

## Examples of JFPR Projects

The JFPR has generated a wealth of project proposals by complementing ADB loans that ensure poverty orientation and more NGO and community participation. Some examples of JFPR projects are as follows:

**Afghanistan** The first JFPR project in postconflict Afghanistan pilots sustainable and comprehensive approaches toward community-based, gender-sensitive basic education for the rural poor. It promotes new **community and NGO partnerships** that integrate child and youth development skills, such as life and employment skills, and peace and environment education.



**Afghanistan** Returning refugees and displaced persons working on the Kandahar-Spin Boldak Road

**Bangladesh** The project builds capacities for self-governance of water management associations and helps them set up livelihood activities, such as fish culture, purchase of agriculture equipment, livestock and poultry raising, and small trading. These associations mobilize capital formation through weekly savings deposits by members.

**Cambodia** The project undertakes public awareness campaigns on environment and sanitation and helps establish comprehensive community-based solid waste management practices. At the same time, it finances a revolving fund for civil works,

supplies, equipment, and training to generate income and create employment in poor communities.

**Central Asia** Covering six countries, a pioneering regional project ensures **improved nutrition for children and mothers** through regional trade agreements on iodized salt and fortified wheat, enrichment techniques through public-private partnerships, monitoring, and community-based and NGO-supported public awareness campaigns.

**Indonesia** In the wake of decentralization and reduced central government support, a JFPR project pilots creative schemes for community-based school management, quality improvement in education, and scholarships for poor children in neglected schools and Madrasahs in remote island provinces.

**Papua New Guinea** A JFPR project providing sanitation to poor urban settlements in remote areas complements a municipal services loan that also promotes public education on the cause-and-effect relationship between hygiene and waterborne diseases. Implemented through local governments and NGOs, the project helps community health education networks.

**Philippines** The project promotes Strategic Private Sector Partnerships for Urban Poverty Reduction (STEP-UP) that help provide poor communities with basic urban services; livelihood; and risk prevention programs against fires, floods, and typhoons.

**Uzbekistan** A JFPR project piloted leasing arrangements between the Government and NGOs for generating viable employment in the drinking water supply industry in the Aral Sea region. As a result of this novel intervention, the Government requested a \$50 million loan for similar activities to address poverty reduction in the desertified Aral Sea region.



**Philippines** Thanks to the Payatas Upgrading Project, these children now have access to potable water, enjoy health insurance coverage, and live in houses that they can call their own

## About ADB

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a multilateral development finance institution owned by 63 members, 45 from Asia and the Pacific and 18 from other parts of the globe. ADB's vision is an Asia and Pacific region free of poverty. Its mission is to help its developing member countries reduce poverty and improve their living conditions and quality of life.

ADB helps its developing member countries through policy advice, loans, technical assistance, grants, guarantees, and equity investments. In 2003, ADB's lending volume totaled \$6.1 billion. Technical assistance grants, which are used to prepare and implement projects, support advisory activities, and undertake regional activities, amounted to \$176.5 million. Other grants totaling \$483.5 million were also provided.

ADB headquarters is in Manila. It has more than 25 offices around the world and over 2,000 employees from more than 50 countries.

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# Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction



## Background and Rationale

Within months of adopting its Poverty Reduction Strategy in November 1999, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) began refocusing its work to address the single overarching goal of **eliminating poverty from the region**. The strategy requires all ADB operations to specifically contribute to reducing poverty and for ADB to mobilize new resources and funding methods for technical and financial cooperation that are more appropriate for directly reducing poverty.

In support of the Poverty Reduction Strategy, ADB and the Government of Japan established in May 2000 the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR). The **Government of Japan** gave an initial contribution of ¥10 billion (about \$92.6 million), followed by several contributions, totaling \$325.8 million as of 30 March 2004. The approved JFPR grants amounted to \$123 million as of May 2004, with a total of 39 projects in various ADB developing member countries (DMCs). See figure for the distribution of projects by sector.

## Objectives and Scope

The JFPR supports, on a grant basis, innovative poverty reduction and social development activities to help reduce poverty in DMCs. Grant proposals must be directed toward the following objectives:

- supporting well-targeted poverty reduction and social development activities;
- stimulating self-help capacity of the poor and broad stakeholder participation at community level; and
- providing a systematic impact on operations and approaches of the DMCs toward sustainable poverty reduction.

JFPR grants can range from \$50,000 to \$2 million.

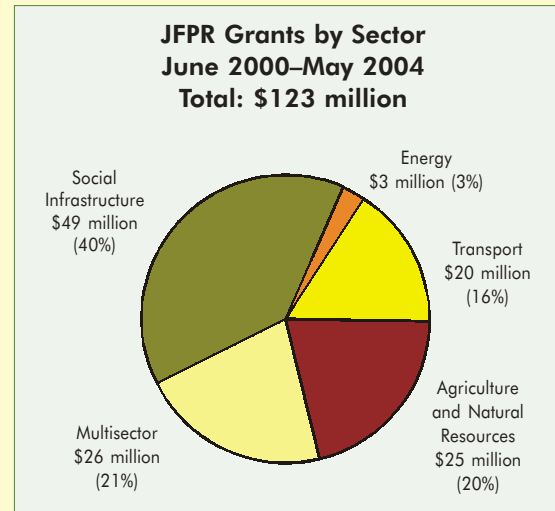
The **JFPR** finances **two types of grants: project grants** and **capacity-building grants**.

**Project grants** finance activities directly providing relief measures, supporting the improvement of services and facilities for poorer population groups, or reinforcing/reinvigorating social safety nets; or the application of new approaches, particularly in the social sectors.

**Capacity-building grants** finance capacity building and improvement measures to bolster participation of local communities and nongovernment organizations (NGOs) in ADB-financed operations.



**Bangladesh** Microcredit being disbursed in Natore District



- Activities could include, but are not limited to,
- providing basic services by community groups when the public and private sectors cannot adequately respond to the demands for such services;
  - developing local capacity to enable the affected groups to undertake community-driven public works projects; and
  - improving the delivery of important or critical public services through community groups or NGOs to those groups affected by the crisis.

## Eligible Activities

Only activities that complement existing ADB-financed operations in ADB DMCs are eligible for JFPR financing.

## Partnerships with Civil Society

The JFPR is a tool for local communities and civil society organizations, including NGOs, to actively **participate in the development process**.

**Building Partnerships** The community group or NGO may collaborate in conceptualizing and designing the proposed grant with the ADB project officer currently managing an existing and related ADB-financed project. However, only ADB staff members can officially submit JFPR applications. Civil society groups are advised to establish contact with the country teams directly or through the NGO liaison officers/civil society specialists in ADB field offices.

**Execution of Grants** JFPR grants may be executed by recipient governments (central or local), public institutions, or by civil society organizations, including NGOs. Procurement of services and implementation of specific grant activities should be in accordance with ADB's procurement guidelines and administrative policies and procedures.



**Cambodia** Children collecting water from a community pond

## Processing of Grant Proposals

- Following intradepartmental review, endorsement of the Staff Review Committee, and approval by the Director General, the ADB staff member submits to the Government of Japan, through the Office of Cofinancing Operations (OCO), the grant proposal application using the JFPR proposal template
- OCO reviews the application or seeks clarification from the proponent staff member to ensure consistency with JFPR objectives and guidelines
- OCO recommends to the Government of Japan whether the application meets JFPR criteria
- The Government of Japan approves, rejects, or seeks further clarification. Upon approval, the first page of the application, called the "Grant Proposal," becomes the binding document between ADB and the donor.

## For More Information

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