

Annex 1

Job Report

(Name: _____ /Country: _____)
E-mail address: _____

Notice: This report contains very important information and will be used in the selection of participants for the course. Therefore, this Job report must be submitted with the Application Form.

A. Applicant's Scope of Engineering Work

A-a. Please explain your present job in detail (i.e., your position, how many years you have been in the position, and your daily work, etc.), and what particular engineering field are you interested in?

B. Applicant's Scope of Managerial Work

B-a. Are you in charge of planning/designing engineering facilities in your organization? Or are you joining a group with such functions?
If so, please describe your role in detail (ex., selection of facility, designing network, budget management and so on). How long have you served in such a role?

B-b. Do you have the responsibility of educating/training your junior staff members?
If so, please describe how your education program is carried out (ex. on the job training, seminars and so on). How long and how often do you serve in the role of a trainer?

B-c. Is there any project/working group for planning Digital Terrestrial Television Broadcast (DTTB), or Analog Switch Off (ASO) in your organization? Are you a member of the group?

Annex 2

Inception Report

Selected participants are required to prepare an **Inception Report**. The report should be sent to the following email address (tictree@jica.go.jp) by **June 9, 2017**:

During the first week of the training course, participants are also requested to make an Inception Report presentation (about 20 minutes per person), including job description mentioned in the Job Report (Annex 1). Therefore, we would like to encourage you to also prepare MS PowerPoint presentation sheets. We can run MS PowerPoint to assist your presentation.

1. Name of applicant/ Organization of Applicant/ Country

2. Current Situations of Broadcasting in Applicant's Country

2.1 How many nationwide TV networks and radio networks are there in applicant's country, including both state-owned broadcasters and private broadcasters?

ex. TV Terrestrial(1 general and 1 educational channel both in analog and digital), Satellite(TV1 and TV2), Radio (AM1, AM2, and FM)

2.2 Number of viewers and audience/coverage rate of each network: terrestrial, satellite, and cable network.

2.3 Name of the supervising ministry or other government bureau that regulates broadcasting in your country

3. Applicant's Organization

3.1 Organization chart of applicant's broadcasting station including number of the personnel

3.2 Network & Transmission:

• **Number of transmitters which power is more than 1kw.**

Please list, two or three, major models of 1kw transmitter,
Including their brand names and types (vacuum tube, solid-state)

• **Number of transmitters less than 1kw.**

Note: For those countries which have already started Digital Transmission, please list up the DIGITAL TRANSMITTERS ONLY.

*** Please fill the following form**

Network Name	Number of Major Stations	Number of Relay Stations
(Ex.) GTV	10	30

3.3 Inquiry address and website of your Organization

4. Plan for Digital Terrestrial Television Broadcasting (DTTB), or Analogue Switch Off (ASO) at Applicant's Organization.

4.1 Outline of DTTB/ASO schedule in your country

4.2 What is hindering the launch DTTB or other future plans (ex., problems with human resources, technical level, finance, business priorities)?

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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