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V. Other Information

1. Participants who have successfully completed the program will be awarded a certificate by JICA.
2. For the promotion of mutual friendship, JICA Kansai encourages international exchange between JICA participants and local communities, including school and university students as a part of development education program. JICA participants are expected to contribute by attending such activities and will possibly be asked to make presentations on the society, economy and culture of their home country.
3. Participants are recommended to bring laptop computers for your convenience, if possible. During the program, participants are required to work on the computers, including preparation of Action Plans, etc. Most of the accommodations have internet access. Also, there is a computer room in JICA Kansai where fourteen desk-top computers have the internet access.
4. Allowances, such as for accommodation, living, clothing, and shipping, will be deposited to your temporary bank account in Japan 2 to 5 days after your arrival to Japan. It is highly advised to bring some cash / traveler's check in order to spend necessary money for the first 2 to 5 days after your arrival.
5. It is very important that your currency must be exchanged to Japanese Yen at any transit airport or Kansai International Airport (KIX) in Osaka, Japan soon after your arrival. It is quite difficult to exchange money after that, due to no facility or time during the training program.

VI. ANNEX:

Solid Waste Management by Local Government

(JFY 2013)

Inception Report

All the applicants are requested to prepare Inception Report on the following issues and submit e-data of **1. Personal Profile**, **2. Organization Profile**, and **3. Matrix** to JICA together with Application Form.

1. Personal Profile

Country / City:	Name:
Name of organization:	
Your present position / Title:	
Your experience on Urban Solid Waste Management (*Not only your present position but also previous jobs related with solid waste management. Please write years that you have been engaged in these jobs.):	

2. Organization Profile

Year of establishment:		Number of staff:		Annual budget (US\$)	
Mission::					
Major target group/area:					
Major area / type of activities (By item):					

3. Matrix

Item		Present situation	Issues and problems	Related laws and regulations	What specific interests do you have?
Reduction					
Waste treatment planning					
Collection and transportation					
Intermediate treatment	Incineration				
	Shredding				
	Separation or resources-recovery				
	Composting				
Recycling					
Final disposal					

** Accepted participants are requested to explain their inception report at the start of the program. It is recommendable that participants utilize power-point, visual aids, etc. for the clear and more effective explanation.*

Since the next item is expected to contain a large volume of data, accepted participants are advised to bring CD-ROM or USB saving all the data, to Japan. It is not necessary to send Data to JICA Kansai in advance.

4. Relevant Data

- 1) Country data (area, population, population density, topography, climate, society, economic conditions, main industries, etc.)
- 2) Information on amount of waste output, type of waste and the current trend of a target area (if possible, past 5 years' data is preferable.)
- 3) Organization chart of waste management (each stage in the process including planning, construction of facilities, collection and disposal. Please specify your current position.)
- 4) Number of employees in each waste management division
- 5) Waste management method chart
- 6) Number and type of collection/haulage vehicles
- 7) Method of intermediate treatment and final disposal with the waste amount at each stage
- 8) Map with location of waste collection and disposal areas marked
- 9) Explanatory photos

For Your Reference

JICA and Capacity Development

The key concept underpinning JICA operations since its establishment in 1974 has been the conviction that "capacity development" is central to the socioeconomic development of any country, regardless of the specific operational scheme one may be undertaking, i.e. expert assignments, development projects, development study projects, training programs, JOCV programs, etc.

Within this wide range of programs, Training Programs have long occupied an important place in JICA operations. Conducted in Japan, they provide partner countries with opportunities to acquire practical knowledge accumulated in Japanese society. Participants dispatched by partner countries might find useful knowledge and re-create their own knowledge for enhancement of their own capacity or that of the organization and society to which they belong.

About 460 pre-organized programs cover a wide range of professional fields, ranging from education, health, infrastructure, energy, trade and finance, to agriculture, rural development, gender mainstreaming, and environmental protection. A variety of programs are being customized to address the specific needs of different target organizations, such as policy-making organizations, service provision organizations, as well as research and academic institutions. Some programs are organized to target a certain group of countries with similar developmental challenges.

Japanese Development Experience

Japan was the first non-Western country to successfully modernize its society and industrialize its economy. At the core of this process, which started more than 140 years ago, was the "*adopt and adapt*" concept by which a wide range of appropriate skills and knowledge have been imported from developed countries; these skills and knowledge have been adapted and/or improved using local skills, knowledge and initiatives. They finally became internalized in Japanese society to suit its local needs and conditions.

From engineering technology to production management methods, most of the know-how that has enabled Japan to become what it is today has emanated from this "*adoption and adaptation*" process, which, of course, has been accompanied by countless failures and errors behind the success stories. We presume that such experiences, both successful and unsuccessful, will be useful to our partners who are trying to address the challenges currently faced by developing countries.

However, it is rather challenging to share with our partners this whole body of Japan's developmental experience. This difficulty has to do, in part, with the challenge of explaining a body of "tacit knowledge," a type of knowledge that cannot fully be expressed in words or numbers. Adding to this difficulty are the social and cultural systems of Japan that vastly differ from those of other Western industrialized countries, and hence still remain unfamiliar to many partner countries. Simply stated, coming to Japan might be one way of overcoming such a cultural gap.

JICA, therefore, would like to invite as many leaders of partner countries as possible to come and visit us, to mingle with the Japanese people, and witness the advantages as well as the disadvantages of Japanese systems, so that integration of their findings might help them reach their developmental objectives.

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CORRESPONDENCE

For enquiries and further information, please contact the JICA office or the Embassy of Japan. Further, address correspondence to:

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