Details of each step of PROBLEM SOLVING PROCESS (1)



Details of each step of PROBLEM SOLVING PROCESS (2)

Action Plan	Implementation	Evaluation
Identify priorities for goal setting.	After Return to Homeland	Set Outcome Achievement during this training course
 Plan in detail according to W-H format and related items. When Where Who Who What How Estimated cost etc Principles for making Action Plan Write clearly MY ROLE. Write clearly Roles of Persons in Charge and My Organization. Write clearly evaluation methods. 	 Put the Plan into Action. Carry out the Action Plan which I will make during this training course. Keep the Plan up-to-date by monitoring current status of target group. 	 Evaluate the Outcome Achievement according to the achievement level set previously. If My Plan would be achieved: Will I continue the Plan as it? Will I change it, incorporating new approaches that are more likely to succeed? If My Plan would NOT be achieved: Was my assessment irrelevant? Was my target setting invalid? Was my Action Plan irrelevant? Did any problem happen during implementing my Action Plan? Couldn't the outcomes be evaluated? Did any unpredicted factor affect? Improve My Plan and implement it on the basis of these evaluations.





IX. Progress Report

Progress Report

Please submit to JICA (Kobayashi.Minoru@jica.go.jp) by the end of December, 2013 with "Action Plan" that modified through discussion in your organization

	Date: Course Title:
	Name:
The que Please 1. Che	read before you start answering estionnaire consists of questions, which have answers for your selection. oose your answer by putting on the item you choose. rite your comment (reasons for your judgment, etc.) in the space.
Q1 Pro (1) "A	ogress of "Action plan" Action Plan", which you developed during training course in Japan, what is the current status if the "Action plan"? Please choice your answer from options below;
□ap	proved under approval process unot approved ucould not initiate approval process
(2) If yo	our "Action plan" was approved in your organization. How is the progress of "Action plan"? □on-going □not implemented
<prog< td=""><td>ress / Comments></td></prog<>	ress / Comments>



<comments></comments>			
	n plan" was not app Please write reason w ess.		
<reason></reason>			
1) If you took a	ction to improve you ned in the training, ple		
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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 and 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.





CORRESPONDENCE

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

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2012 JICA Training Course of Maternal and Child Health (Asahikawa Medical University, Hokkaido, Japan)

(2)

JOB REPORT

Title Slide
with Photo or Illustration
on Your Country

Your Name
Your Position with Name of Organization
Name of Country

Name of Country ←国名を入れる

Photos or Illustrations on Maternal & Child Health of Your Country

[Within 2 slides]



Name of Country



Photos or Illustrations on Maternal & Child Health of Your Country

[Within 2 slides]

Health Statistics of Country Name (Year 20xx)

Total Population	[] million persons
Annual Number of Live Births	[] (Actual number, but not rate)
Total Fertility Rate	[]
Infant Mortality Rate] per 1,000 Live Births
Maternal Mortality Ratio	[] per 100,000 Live Births
Life Expectancy	[] years old (Female)
at Birth] years old (Male)





Main Health Problems in Country Name (National Level)



Restrict Top 5 problems!

Main Health Problems in Country Name (Local Level)

Restrict Top 5 problems!

Health Personnel in Country Name (Year 20xx)



	Actual No.	Rate
	(Persons)	(Per 100,000 population)
Nurse	*	
Midwife		*
Public Health Nurse		
Medical Doctor		
Dentist		
Pharmacist		

Data Source	

Educational System for Health Personnel in Country Name

Simple is the Best!!

- Totally, within 8 slides
- Print in the format of 6 slides per page

