



American Council for Voluntary International Action

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March 28, 2001

Ms. Ebony Bostic
Bilateral Affairs - Japan
USAID/PPC/DP
Room 6.08-101
1300 Pennsylvania Ave, NW
Washington DC 20523-6802

Dear Ms. Bostic,

Attached please find InterAction's final report for the "US-Japan Common Agenda Public-Private Partnership (P3)" Project, USAID Cooperative Agreement Award No. FAO-A-00-99-00020-00.

As explained in the accompanying report, the P3 project has been active in helping bridge the gaps of information, mutual awareness and understanding that have impeded effective cooperative efforts and public-private partnerships among US and Japanese organizations engaged in international development.

InterAction appreciates the support received for this project, which we feel has been instrumental in developing a foundation for improved US-Japan public-private partnerships to promote international development. We look forward to continued, fruitful collaboration with USAID.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kenneth J. Giunta".

Kenneth J. Giunta
Vice President

Cc: Rishi R. Bhatia, Director of Finance and Administration, InterAction
USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse
Lisa M. Maass, USAID Agreement Officer

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The US-Japan Common Agenda Public-Private Partnership (P3) Initiative: Program Activities

USAID Cooperative Agreement Award No. FAO-A-00-99-00020-00, effective September 8, 1999, supported the US-Japan Common Agenda Public-Private Partnership (P3) initiative of the American Council for Voluntary International Action (InterAction). This report summarizes project activity through December 31, 2000, the ending date for the Cooperative Agreement under the no-cost extension received effective June 2000.

The US-Japan Common Agenda Public-Private Partnership (P3) Initiative was created to support and complement the bi-national government-level framework for cooperation known as the US-Japan Common Agenda for Cooperation in Global Perspective. The goals of the Cooperative Agreement were to facilitate cooperation between government and private sector organizations in the United States and Japan in support of the aims of the US-Japan Common Agenda.

The "expected outcomes" referred to in the original Program Description for the Cooperative Agreement are listed below, along with the corresponding actions and activities accomplished under the Cooperative Agreement.

Key Outcome 1: Establishment of Functioning Secretariat

Expected Outcome:

"A secretariat will be staffed in Tokyo and Washington D.C. with all inquiries for information about the Public-Private Partnership and the Common Agenda activities fielded by that staff." This outcome was designed to overcome the problem of a lack of a structure to facilitate effective interchanges and cooperation between private organizations in Japan and the US working on issues of international development.

Activity:

A functioning Secretariat was established, through the hiring of bilingual staff—a part-time P3 liaison officer in Tokyo and a full-time coordinator housed at InterAction in Washington, D.C. These staff responded to inquiries and undertook other project activities, including the hosting of joint conferences involving Japanese and American participants.

The P3 initiative and its engagement of Japanese organizations led to the creation in Japan of a counterpart organization, the CSO Network Japan, a network of some 40 Japanese non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and foundations, led by a part-time executive director based in Tokyo, and financed through grants from the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership, the Toyota Foundation, and others.

Due to this creation of a Japanese counterpart organization, the CSO Network, a reevaluation of the original proposed structure was undertaken, and it was decided that the necessary functions of communication and coordination could be accomplished more efficiently and cost-effectively through cooperation with this new organization; hence, the role of P3 liaison officer in Tokyo was discontinued. A functioning secretariat continues in both countries, and both are engaged in

ongoing activities to build on the foundation created under the USAID Cooperative Agreement. (Note: Expected Outcome No. 8 also refers specifically to the Tokyo liaison office, described here.)

Key Outcome 2: Sector-Specific Task Forces

Expected Outcome:

“Three Task Forces will be established and operational with chairs, quarterly meetings, and recommendations for action.” This outcome was designed to create a structure to facilitate sector-specific efforts in support of the Common Agenda.

Activity:

The three task forces (on environment, health and population, and food supply and security) were established and several initial meetings held. However, participants and chairs did not strongly desire to continue to meet regularly in the United States, especially given that their Japanese colleagues could not be present. The Japan side also did not choose to create comparable task forces that could coordinate with the US task force structure.

Therefore, sector-specific meetings were held at the January 2000 US-Japan CSO Forum conference in Honolulu, Hawaii (see the report of that meeting in the Appendix) and are planned again for the Second CSO Forum, May 21-22, 2001. In addition, an ad hoc workshop on United States-Japan Cooperation on Humanitarian Assistance was held on October 13, 2000 in Tokyo Workshop. Given the capacities and desires of the participating organizations, we collectively determined that the hosting of annual sector-specific consultations, along with topical ad hoc meetings, is the more effective method for continuing to advance US-Japan collaborative activities and public-private partnerships in these fields.

Key Outcome 3: Meetings with Japanese Partners

Expected Outcome:

“At least three meetings will be held with Japanese partners to share information and build understanding and trust.”

Activity:

Numerous meetings between US participants and their Japanese partners were held during the grant period:

- The US-Japan CSO (Civil Society Organization) Forum, Honolulu, January 17, 2000, attended by 70 participants representing 49 different organizations, roughly half Japanese and half American—including such US PVOs as Academy for Educational Development, The Asia Foundation and Project HOPE (see “Official Report of the US-Japan Common Agenda Public-Private Partnership (P3) January 2000 Honolulu Meetings,” “Statement From the US-Japan Civil Society Organization (CSO) Forum,” and “US-Japan Common Agenda CSO Forum List of Participants,” attached);
- The Asia-Pacific Symposium in Hawaii, January 18-19, 2000, co-hosted with the Japan Common Agenda Round Table (CART) and the East-West Center, attended by 180

participants (see “Official Report of the US-Japan Common Agenda Public-Private Partnership (P3) January 2000 Honolulu Meetings,” attached);

- The April InterAction Annual Forum 2000 special session on US-Japan Cooperation, attended by 60 participants (see “Report of the InterAction Forum 2000 US-Japan Common Agenda Workshop,” attached);
- The Tokyo Workshop on US-Japan Cooperation for Humanitarian Assistance, October 13, 2000, attended by 80 participants, including US PVOs American Refugee Committee, American Friends Service Committee, Mercy Corps International and Winrock International (see “Report on the October 13, 2000 Tokyo Workshop on United States-Japan Cooperation on Humanitarian Assistance,” attached).

Each of these meetings brought together representatives of government agencies, NGOs, and others in the private sector to discuss lessons from past and ongoing collaborations and future steps leading to more effective US-Japan cooperative activities.

In addition, representatives of the P3 project participated in numerous consultations with Japanese counterparts, and were invited by authorities to speak at conferences in Japan in which further exchanges occurred that support the objectives of this Cooperative Agreement:

- InterAction President and P3 Project Co-Chair Jim Moody was featured as a keynote speaker on humanitarian assistance at the Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs Common Agenda Seminar in Tokyo February 28, 2000, attended by 200 people (see “Report of the Common Agenda Seminar, Tokyo, February 28, 2000,” attached);
- InterAction Acting President and P3 Project Co-Chair Kenneth Giunta attended a conference on “The Role of Non-Profit Organizations in Civil Society in the 21st Century,” December 12, 2000 in Tokyo, at the invitation of the Tokyo-based Institute for International Policy Studies;
- Co-Chair Giunta presented a speech at the International Center in Kobe on December 14 on the role of NGOs in disaster response, at the invitation of the American Embassy in Tokyo;
- P3 Project Coordinator Richard Forrest was invited by the Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs to speak on US NGO partnerships at the October 10, 2000 Common Agenda Seminar in Tokyo, attended by 200 people. Forrest also worked with the Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs to secure the participation at this Seminar of Mr. David Olsen, Senior Vice President of Starbucks Coffee Co., who also spoke on NGO-business partnerships to promote environmental conservation.)

Travel costs for all these exchanges were paid for by the hosting organizations.

Another annual US-Japan CSO Forum is being planned for May 21-22, 2001 in Honolulu, as is a “High Level Strategic Dialogue on US-Japan Cooperation,” May 23 in Honolulu. These meetings are planned to engage the participation of US and Japanese NGOs, businesses, foundations and government agencies, among others. The Cooperative Agreement supported the early planning phase of these conferences as well. All of these meetings have successfully built bridges of information and personal relationships between the private sector communities in the United States and Japan to promote future effective collaborative activities.

In addition, dozens of individually tailored, smaller meetings and consultations were arranged to assist visits by American organizations to Japan, or for Japanese organizational representatives to

the United States, including those by the Friends of the Earth Japan, Peace Winds Japan, Japan Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP), Shanti Volunteer Association, Association of Medical Doctors for Asia, Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs NGO Assistance Division, and many others.

Key Outcome 4: Resource Mobilization for Secretariat Functions

Expected Outcome:

“Resource mobilization for the secretariat functions. . . will be undertaken by the Steering Committee. In-kind support will be solicited.”

Activity: Significant in-kind support for P3 activities was received, both from InterAction, as well as from the co-convenors and participants in the January 2000 Honolulu conferences. Additionally, fundraising proposals were prepared and submitted.

Continued funding for the P3 initiative beyond the USAID Cooperative Agreement has been received from the United States-Japan Foundation (\$90,000), the CSO Network Japan (with funding from the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership, \$13,500), and others. Moreover, as a result of the Honolulu January 2000 conference, support from the World Bank to Japanese partners was received for a capacity building training program, indirectly supporting the Japan-side secretariat functions.

Continuing project support is also being received for work in cooperation with the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC). The P3 project Coordinator and other InterAction staff worked with JBIC and others to research and compile a report, “Why Work With CSOs: Experiences of Lending Agencies.” This over-300-page report, to be published in April 2001, is an analysis of the history and current state of relationships between civil society organizations and the World Bank, InterAmerican Development Bank, US Export-Import Bank and Overseas Private Investment Corporation. This study also profiles some twenty major US Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVOs). It is anticipated that this report will lead JBIC—the world’s largest development financing agency—to better understand and appreciate the advantages of public-private partnerships with NGOs, and to greatly expand their cooperative activities with NGOs, both in Japan, the United States, and developing countries.

Key Outcome 5: Hosting an event at the US-Japan governmental plenary

Expected Outcome:

“The US-Japan Common Agenda partnership will host an event at the US-Japan governmental plenary.”

Activity:

The P3 initiative hosted the January 2000 Honolulu conferences, which were held in conjunction with the tenth annual US-Japan governmental Honolulu Dialogue on Development Cooperation. P3 also facilitated a meeting between governmental and nongovernmental representatives at the US-Japan governmental plenary meeting, held March 1, 2000 in Tokyo. (See the Appendix for the “Joint Press Statement on the U.S.-Japan Common Agenda for Cooperation in Global

Perspective” that resulted from this plenary meeting, which specifically highlighted the important role of the P3 initiative and our counterpart the CSO Network Japan.)

Key Outcome 6: Joint US-Japan Projects Database

Expected Outcome:

“A partial database will be established to describe US-Japan NGO/private sector projects, activities, and US-Japan government-sponsored projects. This will be done in collaboration with US and Japanese government officials.” The goal of this planned outcome was to gain an understanding of the true state of US-Japan cooperative activities in order to be able to assist organizations in each country to identify appropriate potential partners for joint project activities.

Activity:

Databases of participants in P3 activities, as well as of US-Japan NGO collaborative projects have been produced and updated, based on information obtained from NGOs and officials of the two governments. The information from these databases has been used to respond to inquiries and to assist organizations exploring potential partner organizations to work with. One product of this, the “Review of US-Japan Cooperative Activities involving Non-Profit Organizations” (see Appendix), is a non-exhaustive list of past and ongoing US-Japan cooperative activities involving non-profit nongovernmental organizations in the United States. The data was compiled from available governmental and non-governmental sources.

Key Outcome 7: Public Information Dissemination

Expected Outcome: “Public information materials will be created and distributed based on the database material. Dissemination will also be done through the Secretariat and members.”

Activity: At the January 2000 First US-Japan CSO Forum, it was determined that an internet website for P3 would be the most appropriate vehicle for public dissemination of information on the initiative and related information. The P3 website was established thereafter, and has provided information on US-Japan cooperation under the Common Agenda, partnership resources, reports of events, and other information useful for public dissemination regarding the initiative and related activities. Additional information was provided on multiple occasions to several thousand subscribers to the InterAction magazine Monday Developments in articles describing the P3 initiative and its activities. Occasional email broadcasts to a list of over one hundred interested organizations were also made. Other public outreach activities were accomplished through the speeches and other events listed above.

RESOURCE USE / EXPENDITURES

See the attached Financial Status Report (Form 269A) for a report of the expenditures under this Cooperative Agreement, including in-kind support provided.

CONCLUSION

The activity funded under this Cooperative Agreement succeeded in its goals to create a functioning secretariat and activities to facilitate cooperation with private organizations in

keeping with the goals of the US-Japan Common Agenda. The USAID Cooperative Agreement provided the necessary start-up funding for the P3 initiative. To date, this funding has been matched both through in-kind support of participating organizations, as well as further sustained funding which has been forthcoming from other sources for the project secretariat. Efforts are underway to raise sustained funding beyond 2001.

By providing information, venues for meeting and other services and tailored advice, the P3 initiative has catalyzed several new joint projects and activities. Regular meetings and consultations have provided useful feedback to the governments of Japan and the United States. The project has helped increase the status and visibility of NGOs in Japan and their role in US-Japan cooperation, thus benefiting future US-Japan cooperative activities.

Moreover, the P3 initiative has been recognized as a useful addition to international cooperation to facilitate US-Japan cooperation to promote sustainable development—as a source of information, expertise, and as a convener of relevant organizations—as demonstrated by ongoing collaborative activities being conducted in cooperation with the World Bank, Japan Bank for International Cooperation, the Woodrow Wilson Center for Scholars, Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and others.

APPENDICES:

- Financial Status Report (Form 269A)
- Official Report of the US-Japan Common Agenda Public-Private Partnership (P3) January 2000 Honolulu Meetings
- Statement From the US-Japan Civil Society Organization (CSO) Forum
- US-Japan Common Agenda CSO Forum List of Participants
- Report of the Common Agenda Seminar, Tokyo February 28, 2000
- Joint Press Statement [By US and Japanese Governments] on the U.S.-Japan Common Agenda for Cooperation in Global Perspective
- Report of the InterAction Forum 2000 US-Japan Common Agenda Workshop
- Report on the October 13, 2000 Tokyo Workshop on United States-Japan Cooperation on Humanitarian Assistance
- Review of US-Japan Cooperative Activities Involving Non-Profit Organizations



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to support global development and sustainability ~

**US-Japan
Public-Private Partnership
(P-3)**

**Official Report of the US-Japan Common Agenda Public-Private Partnership (P3)
January 2000 Honolulu Meetings**

The "US-Japan Common Agenda Public-Private Partnership" ("P3") initiative was formally launched January 17-19, 2000 in Honolulu, Hawaii. These inaugural meetings initiated a new era in cooperation among non-governmental organizations (NGOs), governments and corporations in Japan and the United States, and created a new foundation for numerous and diverse collaborative efforts among organizations in the two countries to address global challenges.

The P3 initiative works to promote the involvement of the private sector—including both civil society organizations and corporations—in support of the goals of the US-Japan Common Agenda for Cooperation in Global Perspective. The Common Agenda is a government-to-government framework for cooperation which was launched in 1993 to promote coordinated and complementary efforts by the US and Japan to address such global issues as environmental conservation, population stabilization and eradication of infectious diseases.

The new P3 initiative, supported by the US Department of State and the Agency for International Development (USAID), grew out of a series of workshops and meetings held over the past few years. P3 works with counterpart networks in Japan, including the Common Agenda Round Table (CART) and the Japan Common Agenda CSO (Civil Society Organization) Network, in order to promote mutual understanding and a shared commitment to effective action. The P3 is governed by a steering committee co-Chaired by Jim Moody, President and CEO of InterAction, and William Reese, Chief Operating Officer of the International Youth Foundation and Chairman of the American Council on Voluntary Foreign Assistance (ACVFA); other core members are the Asia Foundation and the Chairs of three standing Task Forces.

The following is a description of the January 17-19 Honolulu meetings:

US-Japan Common Agenda CSO Forum

On January 17 the "US-Japan Common Agenda CSO Forum" was held at the New Otani Kaimana Beach Hotel. This "civil society summit"—the largest ever gathering of representatives of civil society organizations from the United States and Japan—was co-sponsored by the Japan Common Agenda CSO Network, the East-West Center, the Asia Foundation, the Toyota Foundation, and InterAction.

The Forum allowed 70 representatives of 49 different organizations—roughly half Japanese, half American—to share information on the prospects for collaboration among Japanese and American NGOs. The morning session provided several overview presentations and two panel discussions: "Learning from the Past—Experiences in US-Japan Cooperation," and "Looking to the Future of US-Japan NGO and Public-Private Cooperation." In these sessions, a wide range of speakers recounted valuable experiences, shared lessons learned, identified best practices, and outlined visions for future activities.

The afternoon consisted of Working Group sessions in which participants divided into three thematic clusters—Environment, Human Welfare, and Targeted Social Interventions—to discuss ideas and proposals for joint action in their fields of expertise. The meeting ended with a cross-sectoral discussion on capacity building needs, addressing such issues as organizational management, financial development, strategic planning and project implementation. Proposals for follow-up activities and future action concluded the day's deliberations.

Throughout the entire Forum, numerous project ideas and proposals were shared, many of which were included in the Statement of the US-Japan Common Agenda CSO Forum. This Statement, which served as a tentative report of the Forum's discussions to the following days' meetings, captures many—but by no means all—of the participants' concerns, ideas and proposals. (Note: the Statement is not a formal endorsement of any specific list of projects). The Statement, and summaries of the Working Group discussions on Environment and Human Welfare are now available on the P3 project website (www.interaction.org/us-japan).

Action items for follow-up included (1) US-Japanese NGO cooperation on North Korea relief; (2) cooperation in disaster preparedness; (3) advocacy to reform international financial institutions; and (4) capacity building for the NGO network—including dialogues, personnel exchanges and training programs, as well as expanded use of the Internet for information sharing.

Asia-Pacific Symposium in Hawaii: Partnership for Global Issues in the Asia-Pacific

On January 18-19, the "Asia-Pacific Symposium in Hawaii: Partnership for Global Issues in the Asia-Pacific" was held at the Hawaii Convention Center. Over 180 participants attended this conference, which was co-sponsored by the Common Agenda Round Table (Japan), the Association for Promotion of International Cooperation (Japan), the East-West Center (US), the US-Japan Common Agenda Public-Private Partnership, and the State of Hawaii – Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism.

The Symposium featured presentations by the Hon. Benjamin Cayetano, Governor of the State of Hawaii; the Hon. Jeremy Harris, Mayor of the City of Honolulu; and the Hon. Koichi Sueyoshi, Mayor of the City of Kitakyushu. Informative presentations were made by participants in these areas:

- Assisting Environmentally Sustainable Development;
- Local Governments and Environmental Cooperation;
- Private Sector Cooperation in Human Development;
- Science and Technology for Human Development;
- Synergizing Efforts Between Sectors: Government, Business, NGOs, Academics and the Public; and
- Asian Economic Recovery and Changing Needs in Development Assistance.

On January 19 representatives of the Japanese CSO Network and the US P3 joined the opening session of the Tenth Annual US-Japan Dialogue on Development Cooperation, held between foreign aid officials from the United States and Japan, to report the result of the Forum and Symposium. This led to substantive discussions among NGO representatives and government officials: USAID and the State Department, as well as Japan's Foreign Ministry and aid agencies—the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC).

Conclusion

The P3 2000 Honolulu meetings far surpassed expectations in terms of the number and quality of the participants from both countries and results achieved. The meetings were characterized by an atmosphere of collegiality and cooperation, pointing the way towards increased dialogue and cooperation among members of civil society and the two governments. In a February 13 column, the *Japan Times* hailed the meetings as a model of a positive and constructive approach to solving international issues.

The Honolulu meetings stressed that the concerns expressed about global problems under the bilateral US-Japan Common Agenda cannot be addressed effectively by governments alone. They require the complementary efforts of NGOs and others, including corporations. Considering that the United States and Japan together account for some 40% of the world's total foreign development assistance, it is essential that the two countries continue to deepen their cooperation and promote innovative partnerships with different sectors of their societies. To do so, future meetings and activities, including a second US-Japan CSO Forum, tentatively planned for January 2001, should continue this process of dialogue and action. It was also observed that ongoing efforts should take special note of the need to overcome cultural and linguistic barriers and other differences of perception that can impede effective cooperative efforts. The capacity of NGOs to work effectively should be enhanced through increased governmental support for their projects, including through multi-year funding commitments that can support administrative and salary costs. Finally, measures of support from government to improve the enabling environment for NGOs to effectively carry out their work are also needed.

(For more information, contact Richard Forrest, Coordinator, US-Japan Common Agenda Public-Private Partnership, c/o InterAction, 1717 Massachusetts Ave., Suite 701, Washington, D.C. 20036; Tel: 202-667-8227 x136; Fax 202-483-7624. Email: rforrest@interaction.org)

InterAction Home



US-Japan Public-Private Partnership (P3)

A project of InterAction, supported by the US Agency for International Development (USAID)
and the U.S. Department of State

*~ Building bridges between the United States and Japan
to support global development and sustainability ~*

Statement From the US-Japan Civil Society Organization (CSO) Forum

January 17, 2000 Honolulu

Introduction

Japan and the United States share a common concern for regional and global political, economic, and social stability. Both governments recognize that stability and effective governance can be undermined by persistent poverty and disease, the lack of economic opportunities, ethnic and religious conflicts, the challenges of international terrorism and the global narcotics trade, to name but a few. In addition, combating threats to the global environment, and shaping the future directions and availability of technology, are shared interests that ultimately affect national security as well as the prospects for national, regional, and global prosperity. Since 1993, these shared concerns have been addressed by the governments of the United States and Japan under the framework of the Common Agenda.

Clearly these complex issues cannot be addressed effectively by governments alone; they require the complementary efforts of the corporate sector and civil society organizations including non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private voluntary organizations (PVOs). Moreover, many global issues need to be addressed through concerted and cooperative efforts that involve all sectors in both developed and developing countries. These challenges are being met by the positive efforts of public and private sector organizations to cooperate through a series of initiatives, as well as the creation of new processes and structures in each country to facilitate and enhance public/private sector efforts under the goals of the Common Agenda.

In Japan, one of these important new structures is the Common Agenda CSO (Civil Society Organization) Network, a group of Japanese CSOs committed to working with CSOs in the United States and other nations, as well as with business organizations and public sector organizations, in the spirit of the Japan-U.S. Common Agenda, to address global challenges facing humanity.

Another new structure in the United States is the US-Japan Common Agenda Public-Private Partnership (P3), a broad coalition of U.S. NGOs/PVOs and corporations, committed to the establishment of collaborative relations with Japanese CSOs in the framework of the U.S.-Japan Common Agenda. With initial funding and support from the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and the US Department of State, a P3 secretariat has been established in Washington, D.C., along with a liaison office in Tokyo.

The P3 and the CSO Network both recognize the importance and value of one another's efforts, as well as the value of mutual collaboration to achieve their shared goals of sustainable and equitable development worldwide.

These two groups met, for the first time, in Honolulu for the First Common Agenda CSO Forum on January 17, 2000, held in conjunction with the Asia-Pacific Symposium in Hawaii—Partnership for Global Issues in the Asia-Pacific, held January 18-19. The CSO Forum was intended to expand the areas of interest and the scope of cooperation among involved parties with the wish of contributing to the furtherance of the Common Agenda process.

Summary of Discussions

The CSO Forum began with presentations from Japanese and American experts on CSOs and activities in their respective countries. Mr. Motoo Kusakabe, Vice President, RMC, The World Bank Group, set the tone for the day's discussions in his keynote address, emphasizing the World Bank's new mission to alleviate poverty through collaboration with CSOs. The participants then joined in panel discussions to increase their knowledge of one another, to learn from a variety of current US/Japan collaborative activities, and to create a common context for the future directions of the Common Agenda CSO Forum. Thereafter, the parties were divided into three Working Groups:

--Environment

--Human Welfare (Population/Health/Youth/Children)

--Targeted Social Interventions (Refugee support/WID/Poverty alleviation)

These Working Groups discussed in detail their mutual concerns and interests. Each Working Group also came to agreements about cross-cutting issues of related capacity-building needs, as well as ways that cooperative efforts among CSOs, private corporations and governments can be effective in addressing these issues and concerns.

The following joint recommendations and decisions are representative of the results of the day's deliberations.

Action Agenda

A. Recommendations for Capacity Building

In spite of the fact that the U.S. and Japanese CSO sectors are at different stages of institutional development, they both require additional capacity building. In recognition of the need to develop overall capabilities of both American and Japanese CSOs, the following action plans are recommended:

1. *CSO/NGO Exchange, Training and Learning Programs*

In order to develop successful joint projects in furtherance of the Common Agenda process, it is vital to promote enhanced mutual understanding and shared knowledge among CSOs in Japan, the U.S. and other countries. There is therefore a keen need to promote capacity-building programs to achieve these goals. Proposals for such capacity-building programs should be developed between the CSO Network and P3, in consultation with their respective member organizations. Such programs will deepen mutual understanding through dialogue and intensive learning programs; will establish mutual friendships and build strategic partnerships; will advance the organizational development process; and will contribute concretely to Japan-US joint projects involving developing countries.

2. *CSO Networking Empowered through Internet Technology*

The goal of increased sharing of information and experiences among CSOs in Japan and the U.S., as well as promoting greater public awareness of joint efforts, can be accomplished through the enhanced utilization of Internet technology. To this end, the P3 and CSO Network will endeavor to share information electronically, including through new web sites developed for this purpose.

3. *Fund Raising*

The participating CSOs agree to work together to develop sufficient funds to implement these recommendations, as appropriate.

B. Recommendations for Specific Sectoral Collaborative Projects

1. *Income Generation Project*

Participants in the Forum proposed a joint venture for an income generation project in Cambodia which combines adult literacy and family planning with ERI-silk production.

2. *Networking for Advocacy*

JOICEFP, as one of the leading NGOs in Japan on Population and Reproductive Health issues, would like to promote networking with US NGOs in conjunction with international meetings and conferences, in order to advocate needs and best practices for projects in the Population/Reproductive Health field in developing countries, as well as to seek increased

resources. Such joint advocacy work could also be useful in other fields.

3. Humanitarian Assistance in DPRK

In order to jointly address the humanitarian crisis in North Korea, cooperative research on the situation in North Korea and appropriate humanitarian assistance should be pursued by JANIC's DPRK (North Korea) Working group in Japan and InterAction's DPRK Working Group in the United States.

4. Joint Balkan Reconciliation Project

Japanese and U.S. NGOs should assess the underlying causes of post-conflict tensions and develop strategies for collaborative efforts to address the situation in the Balkans.

5. Joint Project for Emergency Planning and Study

U.S. and Japanese NGOs, along with government agencies, should develop contingency plans for coordinating future U.S. and Japanese responses to humanitarian emergencies around the world.

6. Utilization of the World Bank Social Fund by CSO Network

CSOs should take advantage of the World Bank's Social Fund, designed to promote greater involvement of civil society, by developing joint projects to address basic humanitarian needs in selected developing nations (e.g. East Timor, Cambodia) that are in the post-conflict development phase.

7. Matchmaking Mechanism

The CSO Network and P3 should work to promote "matchmaking" between organizations in the U.S. and Japan suited to pursue collaborative projects. A matchmaking mechanism could consist of a website that would serve as a registry of existing and proposed projects, focusing on priority topics and regions, and which could disseminate reports and findings, as well as highlighting incentives for cooperation between American and Japanese NGOs.

8. Environmental Dialogue

Members of the CSO Network and P3 should initiate a dialogue on perspectives concerning the implementation of environmental agreements and treaties, as well as the environmental and social aspects of trade and biotechnology, especially the important role of international institutions.

9. CSO-Official Dialogues

The CSO Network and P3 Secretariat should facilitate meetings among CSOs and relevant government agencies. One topic that should be covered is the standardization of environmental policies for export credit agencies. Ideas should also be shared between NGOs and government agencies concerning on-the-ground priorities for development assistance; this could also serve as an excellent means to promote dialogue between NGOs that focus on the implementation of field projects and those that engage in advocacy. Efforts should also be made to promote increased dialogue on multilateral bank reforms between officials from the finance ministries in the US and Japan.

C. Recommendations to Governments and Multilateral Agencies

The efforts made by both governments to promote involvement of CSOs in the US-Japan Common Agenda process deserve positive praise. USAID and the US State Department supported the creation of the Public-Private Partnership initiative in order to encourage and expand cooperation among US and Japanese private sector organizations in implementing development assistance projects. "Japan's Medium-Term Policy on Official Development Assistance (ODA)," announced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on August 10, 1999, also clearly states that it is important to support and collaborate with CSOs. This Policy made a strong commitment to the involvement of CSOs in the implementation of ODA, through the promotion of dialogue with CSOs, partnership with CSOs, and capacity building of CSOs. The record of the last five years clearly shows an improvement in the openness of ODA to CSOs.

The US-Japan Common Agenda CSO Forum recognizes and appreciates the achievements made by both governments. Additionally, the Forum would like to encourage the following future efforts:

1. Both governments should further continue and strengthen their efforts toward effective collaboration with CSOs, not only in the implementation phase of projects but also in the policy-development phase.

2. A Common Agenda Fund should be created to cover the costs of capacity-building and to support collaborative projects. Governments and multilateral organizations have a responsibility to contribute to such funding mechanisms.
3. The governments of both the United States and Japan should create sustainable funding mechanisms for NGOs, by moving beyond project-only funding to promote endowments or multi-year funding to cover CSOs' necessary administrative and salary costs.
4. The experiences encountered in the establishment of the more than 50 existing environmental trust funds—many endowed from the proceeds of debt swaps—should be explored, in order to determine how similar funds could be established for other areas of activity (e.g., perhaps grant-making foundations could establish an endowment to support US and Japanese NGOs' joint activities.)
5. Lessons for effective funding could also be gained from the experience of other funders, such as the Japan Foundation's Center for Global Partnership, which requires that both American and Japanese organizations be involved in project proposals.
6. Greater efforts should be devoted to improving and securing the "enabling environment" for NGOs in each country (i.e., conditions affecting the success of NGOs, such as taxation, registration, governmental oversight, public education, etc.).
7. Multilateral development agencies, including the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, in their efforts to promote the full participation of CSOs, could benefit from involvement in the Common Agenda process, in order to engage in regular dialogue with the NGOs involved.
8. The CSO Forum appreciates the World Bank's initiative to reach out to the CSO community, and encourages the further development of the interactive website being developed to support this initiative.

D. Recommendations for Future Collaborative Activities of CSO Network and P3

1. Secretariat Responsibilities

In order to achieve the above goals, the Forum participants agreed that it is necessary for the CSO Network Secretariat and the P3 Secretariat to continue to communicate between each other and with their respective members, and to facilitate jointly the action agenda as outlined above. Use of Internet technology is critical to this endeavor.

It is further expected that the Second Common Agenda CSO Forum will be convened in 2001 at a mutually convenient and effective timing and venue.

2. CSO Survey

The Secretariats of the CSO Network and P3 should conduct a survey of Japanese and American CSO cooperation, in order to identify best practices and lessons learned for future project development.

3. Fund Raising Task Force

The CSO Forum participants, via fund raising task forces, will develop sufficient funds to staff the secretariats and implement key project proposals recommended by this meeting.

4. Framework for Identifying Local Partners

The CSO Network and P3 Secretariats should endeavor to develop means to assist members to identify suitable partners as well as to provide project implementing organizations with feedback for evaluation and improvements in their programs.

Conclusion

The discussions and agenda for action outlined in the above report clearly identify challenging and exciting possibilities for US-Japan public and private sector partnerships under the Common Agenda. We will work together to further define and act on these issues, and develop related organizational arrangements in the coming months.

We, the participants in the Common Agenda CSO Forum, call upon each member of civil society to

recognize our shared responsibilities to address the challenges facing the global community, and to join with us in promoting and utilizing the framework of the Common Agenda as one important vehicle to work for a better future for humanity.

NOTES FROM THE P3 SECRETARIAT:

Note 1: Due to time constraints at the time of drafting, January 17, and the wide range of issues addressed at the Forum, this Statement should be seen as necessarily partial and illustrative. It captures many—but by no means all—of the participants' concerns, ideas and proposals. This Statement is not intended to be a definitive summary of the discussions, nor a formal endorsement of any specific list of projects. Participation in these activities will entirely depend on the interest of participating organizations; they are encouraged to pursue those activities that suit their capacities, as well as to develop new and additional plans for US-Japan collaboration.

Note 2. This Statement and the accompanying discussion summaries have also been edited slightly from the original draft for clarity of expression.

Note 3: The term "Civil society organization" (CSO) is gaining acceptance internationally to denote non-profit, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), encompassing PVOs (private voluntary organizations) and others.

Note 4: Attached are summaries of the CSO Forum Working Group discussions on Environment and Human Welfare. These provide additional information on the discussions, conclusions and proposals of the CSO Forum.

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American Council for Voluntary International Action

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**US-Japan
Public-Private Partnership
(P-3)**

Common Agenda Seminar, Tokyo

February 28, 2000

Departing InterAction President and CEO Jim Moody was featured as a keynote speaker at a Seminar in Tokyo February 28, organized by Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Moody spoke on the urgency of providing emergency relief assistance in times of natural disaster and internal conflicts, and addressed means of coordinating relief efforts. The other keynote speaker at the US-Japan Common Agenda Seminar was Ms. Agnes Chan-famous Hong Kong-born teen singing idol of the 1970s who has become a champion of Japan's commitment to international development and relief, and who now serves as Ambassador for the Japan Committee on UNICEF.

Japan, the world's largest donor of foreign assistance, is increasing the attention given to emergency relief within the US-Japan Common Agenda, the government-to-government agreement between the world's leading aid donors to coordinate complementary efforts to address global problems.

InterAction hosts the US-Japan Common Agenda Public-Private Partnership (P3) initiative, a USAID-supported project that brings InterAction members and others into dialogue with their Japanese counterparts, as well as with key Japanese and American aid officials.

Organizations in Japan-including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, NGOs and private corporations-are increasingly seeing InterAction as a valuable resource for information, expertise, and networking on development practices, policies and projects. As Japan itself lacks a PVO community the size and diversity of that in the U.S., there are many opportunities for InterAction members to work with their Japanese colleagues to assist the evolution of Japan's powerful aid system.

In his speech, Mr. Moody emphasized the importance of standards to guide the activities of organizations engaged in relief work. Seminar attendees expressed interest in Japan's government joining in support of the implementation phase of the SPHERE standards <http://www.interaction.pair.com/disaster/sphere.html> for humanitarian relief-standards created with the participation of InterAction and its member agencies. Moody noted that over 40 members of InterAction engage in emergency assistance, and that as many as 40,000 web hits are received on InterAction's website during major crises-numbers that indicate InterAction members' leadership in this field.

Other meetings were held in Tokyo by President Moody and P3 Project Coordinator Richard Forrest to follow-up on the successful US-Japan Public-Private Partnership (P3) conference January 17-19 in Honolulu www.interaction.org/us-japan/honolulu2000.html. Discussions focused on planning for convening targeted workshops and joint projects in collaboration with the Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC, a member organization similar to InterAction), the CSO Network and Common Agenda Round Table (both co-sponsors of the Honolulu meetings), and others.

InterAction member organization Mercy Corps International, represented by Dr. Kenneth Quinones, Director of Mercy Corps' Northeast Asia Project, also attended the Tokyo Seminar. Mr. Quinones said that the assistance provided by InterAction was "extremely valuable" in helping build relations with Japanese NGOs that can undertake joint projects and that, as a result of the Honolulu meeting, Mercy Corps is in the process of developing several joint projects with Japanese PVOs.

Forrest also arranged meetings between American and Japanese NGOs in Tokyo with representatives of the US government, including US Ambassador to Japan Thomas Foley and Undersecretary of State for Global Affairs Frank Loy. This meeting provided NGOs an opportunity to impress upon the officials the ongoing difficulties of conducting charitable activities in Japan, a nation that has yet to grant tax-deductible status to its NGOs. With increasing expectations to be partners in development activities, the capacity building of Japanese NGOs can be assisted through the intensive and extensive interchange between NGOs in various countries and "matchmaking" activities, in which the P3 project can involve many InterAction members.

Officials in the US and Japanese governments expressed their gratitude those involved in the

InterAction-hosted US-Japan Common Agenda Public-Private Partnership (P3) project, citing their contribution to improving the basis for cooperation between NGOs in Japan and the United States, thereby increasing prospects for greatly increased support to joint NGO projects supporting the US-Japan Common Agenda.

In meetings with US and Japanese officials, NGO representatives were especially encouraged by Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Nogami, who, in response to calls by Moody and others, pledged to greatly increase the amount of funding available to NGOs.

As the realization grows that sustainable and equitable development and relief must involve NGOs as partners, InterAction and the US-Japan Common Agenda Public-Private Partnership (P3) will continue to offer opportunities to work with organizations in Japan, the leading donor to over 40 countries.

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The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

JOINT PRESS STATEMENT ON THE U.S.-JAPAN COMMON AGENDA FOR COOPERATION IN GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Tokyo
February 29, 2000

In 1993, President Clinton and then Prime Minister Miyazawa initiated the U.S.-Japan Common Agenda in Global Perspective. It was established as a framework to guide our joint efforts to address the growing challenge of global issues, taking advantage of the expertise and resources of the two largest economies in the world. Common Agenda initiatives have produced substantive results in the four areas our leaders identified as top priority: Promoting Health and Human Development; Protecting the Global Environment; Advancing Science and Technology; and Responding to Challenges to Global Stability.

These joint U.S.-Japanese efforts under the Common Agenda have led in many areas to broader and more intensified efforts by the international community to address the enormous challenges we face. The Government of Japan (GOJ) and the Government of the United States (USG) are determined to continue their leadership in tackling these challenges.

One of the most important achievements of these seven years of the Common Agenda has been the creation of new links and understanding among officials in our governments, business people, communities and NGOs. Obviously, the enormous challenges we are taking on through the Common Agenda require our two Governments to develop effective partnerships with many components of the private sector. During three days of meetings in January, the Japanese Common Agenda Round Table, the Japanese CSO Network and the U.S.-Japan Common Agenda Public-Private Partnership (P-3) strengthened partnerships for future cooperation. And yesterday, at the Common Agenda Seminar, government officials and NGO representatives of both countries discussed the challenges and modalities of cooperation in the areas of infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and disaster relief.

Today, the GOJ and USG held the annual plenary meeting of the Common Agenda to take stock of its accomplishments and discuss its future direction. We reviewed our progress during the past year and are pleased to announce progress on the following:

- ARGO Global Ocean Observation Program
- Integrated Ocean Drilling Program
- Child and Maternal Health
- Infectious Diseases, including HIV/AIDS
- Population and Health in Bangladesh
- Counter - narcotics projects in Southeast Asia

We have entered the new millennium with renewed commitment to our Common Agenda goals for promoting human security in the broadest sense. Americans and Japanese share fundamental values. We believe that we have an obligation to join with peoples of different nations and cultures to achieve a more fruitful future for all the people of this planet. We are committed to cooperation under the Common Agenda framework as a key vehicle for advancing these goals.

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**US-Japan
Public-Private Partnership
(P-3)**

US-Japan Public-Private Partnership (P3)

A project of InterAction, supported by the US Agency for International Development (USAID)
and the U.S. Department of State

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InterAction Forum 2000 US-Japan Common Agenda Workshop

InterAction Forum 2000 Workshop Report

Sixty participants heard speakers explore opportunities and limitations for Japanese and American organizations working together in public-private partnerships for development cooperation.

Mr. Reese noted the opportunities and "win-win-win" benefits to be gained from joint learning and concrete collaborative projects.

Mr. Morishima noted that Japan leads aid donor countries with annual contributions of approximately \$10 billion. Over 70 projects under the US-Japan Common Agenda are taking place all over the world. To help our governments make the best use of foreign assistance funds, it is essential to work with a broad range of NGOs.

Ms. Kuroda noted that the CSO Network Japan now consists of 35 organizations. Changes in Japan's laws increasingly recognize the value of civil society organizations, but tax deductibility for their activities has yet to be achieved.

Mr. Meinke noted that the Japanese government has instituted new programs to NGOs. Organizations that receive \$20-30,000 in individual grants from Japanese Embassies are no longer the exception; last year more than \$7 million was distributed.

Meinke acknowledged that US-Japan public-private partnerships are complex, but the enabling environment for joint activities is improving. He recommended that prospective collaborators learn each other's systems for decision-making, their timetables, and budget processes; groups should "map out" where others are working; they should clarify their prospective partner, whether it be the Japanese Embassy, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) or PVOs. They should also clarify the mechanism they wish to incorporate from Japan. Long-term personal relationships are the key, he stressed; such relationships can start through simple sharing of information-but can result in huge payoffs over time. To build and maintain a shared relationship, the consensus decisions of the participants should be written down to keep future efforts focused, and benchmarks should be set, especially at the field level. US NGOs can also benefit from having funding given to Japanese NGOs be counted against the matching contributions required in AID contracts. Meinke also identified the need for more information resources, such as directories of PVO/NGOs in both Japanese and English.

Mr. Kumaoka and Mr. Quinones made presentations on relief projects. Mr. Quinones praised Japanese NGOs for their increasing boldness to aid lesser-known regions. He also stressed the importance of outreach, offering a model of concentric circles: first, focus your efforts, and coordinate with other agencies to prioritize programs and geographic areas; second, exchange information about your plans with others, including relevant governments; finally, after building the emotional and political support for your projects, which is as necessary as funding, reach out to donors.

Ms. Schlangen cautioned that while English may be the dominant language, speakers should ensure that they fully understand the importance of politeness in Japanese society and that their communication is clearly understandable; cultural awareness is vital.

Ms. Yokoyama said Japanese society is becoming more NGO-friendly. Her organization aims to build capacity for refugee assistance and emergency humanitarian aid during disasters.

Conflict prevention and peace building are also primary activities for Japanese organizations working in Southeast Asia.

Speakers agreed that prospects for Japanese NGOs are improving, although capacity strengthening remains a priority.

Workshop Program:

April 17, 2000 2:30 pm - 5:00 pm

Omni Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C.

US-Japan Common Agenda Public Private Partnerships:

PROMOTING COOPERATION BETWEEN THE US AND JAPAN ON GLOBAL ISSUES

Moderator:

Richard Forrest, Coordinator, US-Japan Common Agenda Public-Private Partnership

Presenters:

Mr. William Reese, Chief Operating Officer, International Youth Foundation and Co-Chair, US-Japan Common Agenda Public-Private Partnership

Prof. Akio Morishima, Common Agenda Round Table (CART), Japan

Ms. Kaori Kuroda, Assistant Japan Representative, The Asia Foundation and Representative, US-Japan Common Agenda CSO Network

Dr. Tim Meinke, Senior Advisor to the US-Japan Common Agenda, USAID

Dr. Kenneth Quinones, Director, Northeast Asia Project, Mercy Corps International

Mr. Michiya Kumaoka, President, Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC)

Ms. Rhonda Schlangen, Senior Program Officer, Planned Parenthood Global Partners

Ms. Yuko Yokoyama, Advocacy Section, Peace Winds Japan

International Cooperation Festival, Tokyo, Japan (October 7-9)

Information Coming Soon!

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US-JAPAN COMMON AGENDA CSO FORUM

January 17, 2000, Honolulu

Sponsored by:
East-West Center
InterAction

Japan Common Agenda CSO Network
The Asia Foundation
The Toyota Foundation
U.S.-Japan Common Agenda Public-Private Partnership (P3)

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US-Japan Public-Private Partnership (P3)

A project of InterAction, supported by the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Department of State

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Report on the October 13, 2000 Tokyo Workshop on United States-Japan Cooperation on Humanitarian Assistance

The "Workshop on United States-Japan Cooperation on Humanitarian Assistance" was held October 13, 2000 at the Japan Foundation International Conference Room in Tokyo. This meeting was jointly organized by the InterAction-hosted US-Japan Common Agenda Public-Private Partnership (P3) Initiative and the CSO (Civil Society Organization) Network Japan, with the cooperation of the InterAction Disaster Response Committee, and with financial support from the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership. Eighty participants from government, corporations, academia, the media and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) participated (including US NGOs American Refugee Committee, American Friends Service Committee, Mercy Corps International and Winrock International).

The workshop was held in response to the need expressed to learn more regarding the activities being undertaken by the different sectors in the two countries to respond to international humanitarian assistance needs. The meeting also served as a preparatory meeting for the planned Second US-Japan CSO Forum, to be held in Honolulu, Hawaii, in March 2001.

The meeting was structured to provide participants with overviews of governmental, NGO and corporate activities and related future plans and proposals. Representatives of Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) explained governmental systems and activities. NGOs representing coalitions of humanitarian assistance organizations in the two nations also gave presentations explaining how the NGO community in each country responds to humanitarian aid needs. Corporate representatives provided perspectives from the business community. Case studies of ongoing collaborative activities involving NGOs in the two countries were also presented. The final session of the Workshop was a "round-table" discussion among all the participants focused on identifying concrete steps that organizations in the two countries could take to foster increased and more effective collaborative efforts.

Len Rogers, Deputy Assistant Administrator of USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Response, explained that USAID works very closely with NGOs, as they are essential for effective implementation of assistance. NGOs are able to achieve the results needed on the ground in large part because the US government has worked over the past twenty years to help develop the capacity of NGOs, in terms of technical capacity, managerial ability, and field implementation skills. The US government maintains consultations with NGOs, and remains interested in strengthening NGOs' capacity to conduct their work. Pete Bradford, Director of the Operations Support Division of USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), added that, in addition to maintaining constant communication with NGOs, USAID relies on NGOs to implement some 70% of its activities, and also organizes a PVO Conference every two years, which is open to all NGOs.

Mr. Nobuhito Hobo, Director of the Aid Policy Division of MOFA's Economic Cooperation Bureau, said that he has great hopes for increased cooperation and coordination between the world's two largest foreign aid donors. Humanitarian assistance, in particular, is an area where expectations for NGOs are particularly high, he noted.

Nancy Lindborg, Executive Vice President for Mercy Corps International and Co-Chair of the

InterAction Disaster Response Committee, explained the importance of NGO networks for sharing information, establishing and enforcing standards, and for liaison with governments, United Nations agencies, and international NGO networks. Lindborg indicated that key issues for the future include increasing NGOs' professionalism, achieving consensus across the various NGO networks, and the ability of NGOs to act as strong advocates, linking the public interest with government policies.

Keiko Kiyama, Secretary General, of the Japanese NGO JEN, pointed out the virtual lack of support in Japan for non-project-based core functions and capacity building of NGOs, and that there is no system to support NGOs in responding rapidly in the case of disasters. Kiyama, along with representatives of MOFA and Keidanren (the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations, Japan's most influential business organization) explained that to overcome these obstacles, they are all working together to support the creation of the "Japan Platform," a new framework designed to facilitate cooperation among all sectors in Japan to respond more immediately in case of international crises.

The round-table discussion addressed opportunities for action by all sectors. In particular, it was suggested that governments have the ability to pursue early warning and disaster mitigation activities and should work on disaster prevention by also pursuing conflict prevention. Participants agreed that humanitarian assistance must be seen as a continuum, ranging from prevention, through rapid response, and including support for the transition from emergency response to assisting sustainable development.

Various proposals were made related to how Japanese NGOs could grow to a more effective scale quickly, such as through diversifying their funding sources and building relations with corporations and consulting firms. In particular, it was suggested that NGOs should forge strategic relationships with companies that offer products and services needed in emergencies, such as pharmaceuticals, medical equipment, earth-moving equipment and air transportation. Additionally, US NGOs acknowledged that they can also learn from the cooperative approach embodied in the new Japan Platform plan.

Support was expressed for increased partnerships between NGOs and aid agencies, and between NGOs in the two countries, including joint project and evaluation missions. There is support for activities in which Japanese NGOs and US NGOs can learn from the US NGOs' experience. To encourage mutual learning, US NGOs should open up their headquarters and field offices to counterparts from Japan. Language and cultural barriers can be overcome by language training, as well as through funding for long-term (6-12 month) fellowships that will allow fellows to improve their language ability while learning NGO management skills.

Several Japanese participants noted that Japanese society is in a phase of fundamental and widespread change, and that the role of NGOs is also rapidly gaining wider acceptance and support. However, some are concerned that future increases in funding received from government sources could jeopardize the independence of NGOs. US government and NGO participants offered that their experience demonstrates that NGOs should be able to maintain their independence, if they are able to develop technical capacity and professionalism, adhere to international standards and codes of conduct, and participate in strong international networks. The importance of new laws that would grant NGOs tax advantages, as exist in the United States, was also emphasized.

The co-organizers' summary remarks concluded that there are great possibilities that remain to be explored in US-Japan cooperation on humanitarian assistance. However, various steps are needed in order to realize this potential. First of all, both sides need to work on understanding and appreciating the unique situation of their allies in the different sectors and countries. Groups should also work to identify true partnerships based on each partner's respective strengths. Efforts should be made to more systematically share relevant knowledge and experience. Due to the importance of relationships, governments and foundations should support activities that will build and nurture relationships between organizations. Concrete cooperative projects should be undertaken, and these should be used as opportunities for mutual learning and to develop the basis for increased future cooperation. "Networking" and "Capacity-Building" were identified as the key watch words to bring future success.

The co-organizers remain interested in suggestions from any interested party for future concrete actions, as well as interest by any organizations in participating in the Second US-Japan CSO Forum, tentatively scheduled for mid-March, 2001, in Honolulu, Hawaii.

For further information contact:

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Review of US-Japan Cooperative Activities Involving Non-Profit Organizations

The following is a non-exhaustive list of past and ongoing US-Japan cooperative activities involving non-profit nongovernmental organizations in the United States compiled from available sources. Sources included US and Japanese government documents and officials, NGO annual reports and other publications and websites, listings of grants made by grantmaking organizations, and personal communications with NGO representatives.

No	Lead Organizations		Focus Country	Time Period		Project Sector	Activity Type	Project Name/Description	Sponsors/Funders		Note (Information Source Indicated in Parentheses)
	US	Japan		Start	End				Govt	Private	
1	Academy for Educational Development	Engineering Consultant Firms Association (ECFA)	Japan	2000	2000	Capacity Building	Training Event	Doing Business with Multilateral Funding Agencies		ECFA	One day workshop for membership concerning the multilateral market
2	Academy for Educational Development	International Development Center of Japan	Indonesia	1999	2001	Education	Field Project	"Indonesia Regional Educational Development and Improvement Project"	JICA		Testing several interventions to improve the quality of junior secondary education in the two provinces of Central Java and North Sulawesi. (AED Publication)
3	Academy for Educational Development	International Development Center of Japan	Japan	1997	1998	Education	Research / Conference	"Research Project on How to Conduct Development Studies in Education"	JICA		Assist IDCJ by supporting a JICA team visiting the United States (AED Publication)
4	Academy for Educational Development	KRI International	Malawi	2000	2002	Education	Field Project	National School Mapping and Micro-Planning Project	JICA		Conducting a development study in districts and field testing training programs for decentralization
5	Academy for Educational Development	KRI International	Thailand	1996	1996	Development Policy	Development Study	"Thailand Western Seaboard Regional Development Master Plan Study"	JICA		AED provided the human resources management and training consultant to the JICA-funded project. The team conducted a study concerning development needs and prepared a master plan to address this vital interest of the National Economic and Social Development Board of Thailand (AED Publication)
6	Academy for Educational Development	Nippon Koei	Indonesia	1997	1998	Agriculture	Field Project	"Indonesia Integrated Horticulture Development in Uplands Areas"	JICA		(AED Publication)
7	Academy for Educational Development	Nippon Koei	Indonesia	2000	2001	Environment	Development Study	The Study on Critical Land and Protection Forest Rehabilitation at Tondano Watershed	JICA		Conducted study and prepared plan for protection of the watershed
8	Academy for Educational Development	PADECO Co., Ltd.	Egypt	1997	1998	Education	Research	"Egypt Support for Educational Development"		World Bank Japanese Trust Fund	Funded by the Japanese Government through the World Bank, PADECO Co., Ltd. and AED (AED Publication)
9	Academy for Educational Development	PADECO Co., Ltd.	Egypt	1999	2001	Education	Field Project	Early Childhood Development and Education Sector Reform		WB Japanese Trust Fund	Conduct review and prepare plan to improve education for early childhood development programs
10	Academy for Educational Development	System Science Consultants	India	2000	2001	Health	Development Study	Indian Maternal Health and Child Health Master Plan	JICA		(P3/CSO Questionnaire)
11	Academy for Educational Development	System Science Consultants	Indonesia	1999	2000	Health	Field Project	"Strengthening of Safe Blood Supply System in Sulawesi"	JBIC		To build a more effective safe blood supply network in four provinces in Sulawesi. (AED Publication)
12	Academy for Educational Development	System Science Consultants (SSC)	USA	2000	2000	Health	Fellowships	Young Business Persons Internship		Engineering Consultant Firms Association (ECFA)	Provided training to intern from SSC in technical areas and business development
13	Adventist Development and Relief Agency International	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (Japan)	Various		On-going	Humanitarian Assistance	Affiliated Offices				(InterAction Member Profiles, JANIC NGO Directory)
14	African Medical and Research Foundation		Tanzania	1995	?	Health	Field Project	Empowerment Project of Women Health Group in Manzse			(Common Agenda Projects)
15	American Council for Young Political Leaders	Japan Center for International Exchange	US / Japan	1973		Civil Society	Exchange Program	"Exchanges of Young American and Japanese political leaders"		Ford Fdn. / Luce Fdn.	(JCIE Publication)

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No.	Lead Organizations		Focus Country	Time Period		Project Sector	Activity Type	Project Name/Description	Sponsors/Funders		Note (Information Source Indicated in Parentheses)
	US	Japan		Start	End				Govt.	Private	
16	American Assembly	Japan Council for International Understanding	Japan/US	1967	1994	Economic Policy/Various	Conference	"Shimoda Conferences"			JCIU was a predecessor of Japan Center for International Exchange. Private high-level dialogues on critical issues (JCIU website)
17	American Assistance for Cambodia	Nippon Foundation, The	Cambodia	1999		Education	Field Project	"Cambodia Rural School Construction Program"		Nippon Fdn.	(The Nippon Foundation Publication. Summary of Projects)
18	American Bird Conservancy	Common Agenda Round Table (CART)	Indonesia	1998	2000	Environment	Conference	"Environmental Education Project in Indonesia"		Yasuda, etc.	Second Phase (2001-) being planned (CART Report)
19	American Friends Service Committee	--	Japan	2000	2000/04	Minority Concerns	Study Tour	US study tour for Burakumin group			Expect an ongoing relationship with this minority population Burakumin in Japan (P3/CSO Questionnaire) Participant in JUCEE FCP.
20	American Friends Service Committee	--	Korea	1999	2000	Conflict and Development	Representative	East Asia QIAR Office			Works on conflict resolution with Korean youth (P3/CSO Questionnaire) Participant in JUCEE FCP.
21	American Friends Service Committee	Angatou Foundation	Japan			Children and Youth	Conference	Participation in conference "Children and War" by the Angatou Foundation			(P3/CSO Questionnaire) Participant in JUCEE FCP.
22	American Friends Service Committee	Hamamatsu NPO Center	Japan	1999		Capacity Building	Conference	Immigrant labor issues in both countries		JUCEE	Continuing collaboration and fundraising for foreign workers in Japan / Trip for Dance Aid fundraiser in Hamamatsu for Brazilian students (P3/CSO Questionnaire) Participant in JUCEE FCP
23	American Friends Service Committee	Shanti Volunteer Association	Japan	2000	On-going	Peace Building	Networking	Liaison with Japanese Peace Movement Emphasis on global hibakusha (nuclear radiation victims) and Okinawa base removal efforts			(P3/CSO Questionnaire) Participant in JUCEE FCP.
24	American Friends Service Committee	Shanti Volunteer Association	Thailand	2000	On-going	Humanitarian Assistance	Field Project	Support for Burmese Refugees			(CSO Questionnaire) Participant in JUCEE FCP
25	American Friends Service Committee	Shanti Volunteer Association	Turkey	1999	On-going	Humanitarian Assistance	Exchange Program	Relief and material assistance cooperation for Turkey Earthquake		CGP	Building towards joint protocol / Dubbed video on lessons from Turkey Earthquake work. Additional CGP Japan Foundation fellowship for senior SVA staff who worked an additional three months in Philadelphia Emergency and Maternal Assistance Program (EMAP) office this spring. (JUCEE Publication) Participant in JUCEE FCP.
26	American Red Cross International Services	Japan Red Cross Society	Various		On-going	Humanitarian Assistance	Affiliated Offices				
27	American Refugee Committee	Peace Winds Japan	Various	2001		Humanitarian Assistance	Field Project				In planning stage
28	Amnesty International U S	Amnesty International Japan	Various			Human Rights	Affiliated Offices				
29	Asia Foundation, The	--	Bangladesh	1994		Population	Field Project	"Urban-based Comprehensive Reproductive Health Clinics"	MOFA (GGA)		(USAID Bangladesh Country Profile)
30	Asia Foundation, The	--	Bangladesh	1995		Civil Society	Field Project	"Fair Election Monitoring Alliance (FEMA)"	MOFA (GGA)		(USAID Bangladesh Country Profile)
31	Asia Foundation, The	--	US/Japan			Civil Society	Networking	Creation of an International NGO Support Center		Asia Fdn.	Provision of affordable office and meeting space and direct facilitative assistance for NGOs interested in international engagement / Helping to fill the gap by using reference library on civil society, voluntarism, and philanthropy (The Asia Foundation Publication)
32	Asia Foundation, The	Asia Foundation, The	Japan	1955 ?	On-going	Civil Society	Representative		U.S. Congress		
33	Asia Foundation, The	C's	Japan			Capacity Building	Research	Research on NPO system		Asia Fdn.	
34	Asia Foundation, The	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Pakistan	1999	2000	Capacity Building	Networking				
35	Asia Foundation, The	Peace Winds Japan	Mongolia	2000/9		Capacity Building	Training Event	Seminar on the Financial Sustainability of NGOs in Mongolia	MOFA (GGA)	Asia Fdn. Mongolia	30 NGO participants. Local Partner: Center for Citizenship Education Honolulu Conference introduced partners.

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No.	Lead Organizations		Focus Country	Time Period		Project Sector	Activity Type	Project Name/Description	Sponsors/Funders		Note (Information Source Indicated in Parentheses)
	US	Japan		Start	End				Govt.	Private	
36	Asia Foundation, The	Temple University	Japan	1997		Capacity Building	Training Event	"English for NGOs" course			
37	Asia Foundation, The / Harvard University's Asia Center	Japan Institute of International Affairs	China / Japan / US	1999		Security	Policy Dialogue	Trilateral security dialogue involving China, Japan, and US			Partners include Chinese Institute of International Relations (The Asia Foundation 1999 Annual Report)
38	Asian Miracle, The	Nihon University	Japan			Population	Research			East West Center	(USAID, U.S.-Japan Common Agenda for Cooperation in Global perspective)
39	Atlantic Council of the US, The	Committee for Energy Policy Promotion, The	China	1993	On-going	Energy	Research	"US-Japan Energy Cooperation to Help Achieve Sustainable Development"			(The Atlantic Council of the US Policy paper & personal communication)
40	Atlantic Council of the US, The		US/Japan	2000		Energy	Research	Develop and disseminate recommendations to increase US-Japan cooperation in the energy field for sustainable development in Asia		USJF	(USJF publication)
41	AVSC International, The	--	Bangladesh	1995		Population	Field Project	"Strengthening Urban Reproductive Health Care Service Delivery"	MOFA (GGA)		(USAID File)
42	AVSC International, The	Nippon Foundation, The	Pakistan	1999		Health	Field Project	"Pakistan Male Involvement Program, Reproductive Health Service"		Nippon Fdn	(The Nippon Foundation Publication: Summary of Projects)
43	Bank Information Center	FOE Japan, JACSES, JATAN	Japan	1999	On-going	Environment	Advocacy	World Bank reform advocacy program		Mott Fdn, Rockefeller Bros Fund, Wallace Global	A network of Japanese civil society organizations working to reform social and environmental practices of multilateral development banks and Japan's development finance agencies (Foundation Center publication)
44	Bank Information Center	JACSES	Japan	1999	2000	Development Policy	Policy Dialogue	"Developing a Common Approach to Address the Social and Environmental Impacts of Multilateral Development Banks"			Project not funded
45	Brookings Institution	Japan Center for International Exchange	US / Japan	1988		Civil Society	Exchange Program	"Japan-US Partnership Forum"		Ford Fdn / Luce Fdn.	(JCIE Publication)
46	Campaign for Tibet	Tibet Culture Centre International	China/Vanuus		On-going	Human Rights	Advocacy	Joint Advocacy			
47	CARE US	CARE Japan	Japan	1987	On-going	Humanitarian Assistance	Affiliated Offices				CARE US founded 1946
48	CARE US	CARE Japan	Japan	2000	On-going	Capacity Building	Fellowships	Fellowships to train Japanese NGO staff			
49	CARE US	CARE Japan	Thailand			Humanitarian Assistance	Field Project	CARE Japan: Project Planning, Monitoring, Coordination, Writing report CARE Thailand: Project Implementation			CARE Thailand is led and supported by CARE USA Partner with Raks Thai Foundation (CSO Questionnaire)
50	Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs	Various	US / Japan	1997		Civil Society	Research	Policy study of values in public policymaking in Japan, the US, China, and India		US-Japan Fdn.	(Foundation Center publication)
51	Carnegie Council on International Ethics	Lake Biwa Museum	Various			Environment	Research (Publication)	Research project to explain and compare values and their role in environmental policy-making in China, India, Japan, and US		US-Japan Fdn. / Luce Fdn, Inc.	(Source: www.cceia.org)
52	Center for Development and Population Activities	Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women		1995		Capacity Building	Training Event	Institution Building and Leadership Training Program for Japanese International Cooperation NGOs		CGP	(CGP Website)
53	Center for Policy Alternatives	Yokohama Women's Association	US / Japan		On-going	Women in Development	Conference / Study Tour	"US-Japan Women Leader's Communication Project"			Future Plan: A conference and study tour in December, 2000 (CSO Questionnaire)
54	Center for Strategic and International Studies	Center for Preventative Diplomacy	Various			Conflict and Development	Research	Theory-building and practical projects integrating government and non-governmental efforts, especially in the Asia-Pacific region			(Website)

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No	Lead Organizations		Focus Country	Time Period		Project Sector	Activity Type	Project Name/Description	Sponsors/Funders		Note (Information Source Indicated in Parentheses)
	US	Japan		Start	End				Govt	Private	
55	Center for Strategic and International Studies	Kyocera Corp.	US / Japan	1996	1998	Governance	Conference	"U.S.-Japan 21st Century Committee"			A group of twelve Americans, visionary leaders in business, government, and public policy, to work with a group of like-minded Japanese on this important initiative (Website)
56	Child Survival Collaborations and Resources Group (CORE Group), The	Various	Various			Health	Networking				
57	Childreach	Plan International Japan	Various			Children and Youth	Affiliated Offices				
58	Children's Express	Children's Express Japan	Japan	2000 /10	On-going	Children and Youth	Affiliated Offices				(P3/CSO Questionnaire)
59	Children's Express	Network for the Convention of the Rights of the Child	Japan	2000 /04		Children and Youth	Fellowships	Program to bring 5 Japanese youths for CE training and coverage of Republican National Convention	JUCEE		Reporters to be hired in Japan will write stories in Japanese for Japanese-language media, and their stories will start reaching subscribers in September 2001. (P3/CSO Questionnaire) JUCEE program participant.
60	Children's Express	Network for the Convention of the Rights of the Child / Japan Committee for UNICEF / Kodomo Gekyo Zenkoku Center	Japan	1999	On-going	Children and Youth	Training Event				Joint PR / Coverage of children's issues / CE articles in publication (P3/CSO Questionnaire) JUCEE program participant.
61	Church World Service	Ayus / SVA / JVC / PWJ / various	North Korea	2000 /6		Humanitarian assistance	Conference	"The International NGOs Conference on Humanitarian Assistance to DPRK"	Toyota Fdn / Tokyo Intl Fdn.		Supported by InterAction, Japanese NGO Center for International Cooperation, Development Education Council of Japan (Report of the International NGO Conference on Humanitarian Assistance to DPRK)
62	Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs	Common Agenda Round Table (CART)	Japan		1998	Agriculture	Policy Dialogue	Dialogue with US and Japanese companies on food supply and security			
63	Climate Action Network	Kiko Network	Japan	1997	1997	Environment	Advocacy	Cooperation on Advocacy related to the Kyoto Climate Convention	Rockefeller Bros Fund		
64	Columbia University	Japan Center for International Exchange	US / Japan	1967	On-going	Civil Society	Exchange Program	"US-Japan Parliamentary Exchange Program" -- the oldest, nonofficial, nongovernmental, and nonpartisan exchange program involving members of the US Congress and the Japanese Diet	Ford Fdn / Luce Fdn / Japan Soc.		Columbia University cosponsored the program from 1968 to 1980 (Japan Center for International Exchange Publication)
65	Columbia University School of International and Public Affairs	Japan Institute of International Affairs	US / Japan	2000 /5		Human Rights / Environment	Research (Publication)	"A Call for US-Japan Action. Strengthening the United Nations' Capability for Ensuring Human Rights and Environmental Protection"			The report contains 41 recommendations for concrete steps that the US and Japan should take separately or jointly to fashion a more effective international response to the new global challenges. (Columbia University: A Call for US-Japan Action: Strengthening the United Nations' Capability.)
66	Common Ground	Japan NPO Center	Japan	2000	2000	Human Rights	Research / Fellowship	Homelessness		CGP	
67	Conservation International	--	Indonesia (Inan Jaya)	1997 /01		Environment	Field Project	Conservation priority-setting workshop; Rapid Assessment Program and related training activities in the Cyclops Mountains, an Inan Jaya Biodiversity Information Center and Library in order to increase access to information about the ecology and conservation in the area.	MOFA (GGA)		CD-ROM of proceedings produced (Conservation International Report, Government of Japan and Conservation International Under the US/Japan Common Agenda Initiative))

No	Lead Organizations		Focus Country	Time Period		Project Sector	Activity Type	Project Name/Description	Sponsors/Funders		Note (Information Source Indicated in Parentheses)
	US	Japan		Start	End				Govt	Private	
68	Conservation International	Conservation International - Japan	Guatemala / Ghana / Madagascar / Indonesia / PNG / Brazil / Philippines	1996		Environment	Conference	A workshop which has helped increase the effectiveness of CI's enterprise programs	USAID /MOFA		Programs include USAID funded programs. (Conservation International Report. Government of Japan and Conservation International Under the US/Japan Common Agenda Initiative)
69	Conservation International	Conservation International - Japan	Japan	1991		Environment	Representative				
70	Conservation International	Conservation International - Japan	Various			Environment	Technical Assistance	CI-UNESCO Biosphere Reserve support project		NEC (J) / Intel (US)	To boost the capacity of biosphere reserves to utilize cutting-edge information technology for public education and expert training (Conservation International's Japan Program Two: Building on Success and Creating a Window to Asia)
71	Conservation International	Conservation International - Japan	Various			Environment	Networking			Sony (J)	Sony Corporation has helped support CI's international conservation communication and education efforts to disseminate CI's message on biodiversity worldwide (Conservation International's Japan Program Two; Building on Success and Creating a Window to Asia)
72	Conservation International	Japan Bank for International Cooperation	Philippines	1999		Environment	Research	Research for producing data on marine biodiversity in Northern Palawan and establishment of environmental protection mechanism / Local consultations		JBIC	Study conducted by JICA on economic development in the province. (JBIC, Environment and Social Development Office Social Development Group: Actual Result of Cooperation with NGOs)
73	Conservation International	Japan Embassy	Ghana	1999		Environment	Field Project	"Kakum National Park Project" CI in advising Ghana's Central Region Tourism Development Scheme and the Department of Game and Wildlife	USAID /Japan Embassy		(USAID 1999 Publication)
74	Conservation International	Japan Embassy	Indonesia	1997		Environment	Conference	Biodiversity Priority Setting Workshop	USAID /Japan Embassy	Indonesian planning agencies	(USAID 1999 Publication)
75	Conservation International	Japan Wildlife Research Center / International Development Center	Various			Environment	Networking	Policy initiative on the "Hotspots Approach"			(Conservation International's Japan Program Two. Building on Success and Creating a Window to Asia)
76	Conservation International	JOICFP	Guatemala	2000		Environment, Population	Training Event	Conservation Health Initiative			
77	Conservation International	JOICFP	Philippines	1999		Environment / Health	Field Project	Conservation Health Initiative			
78	Conservation International	Keidanren	US / Japan	1991		Capacity Building	Training Event	"Eco Vision," a corporate program designed to educate Japanese executives about global environmental issues and corporate responsibility.			(Conservation International Publication)
79	Conservation International	Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund	Philippines			Environment	Field Project	"Coastal Resource Management Project"		KNCF (J)	Work with coastal communities in Northern Palawan to help protect endangered resources. (USAID 1999 Publication)
80	Conservation International	McDonald's-Japan	Japan			Environment	Publication	Publication of "Today," a bimonthly newsletter targeting Japanese audiences nationwide, featuring cutting-edge conservation stories			(Conservation International Publication)
81	Conservation International	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Indonesia	1997		Environment	Research	"Natural Resources Management Project" Develop a biological inventory and priority setting program for Inan Jaya	MOFA (GGA)		Partner with LIPI (an Indonesian scientific research institute), Global Environmental Facility. (USAID 1999 Publication)

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No	Lead Organizations		Focus Country	Time Period		Project Sector	Activity Type	Project Name/Description	Sponsors/Funders		Note (Information Source Indicated in Parentheses)
	US	Japan		Start	End				Govt.	Private	
82	Conservation International	Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund	US /Japan			Capacity Building	Exchange Program	OECF sent an officer to the CI offices in Washington D C as part of OECF's technical training program	OECF		(Conservation International Report)
83	Council on Foreign Relations	Japan Center for Preventative Diplomacy	Various	2001		Peace-Building		Focus on specific regions characterized by conflict (SPF Newsletter, No. 26, Vol. 2)			
84	Council on Foundations	Japan Foundation Center	US/Japan		On-going	Civil Society	Networking				
85	Counterpart International	Various	Japan			Humanitarian Assistance	Technical Assistance	Disaster preparedness activities			
86	CSIS	CARE Japan	Vietnam			Health	Research	Policy study of HIV AIDS			(USAID, U.S.-Japan Common Agenda for Cooperation in Global perspective)
87	Darunee Fund	Minsai Center	Thailand / Laos			Education	Fellowships	Educational scholarships for young girls and boys in rural areas			US Darunee Fund created in 1995 to work with Minsai Center in Tokyo, Japan, and local partner Education for Development Foundation (http://www.asiamerica.org/)
88	Doctors Without Borders/ Medecins Sans Frontieres USA	Medecins Sans Frontieres (Japan)	Various		On-going	Humanitarian Assistance	Affiliated Offices				
89	Earth Day	Earth Day Japan	Various	1990	On-going	Environment	Affiliated Offices				
90	Earth Island Institute	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, Wild Bird Society of Japan	China	1998		Environment	Conference	"The Northeast Asia & North Pacific Environmental Forum (NEANPEF) Workshop in China"	KNCF	Asia Fdn.	Hunan Province. In cooperation with Wetlands International office in China.
91	Earth Island Institute	Japan Environment Exchange	Japan		On-going	Environment	Research Advocacy	Various			
92	Earth Island Institute / Pacific Environment and Resources Center	Friends of the Earth Japan	Russia, Mongolia, Korea, China	1997	1997	Environment	Conference	"The Northeast Asia & North Pacific Environmental Forum (NEANPEF) Workshop in Khabarovsk"	JFGE	Asia Fdn.	
93	Earthwatch	Earthwatch Japan	Various	1991		Environment	Affiliated Offices	Various			
94	Education Development Center, Inc	Network for the World Children	US/Japan	2001	2001	Civil Society	Research	Community involvement in schools		CGP	(NPO Fellowship Program. The Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership. 2000)
95	Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)	Japan NGO Network on Indonesia	Indonesia			Environment	Advocacy				
96	Food for the Hungry International	Japan International Food for the Hungry	Various		On-going	Humanitarian Assistance	Affiliated Offices				
97	Free Burma Coalition	Burma Relief Center-Japan	Burma		On-going	Human Rights	Advocacy	Cooperation on advocacy for human rights in Burma			(Website)
98	Friends of the Earth US	Friends of the Earth Japan	Various	1982	On-going	Environment	Affiliated Offices				
99	Friends of the Earth US	Friends of the Earth Japan	Various	1998	On-going	Environment	Advocacy	Export Credit Agency reform campaign		Rockefeller Bros. Fdn.	
100	Global 2000, The Carter Center	Nippon Foundation	Various	1999		Agriculture	Field Project	"Promotion of Sasakawa-Global 2000 Agricultural Program in Africa"		Nippon Fdn.	(The Nippon Foundation Publication: Summary of Projects)
101	Global 2000, The Carter Center	Nippon Foundation	Various	1999		Peace-Building		"Promotion of International Peace and Democracy"		Nippon Fdn.	(The Nippon Foundation Publication: Summary of Projects)
102	Global 2000, The Carter Center	Sasakawa Africa Association	Ghana			Health	Field Project	Guinea Worm Eradication	USAID, State	Keidanren	(USAID, U.S.-Japan Common Agenda for Cooperation in Global perspective)
103	Global Forest Policy Project	Various	Various			Environment	Advocacy				
104	GLOBE USA	GLOBE Japan	Various	1990	On-going	Environment	Affiliated Offices	Climate Change, etc			

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No	Lead Organizations		Focus Country	Time Period		Project Sector	Activity Type	Project Name/Description	Sponsors/Funders		Note (Information Source Indicated in Parentheses)
	US	Japan		Start	End				Govt	Private	
105	Greenpeace	Greenpeace Japan	Various	1988	On-going	Environment	Affiliated Offices				
106	Harvard University Program on US-Japan Relations	Asia Foundation (Japan)	Japan	2000	2001/06	Civil Society	Conference	Civil Society in Japan conference			
107	Health, Empowerment, Rights and Accountability	Japan's Network for Women and Health	US/Japan			Health	Networking				(P3-CSO Questionnaire)
108	Helen Keller International	Nippon Foundation	Various	1999		Health	Field Project	"Onchocerciasis Control Project"		Nippon Fdn.	(The Nippon Foundation Publication. Summary of Projects)
109	Human Rights Watch	HELP Asian Women's Shelter / Japan Civil Liberties Union	Japan/ Thailand	2000		Human Rights	Research (Publication)	"Owed Justice. Thai Women Trafficked into Debt Bondage in Japan"			(www.hrw.org)
110	Hunger Project, The	Hunger Free World	Various			Humanitarian Assistance	Affiliated Offices				
111	Industrial Shrimp Action Network (ISA-NET)	JAWAN	Japan	2000/01	2000/07	Environment	Advocacy	Shrimp consumption campaign			Discontinued due to death of H Yamashita
112	Insights in Action, Inc.	Insights in Action Japan	Japan		On-going	Capacity Building	Representative				
113	Insights in Action, Inc.	Japan Networker's Conference	Japan			Capacity Building	Networking				
114	Institute for Development Research	FASID	Japan	2000/07		Development Policy	Research			CGP	Postponed
115	Institute for Development Research	Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development	US/Japan	1997	1998	Development Policy	Development Study	Study and support new avenues of ODA-NGO cooperation between the US and Japan		USJF	(USJF publication)
116	Institute for Development Research	Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development	US/Japan	1999		Development Policy	Research	Support the final year of a two-year project to explore ways to improve efficiency and effectiveness of ODA by developing new policies and procedures for cooperation between donors and recipients		USJF	(USJF publication)
117	Institute for Sustainable Communities	LEAF / Nishinomiya City / Environmental Partnership Office / Japan Ecological Foundation	Japan	1998	1999	Environment	Exchange Program	"Dialogue on Education for Sustainability. Cultivating Change through Community Partnerships"		Freeman Fdn /CGP /Ben & Jerry's	The partners successfully completed the dialogue project and have developed a larger follow-on project that will connect two demonstration projects. one in the United States and one in Japan US and Japanese educators will jointly develop curricula and resource guides to support community based education and education for sustainability in their respective countries. (P3 Questionnaire)
118	Institute for Sustainable Communities	--	Japan	1996	1997	Environment	Research	"Feasibility Study for Environmental Education in Japan"		Freeman Fdn. /CGP /Ben & Jerry's	ISC conducted a feasibility study to determine the benefit of a U S /Japan environmental education exchange project and whether New England's experience with environmental education would be of value to the project's Japanese partners. ISC and its U.S. partner, Shelburne Farms, undertook an assessment trip to Japan in October of 1997 to learn more about environmental education practices in Japan, refine a proposed exchange design based on first-hand experiences and input from key Japanese experts in the field, and meet with potential Japanese partners and exchange participants (P3 Questionnaire)
119	Institute for Sustainable Communities	Environment Partnership Office	Japan	2000		Environment	Research (Publication)	Development of "Education for Sustainability" and "Lesson Plan"		Freeman Fdn. /CGP	(CSO Questionnaire)

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No.	Lead Organizations		Focus Country	Time Period		Project Sector	Activity Type	Project Name/Description	Sponsors/Funders		Note (Information Source Indicated in Parentheses)
	US	Japan		Start	End				Govt.	Private	
120	Institute of Cultural Affairs	Institute of Cultural Affairs - Japan	US /Japan			Agriculture	Exchange Program	Joint programs of Rural Area revitalization projects in Japan and America including an exchange program in Japan			(CSO Network, Profile of Participating Organizations)
121	Institute of Cultural Affairs	Institute of Cultural Affairs - Japan	Various			Humanitarian assistance	Affiliated Offices				
122	InterAction	PARinAC	Japan	2000	2001	Humanitarian Assistance	Translation	Translation of SPHERE Project 'Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response'		Fdn for Welfare & Educ. of Asian People	
123	InterAction--P3	C's	US	2000 /07	2001 /02	Civil Society	Research	Research on US CSO Funding mechanisms	USAID	CGP	
124	InterAction--P3	CSO Network	Japan	2000 /07	2000 /10	Humanitarian assistance	Conference	"Workshop on US-Japan Cooperation for Humanitarian Assistance"	USAID	CGP	
125	InterAction--P3 / East-West Center	CART	US	2000 /01		Civil Society	Conference	"Asia-Pacific Symposium in Hawaii"			180 participants.
126	International Crane Foundation	Japan Bank for International Cooperation	China	1999		Agriculture	Research / Technical Assistance	Research for establishment of environmental protection system in the periphery area and proposal of cooperation with related organizations	JBIC		Commission from JBIC (JBIC, Environment and Social Development Office Social Development Group' Actual Results of Cooperation with NGOs)
127	International Fund for Animal Welfare	--	Japan / various	1997	On-going	Environment	Representative	Advocacy to oppose whaling, etc			
128	International Rescue Committee	--	Japan		1997	Humanitarian Assistance	Research	Fundraising/corporate outreach			Representative in Japan
129	International Rivers Network	Mekong Watch / Friends of the Earth Japan	Various	2000 /07		Environment	Advocacy	Conference July 2000			
130	International Rivers Network	Society Against Nagara River Estuary Dam Construction	Japan	1997	2000	Environment	Conference	Dam Summits in Nagaragawa			
131	International Youth Foundation	Fuji Xerox / various	Japan		On-going	Children and Youth	Field Project	Strengthening and expansion of youth development programs in Japan		Various	Funded by: Fuji Xerox / Kikkoman Corporation / Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd / Matsushita Graphics Communication Systems / Nifco. Inc / Toshiba Corporation / Toyota Motor Corporation / Nokia / Lucent
132	International Youth Foundation	International Youth Foundation - Japan	Japan	1993	On-going	Children and Youth	Affiliated Office	Public education program		Japan Fdn.	Public education seminars on the importance of investing in youth development in Japan and in Asia / promotes social responsibility among Japanese corporations, with an emphasis on investing in youth; / runs corporate responsibility program entitled "Children's Hour; / collaborates with Quest International to expand character education programs for elementary and secondary students throughout Japan.
133	IONA Senior Services	Medical Information Center Aichi	US/Japan	2000	2000	Minority Concerns	Research	Human resource management; support for minorities		CGP	(NPO Fellowship Program. The Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership. 2000)
134	IUCN-US	Sea Turtle Association of Japan	Various	1998		Environment	Research	"Sea Turtle Migration Patterns" -- Satellite Tracing, Tagging Project, & DNA Tests to trace the migration routes of sea turtles			(IUCN Project Concept Proposals) Not funded.
135	Japan Center for International Exchange	Japan Center for International Exchange	Japan		On-going	Civil Society	Affiliated Offices	Various			
136	Japan Center for International Exchange (US)	Japan Center for International Exchange	US / Japan	1997		Security	Policy Dialogue	"Joint Parliamentary Study and Dialogue Project on US-Japan Security Relations in Asia Pacific"		Ford Fdn / Luce Fdn	Visits by Diet members to the United States are funded from Japanese sources, including foundations and corporations (Japan Center for International Exchange Publication)

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No	Lead Organizations		Focus Country	Time Period		Project Sector	Activity Type	Project Name/Description	Sponsors/Funders		Note (Information Source Indicated in Parentheses)
	US	Japan		Start	End				Govt	Private	
137	Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership, The	Japan NPO Center, The	US/Japan	1999	On-going	Capacity Building	Fellowships	NPO Fellowship Program			(NPO Fellowship Program)
138	Japan Society, Inc.	Japan's Network for Women and Health	Japan	2000 /06		Women in Development	Conference	"Women, Power and Change: Beijing Plus Five"			
139	Japan-US Community Education and Exchange (JUCEE)	Japan-US Community Education and Exchange (JUCEE)	US / Japan	2000 /10	2000 /11	Capacity Building	Conference	Forum in D C. and California to foster alliance between Japan and US nonprofit organizations		CGP	Co-hosted by National Association of Japan-America Societies and The Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs. Share professional skills and develop models of effective collaboration and broader community awareness. (JUCEE pamphlet)
140	Japan-US Community Education and Exchange (JUCEE)	Japan-US Community Education and Exchange (JUCEE)	US / Japan	1995	On-going	Capacity Building	Exchange Program	"Japan-US Nonprofit Internship Program"		Nippon Fdn. /Northwest Airlines	More than 130 people from Japan will have interned in approximately 70 nonprofit organizations in the San Francisco Bay Area (JUCEE pamphlet) / Northwest Airline provides round trip ticket to participants (The Nippon Foundation Publication 'Summary of Projects')
141	Japan-US Community Education and Exchange (JUCEE)	Japan-US Community Education and Exchange (JUCEE)	US / Japan	1997	On-going	Capacity Building	Exchange Program	"Nichiei Pathfinding Opportunity Program (NPOP)"			The only program for internships for Americans in Japanese NGOs (JUCEE pamphlet) Six week internships.
142	Japan-US Community Education and Exchange (JUCEE)	Japan-US Community Education and Exchange (JUCEE)	US / Japan	1998	On-going	Capacity Building	Fellowships	"Fellowships Creating Partnerships (FCP)" International exchange program with the goal of building long-term organizational collaboration three-months' trainings, facilitation, and working on collaborative projects.		Nippon Fdn	(JUCEE pamphlet)
143	Japan-US Community Education and Exchange (JUCEE)	Japan-US Community Education and Exchange (JUCEE)	US / Japan		On-going	Capacity Building	Affiliated Offices				
144	JASC, Inc	International Education Center	US / Japan	1934		Education	Exchange Program	Japan America Student Conference			2001 Conference. Exploring Japan-U.S Relations in a Globalizing Society (Website)
145	John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation	Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund	Various	1992	1998	Environment	Technical Assistance	Technical assistance to KNCF			(Speech 97/2 workshop)
146	John Merck Fund	Citizens Nuclear Information Center	Japan	1997		Environment	Advocacy	Advocate for end to Japanese use of plutonium reprocessing as energy resource		John Merck Fund	(Foundation Center publication)
147	Management Sciences for Health (MSH)	HANDS	Japan	1999		Health	Technical Assistance	Technical assistance in setting up new health-related NGO in Japan			
148	Management Sciences for Health (MSH)	Management Sciences for Health	Japan			Health	Representative				
149	Management Sciences for Health (MSH) /East-West Center	FASID	Thailand			Health	Training Event	Annual health training program			(USAID, U.S.-Japan Common Agenda for Cooperation in Global Perspective)
150	Mansfield Center for Public Affairs	--	US /Japan		On-going	Governance	Policy Dialogue	Pacific Dialogues			(Challenges to US-Japan Cooperative Leadership in International Development)
151	Mansfield Center for Public Affairs	Global Forum of Japan	Various	1999 /05		Governance	Conference	"The Rule of Law and Its Acceptance in Asia"		Mansfield Fdn. Jpn-US Friendship Comm.	
152	Mansfield Center for Public Affairs	Japanese Government	Japan	1994	On-going	Governance	Fellowships	"The Mike Mansfield Fellowships"	Congress		For US federal government employees to spend a year working full-time in Japanese government offices
153	Mane Stopes International	Mane Stopes International	Various		On-going	Humanitarian Assistance	Representative				

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	US	Japan		Start	End				Govt.	Private	
154	Maryland Association of Nonprofit Organizations	Nara International Exchange Center	Japan /US	2000	On-going	Capacity Building	Research	Fundraising through partnerships between NPOs and corporations; human resource management			(NPO Fellowship program The Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership 2000)
155	Mercy Corps International	Japan International Volunteer Center	North Korea	2000 /01	On-going	Humanitarian Assistance	Policy Dialogue	Dialogue with Japan-based NGOs (Korean Japanese organizations) concerning North Korea		Niwano Foundation	(Personal communication with K Quinones)
156	Mercy Corps International	Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC) / JANIC	North Korea	2000 /01	On-going	Humanitarian Assistance	Research	Joint assessment of the situation, and proposals for how to proceed coordinating US/Japanese activities		US Institute of Peace / Smith Richardson Fdn. /Toyota Fdn. /Asia Fdn.	(CSO Questionnaire)
157	Mercy Corps International	Peace Winds Japan	Japan	2001		Capacity Building	Fellowships	on-the-job training fellowship and internship at US offices			(Personal communication with K. Quinones)
158	Mercy Corps International	Peace Winds Japan	Kosovo	1998	1998	Humanitarian Assistance	Field Project	Coordination of activities	MOFA		(Personal communication with K. Quinones)
159	Mercy Corps International	Peace Winds Japan	Mongolia / Indonesia / Afghanistan	2000	On-going	Humanitarian Assistance	Policy Dialogue	Dialogue regarding potential disaster response projects			(Personal communication with K. Quinones)
160	Mercy Corps International	Peace Winds Japan	North Korea	2001		Agriculture	Field Project	Model Farm Project			(Personal communication with K Quinones)
161	Milrepa Fund	Milrepa Fund Japan	China / various		On-going	Human Rights	Affiliated Offices	Dedicated to the promotion of universal compassion and nonviolence; support social change that the Tibetan struggle embodies; support youth as a powerful vehicle to achieve that change.			(http://www.milarepa.org/ , http://www.milarepa.org/japan/index.html)
162	Mobility International USA	Footloose	Japan	1998	1999	Disabled Persons	Exchange program	Visits of disabled persons to learn about policies in each nation		CGP	Contact came from an alumni of a previous M.I USA leadership training (www.miusa.org)
163	Monterey Institute of International Studies (MIIS)	various	Russia	2000 /03		Environment	Conference	Sustainable development in the Russian Far East			
164	Multinationals Resource Center	various	Japan	1999	On-going	Environment	Advocacy	Advocate end to use of dioxin-emitting waste incinerators			
165	National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council	Council for Science and Technology	US / Japan	2000 /02		Science	Policy Dialogue	"US-Japan Dialogue on the Role of Science and Technology in Society into the New Millennium"			A joint US-Japan Group of 16 scientists consider how S&T can most effectively contribute to our societies and the global community and to identify areas for bilateral cooperation / "Report of a Joint US-Japan Dialogue Group: US-Japan Dialogue on the Role of Science and Technology in Society into the New Millennium" Project Future Plan: Creation of a US-Japan Disaster Professionals for Developing Countries group
166	National Association of Japan-America Societies	various	US		1998 /06	Education	Conference	Japan Caravan			Series of conferences on topical issues related to Japanese corporations, others
167	National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy	Hamamatsu NPO Network Center	Japan /US	1999	1999	Civil Society	Research	Fundraising for NPOs, community development, support for grassroots groups; programs to encourage self-sufficiency among individuals with disabilities		CGP	(NPO Fellowship Program. The Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership. 2000)
168	National Council of Churches of Christ	Asian Rural Institute	Various			Humanitarian assistance	Networking				

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	US	Japan		Start	End				Govt	Private	
169	National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NVOAD)	Nippon Volunteer Network Active in Disaster	Japan /Various		On-going	Humanitarian Assistance	Affiliated Offices			USJF /CGP	Also involved International University of Japan
170	National Wildlife Federation	C's (Coalition for Legislation to Support Citizen Initiatives)	Japan	1996	1996	Capacity Building	Training Event	Support for NGO management and accounting course		MacArthur Fdn.	
171	National Wildlife Federation	JACSES, FOE, JATAN	Japan	1989	1998	Development Policy	Advocacy	Japan ODA reform campaign		Mott Fdn. /MacArthur Fdn.	
172	National Wildlife Federation	Japan Wetlands Action Network (JAWAN)	Japan	1996	1997	Environment	Advocacy	Joint advocacy regarding Isahaya Bay land reclamation project			
173	National Wildlife Federation	--	Japan	1989	1998	Environment	Representative				
174	National Wildlife Federation	Mekong Watch Japan	Japan	1996	1996	Development Policy	Advocacy	Support for advocacy activities		MacArthur Fdn	
175	Natural Resources Defense Council	Friends of the Earth Japan	Russia	2000		Environment	Advocacy	sustainability of Siberian forests			
176	Natural Resources Defense Council	Japan Association of Consumer Unions	Mexico	1998	2000	Environment	Advocacy	Opposition to Mitsubishi's Laguna San Ignacio salt plant			
177	Nature Conservancy, The	--	Federated States of Micronesia	1995	/09	Environment	Publication /Technical Assistance	Ecolounst's Guide to Pohnpei; Support to Community Conservation Officers	MOFA (GGA)		(USAID 1999 Publication)
178	Nature Conservancy, The	--	Indonesia		1995 /12	Environment	Field Project	"Community Awareness and Environmental Education In Central Sulawesi"	MOFA (GGA)		(USAID 1999 Publication)
179	Nature Conservancy, The	--	Japan		1999 /03	Environment	Policy Dialogue	Design and conduct bilateral meeting on the technical cooperation components of the Common agenda project			(The Nature Conservancy Publication)
180	Nature Conservancy, The	--	Japan	1990	On-going	Environment	Representative			Itochu corp. (J)	
181	Nature Conservancy, The	--	Palau	1994	?	Environment	Research / Conference	Protection of coral reef ecosystem		KNCF (J)	
182	Nature Conservancy, The	--	Papua New Guinea	1995	/06	Environment	Technical Assistance	Equipping Regional Research Station at Kimbe Bay	MOFA (GGA)		(USAID 1999 Publication)
183	Nature Conservancy, The	AEON Fantasy Co., Ltd.	Solomon Islands			Environment	Field Project	Plastic packaging recycling program		KNCF (J)	Generates funds for protection of the hawksbill turtle in the Solomon Islands in the South Pacific. (The Nature Conservancy Publication)
184	Nature Conservancy, The	Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development	Japan		1998 /03	Development Policy	Research (Publication)	"Beyond Grassroots Grant Assistance: A Basic Study on Enhancing ODA-NGO Collaboration"	MOFA	US-Japan Fdn. / MacArthur Fdn.	(Beyond Grassroots Grants)
185	Nature Conservancy, The	Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development	Japan			Capacity Building	Training Event	Two-week course on "environmental impact assessment" for ODA officials and private sector			(The Nature Conservancy Publication)
186	Nature Conservancy, The	Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development	Japan	1999	2000	Environment	Research	Evaluation of impact of Grassroots Grants	MOFA /ECB	MacArthur Fdn /KNCF	

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	US	Japan		Start	End				Govt.	Private	
187	Nature Conservancy, The	Japan International Cooperation Agency	Indonesia	1995	2003	Environment	Field Project	"Indonesia Biodiversity Project"	USAID /JICA	Indonesian Govt	Partner with KEHATI, Indonesian Int. of Science, Dir Gen Of Forest Protection US supported establishment of the Indonesia Biodiversity Foundation, Japan worked on support for Gunung Halimun National Park, a database of the region's biodiversity, and construction of a Zoological Research Center. (USAID 1999 Publication)
188	Nature Conservancy, The	Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund	Indonesia		1998 /06	Environment	Field Project	"Marine Protection in Komodo National Park"	MOFA (GGA)	Sekisui Chemical Company, Ltd (J)	(The Nature Conservancy Publication)
189	Nature Conservancy, The	The Nature Conservancy Japan Program	Philippines	1990		Environment	Technical Assistance	Advising the Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE) and the Government regarding creative ways to program Japanese ODA to address emergency and long-term environmental needs in the Philippines		MacArthur Fdn	(The Nature Conservancy Publication)
190	Nature Conservancy, The	Tokyo Council of Social Welfare	Japan	2000 /10	2001 /05	Capacity Building	Training Events	Two-year project to create and carry out a formal "capacity-building" program for emerging non-profit organizations in Japan through structured interaction, case studies and classes involving representatives from Japanese and American NPOs		US-Japan Fdn	Project carried out by Tokyo Volunteer Action Center 80 participants / Supported by US Embassy, Insights in Action, etc (http://www.tvac.or.jp/events/010strategi.html)
191	Nature Conservancy, The	Various	Japan			Environment	Training Events	Issue-based field programs for Japanese journalists		MacArthur Fdn / CGP / Rockefeller Bros. Fund	(The Nature Conservancy Publication)
192	Nature Conservancy, The	Various	Japan			Environment	Study Tour	Field trips for Japanese corporation leaders and NGOs	KNCF	Various Japanese Corporation	(The Nature Conservancy Publication)
193	Nature Conservancy, The	Various	Japan /US			Environment	Exchange Program	One year 'loaned employee' training programs for young corporate executives		Various Japanese Corporations	(The Nature Conservancy Publication)
194	Nature Conservancy, The	Various	Various	1990		Environment	Field Project	"Parks in Peril" -- Aims to transform parks that are legally recognised but lacking in protection into functioning protected areas.	USAID /MOFA (GGA)		Nearly 40 Grassroots Grants from Japanese embassies in more than 15 countries incl. Ecuador, Peru, Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Paraguay, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Mexico, Peru, Nicaragua, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Pohnpei (US-Japan Common Agenda for Cooperation in Global Perspective)
195	Nautilus Institute	Center for Global Communications (GLOCOM)	Various	1996	1999	Energy	Research	"Energy, Security and Environment in Northeast Asia (ESENA)" --Research, conferences and publication		USJF /CGP	(USJF publication)
196	Nautilus Institute	Setouchi no Kankyo wo Mamoru Kai	Japan	2000 /07		Environment	Research	"Bay-to-Bay Project" -- To promote cooperative learning between civil society groups in the San Francisco and Osaka Bay Areas / Build local capacity / Analyze and evaluate resource governance structures			Postponed (Nautilus Institute Project Description)
197	Overseas Development Council	Japan Center for International Exchange	US /Japan	1991		Development Policy	Research	Establishment of a center on United States-Japan Development Cooperation		USJF	(USJF publication)

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No	Lead Organizations		Focus Country	Time Period		Project Sector	Activity Type	Project Name/Description	Sponsors/Funders		Note (Information Source Indicated in Parentheses)
	US	Japan		Start	End				Govt	Private	
198	Oxfam International	Oxfam International	Various	1999		Humanitarian Assistance	Affiliated Offices				(Personal Communication)
199	Pacific Environment & Resources Center	Friends of the Earth Japan	Russia	1997	1999	Environment	Research	Sakhalin oil spill impact simulation, etc			(Personal Communication)
200	Pacific Environment & Resources Center	Japan Tropical Forest Action Network	Japan	2000 /06	2000 /07	Environment	Study Tour	"Rim of Fire" study tour on forest management			(Personal Communication)
201	Packard Foundation	Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning	Various			Humanitarian Assistance / Population	Policy Dialogue		Hewlett Fdn. / Packard Fdn. / Pop Action Intl.		The concept of sharing Japan's lessons in population took shape after a request was made by US family planning crusader William Draper Jr. who visited Japan in 1967. (JOICFP Publication)
202	PACT	CSO Network	Japan	2001		Capacity Building	Training Event	NGO Organizational Capacity Assessment workshop			Planned (P3)
203	Pathfinder International	--	Bangladesh	1996		Population	Field Project	Upgrading FP Projects to Introduce Package Health Services in Predominantly Rural Sites	MOFA (GGA)		(USAID Bangladesh Country Profile)
204	Pennsylvania Association of Nonprofit Organizations	Nigata NPO Network Project	Japan /US	2000	On-going	Civil Society	Research	Internet-based information / support services for regional NPOs		CGP	(NPO Fellowship Program. The Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership. 2000)
205	Population Action International	--	Japan	1998	2000	Population	Representative				(Personal communication)
206	Population Action International	2050 /Conservation International Japan	Japan	1999	2000 /06	Environment	Translation	Translation of "Forest Future Population, Consumption and Wood Resources"			Joint press release on World Environment Day, June 5, 2000, to address important linkage between population and conservation issues
207	Population Action International	Nippon Foundation	Japan /Various	1999		Population	Research (Publication)	"A Strategic Plan for Advancing Implementation of the Cairo Agenda"		Nippon Fdn.	(The Nippon Foundation Publication. Summary of Projects)
208	Population Council	--	Various	1999		Health	Research	Support improvements in the quality of reproductive health services across Asia	MOFA		Improve postpartum care to reduce maternal mortality, to explore girl life experience (Population Council website)
209	Population Reference Bureau	2050	Japan			Population	Translation	The PRB 1997 World Population Data Sheet, 1998 World Population Data Sheet, 1998 Women of Our World, 1999 World Population Data Sheet			Press conference on the first translation of PRB World Population Data Sheet into Japanese
210	Population Reference Bureau	2050 / Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning	Japan	1997 /02	1997 /02	Population	Conference	Private Initiative		CGP	
211	Population Reference Bureau	International Nursing Foundation of Japan	Japan			Population	Translation	Translation of PRB publication "Breastfeeding Patterns in the Developing World"			
212	Population Reference Bureau	Japan International Cooperation Agency	Japan	1999 /11	1999 /12	Population	Conference	Monitoring and Evaluation for Population and Health			
213	Population Reference Bureau	Ohdake Foundation	Japan			Population	Translation	PRB Population Handbook, Japanese Edition			
214	Population Reference Bureau	Population Reference Bureau Tokyo Liaison Office	Japan			Population	Representative	Various	USAID	The Rockefeller Fdn.	Workshops for evaluation and monitoring of population and health projects; seminars for the new release of survey data such as demographic and health surveys, production and translation of PRB's publications such as New Youth Data Sheet (P3/CSO Questionnaire)
215	Population Reference Bureau	Various	Japan		1998 /07	Population	Conference	Private Initiative II		Rockefeller Fdn. /Toyota Fdn.	

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	US	Japan		Start	End				Govt.	Private	
216	Population Reference Bureau	Various	US	1995 /12	1995 /12	Population	Conference	Washington, D C Conference to promote US-Japan NGO cooperation			
217	Population Reference Bureau	Yokohama Women's Forum	Japan			Population	Translation	Translation of "1998 Women of Our World"			
218	Population Services International	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Tanzania	1995		Health	Field Project	"AIDS Awareness Project of the Tanzania AIDS Project"	MOFA (GGA)		(Gaiko Jiho, MOFA)
219	Population Services International	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Various	1997		Health	Field Project	Various	MOFA (GGA)		18 projects have been made in 14 countries, such as Bolivia, Bosnia, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central Af. Republic, Haiti, Kenya, Lesotho, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Zaire, Zambia (US-Japan Common Agenda for Cooperation in Global Perspective)
220	Private-Public Partnerships for Disaster Reduction	--	Japan		On-going	Humanitarian Assistance	Technical Assistance	Assistance			
221	Project HOPE	Project HOPE Japan	Bosnia	1998		Health	Technical Assistance	Donations of medical diagnostic equipment and training medical doctors on the use and maintenance of the equipment			Implemented in collaboration with Project HOPE Bosnia (CSO Network Profile of Participating Organizations)
222	Project HOPE	Project HOPE Japan	China	1997	1998	Health	Field Project	Provide financial support for Shanghai Children Medical Center			(CSO Network Profile of Participating Organizations)
223	Project HOPE	Project HOPE Japan	Kosovo	1999		Health	Technical Assistance	Donation of 24 sterilizers to clinics and hospitals, and training for users of the machines			Collaboration with Project HOPE Macedonia (CSO Network Profile of Participating Organizations)
224	Project HOPE	Project HOPE Japan	Various			Humanitarian Assistance	Affiliated Offices				Project future plan: Work together in Indonesia and Thailand
225	Public Media Center	Japan Tropical Forest Action Network	Japan	1997		Environment	Advocacy	Address role of Japanese bilateral and multilateral aid in biodiversity loss in locations such as the Russian Far East		W A. Jones Fdn	(Foundation Center publication)
226	Rainforest Action Network	Japan Tropical Forest Action Network	Japan / Various	1988		Environment	Advocacy	advocacy to reduce Japanese consumption of unsustainably harvested tropical timber, etc.			
227	Rainforest Alliance	WorldWide Fund for Nature Japan	Japan	1998		Environment	Research	Sustainable timber certification project			
228	Rainforest Foundation International	Rainforest Foundation Japan	Brazil	1989	On-going	Environment	Affiliated Offices	Support for indigenous peoples			
229	Refugees International	Refugees International -- Japan	Various		On-going	Humanitarian Assistance	Affiliated Offices	Various			
230	RESULTS	Japan RESULTS	Various		On-going	Humanitarian Assistance	Affiliated Offices	Advocacy to prevent hunger			
231	Rockefeller Brothers Fund	Japanese NGO Center for International Cooperation	Japan	1998		Civil Society	Advocacy	To strengthen commitment of Japanese civil society on global issues, including sustainable development and to provide information/technical assistance to Japanese nonprofits		Rockefeller Bros. Fund	(Foundation Center publication)
232	Save the Children	Save the Children Japan	Japan			Humanitarian Assistance	Technical Assistance	Fundraising/corporate outreach			Project completed
233	Save the Children	Save the Children Japan	Various		On-going	Humanitarian Assistance	Affiliated Offices	Various			
234	Save the Children	Save the Children Japan	Vietnam	1997		Humanitarian Assistance	Field Project		USAID		(USAID, U.S.-Japan Common Agenda for Cooperation in Global Perspective)

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235	Senior Net	Sendai Citizens' Network for Seniors	Japan /US		2000	Elderly	Technical Assistance	Develop a platform for communication on the internet between US and Japan seniors starting with translated websites		JUCEE	(JUCEE pamphlet) JUCEE FCP participant.
236	Senior Net	Smart Valley Japan	Japan /US		2000	Elderly	Networking	Establish a Senior Net Learning Center in Los Angeles		JUCEE	To provide opportunities in Japanese for Japanese-American and other seniors in L.A. to exchange ideas with Japanese seniors (JUCEE pamphlet) JUCEE FCP participant
237	State of Alaska / others	Science and Technology Agency / others	US	1997	/05	Science	Research	"International Arctic Research Center (IARC)" - Research institute on the campus of the University of Alaska at Fairbanks	US Govt /Japanese Govt		Implementation Committee consists of reps. from National Science Foundation (NSF), National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and Department of Energy; Japan National Space Development Agency (NASDA), Japan Marine Science and Technology Center (JAMSTEC) (source http://www.iarc.uaf.edu/introduction.html)
238	Technoserve	Japan Embassy Nairobi	Kenya			Health	Field Project				Bidding to run CEP Program
239	Temple University	Various	Japan			Health	Policy Dialogue	Consortium for health planning in disasters			(Rosenberg personal communication)
240	Transnational Resource and Action Center	Various	Japan	1999	On-going	Human Rights	Translation	Translation of information for domestic control over corporations, human rights and environmental justice		various	(http://www.corpwatch.org/)
241	U.S.-Japan Business Councils	Japan-U.S. Business Councils	US/Japan	1963	On-going	Economic Policy	Conference	Joint Statement 37th Annual Japan-U S Business Conference			(US-Japan website)
242	United Way International	Fund for Orphans in the Philippines	Japan / US	2000	On-going	Capacity Building	Research	Fundraising and marketing activities for community NPO support centers		CGP	(NPO Fellowship Program The Japan Foundation Center Global Partnership 2000)
243	United Way of New York City	Center for Public Resource Development	Japan / US	1999	1999	Capacity Building	Research	Building and managing NPO funding bases		CGP	(The Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership, NPO Fellowship Program)
244	Viet-Nam Assistance for the Handicapped	Nippon Foundation	Vietnam	1999		Disabled Persons	Field Project	Assistance program to war victims, disadvantaged children in Vietnam		Nippon Fdn	(The Nippon Foundation Publication: Summary of Projects)
245	Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation	Association for Aid and Relief, Japan	Yemen / Thailand / Mozambique			Humanitarian Assistance	Field Project	"Survey Working Group" for mine clearing			Partner with Landmine Survivors Network (P3/CSO questionnaire). Origin: Request from VVAF.
246	Virtual Foundation US	Virtual Foundation Japan	Russia / Various		On-going	Environment	Affiliated Offices	Online philanthropy program supporting grassroots initiatives around the world in the fields of environment, health and sustainable development			(http://sbpark.com/)
247	W. Alton Jones Foundation	Citizens Nuclear Information Center	Japan	1997		Environment	Advocacy	Adopt protocol that enhances agenda for developed countries to implement agreement of Rio Earth Summit that emissions of greenhouse gases should be stabilized at the level of 1900 by the year 2000		W. A. Jones Fdn.	(Foundation Center publication)
248	W. Alton Jones Foundation	Citizens' Nuclear Information Center	Japan	1997		Environment	Research	Scrutinize Japanese policy of using plutonium as energy source by publicizing plutonium's economic, social and proliferation liabilities		W A Jones Fdn	(Foundation Center publication)
249	W. Alton Jones Foundation	Friends of the Earth Japan	Japan	1998		Environment	Research	Protect and encourage sustainable use of Siberian forests by reforming environmentally destructive Russian-Japanese trade patterns		W. A. Jones Fdn.	(Foundation Center publication)
250	W. Alton Jones Foundation	Friends of the Earth Japan	Japan	1997		Environment	Advocacy	Educate Japanese public and decisionmakers about need for sustainable lending practices at multilateral development banks		W. A. Jones Fdn.	(Foundation Center publication)

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251	Washington Council of Agencies	Nagoya Council of NPOs	Japan / US	2000	2000	Civil Society	Research	Systems of building connections between NPO support centers and individual NPOs		CGP	(NPO Fellowship Program The Japan Foundation Center Global Partnership 2000)
252	Winrock International	Various	Various	2000		Environment	Technical Assistance	Renewable energy			planning stage
253	Women's Environment and Development Organization	Japan's Network for Women and Health	US/Japan			Women in Development	Networking	Joint Advocacy			
254	Women's Intercultural Network Inc	Insights in Action, Inc.	Japan / US			Women in Development	Conference / Networking	"Calling the Circle for the New Millennium"			Project future plan: Conference in San Francisco and Japan / Project proposed (P3/CSO Questionnaire)
255	Woodrow Wilson Center, The	Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center / various	China	2000/06	On-going	Environment	Networking	"The Asia Environment Forum" Energy and environment in China		CGP	Discuss with researchers and refine future programming on Japan-China environmental relations Future plans: conference on environmental movements in Asia
256	World Education / World Learning	Shanti Volunteer Association	Thailand	2000	2003	Education	Training Event	Educational Materials for Burmese Refugees in refugee camps near Mae Sot city	State Dept / MOFA		(CSO Network Profile of Participating Organizations)
257	World Resource Institute	--	Japan	1988	On-going	Environment	Representative	Translation of various publications	Env. Agency		
258	World Resource Institute	Various	Japan / US	1991		Environment	Research	Joint US-Japan research on transfer of environmental protection technology between developed and Third World countries		USJF	(US-Japan Fdn publication)
259	World Vision	--	Zambia			Health	Field Project	STD/AIDS prevention, anti-malarial bednet program and sanitation services	USAID / JICA		(World Vision publication)
260	World Vision	World Vision Japan	Japan			Humanitarian Assistance	Exchange program	Internship for Dietmember			
261	World Vision	World Vision Japan	Various		On-going	Humanitarian Assistance	Affiliated Offices	Various			
262	World Wildlife Fund for Nature United States	--	Papua New Guinea			Environment	Field Project	"Community Resource Conservation and Development Project (CRDCP)" Community conservation and organization of the Maisin people of Collingwood Bay	JICA		US State Department helps Conservation Melanesia to become an established NGO. Japan supported equipment and other one-time needs (USAID 1999 Publication)

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