3

5.Generation Capacity of IPPs

	cration capaci							
Doc	variation	Fiscal Year						
Description		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
Hydro-el	Conventional							
ectric	Pumped Storage							
(MW)	Sub-total					21		
	Coal							
	Oil-Based					*		
Th 1	Gas Turbine							
Thermal (MW)	Combined							
(1V1 VV)	Diesel							
	Others							
	Sub-total							

6. Future Plan (Demand Forecasting)

T	Description		FY 2011		Around FY 2016	
Description			Percent		Percent	
Electric Pov	Electric Power Demand (GWh)					
Maximum 1	Daily Loa	d (MW)				
Supply Res	erve Marg	gin (%)				
	Hydro-el	Conventional				
	ectric	Pumped storage				
		Sub-total				
		Coal	,			
		Oil-Based				
		Gas Turbine				
Generating		Combined				
Capacity		Diesel				
(MW)		Sub-total				
	Nuclear Power					
	Wind Power					
	Geothermal					
	Others					
	IPPs				18-	
	Total					



7. Electricity Tariff

Please attach an electricity tariff of your company.

8. Work clothes and shoes Size

You will be required to wear a helmet, work clothes and work shoes in a technical visit or a fieldwork during the training.

Please fill in all blanks for our preparing work clothes and work shoes in advance, even if you bring these items yours-by yourselves.

And, we recommend you to take raincoats in preparation for rain.

Work jacket	Neck circumference	Chest circumference
	cm	cm
Work pants	Waist circumference	Inseam(length of the inside leg)
	cm	cm

Work shoes	cm
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ANNEX-4



Notes for making Issue Analysis Sheet and Dissemination Plan

● Issue Analysis Sheet (Sample: ANNEX 4(1))

- 1. This sheet consists of 4 parts, (A) Issue, (B) Cause, (C) Measure, (D) Target.
- 2. Please describe the issues which you and your organization face at present in the (A).
- 3. Please analyze the issues in three aspects, Human or Organization, Material and Budget in the (B).
- 4. Please describe the necessary countermeasures which you think of now in the (C).
- 5. Please describe the targets desired to obtain from this training in the (D).

The Issue Analysis Sheet should be filled out based on the discussion with your superior or related personnel about this matter, as it is essential documents which enable the training program to meet the participants' needs.

Dissemination Plan (Sample: ANNEX 4(2))

- 6. This plan consist of 4 parts, (E) Result, (F) How to promote, (G)Your own activities and (H) Period.
- 7. Based on the (D) Target, please describe the results in the (E). If the results were more than you expected, you can add to write down.
- 8. Please describe the measures to promote what you have got through this training course in your organization when you return to your country. It is preferable to describe the details as much as possible.
- 9. Please describe your estimated period to conduct your plan which you described in the (F)
- 10. Participants are required to write self opinions and actions(G).
- 11. The more concrete you write this plan, the better your action plan will be.

<Sample>

ANNEX 4 (1) Issue Analysis Sheet: Please fill in the blanks before arrival in Japan

		()					
No	(A). Issue	(B). Cause		(C). Measure	(D). Target		
		Sort Detail	Detail	Human: Describe how to improve of human ability. Material: Describe the necessary performance. Money: Describe the rough estimate.	Knowledge and Experience desired to obtain from this training course.		
The second secon	Transformer	Human or Organization	-Periodic patrol and inspection are not conducted.	- Make a rule for maintenance.	 -Learning how to maintain the each equipment in Japan and other countries. -Discussing with Japanese experts and other trainees about maintenance, and looking for the suitable way to my country. 		
		Material	-Insulated material of bushings is weak.	-Change the specifications of transformers.	 -Finding the difference in specification between Japan and my country. -Discussing with Japanese experts and other trainees about suitable specification. 		
		Budget	-Deterioration of various equipment (due to the shortage of budget)	-To replace 100 transformers a year, we need US\$50000/year for the next ten years.	-		
		Human or Organization	-	-	_		
1	furly years	Material	- Detail	Metalis. Describe the necessity performance. Money, Describe the rough estimate.	- production contact		
		Budget	(3) Chine	- (c) wessure	- (b) 190kg		



No	(A). Issue	(B). Cause		(C). Measure Human: Describe how to improve of human ability.	(D). Target		
		Sort	Detail	Material: Describe the necessary performance. Money: Describe the rough estimate.	Knowledge and Experience desired to obtain from this training course.		
		Human or Organization	-	-	-		
2		Material	-	-	-		
		Budget	-	-	-		
		Human or Organization	-	-	-		
3		Material	-	-	-		
		Budget	-	-	-		
		Human or Organization	-	-	-		
4		Material	-	-	-		
		Budget	-	-	-		

Expectation to the applied training Program

Please describe what you intend to achieve in the training program and dialogue program.

ANNEX 4 (2) ~ fill in the blanks until Interim Plan presentation(June 20,2012) ~

No	(E). Result Knowledge and experience you should adopt in your country	(F). How to promote	(G).your own activities (H). 1		. Pei	Period	
Ex (Human)	-In Japan, there is a clear and accurate rule for various patrols and inspections and they are	- Considering the best way of making the database of patrol and inspection.	-Making a tentative database, and explain to a boss	2013	?	2013 /8	
	conducted strictly as the rules> We should make a maintenance ruleIn order to maintain the equipments effectively, it is	- Making the guideline for patrol/inspection, such as frequency and data management, and distribute it to all office.	-Making a W.G of interested party	2013 /6	?	2013 /9	
	necessary to store the results in a database> We should make a database system to store the result of patrols and inspections.	- Holding the training for the above manual at every office	-Preparation of training as organizer	2013 /9	~	2013 /12	
1							
2							
3							
4							



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.





CORRESPONDENCE

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