

The Toyota Foundation International Grant Program

Evaluation Report

Fiscal 2014 - 2017

December 2018

Evaluation Committee for

the Toyota Foundation International Grant Program

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RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

The Evaluation Committee for the International Grant Program recommends the continuation of the current Program in terms of the basic framework. The reasons for this are as set out below.

- The Toyota Foundation International Grant Program is a program without parallel which focuses on an approach (the transnational and cross-sector “exchange and mutual learning” approach) rather than on a theme. This expresses the attitude and philosophy of the Toyota Foundation on international cooperation and collaboration, and it is highly commendable.
- While it can also be said of the grant programs as a whole, the International Grant Program is open to individuals for whom access to research expenses and subsidies, including public funds, is difficult. This is an excellent policy and should be preserved. With regards to the International Grant Program, this open nature has created opportunities for local human resources, and local practitioners in particular, to engage in direct exchange and share their knowledge, which leads to meaningful project results.
- Considering the scale of the human and financial resources at present and in the near future, it is reasonable to restrict the target areas to East Asia, including Japan, and Southeast Asia. However, we hope that the scale of grants per project will at least be maintained at the current level, given the character of the International Grant Program, which involves many people engaging in transnational movement and exchange.
- On the other hand, we would like to encourage some discussion on reorganizing and consolidating identification of themes from the current division into three themes to a division into two themes. Continuing to promote support for the “exchange and mutual learning” approach in the Asia region is very significant. While establishing a focus theme to announce the current priority of the Toyota Foundation, it is equally important to maintain the “Open Field” that will contribute to discovering themes for the future. We hope that the diverse knowledge of grant recipients will become an asset of the Toyota Foundation and contribute to the international community through symposiums and seminars.
- There is a need to evaluate and manage the outcomes of the International Grant Program from a medium-to-long term perspective. In this objective, the outcomes and impacts in individual projects are not clearly visible and not to be judged as positive or negative through numerical quantification. In addition, it is impossible to quantitatively identify and judge the outcomes of the grant program, which is the aggregate of individual projects. One possibility is to create a mechanism for interviewing grant recipients five years after the grant to ascertain how learning for individuals has been expressed in society.
- The Toyota Foundation has provided unwavering support without fear of the uncertainty (risk)

that outcomes are not always guaranteed and even for projects that are difficult to evaluate through quantitative outcomes. This attitude is unparalleled at other grant-making foundations and has been a key factor in fostering trust in the Toyota Foundation. This is something that must certainly be preserved in the future. The uniqueness and progressiveness of this attitude and program cannot be explained without referring to the program officers. We should also consider mechanisms for further leveraging the experience and knowledge of program officers, who visit grantees and focus on building relationships for thinking together and learning from each other, in the operations.

- Finally, through the interviews we conducted with people from diverse backgrounds inside and outside of Japan, we realized how the philosophy adopted by the Toyota Foundation International Grant Program shines increasingly brightly today amid a spreading global trend to prioritize national interest, minimize international cooperation, and disregard the significance of initiatives that are not directly linked to national interest. From this perspective also, we hope that the Toyota Foundation will preserve and expand the current scale of the International Grant Program.

EVALUATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL GRANT PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

The Toyota Foundation established the Evaluation Committee composed of four experts in May 2018 to evaluate the International Grant Program. The objective of the evaluation was to obtain issues for consideration in the International Grant Program in fiscal 2019 and thereafter.

Members

Shinichi Takeuchi: Director/Professor, African Studies Center, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (Evaluation Committee Chair)

Tadashi Ogawa: Professor, Faculty of Letters, Atomi University (Selection Committee Member fiscal 2016–2017)

Junichi Akashi: Assistant Professor, Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Tsukuba (Selection Committee Member fiscal 2014–2017)

Mitsue Tamagake: Researcher, International Development Center of Japan Incorporated

Advice was received from Professor Akira Suehiro, Selection Committee Chair (fiscal 2014–2018) on planning for the evaluation project and selection of committee members, and Selection Committee members, who were involved in selection during the target period, were also included in the Evaluation Committee.

BACKGROUND

The Toyota Foundation International Grant Program has addressed “common issues in Asia” since fiscal 2014 with particular focus on “mutual learning through exchange.” In fiscal 2016, the program consolidated its previous themes of “aging societies” and “multicultural societies” into the thematic area of “(A) Multigenerational and Multicultural Inclusion in Communities.” This was because in fiscal 2015, despite a dramatic expansion in the target region, the number of applications only amounted to 68, there was not much difference in the types of applicants due to a narrowing of thematic areas, and the content of project applications had become orthodox. In view of this, the Foundation established the thematic areas of “B. Creating New Culture: Toward a Common Platform for Asia,” through exchange with neighbors in Asia where many points in common and

differences in traditions and culture intersect, and “C. Open Field,” which covers key thematic areas which fall outside or straddle the scope of the other areas.

It can be said that the emphasis has shifted from the initial stage when the grant program addressed specific issues to a grant program that is based on and supports the hypothesis that the “exchange and mutual learning” approach contributes to solving common issues in any field.

We hope to contribute to the design of the International Grant Program in fiscal 2019 and thereafter by reviewing and evaluating the significance and validity of such an expansion in the target region and thematic areas, as well as the prioritization of the “exchange” approach.

OBJECTIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL GRANT PROGRAM

The grant program focuses on deepening mutual understanding and knowledge-sharing among people on the ground in the target countries and regions in East and Southeast Asia, including Japan, who are finding solutions to shared issues. Through promoting direct interaction among key players, the grant program aims to survey and analyze situations in target countries, obtain new perspectives, and expand the potential for future generations.

To this end, multinational teams comprised of participants from diverse backgrounds can avoid conventional lineal relationships such as “support and supported” or “instructor and trainee” and instead form cooperative and creative alliances that consider, act on, and construct solutions to shared issues. The grant program has provided support with the anticipation that these partnerships, which extend beyond such factors as nationality, age, and organizational affiliation, will produce significant social change through fostering a process of mutual learning.

In a review of grant program projects up to fiscal 2017, the following four key requirements were identified for attaining the program objectives, and were explicitly stated as the required elements for projects in fiscal 2018.

- Transnational: The project identifies an issue shared by at least two of the target countries and

regions, and team members who are active each of the target countries and regions will participate equally.

- Cross Sector: The project team is comprised of participants from multiple sectors and will conduct practical activities that contribute to addressing issues in addition to surveys and analysis already being conducted.
- Mutual Learning: The activities will involve direct interaction between people on the ground (such as local supporters, participants, and residents) to achieve mutual understanding.
- Foresight : The project will produce and disseminate tangible output such as policy proposals, video works, websites, research materials, and exhibitions, and aim to obtain new viewpoints that will lead to future development.

EVALUATION METHOD

The Evaluation Committee members and program officers of the International Grant Program team interviewed project representatives and members. For the interviews, the interviewers visited project sites and nearby areas (field visits) as much as possible.

EVALUATED PROJECTS

32 of the total 63 projects supported between fiscal 2014, when the “exchange” approach was launched, and fiscal 2017 were selected with consideration given to thematic and regional balance. Two of these projects did not fit in with the scheduling of the committee members, and the interviews were conducted by program officers only. In addition, the interview for one of the projects was cancelled due to torrential rain in the Kansai area. Overseas, Evaluation Committee members visited South Korea (Seoul), Thailand (Bangkok and Chang Mai), the Philippines (Manila and Baguio), and Cambodia (Phnom Penh and Kampong Thom). In Japan, the Evaluation Committee conducted interviews in Hakata (Fukuoka), Gokase (Miyazaki), Amagasaki (Hyogo), Nagoya (Aichi), Saku (Nagano), and Sendai (Miyagi) in addition to areas around Tokyo.

INTERVIEW TOPICS

The common interview topics for all the evaluated projects were as follows.

1. The overall learning by project members through the supported project
2. The impact or expected impact on the community and wider society
3. The changes in the project members related to following points and the cause of the changes (possibility for roll out to other countries and regions and connections with other issues, etc.)
4. How the “exchange and mutual learning” framework in the International Grant Program functioned in relation to 1 through 3
5. The difficulties and obstacles in project management and the measures that the Toyota Foundation took/could take (additional grant, extension of duration, etc.)

EVALUATION SCHEDULE

The evaluation project was conducted in accordance with the schedule below. Activities listed for 2019 and thereafter are plans. Because the schedule has been determined as part of the process of an overall review of the future of its grant programs by the Toyota Foundation, the Evaluation Committee will cooperate as required based on consultation with the Toyota Foundation.

2018

April:	Consultation with Selection Committee Chair Prof. Suehiro and listing of valuation Committee member candidates
May:	First Evaluation Committee meeting (May 15, confirmation of evaluation targets and schedule, etc.)
June – September:	Interview period
October:	Second Evaluation Committee meeting (October 15, sharing of interview results and confirmation of direction for recommendations) Interim Report (October 17, Selection Committee Chair Prof. Suehiro and three Evaluation Committee members engaged in panel discussion at the fiscal 2018 International Grant Program Grant Award Ceremony)
November:	Prepare draft report and draft recommendations
December:	Finalize recommendations and consider fiscal 2019 program

2019 (Plans)

- Mid-January: Commence translation into English of Japanese report and recommendations and consider booklet design
- From mid-February: Printing and publication of report and recommendations
Final report (consider convening as required)
- March: Submit report to Board of Directors
- April: Announce new program (or future plans)

KEY POINTS FOR EVALUATION

ASSISTANCE FOR THE “MUTUAL LEARNING THROUGH EXCHANGE” APPROACH

In fiscal 2013, the Foundation revamped the International Grant Program, adopted the title “Towards Solutions Through Mutual Learning: Issues That Emerging Southeast Asia And Japan Share,” and provided grants under a pilot program focused on three thematic areas: aging society; multicultural society; and consensus-building on local environmental issues. The following year (fiscal 2014) and thereafter, the Foundation made slight modifications to the grant program, which included discontinuing the environment-related thematic area (focusing the thematic areas onto aging society and multicultural society), expanding the target region to other Southeast Asia and East Asia, and establishing the thematic areas of “Creating New Culture: Toward a Common Platform for Asia” and “Open Field.” The Toyota Foundation initially restricted the thematic areas to common issues in Asia and placed an emphasis on supporting projects leading to policy recommendations. However, the concept gradually changed to supporting projects tackling common issues in Asia as conceived by applicants with the “Mutual Learning Through Exchange” approach but still adopting the overarching theme of common issues in Asia. The fact that the program title stressed “solutions” in fiscal 2013, but changed to “empathy” the following year, and “exchange” came to the forefront from fiscal 2015 onward can confirm that the objectives changed.

For reference: Changes in the title of the International Grant Program

Fiscal 2013: Towards Solutions Through Mutual Learning: Issues That Emerging Southeast Asia
And Japan Share

Fiscal 2014: Cultivating Empathy Through Learning from Our Neighbors: Common Issues in
Japan and Other Asian Countries

Fiscal 2015 onward: Cultivating Empathy Through Learning from Our Neighbors: Practitioners’
Exchange on Common Issues in Asia

In individual project interviews by Evaluation Committee members and discussions of the Committee based on interviews, the focus on grants for this approach was particularly emphasized. There is a clear distinction between the grant programs of the Toyota Foundation and research

assistance such as the KAKENHI Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research, support from development assistance agencies, and that from other assistance programs. Moreover, the Toyota Foundation has a history of designing this distinctive approach. Support from other organizations generally identifies themes and issues and is provided for projects that aim to solve such issues. In contrast to this, the Toyota Foundation focuses on the “mutual learning through exchange” approach to certain themes and issues, which is an entirely different perspective.

While it is needless to mention specific issues such as the aging society and migration, Asian countries today face similar problems, and many are experiencing difficulties in solving these problems. In addition, many of these issues are interconnected, and require overarching and comprehensive efforts rather than initiatives aimed at specific issues alone. For example, the problem of the aging society is connected to diverse problems that not only include social welfare systems but also international migration of care workers (sending and acceptance of migrants and foreign workers), gender, attitudes towards life and death and religion, migration of population from regional areas due to urbanization, and depopulation of rural areas. The International Grant Program is designed to encourage mutual learning through direct transnational and cross-sector exchange with not only researchers but also practitioners tackling common issues in Asia on a day-to-day basis in local communities as key actors. This should be commended as an international message that expresses the way of thinking and philosophy of the Toyota Foundation on international cooperation and collaboration.

The notion that Japan “aids” or “helps” developing countries in a one-sided relationship has lost its validity today, and the stance of the grant program on tackling common issues based on an equal relationship accords with the current situation. Project participants who actually received grant assistance also responded that they applied for the program precisely because they were presented with the concept of “mutual learning through exchange,” instead of support in a one-sided relationship.

Program officers responsible for the grant program stated that they were conscious of exchanging opinions with other foundations that provide support for specific themes and of working with them in a collaborative manner on project design (such as through introductions depending on joint/collaborative assistance and the stage of projects). More than 60 projects have been

implemented over a number of program cycles, and responses were obtained on the ground that the intention of “mutual learning through exchange” that underlies the grant program is finally becoming established among other foundations, researchers, practitioners, and other project participants. This is also backed up by the fact that the number of applications increased to 242 in fiscal 2018.

IDENTIFYING THEMES

As stated previously, the distinctive feature of the International Grant Program is its assistance for the “mutual learning through exchange” approach, and the Foundation established the “Open Field” in fiscal 2016, which allows applicants to present common issues in Asia. The objective of establishing the “Open Field” where the Foundation does not restrict the thematic area was to discover those areas of which the Foundation is unaware or which are yet to become apparent. This approach should be preserved in the future.

On the other hand, it is also important to be clear about the areas of focus. In fiscal 2015, the Foundation identified “Key players for sustainable aging communities” and “International migration and diversified communities” as two target areas. However, since fiscal 2016, the Foundation has made “Multigenerational and Multicultural Inclusion in Communities,” which combines the “Aging society” and “Multicultural society” thematic areas into one target area while identifying “Creating New Culture: Toward a Common Platform for Asia” as a new thematic area. There are always cultural factors in the background of every issue, and there was an intention here to support attempts to establish and co-create a new shared culture across Asia that is not bound by traditional culture. The identification of the extremely broad issue of culture also shows that the Foundation has adopted a way of thinking that emphasizes the approach rather than the issue itself and supports “mutual learning through exchange.” From fiscal 2016 onward up until fiscal 2018, there have been no changes in the composition of thematic areas.

In addition to acting with “contribute toward the realization of a more people-oriented society and a resulting increase in human happiness” (the Prospectus of the Toyota Foundation) as its basic philosophy, it is also important for the Toyota Foundation to make efforts to stimulate social interest

in the thematic areas and fields on which it focuses. To achieve this, the Foundation can consider supporting focus themes over a few of years and take the lead in holding report sessions and symposiums for projects that span several years to disseminate the impacts and lessons learned to society as well as connecting people who are involved in projects. In fact, the Foundation invited grant recipients on renewable energy to Shimokawa-cho (Hokkaido) in fiscal 2015, and grant recipients in the thematic areas of “Aging society” and “Multicultural society” to Seoul (South Korea) and Kobe (Hyogo) respectively in fiscal 2016 and hosted events that combined field visits with public symposiums and training camp-style workshops. Going forward, we would like the Foundation to design a program that combines grant projects and Foundation-organized events to maximize the impact.

During the interviews while carrying out this evaluation project, there was a view that it is possible to expand and collaborate in other themes and regions precisely because the framework is not limited to one specific theme. In fact, the program officers introduced projects that share ideas not only within the Foundation but also with those at other foundations. There is also the example of past project in which an overseas foundation introduced the Toyota Foundation’s grant program, and the project applied for and obtained a grant. Building relationships with other foundations has important significance in the management of the Foundation, and it can be said that the unique approach-oriented nature of the Toyota Foundation facilitates this relationship building and ensures it a unique position among the numerous foundations.

TARGET COUNTRIES AND REGIONS

The committee hopes the Foundation will expand the target countries and regions worldwide in the future. However, it is reasonable that the target countries for the International Grant Program are currently limited to Southeast Asia and East Asia, taking a comprehensive view of such factors as the grant budget, human resources, the fact that there is only an office in Tokyo, and the historical connections. In addition, any restrictions on target countries are arguably alleviated to some extent as it is possible for people from outside the target regions to be included as project members.

The program has focused on and supported exchange of human resources and mutual learning locally and regionally rather than on a national level. Asia is diverse, and there is also diversity within individual countries. Taking into account the diversity of language, lifestyle, and religion, a variety of connections are possible, and many are worth supporting. Compared with center-to-center interaction, there are various practical difficulties such as transport in local-to-local exchanges, but there is great significance in overcoming such difficulties and making direct connections. The approach of the program, which focuses on providing support for this, should be highly commended.

GRANTEES

The fact that any individual can apply irrespective of nationality or organizational affiliation is not limited to the International Grant Program and is common throughout the Toyota Foundation, which indicates the open nature of the Foundation. The grantees of the International Grant Program are various and not only include researchers affiliated with universities and research institutions and people involved with NGOs (some grantees serve at both concurrently), but also representatives of private-sector companies and people who are independently involved in art. These people are the representatives of the projects, and each project involves experts such as journalists, photographers, physicians, nurses, and other stakeholders, including administrative officials and people from residents' associations, as well as residents of the communities themselves, and the representatives are also the coordinators who bring everything together. The selection process focuses on the very diversity of the people involved in the project. In other words, when selecting projects, it is expected that the outcomes will be disseminated to the wider society rather than producing results in a specific sector.

DURATION AND AMOUNT OF GRANTS

The current International Grant Program was initially limited to one-year projects and began grants for two-year projects in fiscal 2016. The establishment of this duration is reasonable given the nature of the program, which emphasizes practice over research and actively adopts experimental projects. Moreover, the Foundation communicates closely with projects through the program

officers, and permits extensions to project duration depending on the status of implementation. This flexibility in terms of management is highly commendable. In Asia, it is the norm for things not to progress according to plan, and so it is reasonable to incorporate some expansion and shrinkage in advance in practical terms such as schedule adjustment. A uniform and bureaucratic approach is likely to have an adverse impact on the reputation of the Toyota Foundation without leading to project outcomes. The Program Officer system helps to avoid such situations and functions positively both for the Foundation and for grantees.

It is considered that the amount of grants is appropriate in view of the project duration and the objective of mutual exchange in Asia. Naturally, larger grants could be considered for longer project durations, and this could also be supported through operations, such as the establishment of a framework that allows ongoing grants.

PROJECT OUTCOMES

The International Grant Program does not seek short-term quantitative outcomes for each project and does not focus on measurement. The opinions of the members of the Evaluation Committee on this were positive overall, including the view it is not appropriate to measure outcomes in the short term as many projects will reach their full potential over a long period of time. In general, projects are diverse and impact a wide range of people. In particular, this trend is further strengthened when the focus is more on the approach than the issues as in the International Grant Program.

Some projects demonstrated a certain impact in the target region, and some projects were expected to affect and impact the wider society. However, it is unreasonable in terms of the objectives of the program to recognize those types of project only and to restrict the target of grants to them. For example, there was a project which produced an outcome that is attracting a great deal of interest in the local communities (video material in which women talk about their own experiences of birth) though the reason is not well understood at present. It is difficult to measure the impact of this kind of outcome, and it takes time to identify its values and means, including the social significance. Despite that, such an outcome is valuable in terms of the program objectives, and should be treated as important.

In the interviews, we received feedback that project members are able focus on what they consider to be truly important precisely because the Foundation does not stipulate the outcomes and recognizes tangible output in diverse forms that respect the ownership of project implementers. In addition, grants for projects that are difficult to evaluate through quantitative outcomes, that do not always guarantee research and other results, and that are experimental with broad themes was mentioned as a distinctive feature of the program. Some interviewees used expressions such as “a chemical reaction” or “accidental” with regards to the potential possibilities of such projects, but the program overall actively identifies the potential of challenging projects. This is arguably risky for the Foundation in the sense that there is a large degree of fluctuation, but the strength of private foundations and the Toyota Foundation is the ability to deal with this, and it is inextricably linked with the uniqueness of the program.

The philosophy of the Toyota Foundation is vividly reflected in the attitude on outcomes. The Evaluation Committee members in this project unanimously stress that this is worthy of commendation, and it was also noticeable in the interviews. No changes should be made to this attitude in the future.

PROGRAM OFFICERS

There were also many opinions about the program officers in the interviews. The Toyota Foundation is pioneering foundation that was the first in Japan to adopt a Program Officer system, and that system is still being handed on today. Compared to public funding and grants from other organizations, which are sometimes implemented bureaucratically, the grants of the Toyota Foundation stand out due to the flexible support of the program officers and the field-oriented attitude. In the interviews also, it was clear that grantees perceive the program officers as “partners” who exercise their knowledge to guide the project to success together, rather than “watchdogs” who oversee and monitor the use of grants. Many grantees gave a high rating to flexible design of the program, such as the use and duration of grants, and it can be said that this is not purely a question of accounting mechanisms, but was also backed up by a sense of promoting projects in partnership with the program officers.

Moreover, the program officers are also deeply involved in the design of the grant program as a professional responsibility. It can be said that this unique International Grant Program was created because of the existence of the program officer system.

LIST OF THE EVALUATED PROJECTS

Fiscal Year Project ID (Nationality)	Project Title Name of Representative	Title /Position	Organization	Grant Amount (JPY) (Duration)
Multigenerational and Multicultural Inclusion (Including Aging Society & Multicultural Society)				
2014 D14-N-0014 (Japan)	Construction of effective network for health care of the elderly in community - through cooperative studies between Saen Suk, Chon Buri, Thailand and Saku city, Nagano, Japan	Yoshiko Tsukada	Professor, Saku University	3,800,000 (1 year)
2014 D14-N-1001 (Japan)	Reconsidering Care Supply System and Multilateral Network Formation	Wako Asato	Associate Professor, Graduate School of Letters, Kyoto University	14,800,000 (2 years)
2014 D14-N-1002 (Japan)	Improving an Educational Environment where Language Acquisition of Children Raised in Bilingual Environment is Cared for: Expanding the Network by Cooperating with Korea	Shizuyo Yoshitomi	General Director, World Kids Community/ Osaka University	11,000,000 (2 years)
2015 D15-N-0009 (Japan)	International Harmonization of the "Training of the Trainers" Program of Community Health and Social Service for Older Persons	Takeo Ogawa	President, Non-Profit Organization Asian Aging Business Center	5,000,000 (1year)
2015 D15-N-0027 (Japan)	Placemaking of Spiritually Rich Death at Home Based End of Life Care: Japanese and Thailand Various Home Based Care Practitioner Exchange Knowledge and Experience about End of Life Care at Nishinomiya, Amagasaki City and Ubon Rat District Khon Kaen Province	Hiroki Koyama	Research Student, GraduateSchool of Anthropology, Kyoto Bunkyo University	5,000,000 (1year)
2015 D15-N-0061 (Japan)	Proposing Supports for People Confronting Double Responsibility of Care: Through an Exchange Programme among Japanese and Korean Professionals and Carers who Support and Provide Double Responsibility of Care	Keiko Azuma	Chair, Non-Profit Organization Sherlock Holmes	4,920,000 (1year)
2015 D15-N-0032 (South Korea)	See the Future of Multicultural Society with the Next Migrant Generation	Kwang-il Yoon	Director, Sookmyung Institute for Multicultural Studies	5,000,000 (1year)

2015 D15-N-0041	Towards an Inclusive Environment for Children of Migrant and Multicultural Families in The Philippines, Japan and South Korea		5,000,000 (1year)
(Philippines)	Maruja M.B. Asis	Director, Research and Publications, Scalabrini Migration Center	
2015 D15-N-0069	Beyond Tolerance: Working Hand-in-hand to Promote the Social Inclusion of Migrants and Their Families		6,000,000 (1year)
(Japan)	Reiko Harima	Regional Coordinator, Mekong Migration Network	
2015 D15-N-1001	Livelihood Security for the Elderly in an Aging Society: Focusing on Japan, South Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam		7,000,000 (1year)
(South Korea)	Sung-won Kim	Associate Professor, Tokyo Keizai University	
2015 D15-N-1002	Integration of Migrants and Social Policy Issues: Reflections from Japan, Korea and Thailand Towards Creation of Inclusive Society		7,000,000 (1year)
(Japan)	Kyoko Kusakabe	Associate Professor, Asian Institute of Technology	
2016 D16-N-0007	Combined Solution for Dementia Care via Nursing and Medical Treatment, along with a Creative Plan for Building an Elderly-Oriented Society		4,000,000 (1year)
(Japan)	Qing Wang	Representative, Japan-China Welfare Planning	
2016 D16-N-0034	The Decent Work Promotion Project for Immigrant Youth Empowerment in Japan and South Korea		8,000,000 (2 years)
(South Korea)	Songil Kim	President, Kobe Foreigners Friendship Center	
2016 D16-N-0059	Holistic and Comprehensive Strategy for the Asian Ageing Society from the Perspective of "Active ageing": Implication from the Experiences in Japan, Taiwan and Thailand		6,500,000 (2 years)
(Japan)	Hiroko Miura	Department Director, National Institute of Public Health, Japan	
2017 D17-N-0125	Locating Peace through Diversity: the Cases of Thailand's Deep South and Indonesia's Aceh Province		4,500,000 (1year)
(Thai)	Napisa Waitoolkiat	Director, College of ASEAN Community Studies, Naresuan University	
2017 D17-N-0238	Through Visual Expressions: Retrieving Confidence within Marriage Migrant Women		4,500,000 (1year)
(Taiwan)	Yun Ju Chou	Freelance Art Programmer	

Creating New Culture			
2016 D16-N-0033	Design and Art Exhibition Consortium of a New Style in Asia Using the Various Cultural Climates of Country and Landscape		7,500,000 (2 years)
(Japan)	Tadamori Fujisawa	Associate Professor, Showa Women's University	
2016 D16-N-0162	The Improvement of Literacy Towards the Conservation of Urban Heritage in the ASEAN 5 Countries		7,500,000 (2 years)
(Japan)	Shin Muramatsu	Professor, The Institute of Industrial Science, The University of Tokyo	
2016 D16-N-0185	Practice of Co-Learning for Community Based Tourism in Sambor Prei Kuk, Cambodia and in Najyo Okinawa Through an Online Experience Sharing and a Social Platform		4,200,000 (1year)
(Japan)	Mai Yoshikawa	Founder, Napura-works Co., Ltd.	
2016 D16-N-0197	Creating a New Environment of Raising Children Through the Creativity of Art		4,200,000 (2 years)
(Japan)	Shingo Yamano	Director, Koganecho Area Management Center	
2016 D16-N-0201	Bamboo Workshop Manual Making Towards Redefining the Value of Traditional Lifestyle in Rural Japan and the Philippines		4,000,000 (1year)
(Japan)	Ayaka Yamashita	Director, EDAYA	
2017 D17-N-0107	Developing East Asian model for utilization of genetic resources and related traditional knowledge in Japan, China, and Korea: Practices on traditional vegetables and beekeeping		5,000,000 (2 years)
(Japan)	Ryo Kohsaka	Professor, Tohoku University Graduate school of Environmental Studies	
2017 D17-N-0256	Community art project between afflicted areas of Japan and Aceh		7,000,000 (2 years)
(Japan)	Yuichi Watanabe	Secretary General, The Laboratory for Global Dialogue	

Open Field		
2014 D14-N-0064	Socio-Technological approach for building sustainable community through the corporative action installing Small-Scale-Hydropower in Japanese and Indonesian rural area.	5,500,000 (1year)
(Japan)	Isamu Ishii Director, Research Institute of Gokase Renewable Energy	
2014 D14-N-1003	Developing the Asia-Pacific Network of Consensus Building Practitioners in the Field of Renewable Energy	13,500,000 (2 years)
(Japan)	Masahiro Matsuura Associate Professor, University of Tokyo, Graduate School of Public Policy	
2016 D16-N-0062	Promoting Employment of People with Disabilities in Japan and Indonesia: Building an Inclusive and Sustainable Society	4,000,000 (1year)
(Japan)	Yuka Matsushima Co-Founder and Vice President, CROSS FIELDS	
2016 D16-N-0073	Joint Research on the Situation and Support for Offender's families in Asia: Focus on Japan, Korea and Taiwan	4,500,000 (2 years)
(Japan)	Kyoko Abe President, NPO World Open Heart	
2016 D16-N-0128	Diversity and Commonalities of Birth from Women's Voice Sharing	7,500,000 (2 years)
(Japan)	Naoko Arimori Professor, Niigata University	
2016 D16-N-0157	Project for Fostering Youth Farmers' Leaders Toward the Practice of 'Natural Circularity Agriculture' in the Cash Crop Cultivating Areas	4,300,000 (1year)
(Japan)	Arihiro Mino Assistant Professor, Toyo University / Director, NPO APLA	
2016 D16-N-0210	Empowering Intercultural Youth from Creative approach	4,000,000 (1year)
(Japan)	Shuko Ebihara Founder, kuriya	
2017 D17-N-0049	Finding Best Practices for Tackling Climate Change: Increasing Urban Resilience in Southeast Asian Cities	7,000,000 (2 years)
(Thai)	Kotchakorn Voraakhom CEO and Founder, Porous City Network	
2017 D17-N-0160	Implementation of Art-Environmental Education events and development of teaching material in Cambodia and Myanmar: Toward learning and solving problems on garbage problem	4,500,000 (1year)
(Japan)	Hidetaka Nakamura Executive Director, Social Compass	

Please access to our website for the program guidelines and the lists of grantees of each fiscal year.

<http://www.toyotafound.or.jp/english/>

You can search the outlines of evaluated projects by Project ID (Dxx-N-xxxx) .

<http://toyotafound.force.com/psearch/Search>

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