

Knowledge Co-Creation Program (Group & Region Focus)

GENERAL INFORMATION ON WATER ENVIRONMENT ADMINISTRATION (Online part)

*Due to the COVID-19 situation, this course is to be divided into 2 parts, the online part explained in this General Information and the other part in Japan expected to be implemented next Japanese Fiscal year (after April of 2021, detail period to be decided). Participants for 2 parts (online this FY and in Japan next FY) are to be separately selected.

課題別研修「水環境行政」 JFY 2020

NO. 201902195J001 / ID. 201902195 Course Period in Japan: From January 12th to February 12th 2021

This information pertains to one of the JICA Knowledge Co-Creation Program (Group & Region Focus) of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), which shall be implemented as part of the Official Development Assistance of the Government of Japan based on bilateral agreement between both Governments.

'JICA Knowledge Co-Creation (KCC) Program' as a New Start

In the Development Cooperation Charter which is released from the Japanese Cabinet on February 2015, it is clearly pointed out that "In its development cooperation, Japan has maintained the spirit of jointly creating things that suit partner countries while respecting ownership, intentions and intrinsic characteristics of the country concerned based on a field-oriented approach through dialogue and collaboration. It has also maintained the approach of building reciprocal relationships with developing countries in which both sides learn from each other and grow and develop together." We believe that this 'Knowledge Co-Creation Program' will serve as a center of mutual learning process.

I. Concept

Background

Water contamination has become serious in developing countries due to rapid increase of population and economic development. Lack of sufficient human resources and appropriate policy frameworks contributes to the difficulties of solving the issue of water pollution. Water environment administration covers vast areas including law and policy, quality standard, monitoring, regulation, wastewater treatment, public awareness and etc. It also varies in ecosystem at national and/or local level.

Knowledge and experiences in Japan are useful for developing countries in terms of overcoming a long history of serious water pollution. Not only government but also private sector, citizen and academia have dealt with the issue together. For example, Kitakyushu City, located in the northern part of Kyushu, suffered from serious air and water pollutions. The city highly developed as one of largest industrial areas in 1960's and 70's. However, now it is renowned for a green city, so called an environmental model city, with advanced technologies and innovative initiatives.

This training course provides an outline of water environment administration in Japan.

For what?

This training program intends to transfer techniques and know-how of the national/local governments and private enterprises on water environment management.

For whom?

This program is offered to the staffs in charge of policy making or monitoring and controlling water environment in the environment-related offices at central and local government.

How?

Participants will learn experience of pollution related to water environment, and sustainable preservation and utilization of water environment in Japan, especially history and outline about preparation of legal structure. Based on these, they will understand roles of administration, private sector and citizens. Finally the training course aims to enhance the ability of the participants for making and implementation of policy in their organization.

II. Description

1. Title (Course No.): Water Environment Administration (201902195J001)

2. Course Period (Online)

January 12th to February 12th 2021

*This course is mostly composed of watching lecture videos "on-demand" within the course period mentioned above.

3. Target Countries

Laos, Morocco, Pakistan and Peru

4. Eligible/ Target Organization

This program is designed for the departments in charge of policy making or water environment management in the central and local government.

5. Course Capacity (Upper limit of Participants)

8 participants (basically 2 participants from each country)
(*In addition, participation as an observer is also flexibly acceptable)

6. Language to Be Used in This Program: English

7. Course Objective

This program aims to deliver the knowledge necessary to formulate policies for improving water environment administration in their organization.

8. Overall Goal

Water environment is improved in the area where participant's organization is in charge.

9. Expected Module Output and Contents

This program consists of the following components. Details on each component are given below:

Expected Module Output		Subjects	Methodology
To be able to explain the	1.	History of water environment of Japan	online
water environment	2.	Water Pollution Prevention Law	basis
initiatives of Japanese	3.	Water pollution control administration in	(Youtube)
central and local water		Kitakyushu City / Soil contamination	
environment administration		countermeasures of Kitakyushu City	
and make use of them in	4.	Environmental Education in Japan	
their own countries.			
Understand Japan's water	1.	Sewerage Project Improvement in	online
environment measures and		Kitakyushu City	basis
to be able to adapt them	2.	Summary of Sewerage Systems of	(Youtube)
into the water environment		Kitakyushu City	
policy of each country and	3.	Treatment Technology of Industrial	
region.		Waste Water	
	4.	The design of a Water Treatment Plant	

	for Industrial Effluent	
5.	Small Scale Sewage Treatment Plant by	
	Natural Power	
6.	The New Technology for Waste Water	
	Treatment (METAWATER's Water &	
	Wastewater Treatment Technology	
Sn	nall Sized Sewerage Construction Works	

(Note) The curriculum may be subject to minor changes.

10. Preparation in a participant's home country

Applying organizations are required to submit the Issue Analysis Sheet (IAS) together with the application form for selection in Japan (described in the section III-3 and Annex-1 \sim 3 below).

III. Conditions and Procedures for Application

1. Expectations for the Participating Organizations:

- (1) This program is designed primarily for organizations that intend to address specific issues or problems identified in their operation. Participating organizations are expected to use the program for those specific purposes.
- (2) In this connection, applying organizations are expected to nominate the most qualified candidates to address the said issues or problems, carefully referring to the qualifications described in section III-2 below.
- (3) Applying organizations are also expected to be prepared to make use of knowledge acquired by the nominees for the said purpose.
- (4) This program is enriched with contents and facilitation schemes specially developed in collaboration with relevant prominent organizations in Japan. These special features enable the program to meet specific requirements of applying organizations and effectively facilitate them toward solutions for the issues and problems.

2. Nominee Qualifications:

Applying Organizations are expected to select nominees who meet the following qualifications.

(1) Essential Qualifications

- 1) Current Duties: Participants have to meet A) or B). A) Staffs in charge of Policy making or monitoring or regulating of water environment in central/ local government. B) Staffs in charge of monitoring or regulating of water environment in public organization.
- 2) Experience in the relevant field: have more than 3 years' experience in the related area
- 3) Educational Background: be a graduate of university
- 4) Language: have a competent command of spoken and written English (Please attach an official certificate for English ability such as TOEFL, TOEIC etc, if possible).
- 5) Health: must be in good health, both physically and mentally.

(2) Recommendable Qualifications

- 1) Preferably the nominee should be in relation with past or on-going JICA projects targeting water pollution management.
- 2) Age: preferably (but not limited to) between the ages of twenty-five (25) and forty-five (45) years.
- 3) Female candidates are encouraged to apply in terms of gender equality.

3. Required Documents for Application

(1) **Application Form:** The Application Form is available at the JICA office (or Embassy of Japan).

- (2) **Photocopy of passport:** to be submitted with the application form, if you possess your passport. If not, you are requested to submit its photocopy.
- (3) Questionnaire and Issue Analysis Sheet (IAS): to be submitted with the application form. Fill in Annex I and II of this General Information. Questionnaire and IAS are necessary documents for screening of an applicant. The purpose of an IAS is to logically organize relationships between issues participants are facing and contents covered in the training course.
- (4) Nominee's English Score Sheet: to be submitted with the application form, if you have any official documentation of English ability (e.g. TOEFL, TOEIC, IELTS), please attach a copy to the application form.

4. Procedure for Application and Selection

(1) Submitting the Application Documents:

Closing date for applications: Please inquire to the JICA office (or the Embassy of Japan).

(After receiving applications, the JICA office (or the Embassy of Japan) will send them to the JICA Center in JAPAN by December 12, 2020.)

(2) Selection:

After receiving the documents through proper channels from your government, the JICA office (or the embassy of Japan) will conduct screenings, and then forward the documents to the JICA Center in Japan. Selection will be made by the JICA Center in consultation with concerned organizations in Japan. The applying organization with the best intention to utilize the opportunity of this program will be highly valued in the selection. Qualifications of applicants who belong to the military or other military-related organizations and/or who are enlisted in the military will be examined by the Government of Japan on a case-by-case basis, consistent with the Development Cooperation Charter of Japan, taking into consideration their duties, positions in the organization, and other relevant information in a comprehensive manner.

(3) Notice of Acceptance

Notification of results will be made by the JICA office (or the Embassy of Japan) **not** later than **December 25, 2020.**

5. Conditions for Attendance:

- (1) to follow the schedule of the program,
- (2) to agree with the JICA copyright policy.

IV. Administrative Arrangements

1. Organizer

(1) Name: JICA KYUSHU (Training Program Division)

(2) Contact: kicttp@jica.go.jp

2. Implementing Partner

(1) Name: Kitakyushu International Techno-cooperative Association (KITA)

(2) URL: http://www.kita.or.jp/english/e_index.html

Annex-1

Water Environment Administration (JFY 2020)

Questionnaire

Please answer the following questions regarding the districts/regions where your organization is in charge of.

Fields	Questions	Yes	No
(1) Water Pollution Control	1) Do you have laws on environmental standard?		
	2) Do you have emission standard? If your answer is		
	"Yes", please bring the relevant documents for the course.		
	3) Do you impose a fine on violators of the emission standard?		
	4) Do you have a monitoring system by the governmental agency?		
	5) Are there health damage caused by water pollution?		
(2) Basic Information to	1) Do you have a medium-term and/or long-term plan for		
develop a solution	environment improvement ?		
	2) Population of the districts/regions where your	()
	organization is in charge of		
	3) The number of companies in the districts/regions where	()
	your organization is in charge of.		
	4) Main industries of the districts/regions where your	()
	organization is in charge of.		
	5) Annual Budget of your organization (US\$)	()

Issue Analysis Sheet (IAS) Guidelines

1. What is IAS?

- (1) IAS is a tool to logically organize relationships between issues and contents of the training program in Japan.
- (2) IAS will help the nominee to clarify his/her challenges to be covered in each expected module output and to formulate solutions to them.
- (3) The sheet is to be utilized as a logical process control sheet to draw up improvement plans for the issues by filling out the sheet in phases from prior to the nominee's arrival through to the end of the training.
- (4) In addition, it is used for the course leader and lecturers to understand the issues that each participant is confronting, and provide him/her with technical advice, useful references and solutions through the training program in Japan.

2. How to fill out IAS?

- (1) Please describe the issues you confront in column "A: Issues that you confront". You shall describe challenges you are facing in your section also in the Job Report. Among them, in column A, please describe only those issues you expect to solve utilizing information and knowledge being delivered in this training course. Prepare the separate rows for each problem; if necessary, please add new rows.
- (2) In column "B: Actions that you are taking", please describe actions that you are taking to solve the issues shown in "Column A". This information is very important to carry out the training course and also to make Action Plan as a fruit of the training.
- (3) It's not necessary to fill in column "I: Task or the information that I need ", column "II: Useful information that I obtained/found" and column "III: Lecturer". These columns shall be filled out during the training.
- (4) "Column I" shall be clarified and filled out in the subject "Task extraction using IAS" implemented at the earlier time in the training.
- (5) "Column II" and "Column III" shall be filled out during the training and you are required to present completed IAS in the subject "Action Plan Presentation".

		Country: Name:	
No	[A]* Issues that you confront.	[B] Actions that you are taking.	
1	[I] Task or The information that I need.	【 II 】 Useful information that I obtained /found.	【Ⅲ】Lecturer
No	[A]* Issues that you confront.	[B] Actions that you are taking.	
2	[I] Task or The information that I need.	【 II 】 Useful information that I obtained /found.	【Ⅲ】Lecturer
No	[A]* Issues that you confront.	[B] Actions that you are taking.	,
	grig issues that you continue	La la casa de la casa	
2	[I] Task or The information that I need.	【 II 】 Useful information that I obtained /found.	【Ⅲ】Lecturer
3	1 1 Task of the information that I need.	t if T Oseim information that I obtained /found.	(m) Lecturer
			# 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

[[] I],[II],[III] These columns will be filled during the training course.

^{*}You shall describe challenges you are facing in your section also in the Job Report. Among them, in column A, please describe only those issues you expect to solve utilizing information and knowledge being delivered in this training course.

Tentative Schedule

Date	No.	Contents.
Jan.12 - Feb.12 1		History of water environment of Japan
(2021)	2	Water Pollution Prevention Law
	3	Water pollution control administration in Kitakyushu
		City / Soil contamination countermeasures of
		Kitakyushu City
	4	Environmental Education in Japan
	5	Sewerage Project Improvement in Kitakyushu City
	6	Summary of Sewerage Systems of Kitakyushu City
	7	Treatment Technology of Industrial Waste Water
	8	The design of a Water Treatment Plant for Industrial
		Effluent
	9	Small Scale Sewage Treatment Plant by Natural
		Power
	10	The New Technology for Waste Water Treatment
		(METAWATER's Water & Wastewater Treatment
		Technology
	11	Small Sized Sewerage Construction Works
Jan.12 - Feb.12	12	Question and answer
(2021)		

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^{*}The schedule is subject to minor changes.

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:

JICA Kyushu Center (JICA KYUSHU)

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