



# Knowledge Co-Creation Program (Group & Region Focus)

GENERAL INFORMATION ON

***Capacity Building towards Air Quality  
Management***

**課題別研修「大気環境管理に向けたキャパシティビルディング」  
JFY 2018**

NO. J1804389 ID. 1884789

Phases in Japan : From August 29, 2018 to September 22, 2018

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**

Due to the recent urbanization, economic growth and industrialization in developing countries, human-caused emissions of air pollutants from stationary sources including manufacturing facilities and mobile sources such as automobiles have kept increasing. Such impacts on atmospheric environment cause human health damage and affect global ecosystem. Air pollutants include primary pollutants (PM<sub>10</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, etc.) locally generated by pollution sources or transported from other areas, and secondary pollutants (photochemical oxidant, etc.) which were formed through physical/(photo)chemical reactions in the atmosphere.

According to the “OECD Environment Outlook: 2050” published in 2012, the premature death due to ozone and PM is estimated to keep growing mainly in Asian developing countries, which highlights the necessity of countermeasures against air pollution in these countries.

Japan has experienced severe environmental pollutions, such as “Yokkaichi Asthma” caused by SO<sub>x</sub> and air pollutions due to automotive gas emissions in densely populated areas. Based on these past experiences, this course provides the methodologies of air quality monitoring, emission inventories, dispersion modeling, and so on. In addition, this course offers an opportunity to share rich experiences of Japanese air quality management with participating countries through lectures/discussions and site visits.

## **For what?**

The Program aims to contribute to the improvement of the air quality management in participating countries especially by introducing air quality management tools such as air quality monitoring, emission inventory, and dispersion modeling.

## **For whom?**

Officials responsible for air pollution control especially in a position to analyze the air quality in central/local government, research institute, or public organization. Participants are expected to utilize the knowledge gained through the course to improve the air quality management in their home countries.

## ***II. Description***

**1. Title:** Capacity Building towards Air Quality Management (J18-04389 )

**2. Period of the Program**

Preliminary Phase in Participants' Home Countries: July 2018 to August 2018

Core Phase in Japan: August 29, 2018 to September 22, 2018

**3. Target Countries:**

Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, India, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malaysia and Mongolia

**4. Program Objective:**

Through the course, Participants will be able:

- (1) to acquire the knowledge of air quality management system,
- (2) to understand the benefits of various tools for air quality management (e.g. air quality monitoring, atmospheric dispersion models, and emission inventory),
- (3) to examine applicability of various tools as air pollution countermeasures,
- (4) to formulate an Action Plan for specific issues relating to air quality control.

**5. Overall Goal:**

Participants are expected to contribute to improve air quality management in their own countries by making best use of the knowledge and techniques acquired in Japan.

**6. Eligible / Target Organization :**

Central/Local government, research institute, public organization responsible for air quality management

**7. Total Number of Participants :** 12

**8. Language to be used in this project :** English

## 9. Planned Schedule

\* TYPES of each program are as follows: L: Lecture, O: Observation, Prc: Practice, Prs: Presentation

DATE		TYPE	Contents
Aug. 29 <sup>th</sup>	PM		<i>Arrival</i>
Aug. 30 <sup>th</sup>	AM		General Briefing
	PM		Program Orientation
		L	JICA's Approach towards Environmental Management
Aug. 31 <sup>st</sup>	AM	Prs	"Country Report" Presentation
	PM		
Sep. 1 <sup>st</sup>			
Sep. 2 <sup>nd</sup>			
Sep. 3 <sup>rd</sup>	AM	L	History of Air Quality Management in Japan
	PM	L	Overview of Air Quality Monitoring
Sep. 4 <sup>th</sup>	AM	L	Overview of Air Quality Management Policy
	PM	Prc	Problem Analysis
Sep. 5 <sup>th</sup>	AM	Prc	Workshop for formulating Action Plan
	PM		
Sep. 6 <sup>th</sup>	AM	L	JICA's project in Air Quality Management
	PM	L	Mechanism and Countermeasures of Photochemical Air Pollution
Sep. 7 <sup>th</sup>	AM	L	History and Countermeasures of Air Pollution in Kawasaki City
	PM	O	Observation of Kawasaki Environmental Research Institute
Sep. 8 <sup>th</sup>			
Sep. 9 <sup>th</sup>			
Sep. 10 <sup>th</sup>	AM	L	Monitoring Method of PM10 and PM2.5
	PM	Prc	
Sep. 11 <sup>th</sup>	AM	Prc	Workshop for formulating Action Plan
	PM		
Sep. 12 <sup>th</sup>	AM	L	Chemical Transport Models
	PM	Prc	
Sep. 13 <sup>th</sup>	AM	L	Chemical Transport Models and Case Study
	PM	Prc	
Sep. 14 <sup>th</sup>	AM	L	Source Apportionment
	PM	Prc	
Sep. 15 <sup>th</sup>			

Sep. 16 <sup>th</sup>			
Sep. 17 <sup>th</sup>	AM	O	Preventive measures for Air Pollution in Cement Factory
	PM	O	Observation of Garbage Disposal Plant
Sep. 18 <sup>th</sup>	AM	L	Monitoring, Emission Inventory, and Modeling for Air Quality Management
	PM	O	Preventive measures for Air Pollution in Thermal Power Plant
Sep. 19 <sup>th</sup>	AM	Prc	Rehearsal for Action Plan Presentation
	PM		
Sep. 20 <sup>th</sup>	AM	L	Environmental Impact Assessment
	PM	Prc	Finalization of Action Plan
Sep. 21 <sup>st</sup>	AM	Prs	Action Plan Presentation
	PM		Evaluation Meeting
			Closing Ceremony
Sep. 22 <sup>nd</sup>			<i>Departure</i>

### **III. Conditions and Procedures for Application**

#### **1. Expectations for the Participating Organizations:**

- (1) This Program is designed for organizations intend to address specific issues related to air quality management. Participating organizations are expected to identify specific issues before dispatching Participants in order to fully utilize this opportunity.
- (2) This Program is enriched with contents developed by collaboration with relevant prominent organizations in Japan. It focuses on air quality management tools (e.g. air quality monitoring, atmospheric dispersion models, emission inventory, and etc.) and participants are highly recommended to have some knowledge of these tools.
- (3) Participating organizations are expected to make due preparation before dispatching their participants to Japan.
- (4) Participating organizations are also expected to make the best use of the outputs produced by their participants in Japan by carrying out their Action Plan.

#### **2. Nominee Qualifications:**

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

Applicants should:

(1) **NOMINATION:**

be nominated by their government in accordance with the procedures mentioned in Section III-4 below,

(2) **EXPERIENCES:**

be technical officials responsible for air quality management and air pollution control in central/ local government, research institute, or public organization with his/her more than 3 years of experience,

(3) **English:**

have a sufficient skill of spoken and written English,

(4) **EDUCATION:**

be university graduates or those who possess equivalent technical qualification in this field,

(5) **AGE:**

be under 45 years of age (in principle),

(6) **HEALTH:**

be in good health, both physically and mentally, to participate in the Program in Japan. Pregnant applicants are not recommended to apply due to the potential risk of health and life issues of mother and fetus.

### 3. Application Documents

- (1) **Application Form:** The Application Form is available at the respective country's JICA office or the Embassy of Japan.
- (2) **Country Report:** to be submitted with the application form, but as a separate document or an electronic data file. (See **Annex I and II**)

※Country Report will be important information sources to enable JICA's cooperation activities be more effective for the Program Participants' countries. During the Knowledge Co-Creation Program, the Participants will be asked whether they allow JICA to refer the Country Report contents for a JICA's relevant studies and cooperation in the future.

- (3) **Photocopy of Passport:** to be submitted with the application form, if you possess a valid passport. If not, you are requested to submit its photocopy as soon as you obtain it.

\*Photocopy should include the followings:

Name, Date of birth, Nationality, Sex, Passport number and Expiration date.

- (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.).

### 4. Application and Selection Procedures

#### (1) Submission of Application Form and Country Report

Closing date for Application Form and Country Report to JICA Tokyo International Center in Japan: **July 6, 2018.**

**Note: Please confirm the closing date set by the respective country's JICA office or Embassy of Japan of your country to meet the due date in Japan.**

#### (2) Selection

After receiving the document(s) through due administrative procedures in the respective government, the respective country's JICA office (or Japanese Embassy) shall conduct screenings, and send the documents to JICA Tokyo, which organizes this Program.

Selection shall be made by JICA Tokyo in consultation with the implementing partner in Japan based on submitted documents according to qualifications.

Organizations intending to fully leverage the opportunities provided by the Program will be favorably regarded in the selection process. 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 shall be made by the respective country's JICA office (or Embassy of Japan) to the respective Government by **not later than July 23, 2018.**

### **(4) <For accepted applicants only>**

#### **•Preparation for Presentation**

All participants are required to deliver a 10 minutes presentation based on their Country Report during the course. The format will be informed with the notice of acceptance.

Please prepare the presentation material (PPT slides), and submit it (by USB Flash Drive) to the JICA Tokyo on **August 27<sup>th</sup>, 2018.**

#### **•Formulation of Action Plan (during the course)**

During the course, all participants are required to formulate an Action Plan. In order to formulate a better one, you are recommended to bring necessary documents, data as well as personal computers, if possible, from your country. Desktop computers are available at JICA's International Centers but your own personal computer will make you more convenient to work on Action Plan. Please refer to the detailed information (see ANNEX III).

### **(5) Conditions for Attendance**

Participants should:

- (1) observe the schedule of the Program,
  - (2) not change the Program subjects or extend the period of stay in Japan,
  - (3) not bring any family members,
  - (4) return to their home countries at the end of the Program in Japan according to the travel schedule designated by JICA,
  - (5) refrain from engaging in political activities, or any form of employment for profit or gain,
  - (6) observe Japanese laws and ordinances. If there is any violation of said laws and ordinances participants may be required to return part or all of the expenditure by JICA depending on the severity of said violation.
  - (7) observe the rules and regulations of accommodation facilities and not to change the accommodation arrangements designated by JICA, and
  - (8) participate in the whole Program including the preliminary phase prior to the core phase in Japan.
- The beneficiary organizations are expected to support implementation of the action plans by the course participants and to utilize the knowledge/skills which participants have gained in Japan.



## IV. Administrative Arrangements

### 1. Organizer:

**Name:** Economic Infrastructure Development and Environment Division, JICA Tokyo

Contact: Hideki Osawa (Mr.)    ticttee@jica.go.jp

### 2. Implementing Partner:

**Name:** Ministry of the Environment

**URL:** <http://www.env.go.jp/en/>

**Contact:** Address: 1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100-8975, Japan

Tel: 81-3-3581-3351    FAX: 81-3-3580-7173

(81: country code for Japan, 3: area code)

**Name:** Japan Environmental Sanitation Center (JESC)

**URL:** <http://www.jesc.or.jp/en/index.html>

**Contact:** Address: 10-6, Yotsuyakami-cho, Kawasaki-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa-ken, 210-0828, Japan

Tel:81-44-288-4937    Fax :81-44-288-5217

(81: country code for Japan, 44: area code)

### 3. Travel to Japan:

**(1) Air Ticket:** The cost of a round-trip ticket between an international airport designated by JICA and Japan will be borne by JICA.

**(2) Travel Insurance:** Term of Insurance: From arrival to departure in Japan. The traveling time outside Japan shall not be covered.

### 4. Accommodation in Japan:

JICA will arrange the following accommodation for the participants while in Tokyo:

JICA Tokyo International Center (JICA Tokyo) Address: 2-49-5 Nishihara, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151-0066, Japan TEL: 81-3-3485-7051    FAX: 81-3-3485-7904 (where "81" is the country code for Japan, and "3" is the local area code)
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If there is no vacancy at JICA Tokyo, JICA will arrange alternative accommodations for the participants. Please refer to facility guide of JICA Tokyo at its URL,  
[https://www.jica.go.jp/tokyo/english/office/c8h0vm00009uld4m-att/facilities\\_service\\_guide.pdf](https://www.jica.go.jp/tokyo/english/office/c8h0vm00009uld4m-att/facilities_service_guide.pdf)  
<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/contact/domestic/pdf/welcome.pdf>

## **5. Expenses:**

The following expenses will be provided for the Program participants by JICA:

- (1)** Allowances for accommodation, living expenses, outfit, and shipping
- (2)** Expenses for study tours (basically in the form of train tickets).
- (3)** Free medical care for participants who become ill after arriving in Japan (costs related to pre-existing illness, pregnancy, or dental treatment are not included)
- (4)** Expenses for Program implementation, including materials

For more details, please see p. 9-16 of the brochure for participants titled "KENSU-IN GUIDE BOOK," which will be given to the selected participants before (or at the time of) the pre-departure orientation.

## **6. Pre-departure Orientation:**

A pre-departure orientation will be held at the respective country's JICA Office (or Japanese Embassy), to provide participants with details on travel to Japan, conditions of the workshop, and other matters.

Country Report  
JFY 2018

Please follow the instruction below for your **Country Report**.

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- 1. Objective:  
This document will be used as a screening material. Therefore, please describe as precise as possible unless related data is unavailable. The report should be typewritten in English and submitted together with the Application Form, but as a separate document or an electronic data file.

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- 2. Contents: Please fill the contents shown below.
- 3. Length: 1 to 2 pages
- 4. Data Format: Microsoft Word
- 5. Submission: July 6th(Fri.) , 2018 with your Application Form.

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- 6. Point to keep in mind:  
The Country Reports will be important information source to enable JICA's Cooperation activities be more effective for the course participants' countries. During the Program, the Participants will be asked whether they allow JICA to refer the country reports contents for JICA's relevant studies and operations in the future. The Country Reports submitted from Applicants not accepted by JICA will be safely deleted for a copyright concern and shall not be used by JICA.

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## Country Report

Name:

Country:

Organization / Your position:

< Your Organization >

1. Name of your organization and its main duty
  
2. Your organization chart (attach in a separate sheet if necessary)
  
3. Budget and the number of staffs related to air quality management in your organization

< Air Quality Management >

4. Air quality management legislations and their contents (attach laws/regulations in a separate sheet if necessary)
  
5. Role of central government and local government for air quality management respectively (explain here or in ANNEX II)
  
6. Ambient air quality standards and existing problems (explain here or in ANNEX II)
  
7. Measurement of air pollutants and monitoring systems for air quality (by whom? how? and how often?) (explain here or in ANNEX II)
  
8. Usage of air quality management tools
  - atmospheric dispersion models
  - emission inventory

< Issues surrounding Air Quality >

9. Historical background of air quality control in your country
  
10. Present status of air quality in your country (in big cities and in country side)
  
11. Main sources of air pollution (what kind of industry? what kind of transport?) (explain here or in ANNEX II)

12. The number of complaints and health damage (ex. number of patients) caused by air pollution.

13. Challenges for implementing air quality management

< Issues to be Focused on >

14. Idea of topics you would like to describe in your Action Plan (see the Annex III)

### **Important Notice for Your Presentation**

- The accepted participants are expected to deliver a 10-minute presentation based on the Country Report in the first week of this course.  
(The format will be informed with the Notice of Acceptance.)
- In the presentation, please briefly explain the background information on your country, your organization and your job. Please put your emphasis on the problems your organization is facing, and possible solutions for that.
- The important part of the presentation is to share your experiences with Japanese experts and participants from other countries.

## ANNEX II

### 1. Jurisdictions of Central and Local Government in Air Quality Management Administration

Please clarify the roles of central government, regional government (province or state) and local government (municipality) for the regulation of air pollution in your country. (Please fill in the check mark on the responsible organization.)

	Responsibility of Administration	Central Government	Regional Government (Province or State)	Local Government (Municipality)	Other Organization (Public or Private)
Strategy and plan for air quality management and pollution control	Designation of responsibilities among authorities and Institutional arrangement				
	Preparation of strategy and plan for air quality management and pollution control				
	Preparation of related analytical works and tools for decision making such as Emission Inventory and Simulation Modeling				
Legal and regulatory framework	Preparation of Law and Regulation				
	Preparation of Guideline				
	Setting of related Standards				

Ambient air quality monitoring	Preparation of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Plan (National and Sub-National Level)				
	Installation of Equipment for Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (National and Sub-National Level)				
	Related laboratory works for Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (National and Sub-National Level)				
	Data evaluation of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (National and Sub-National Level)				
	Data dissemination and utilization of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (National and Sub-National Level)				
Emission source monitoring	Emission source monitoring of stationary sources such as power plants, factories and incinerators				
	Emission source monitoring of mobile sources and related fugitive sources such as roads dust and gas stations				
	Emission source monitoring of area sources and others such as open burning and households emissions				

Emission control (voluntary or mandated) , inspection, administrative guidance and law enforcement	Stationary sources such as power plants, factories and incinerators				
	Mobile sources and related fugitive sources such as roads dust and gas stations				
	Area sources and others such as open burning and households emissions				



2. Please fill in Ambient Air Quality Standards, currently measured values and countermeasures to achieve the Standards in your country. Fill in the Current Annual Average with the value of your country or the area under your direct control.

Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Country: \_\_\_\_\_ Area: \_\_\_\_\_

	Unit (ppm or mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Standard Value		Current Annual Average Values Measured	Existing Problems
		1 hour	1 day		
Sulfur Dioxide					
Nitrogen Dioxide					
Photochemical Oxidant					
Carbon monoxide					
Suspended Particulate Matter such as TSP, PM10, PM2.5					
Others					

3. Please indicate status of emission standards in your country (and area if applicable) including controlled specific air pollution sources and pollutants.

Year: \_\_\_\_\_ country: \_\_\_\_\_ area: \_\_\_\_\_

Targeted Air Pollution Sources	Title of Emission Standards and/or Related Laws and Regulations	Controlled Air Pollutants (such as TSP, PM10, PM2.5, SO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>x</sub> , CO and others)	Current Status of Compliance
Stationary Sources (such as power plants and factories):			
Mobile Sources (such as auto vehicles and vessels):			
Others:			

4. Please fill in the number of main air pollution sources except motor vehicle pollution sources by facility type, and describe countermeasures against air pollution from those facilities in your country or the area under your control directly.

Year: \_\_\_\_\_ country: \_\_\_\_\_ area: \_\_\_\_\_

Facilities	Fuel					Countermeasures
	Coal	Crude Oil	Coal Oil	LPG	Other	
Power stations						
Steelworks						
Petrochemical plants						
Cement plants						
Mining and manufacturing industries						
Medium and small-sized industrial complex						
Landfill sites						
Cooking and heating at households						
Others						

5. Please fill in the number of motor vehicles in operation by the fuel type, and describe general countermeasures against air pollution from motor vehicles in your country.

	Passenger vehicles	Buses	Trucks	Two-wheeled vehicles	Three-wheeled vehicles	Special category vehicles	Other	Total	Countermeasures
Lead gasoline									
Diesel oil									
LPG									
CNG									
Methanol									
Electric									
Other									
Total									

### ANNEX III

#### <For accepted applicants only>

#### • Formulation of an Action Plan during the Course :

All participants are required to formulate an Action Plan during the Knowledge Co-Creation Program and make its presentation at the end of the course.

Please pick up one topic to tackle from issues that you mention in your country report, and formulate an Action Plan, by utilizing the knowledge that you have gained through the Program. Try to formulate the plan in consideration of the existing human and financial resources in your organization in as efficient and effective way as possible.

#### <Contents (Recommended)>

- a. Theme
- b. Background (including problem tree analysis)
- c. Goals and Objectives
- d. Direct and indirect beneficiaries
- e. Activities
- f. Implementation schedule
- g. Responsible agencies and their roles
- h. Strategies and tactics for implementation
- i. Monitoring and evaluation
- j. Budget and resources

Typewrite on the A4 sized paper and also prepare presentation materials.  
More detailed guidance is provided after your arrival in Japan.

※ In order to formulate a better Action Plan, you are recommended to bring necessary documents, data as well as personal computers, if possible, from your country. Desktop computers are available at JICA's International Centers but your own personal computer will make you more convenient to work on Action Plan.

※ Similar to the Country Reports, the Action Plans will be important information sources to enable JICA's cooperation activities be more effective for the Program Participants' countries. During the Knowledge Co-Creation Program, the Participants will be asked whether they allow JICA to refer the Action Plan contents for a JICA's relevant studies and operations in the future.

## ANNEX IV

### « *For Knowledge Co-Creation – Active Learning* »

**For Your Information**

#### 1. ‘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 each other and grow and develop together.” We believe that this ‘Knowledge Co-Creation Program’ will serve as a center of mutual learning process.

#### 2. Approach for Knowledge Co-Creation – Active Learning

For “Knowledge Co-Creation”, all the participants are expected to actively participate in lectures, discussions or field trips during the program. In order to promote interactive and proactive learning among participants, specific learning method called “Active Learning” is adopted in KCCP. There’re three specific approaches focusing on “output” and “collaboration” to achieve Knowledge Co-Creation. .

##### (1) **Sharing Time** – *Verbal Output*

*Share what you learned, your idea, as well as learn from other participants.*

★How to do?

At the end of each day, make a pair and share what you have learnt and ideas you got during the lecture or activities (within 1 minute/person).

##### (2) **Weekly Feedback Sheet** – *Manual Output*

*Summarize what you learned, as well as give feedbacks for lecturers and JICA.*

★How to do?

Write out what you have learned and your findings through a week, and share among participants and lecturers.

##### (3) **Today’s Leader** – *Collaboration*

*Be the leader of participants and representative of your countries.*

★How to do?

One of the participants will be assigned as a leader of each day, and lead the program.

## ***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, Knowledge Co-Creation Programs, JOCV Volunteer Programs, etc.

Within this wide range of programs, Knowledge Co-Creation 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***

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

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**Address: 2-49-5 Nishihara, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151-0066, Japan**  
TEL: +81-3-3485-7051 FAX: +81-3-3485-7904