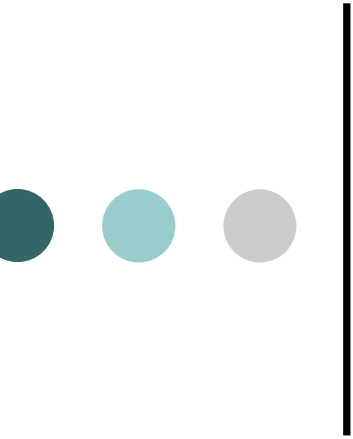


Better access to development fund from Japan: How can it be achieved?

Inquiry about the implementation of
Grant Assistance for Grassroots
Human Security Projects

Ticad Civil Society Forum
August 2005



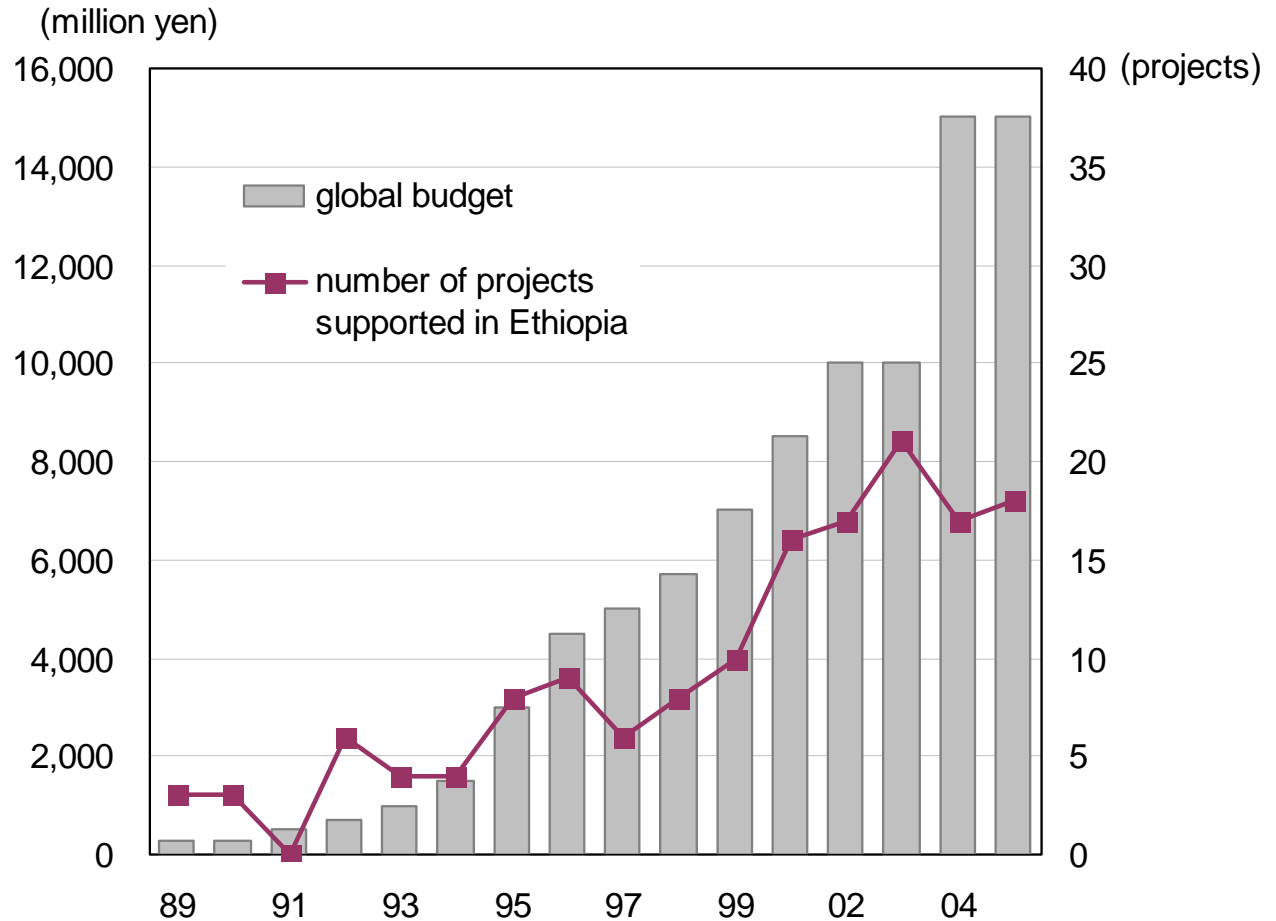
What is GGSHP?



Japan's Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects (GGSHP)

- Designed to support development projects by local and International NGOs, CBOs and local governments
- The largest program of Japanese Government to support NGOs
 - Supported 1,405 projects in 113 countries (2003)
- You can apply through local embassies of Japan

GGSHP: Growth



Source: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/>



GGSHP: Opportunities

- Multi sector program
 - Basic education, primary health, HIV/AIDS, gender, income/employment generation, food security, environment...
- Flexible size of support
 - Provision of equipments and services from several thousand dollars to 90,000 dollars / project
- Shorter ladder of bureaucracy
 - Disbursement of fund may take place within a year (or even within several months, if you are lucky) after application



GGSHP: Restrictions

- Rigidity
 - No contingency, administrative budget or staff salary is provided through GGSHP
 - Vehicles and PCs are not likely to be provided
- Unpredictability
 - Sifting priority, especially in the face of global crisis such as tsunami or War in Iraq
 - No formal mechanism for long-term partnership



Implementation of GGSHP in Africa



Inquiry

- How do Japanese embassies work with African NGOs?
 - TCSF in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs conducted an inquiry with the embassies of Japan in Africa
 - Questionnaires were sent in July 2005. All the 24 embassies responded
- Is there any communication gap that may inhibit the better access to GGSHP?



Implementation in Africa

GGSHP in Selected Countries in 2004

Country	Total number of application received	Number of projects approved
Tanzania	300	11
Zimbabwe	20	2
Ethiopia	300	18
Ivory Coast	1,000	14
Kenya	1,000	5
South Africa	1,500	17
Nigeria	200	2
Zambia	462	9
Cameroon	500	12
Angora	15	2
Mozambique	80	4



Prospect for Increased Support

- Do embassies wish to increase the number of projects supported by GGSHP?
 - Yes 13
 - Yes, but unable to 11
 - No 0



Prospect for Increased Support

- Why some embassies feel that they are not able to increase their support through GGSHP?
 - Limitation of human resource in the embassies
 - Insufficient administrative ability of NGOs
 - Approval of more projects may mean poorer quality of them



Where are 'Capable' NGOs?



Recipients of GGSHP

To which organizations do embassies give priority?

- Local NGOs 9
- International NGOs
(excluding Japanese NGOs) 2
- Local governments
& local public organizations 3
- Judge by the projects
rather than the organizations 7
- Others 3



Recipients of GGSHP

Reasons why embassies give priority to local NGOs

- Local NGOs have thorough knowledge of the country
- To create local employment
- To reinforce ability of the local NGO
- To promote self-sufficient development in the community
- Local NGOs are the largest applicants in number



Recipients of GGSHP

Reasons why embassies give priority to international NGOs

- Local NGOs and local governments lack the capability in project-implementation
- international NGOs have long experience and a large stock of knowledge

Reasons why embassies give priority to local governments & public organizations

- Only few other organizations have the ability in sustaining and managing the projects
- To monitor the implementation clearly



Recipients of GGSHP

14 out of 24 Japanese embassies in Africa gave largest share of support to local NGOs

- Local NGOs 14
- International NGOs
(excluding Japanese NGOs) 3
- Local governments
& local public organizations 5
- Others 2



Where are 'capable' NGOs?

How do embassies find local NGOs' capacity?

- There are many local NGOs with good capacity and applications are of good quality (2)
- There are few local NGOs with good capacity and it is hard to find applications with good quality (17)
- There are nearly no local NGOs with good capacity and applications are rarely accepted (2)

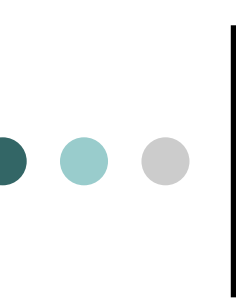


Where are 'capable' NGOs?

- Many embassies find it hard to look for good proposals: there are two (or more) possible answers to explain it;
 - There are few good local NGOs in (at least some of) African countries
 - There are good NGOs but not found yet



What is a Successful Project?



What makes the project 'successful'?

- What is expected from NGOs?
 - Capable staff of implementing NGO
 - Commitment and dedication of NGO staff
 - Feasible planning of the project
 - Precise estimation of the project cost
 - Good relationship with community
- What is expected from the embassy?
 - Careful investigation of project proposals
 - Close communication with NGOs



'Good Practices' of GGSHP

Following are some of 'good practices' mentioned by embassies

○ Basic Education

- Construction of girls' dormitory (Kenya)
- Construction of a community school (Zambia)

○ Primary Health

- Medical equipment for IDP (Ivory Coast)

○ Income Generation / Gender

- Literacy and vocational training for widows (Algeria)

○ Democracy

- Provision of ballot boxes (Cameroon)



Criteria for Selection

- What is the preferred quality of NGOs?
 - Cooperation with the community (beneficiaries)
 - Good record of development activities
 - Proper organization and management
 - ‘Right motivation’ and ‘good faith’
- What are the preferred quality of projects?
 - Cost effectiveness (number of beneficiaries per cost)
 - Little or no ‘soft component’ (such as training cost)
 - Accessibility of project site for monitoring by embassy staff



Criteria for Selection

- What are the other criteria?
 - Regional and sectoral distribution of GGSHP projects in the country
 - Status of peace and security of the project area
 - Compatibility to development priorities of the country



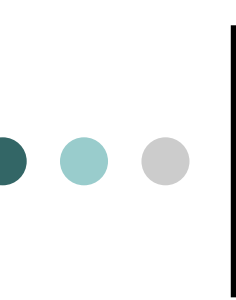
For Future Partnership



Prospect for Partnership

Do embassies support the same NGO more than twice?

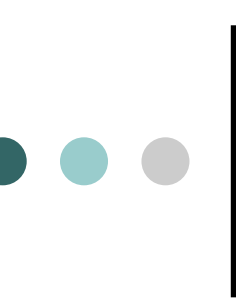
- No (2)
- Yes, but only for limited times (4)
- Yes, as many times as they submit good proposals (14)
- Other (3)



FOR FUTURE PARTNERSHIP

Japanese embassies request local NGOs;

- To meet the deadlines for the application documents
- To meet the deadlines for progress and final reports
- To write proposals in line with application form
- To make administrative plans that are more practical
- To take a positive attitude toward the follow-up after the project-implementation
- To communicate closely with the Embassies
- To report to the embassies swiftly in the case of transfer of project site, replacement of the representative, or change in the implementation plan



FOR FUTURE PARTNERSHIP

Local NGOs request GGSHP;

- To allow 'contingency cost' or supplementary aids for necessary expenses due to inevitable reasons such as inflation
- To accept more applications
- To approve projects swiftly
- To reinforce support for 'soft' components
- To accept the applications from commercial companies that contribute to the community
- Not to ask for too detailed information as additional information



How often do they meet?

Do embassies have regular meetings with the recipients (including local NGOS) of GGSHP?

- Yes 4
- No 17



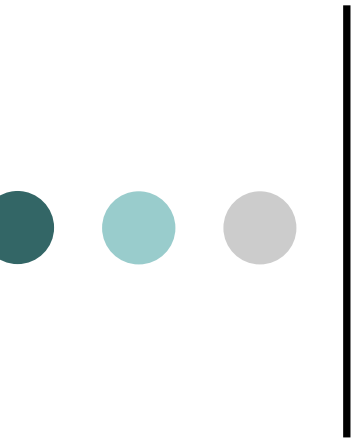
Prospects and Bottlenecks

PROSPECTS

- Clear intension of embassies to increase support for local NGO
- Many embassies are willing to support same NGOs more than twice
- One of largest resource for NGOs

BOTTLENECKS

- Limited capacity of NGOs or communication gap
- No formal mechanism for long term partnership
- NGOs have difficulty in managing projects without 'soft' components or administrative cost



Thank you.