

JICA's Efforts for Poverty Alleviation

- Focusing on the collaboration between health and welfare sectors-

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Outline

1. JICA's approach to poverty alleviation
2. Examples of JICA's undertakings in Thailand and Syria
3. JICA's cooperation schemes

JICA's approach to poverty

1. Mainstream the poverty alleviation
2. Understand the poverty comprehensibly and accurately
3. Strategic planning and implementation

Mainstream the poverty alleviation

Poverty is a cross-cutting issue.

- In designing an education system, how can we ensure the affordability for low-income households?
- In designing a health insurance system, how can we cover low-income households?
- In constructing a road system, how can we ensure the access from poor areas?
- In developing a finance system, how can we ensure the accessibility for low-income households?

Mainstream the poverty alleviation

A small additional input can make a difference.

- Subsidy system or scholarship to cover school materials and textbooks in designing an educational system
- Insurance premium according to the amount of household income in designing a health insurance
- Construction of all-weather access road from poor areas in developing a highway system
- Development of mobile banking in developing a finance system

Understand the poverty comprehensibly and accurately

- What is “poverty” in the local context? What factors are relevant to “poverty” in the local context?
 - “Poverty” does not necessarily mean “not having necessary income or food”.
 - In some countries, “poverty” means not to have permanent house and well. In some countries, poverty means not to have house and to live in other people’s land.
- In designing, developing and implementing undertakings for poverty alleviation, how can we target poor people accurately?
 - In general, poor people do not have enough power to raise their voices and participate in development process.

Strategic planning and implementation

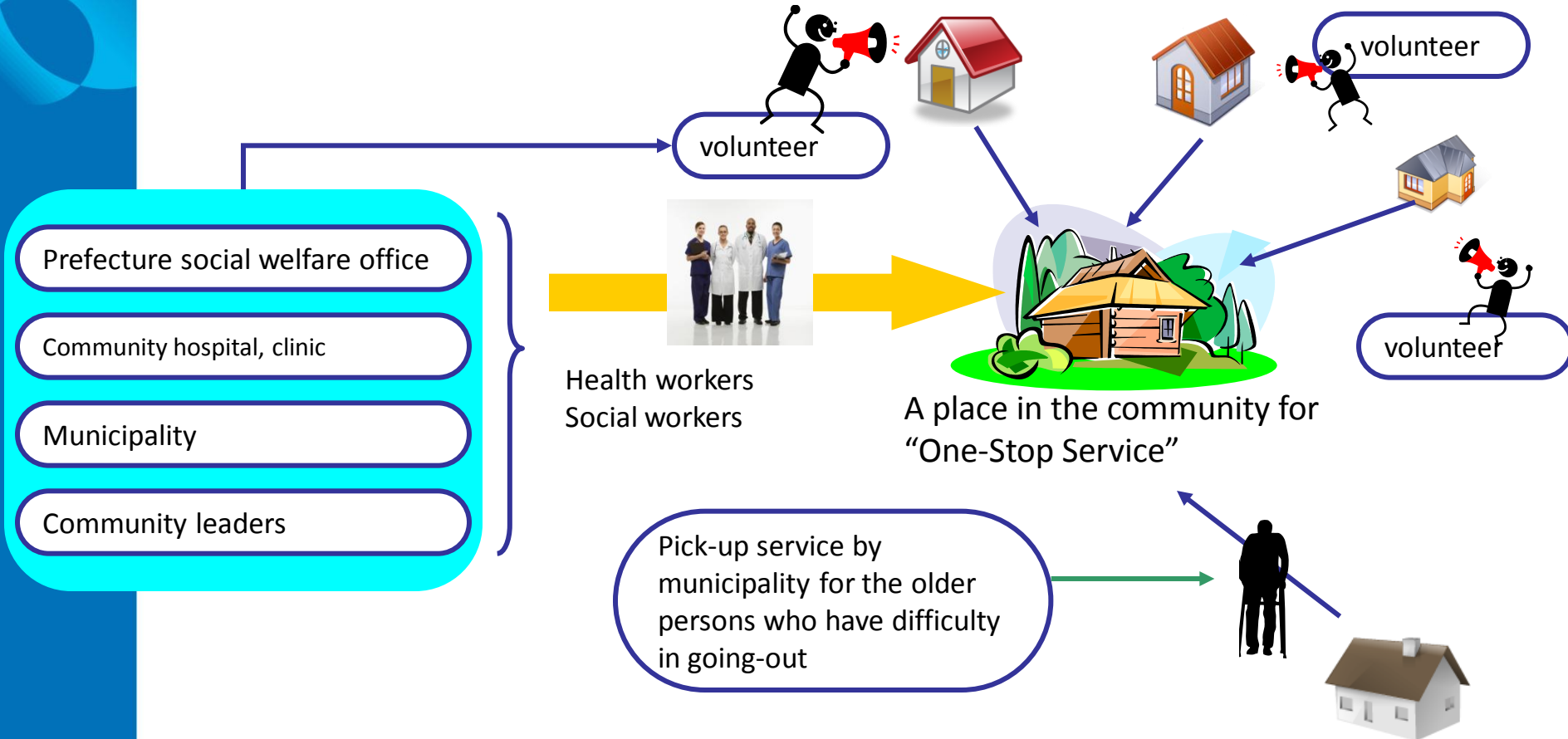
- In planning un undertaking
 - Serious commitments from the counterpart government
 - JICA's strengths in its experiences and approaches
 - Other actors' priorities are carefully considered.
- In implementing phase
 - Nurturing ownership of the counterpart
- Focus is;
 - Medium- and long-term development of the capacity of counterparts, rather than short-term performances.

Collaboration between Health and Welfare

1. CTOP in Thailand

- CTOP Project in Thailand (Project on the Development of a Community Based Integrated Health Care and Social Welfare Services Model for Thai Older Persons)
- Four year project since 2007 under the cooperation among Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and JICA.
- In 4 project sites, according to local context, integration models of health and social welfare services have been developed.
- The model in Surat Thani in southern part of Thailand is a mobile one-stop service provided to older persons (MOST, Mobile One-stop service, Surat Thani)

MOST in Thai CTOP, Surat Thani



MOST in Thai CTOP, Surat Thani



CTOP in Thailand: Contexts

1. Thai government's policy priority
 - How to deal with the rapid aging of the society?
2. Japan's strength
 - Experience of rapid aging process
 - Experiences in the last 20 years in developing integrated health and social welfare services
3. Thai government's commitment
 - Appoint Permanent Secretaries of the Ministries as the project directors, Deputy Permanent Secretaries as the project managers
 - Share these models nationwide
4. JICA's commitment
 - Long- and short-term experts, trainings in Thailand and Japan, necessary equipments

Collaboration between Health and Welfare

2. CBR in Syria

- Syria CBR Project (Community Based Rehabilitation)
- CBR is a strategy for the full participation of persons with disabilities (PWD), including economic participation.
- It is achieved through the empowerment of PWD and concerted supports by local resources including health and social services.
- Project has been implemented under the cooperation between Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour and JICA.
- In Harran village, local coordinator is developing networks among local resources inside and outside the village.

CBR in Syria

Networking among local resources in Harran



Baath Party



Mayor



Local Charity Organization



Women Federation



CBR Coordinator (PWD)



Pioneer Organization



Development Center



Health Center



Cultural Center

CBR in Syria

Networking with resources outside the village



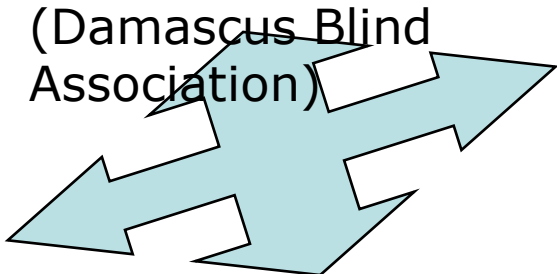
NGOs
(Rajaa Institute for
Children with
Learning Disability)



Self-help organizations
(Damascus Blind
Association)



Government facilities
(Vocational Training
Center)



Private companies
(Asseel underwear
company)



NGOs
(Alnour Institute for
children with CP)



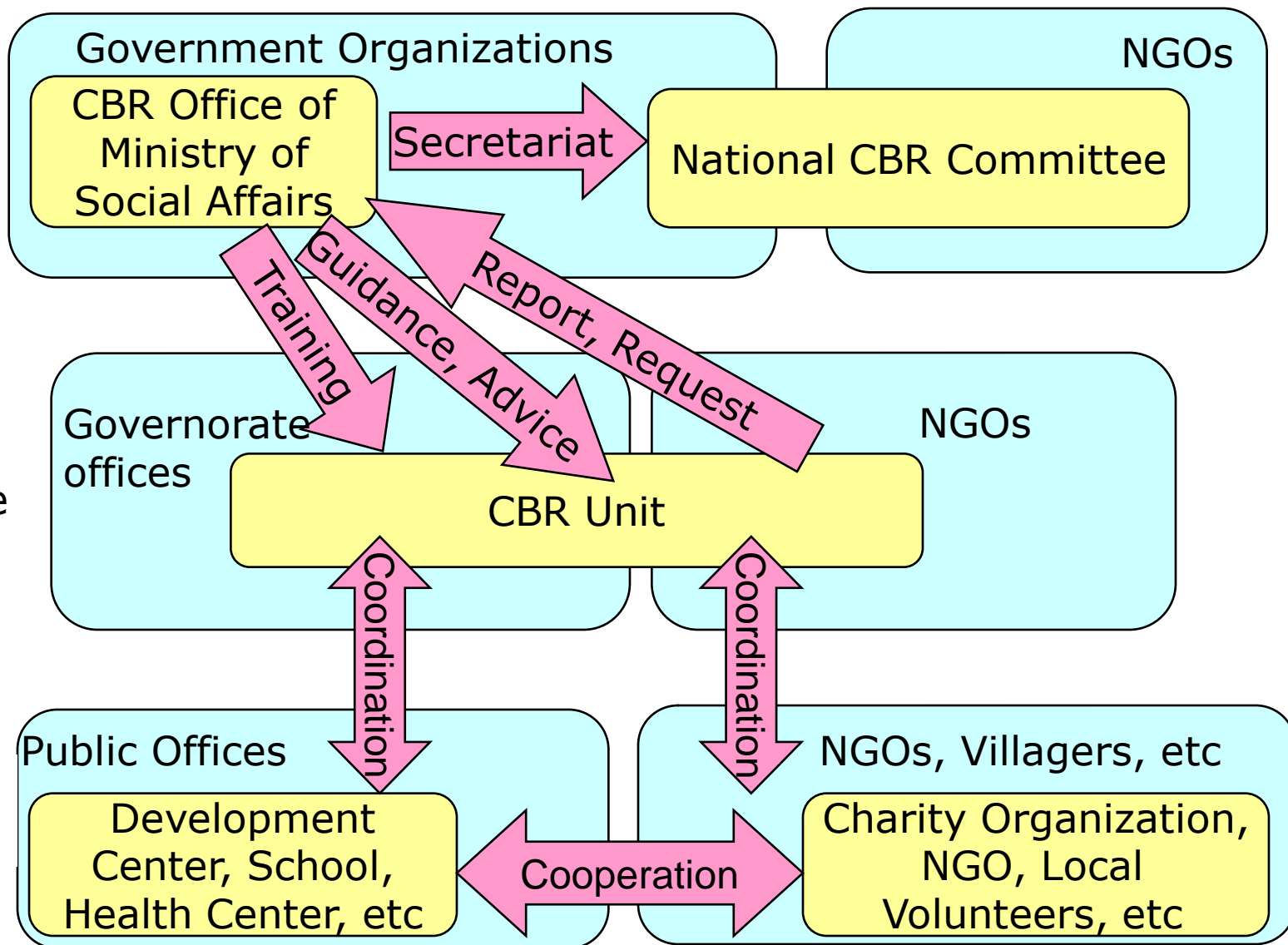
Government facilities
(Rehabilitation Center)

3-tier scheme in Syrian CBR

National Level

Governorate Level

Community Level



CBR in Syria: Contexts

1. Syrian government's policy priority
 - National Disability Plan (2008)
2. Japan's strength
 - Experiences in promoting community welfare in the last 20 years.
3. Syrian government's commitment
 - Establish CBR Office in the Ministry
 - Appoint CBR Unit in all the governorates and train the members
4. JICA's commitment
 - Long- and short-term experts to the ministry, Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) to the villages, trainings in Japan and Thailand

JICA's cooperation schemes

- JICA cooperates by utilizing various schemes
 - Experts
 - Volunteers (Senior and Junior volunteers)
 - Technical support project (Combination of experts, training and necessary equipment)
 - Cooperation with Japanese NGOs
- There are already a big number of ex-participants of JICA training in each country.
- The key to fruitful cooperation is serious commitment by both sides.