the maps for disaster prevention and the management of land resources
- Construction of community houses using existing traditional techniques and local materials
- Formation of activity groups (young people, primary school teachers

and students) to implement field tours and studies

- Implementation of community-based participatory trials aimed at environmental disaster prevention and livelihood improvements (e.g. vanilla cultivation, goat raising, biogas production, revival of traditional textiles, small-scale markets, etc.)
- Workshops and seminars for local communities, local governments, related ministries and agencies, which enhance the formation of partnership networks.

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- Comprehensive and holistic activities targeting people who are exposed to chronic natural disasters, particularly for socially vulnerable groups.
- Incorporation of mechanisms for disaster prevention and risk management in daily livelihood activities and local husbandry
- Enhancement of activities with a bottom-up approach to foster participation and a sense of ownership among community members
- Establishment of partnership networks among community members, local governments, relevant ministries, educational institutions and NGO/CBOs



Project members moving across a flooded village road by boat

Cooperation that involves thorough consideration for the socially vulnerable, emphasizing benefits for them

The Human Security approach focuses on socially vulnerable people, whose lives, livelihoods, and dignity are endangered by existing or potential threats, and places the emphasis on their viewpoint when providing support. Socially vulnerable groups include the poor, people with disabilities, indigenous populations, minorities, the elderly, women, children, refugees, returnees, and people living in remote areas. These people have to face multiple difficulties and JICA offers support that gives thorough consideration to the socially vulnerable and addresses their problems comprehensively.

■ Cooperation that involves thorough consideration for the socially vulnerable and a comprehensive perspective based on a detailed analysis of the problem and factors

In order to benefit socially vulnerable people, it is important for cooperation activities to be based on a thorough analysis of the social and cultural factors related to the problem. It is also necessary to adopt a cross-sectoral approach centered on the issues confronting these groups and based on a detailed analysis of the problem structure by mobilizing professional expertise in various fields to address the problems comprehensively.

■ Cooperation for the improvement of services directed at the socially vulnerable

In order to improve services directed at the socially vulnerable, JICA offers support to governments to ensure the universal coverage of social services by extending the services to people who lack access to them (i.e. solar energy electrification for villages without access to electricity distribution networks) and for creating social protection systems targeted at socially vulnerable people (i.e. the development of endowment insurance). JICA also encourages the empowerment of socially vulnerable people through the creation of social networks (i.e. networking among people with disabilities and among groups supporting them; fostering self-help groups for slum-dwelling women, etc.)

Case

Myanmar

Project for the Eradication of Opium Poppy Cultivation and Poverty Reduction in the Kokang Special Region No. 1

April 2005 - March 2010

The ethnic minority groups inhabiting the Kokang area had been in conflict with the government of Myanmar. In 1989, they reached a ceasefire agreement and the Kokang Special Region No.1 (KSR1) was authorized. On this occasion, KSR1 pledged to ban opium poppy cultivation, which had been practiced for over a century, and proceeded to strengthen legislative controls. Eventually, KSR1 achieved the eradication of opium poppy cultivation in 2003. However, the ban on opium poppy cultivation, which had accounted for 70% of the income of farmers, resulted in a sudden loss of the means for earning cash. Combined with underdeveloped administrative services in this area, this meant that the food, fertilizers, medical care and educational services financed with this cash became unavailable and the farmers' economic conditions deteriorated rapidly. More than 270 people lost their lives to a malaria epidemic which broke out during the same period.

KSR1 is also faced with chronic poverty problems deriving from 1) geographical obstacles to access (steep slopes, underdeveloped roads), 2) cultural obstacles to access (the languages used are Kokang and other minority languages), 3) social obstacles to access (free movement to outer areas in Myanmar is virtually limited by the fact that no ID cards are issued), 4) vulnerable administrative services, 5) deterioration of the natural environment (the continuous practice of slash-and-burn agriculture in intermountain areas and on slopes has led to soil runoff, forest loss, and a decline in water sources), 6) lack of capacity development opportunities for the local people (lack of employment and educational opportunities), etc.

Since 1997, JICA had dispatched experts to KSR1 in order to improve their income through introducing buckwheat as an opium poppy substitute crop. Moreover, JICA has carried out the technical cooperation project titled above since 2005. The project aims at alleviation of the critical situation of the poor and medium- and long-term development in the area through administrative empowerment based on collaborative efforts between the Myanmar government and the KSR1, and through community-level development activities undertaken by local people as the main actors.

As emergency support for the alleviation of the critical situation, the project distributed seeds and fertilizers and provided agricultural training

programs for local farmers to increase food production. Mosquito bed-nets were also distributed to control malaria and other epidemics. In addition, roads were repaired and water facilities were constructed by the project to respond to urgent needs in the local community.

In parallel with this emergency support, agricultural training programs are provided to farmers on cultivation techniques for sustenance crops and cash crops, on the improvement of cropping and farming systems, and on upgrading cultivation and processing techniques for the substitute cash crops such as buckwheat and tea. The project is also trying to improve people's livelihood by introducing livestock dispersal through a revolving system, health conditions through health and hygiene education, and basic education by running literacy classes and the construction of school buildings.

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- Emphasizing the benefits for minority populations in critical circumstances who are confronted with chronic poverty problems
- A cross-sectoral approach addressing issues in various sectors
- Continuous support for a seamless transition from alleviation of the critical situation to medium- and long-term development in the target area
- Protecting people through enhancement of the administrative capacity at the central and local government levels, and empowering local communities and people through participatory approaches



A JICA expert providing guidance on buckwheat cultivation techniques to a counterpart

Costa Rica

Reinforcement of the Integral System of Rehabilitation with Community Participation in the Brunca Region of the Republic of Costa Rica, with a Focus on Human Security

March 2007 - March 2012

In 1996, Costa Rica adopted the Equal Opportunities Law for People with Disabilities. Nevertheless, given the serious regional disparities in terms of social services for people with disabilities, rehabilitation institutions in the capital area have reached saturation, and the demand has increased for the establishment of a system based in provincial cities and enlisting citizen participation in order to ensure that the services reach the local population.

JICA has made use of the region-wide training programs of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) and their counterparts, holding five seminars co-hosted with CNREE (National Council of Rehabilitation and Special Education) between 2002 and 2006 in order to enhance the quality of rehabilitation and improve related services in Costa Rica and neighboring countries, and JICA has shared the issues with Costa Rica. Following the 2005 project formulation study, since 2006 an expert has been dispatched to CNREE in order to formulate a rehabilitation model encompassing the healthcare, educational, vocational and social sectors. On several occasions, discussions have been held concerning planning details.

This technical cooperation project aims to provide assistance to pilot sites in the Brunca Region, one of southern Costa Rica's poorest areas, using the two approaches of protection (strengthening of social services) and empowerment (fostering leaders of people with disabilities, strengthening NGOs, raising awareness among local communities).

Rehabilitation used to be conducted independently within each vertically compartmentalized sector. Nevertheless, implementation of this technical cooperation project has been assigned to CNREE, the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Labor, the Social Security Treasury, the Social Insurance Agency, the Social Welfare Agency, vocational training centers, and support groups for people with disabilities. Inter-organizational and inter-sectoral partnerships between rehabilitation-related institutions have been actively promoted. The project aims to establish a better rehabilitation system through the provision of disability-related information based on ICF (International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health), through capacity building for personnel

providing rehabilitation services, and through the promotion of team approaches to people with disabilities. Furthermore, it seeks to promote understanding of the human rights of people with disabilities at the regional level by fostering leaders of people with disabilities, by empowering NGOs providing work opportunities to people with disabilities, and conducting relevant educational activities for local communities.

In parallel with strengthening the implementation system for comprehensive rehabilitation, it is expected that further contributions will be made by JOCV (occupational therapists, physical therapists, etc.) who provide services directly to children and adults with disabilities at the grass-roots level, and who work to build the capacity of related personnel, while JOCV in other professional areas promote the increased participation of people with disabilities in society.

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- Stressing benefits to people with disabilities in pilot sites located in an area with a high incidence of poverty
- Adopting a cross-sectoral approach by promoting horizontal partnerships between various organizations and sectors contributing to the rehabilitation of people with disabilities
- Strengthening social services provided by the government to protect people with disabilities, while at the same time aiming to empower people with disabilities, NGOs and local communities



A JICA expert supervising a child who receives physical therapy treatment in a primary school

Cooperation that establishes mechanisms to protect and empower people

The Human Security approach stresses the need to protect people from a variety of threats and to empower them in order to address these threats on their own.

In order to strengthen this protection, JICA offers support to governments for the establishment of mechanisms that shield local communities and individuals from threats and adequately respond to their needs. This includes improving the coordination and policy formulation capacity of the central government and the development of the administration and human resources of local governments (top-down approach). At the same time, JICA supports the empowerment of local communities and individuals, not just as recipients of assistance, but also as future promoters of development who are then able to solve their own problems and to improve their own livelihoods (bottom-up approach). JICA believes that it is through combining a top-down and a bottom-up approach that development assistance can truly reach people and achieve sustainable outcomes.

■ Building a mechanism so that policy making by governments can reflect people's needs and services can directly respond to their needs

Combining the top-down and bottom-up approaches builds a mechanism that enables governments to reflect people's needs in policy making and then deliver services that respond to these needs. JICA combines activities that support central and local governmental bodies with those that are designed to empower local communities and individuals through various forms of cooperation and collaboration between different actors. In order to extend outcomes from a particular area to a wider area and to share them with other communities, it is necessary to complement bottom-up approaches with top-down approaches that strengthen the role of the government.

■ Developing the capacities of communities and people so that they can solve their own problems

Communities and individuals intrinsically have the potential to take action in order to resolve problems by themselves, not only waiting for government support. JICA works to stimulate their motivation and empower them so that they can resolve their problems and protect themselves from various threats. This also fosters people's capacity to work on the governments for support.

Case

Sri Lanka

Project on Rural Livelihood Improvement in Hambantota District (SouthCAP)

March 2007 - March 2011

productivity (rehabilitation and maintenance of irrigation facilities, guidance on agricultural production technologies in dry zones, income generating activities other than farming, etc.), improving living conditions (toilet construction, development of water supply facilities, etc.), and developing the rural infrastructure (maintenance and repair of rural roads, etc.).

Thus, the mechanism of participatory rural development enables communities and people to escape deprivation due to the lack of resources for living by solving their own problems, even when confronted with the instability of the weather and other environmental factors.

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- The project regards people as the main development actors, and seeks to build mechanisms for participatory rural development by strengthening the problem-solving capacity of CBOs and the support and coordination capacity of local government officers.
- The target area is examined based on the level of development of its social infrastructure and the average household income.
- Multi-dimensional activities are included after analyzing problems facing people, so that communities and people can escape deprivation due to a lack of resources for living.



Villagers formulating a Community Action Plan (CAP) in a workshop

The southern district of Hambantota has one of the harshest living environments in Sri Lanka. It is difficult to secure water for agricultural and daily use due to the low annual rainfall. As a result, the population has to depend on its water supply from water tanks and government-operated water bowsers. Despite the redundant labor force in farm households, they have few other choices apart from engaging in agriculture on limited plots of land.

In order to provide local people with governmental services based on the local needs, a process of the devolution of authority is currently underway. In addition, community based organizations (CBOs) are given the roles of planning, implementing and managing village-level infrastructure development through the Community Contract System (CCS), which ensures that development plans meet a community's needs adequately and foster their sense of ownership. Although the system has already been introduced for post-conflict recovery and reconstruction in the northeastern area, it has not been used frequently in the southern area. Therefore, in order to facilitate its introduction in the Hambantota district, it is essential to empower CBOs as well as the government officers who coordinate them.

JICA has implemented the above project (SouthCAP) under the scheme for proposal-type technical cooperation (PROTECO) based on a project proposal from a private company that is familiar with the local situation. The project aims to improve people's livelihoods through the planning and implementation of participatory rural development activities. Moreover, it is expected to develop the capacity of communities and government officers and to establish a mechanism that can ensure the continuity of activities and their expansion to other areas. After attending training programs targeted at communities and government officers, community members formulate Community Action Plans (CAPs). These plans are examined by coordinating committees consisting of development stakeholders (government, donors, NGOs), and support institutions for their implementation are selected from among government bodies and various donors including JICA, NGOs, etc.

The project includes multi-dimensional activities for increasing

Niger

Project on Support to the Improvement of School Management through Community Participation (School for All) Phase 2

August 2007 - July 2010

The Ministry of National Education in Niger has promoted a decentralization policy in school management since 2003, which allows School Management Committees (Comité de Gestion des Etablissement Scolaires: COGES) to have more authority and responsibility for the planning, implementation and management of school activities, teacher supervision, and awareness raising activities for parents. A COGES consists of a headmaster, a teacher representative, three representatives from the parents' association and a representative from the mothers' association. This is how the community and its members are involved in school management as the main actors.

JICA implemented the "Project on Support to the Improvement of School Management through Community Participation in Niger" Phase 1 (technical cooperation project targeted 2,800 schools in the Tahoua and Zinder regions, January 2004 - July 2007) to assist the Ministry of National Education, so that they could have a concrete activity plan for these policies. The project developed the functional COGES model by introducing a minimum package. This minimum package is composed of: 1) establishment of COGES through democratic elections, 2) planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of school action plans, and 3) effective monitoring by the local administrators. Thus, the functional COGES model of the project enhanced community participation and resource mobilization for school management and enabled each school to implement six activities on average.

Recognizing the functional COGES model as an efficient and effective approach, the Ministry of National Education decided to introduce it into the national education policy and to further extend the functional COGES model to about 9,000 schools nationwide. In order to support this decision, JICA has launched Phase 2 of the project (August 2007 - July 2010) for the capacity building of local educational administrators as trainers for training as well as establishing a more efficient monitoring system of COGES. The Project Phase 2 also aims to form the good practices of educational development from Phase 1 into models, including the success of awareness raising activities to increase enrolment rates and the establishment and operation of community kindergartens.

Other development partners highly evaluate the functional COGES model of the project, which has led to the scaling up of the project outcomes through collaboration between these partners and JICA. For instance, the World Bank financially supported the FY2007 budget for training costs to extend the COGES model nationwide and for the cost of monitoring COGES by education officers. In addition, UNICEF appreciates the good management of community kindergartens supported by the project, which has led to joint implementation of support programs for 30 or more pilot community kindergartens by UNICEF and JICA.

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- A bottom-up model is established through empowering the capacity of local communities and people, and encouraging people to take initiatives.
- By building the capacities of local government officers as trainers for training to promote the extension of the model, and by incorporating the model into national policies, it is possible to establish an independent mechanism that expands its benefits beyond particular regions or groups of people.
- The model established through JICA's technical cooperation project is combined with the cooperation of other development partners in order to extend the scale of the outcomes.



Villagers talking about the future of their children at a COGES general assembly

Cooperation that addresses global risks

With the advance of globalization, the interconnectedness of economic activities and people across borders is increasing dramatically. As a result, HIV/AIDS, avian influenza and other infectious diseases, drug smuggling, trafficking in persons and other forms of transnational crime are also spreading. Furthermore, increasingly sophisticated and large-scale economic activities are having global impacts, including climate change and energy problems.

The problems currently facing people include threats that cannot be dealt with through the individual efforts of a single country. Socially vulnerable groups are often significantly impacted by such threats. Although JICA's activities are based on bilateral cooperation, global risks are addressed through partnerships with various actors including international organizations, other donor agencies and NGOs.

Examples of global risks		JICA cooperation categories
Transnational risks	Transnational crime	Maritime safety, customs risk reduction, drug control, control of trafficking in persons, etc.
	Spread of infectious diseases due to the movement of people and animals	Control of HIV/AIDS, avian influenza, SARS, etc.
	Financial and economic crises	Strengthening and stabilizing financial systems, etc.
Global issues	Global environmental issues	Developing capacity of Clean Development Mechanism-related institutions, strengthening of monitoring systems, conservation of the natural environment, etc.
	Population, food, energy issues	Food security (expansion of food production, food diversification, etc.) Energy saving and renewable energy, etc.
	Disasters	Emergency disaster relief, disaster prevention, etc.
	Spread of infectious diseases due to rising temperatures	Malaria control, etc.

Case

Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam

Baseline Survey and Regional Seminar on Trafficking in Persons in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region (GMS)

The countries in GMS have recently experienced a rapid increase in the number of trafficking victims, especially women and children. As a country with rapid economic growth, Thailand has become not only the destination of the trafficked victims from the neighboring countries, such as Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar, but also an origin and transit country to Australia, Europe, Japan, and other parts of the world. The root causes for this trafficking in persons are related to poverty, education, health, governance, the judiciary, human rights, customs and gender discrimination. It cannot be solved without a comprehensive approach, including the development and implementation of effective policies, programs and laws on anti-trafficking in persons in both developing and developed countries.

The issues of trafficking in persons have been mainly approached from the perspectives of international crime prevention and legal system development, thus the trafficked persons have often been treated as the criminals rather than the victims. Instead, it is necessary to prevent people from becoming trafficked victims, protecting those who have



Participants from various countries analyzing the major issues of trafficking in persons during the seminar

fallen prey to exploitation, creating the conditions for their safe return to their communities, and empowering them so that they do not become victimized again.

In 2006, JICA's Regional Support Office for Asia (RAS) in Thailand undertook a baseline survey on trafficking in persons in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam with the aim of formulating technical cooperation projects in the region. In March 2007, the "Seminar on Trafficking in Persons in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region (GMS): Focusing on the Role of Shelters for Women and Children" was successfully organized by RAS, inviting the stakeholders involved in the fight against trafficking in persons, in the government, women's centers (shelters) and NGOs in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam and Japan. The Seminar provided an effective forum for exchanging experiences and information on the policies and practical measures for the prevention, rehabilitation, reintegration and empowerment of the trafficked persons.

Zambia, Kenya

Project on HIV/AIDS Control in Africa with a Special Focus on People's Movements

While on one hand trans-border economic activities and connections between people spur economic development, on the other they increase the risk of the expansion of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and avian influenza across national borders. In Zambia, an inland country bordering on eight other African nations, JICA implemented a technical cooperation project on a "Cross Border Initiative (Corridors of Hope) Project (June 2003 - March 2006)," in cooperation with a local NGO. The project was targeted at high-risk groups particularly exposed to HIV infection, including commercial sex workers and long-distance truck drivers who pass across borders. It aims to promote public awareness activities on behavioral changes and sharing knowledge with fellow workers to reduce stigma and discrimination through a preventive awareness campaign against HIV infection, improvement in HIV/AIDS-related knowledge and the development of a treatment system for sexually transmitted infections.

Family Health International is an international NGO that carries out its activities in Kenya, targeting long-distance truck drivers, commercial sex workers and communities particularly vulnerable to the risk of HIV infection in towns on the border with Uganda and along the arterial road

to Nairobi. JICA has been dispatching Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs) to this NGO since 2007. The volunteers engage in the provision of information on HIV/AIDS, and provide support to educational activities promoting changes in behavior, improved nutrition and income enhancement, jointly with community groups. Furthermore, through routine activities such as home visits to HIV-infected patients and cooperation with support groups for HIV-infected patients, they aim to alleviate the stigma and discrimination surrounding people living with HIV and to improve their quality of life.



Project members and a JICA expert conducting awareness-raising activities for long-distance truck drivers in Zambia

has been making efforts to foster Argentine specialists through group training conducted under its "Seminars on Ozone Layer Protection" in order to support the implementation of a country program based on the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Since 1999, short-term experts have been dispatched in order to provide cooperation on ozone layer observations through laser radars.

Moreover, with the implementation of the "Project to Intensify Ozone Layer Studies in South America" (March 2004 - February 2007), high-precision observation of the ozone profile was conducted in mid- and high-latitude South America (suburbs of Buenos Aires and the Patagonia region), providing valuable data on the South American region to ozone layer researchers. These data and research outcomes have been widely publicized within and outside Japan and Argentina, contributing to a better understanding of the state of the ozone layer in South America, as well as to the study of future prospects.

In addition, the "Project Designed to Strengthen the Capacity to Measure the Ozone Layer and UV Radiation in Chilean-Argentine Southern Patagonia and the Projection towards the Community" (October 2007 - September 2011) implemented jointly with related institutions in neighboring Chile, has succeeded in strengthening significantly the system for providing the necessary data for assessing the state of the ozone layer. This data is linked to a "UV-level warning signal" system that announces the risk level to residents through easy-to-understand signals. In order to raise the local people's awareness of the invisible threat posed by UV rays, activities are carried out instructing them to wear long sleeves and sunglasses, and to prevent children from playing outside on the days when the lamp is red.



The "UV-level warning signal" announces the risk level of UV-ray exposure to local people in an easily understood manner. Safe days are indicated by a green lamp, relatively risky days by a yellow lamp, and high exposure risk by a red lamp.

Argentine, Chile

Strengthening the Capacity for Ozone Layer Observations and Establishing a Community Warning System in the Patagonian Region of South America

The ozone layer absorbs the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays, protecting life on Earth. However, ozone layer depletion caused by chlorofluorocarbons such as Freon has led to an increase in ultraviolet rays, having a negative impact on humans and animals. Frequent passing of the ozone hole or its edge over the Patagonian region of South America exposes this area in particular to high-intensity ultraviolet radiation. Since 1990, JICA