



Japan-Mexico Training Program for the Strategic Global Partnership

**General information on
Improving the Management of “Lentic and Lotic Systems”
based on Integrated Lake Basin Management (ILBM)**
(統合的湖沼流域管理 (ILBM) の概念を基盤とした“静水・流水システム”の
適切な管理)

JFY 2022

Course No.: 202007331J007

Course Period in Japan: From March 27, 2023 to July 29, 2023

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

JICA Knowledge Co-Creation Program (KCCP)

The Japanese Cabinet released the Development Cooperation Charter in February 2015, which stated, *“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.”* JICA believes that this ‘Knowledge Co-Creation Program’ will serve as a foundation of mutual learning process.

I. Concept

Background

In 1971, the Japan-Mexico Exchange Program has started, which mutually accepts students and young engineers from Mexico and Japan; in February 2010, based on the “Japan-Mexico Joint Statement Strategic Global Partnership in the 21st Century¹”, the Exchange Program was renewed into the Japan-Mexico Training Program for the Strategic Global Partnership. This program contains long-term courses (between three months and twelve months’ period) and short-term courses (less than three months’ period). Currently, JICA accepts 50 Mexicans trainees annually under this scheme.

As we celebrate the 50th anniversary of this training program in 2021 with a value added of “Co-creation between Japan and Mexico”, the course line-up has been completely reviewed, taking into account the compatibility with the priority fields of PRONACES (National Strategy Program) set by the National Council of Science and Technology (CONACYT) in Mexico, to response strong needs in the areas such as Infectious disease control due to the pandemic of COVID-19, Food security, ICT and Digital transformation, and among others.

This training program aims to support Mexican human resource development, through the implementation of training program based on the Japan-Mexico Joint Statement, thereby contributing to reinforcement of the Mexico-Japan Strategic Global Partnership.

For what?

To learn proper management of lentic and lotic water systems based on the concept of Integrated Lake Basin Management (ILBM). ILBM is defined as an approach for achieving sustainable management of lakes and reservoirs through the gradual, continuous holistic improvement of basin governance. Governance improvement is the key in this management approach, including sustained efforts for integrating institutional responsibilities, policy directions, stakeholders’ participation, scientific and traditional knowledge, technological possibilities, and financial prospects and constraints.

For whom?

Mid-career government officials, senior researchers, master’s/ doctorate students, and related stakeholders responsible for the management of lakes, rivers and coastal basins for sustainable use.

¹ https://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/2/PDF/0222_02_01.pdf

How?

With lectures, practices and facility visits in relation of valuation and appropriate use of water resources, while governance of watershed management is analyzed.

II. Description

1. Title (Course No.)

Improving the Management of “Lentic and Lotic Systems” based on Integrated Lake Basin Management (ILBM) (202007331J007)

2. Course Duration in Japan

March to July, 2023 (Technical training period: May to July, 2023: three months)

27th March: Arrival in Japan

28th March to 7th May: Briefing, general orientation and intensive Japanese language training (@Chubu Center)

8th May to 28th July: Technical Training Program (@ILEC, Shiga Prefecture)

29th July: Departure from Japan

3. Target Regions or Countries

Mexico

4. Eligible / Target Organization

National and/or local government, NGOs, and academic institutions involved in watershed management of lakes, rivers, or coastal waters.

*Basin Management of lakes, rivers or coastal waters requires close cooperation among different sectoral organizations. This program offers some clues as to how such cooperation may be pursued. Representatives from sectoral organizations which are willing to explore ways to achieve sustainable basin management would be welcomed by this program.

5. Capacity (Upper Limit of Participants)

Three (3) participants

6. Language

English

7. Objective(s)

To improve knowledge of watershed management in lakes, rivers and coastal areas; and develop appropriate watershed governance frameworks in the target region of Mexico.

8. Overall Goal

In order to contribute to the PRONACES of CONACYT in Mexico, special

attention will be paid to the contents selection of the course. For this particular case, the course is aligned with the PRONACES' strategy "Water", specifically related to the "Restoration of basin, aquifers, rivers, lakes and wetlands of the country".

The course is expected to contribute to find solutions to lake-basin environmental problems in Mexico, in order to conduct the action plans formulated throughout the course, according to the issues shared by the participants, pursuing the aforementioned PRONACES priorities.

9. Output and Contents

This course consists of the following components. Details on each component are shown below.

The general orientation and Japanese language training program are organized at the Chubu Center of JICA, prior to the technical training, in order to assist the participants in understanding Japanese way of thinking and adjusting themselves to life in Japan, and thus to facilitate effective training.

Expected Output	Subjects/Agendas
Conceptualization and sharing issues	In order to understand the current situation in Mexico, it is important to understand the historical background of the issues and the background of their succession. It is desired to take enough time for initial discussions, so that mutual understanding can be deepened, in order to define the orientation of the lectures, site visits, and exchanging activities to be harmonized with the Mexican issues to be developed.
Valuation of water resources and their use in lakes, rivers and coastal areas	# Share Information about the State of Lakes, Rivers and Coastal Waters # Biophysical Characteristics # Human Use of Lakes, Rivers and Coastal Waters
Explaining the challenges of governance in the field of basin management in general and in their respective countries.	# Institutions # Incentives and Regulations # Involving People: Values and Participation # Technological Response # Information # Finance
Developing an action plan	# Plans to Action # Towards the future

<Structure of the Course>

Topic outline (subject to make minor changes)

1st Month (10th May – 2nd Jun): Identifying and Sharing Issues including Water Resource Values, Learning about *Lake Biwa*

Main Subjects

- (1) Integrated Lentic Lotic Water Basin Management
- (2) Preliminary Basin Report Presentation
- (3) Comprehensive Conservation of *Lake Biwa*

- (4) Fundamental of GIS
- (5) General Guidelines on Preparation of Action Plans

Main Visiting Sites

- (1) *Lake Biwa* Museum
- (2) Dam and Weir around *Lake Biwa*

2nd Month (5th Jun - 30th Jun): Flood Control and Water Utilization in Lakes, Rivers, and Coastal Area

Main Subjects

- (1) Flood control and water use
- (2) Overview of the Osaka Sewerage System
- (3) Organic Farming / Toxic Substance Management

Main Visiting Sites

- (1) *Lake Biwa - Yodo River* Basin
- (2) Lagoons in the coastal area of the Sea of Japan

3rd Month (3rd July - 28th July): Governance in Lake Basin Management, Making an Action Plan

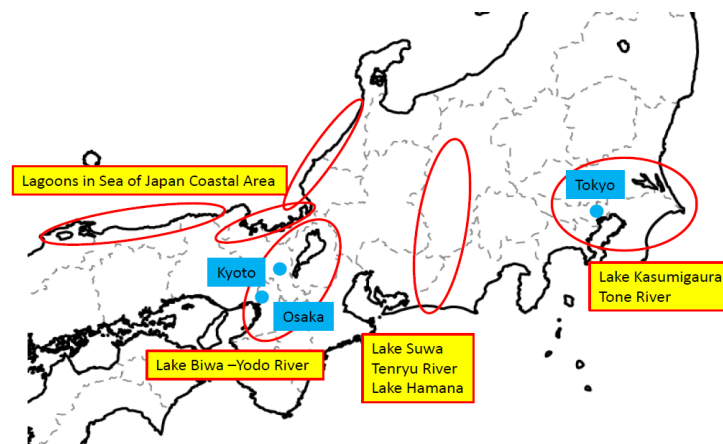
Main Subjects

- (1) Lake Basin Management Policies and Institutions
- (2) Financing and Funding Aspects of Lake Basin Management
- (3) Environmental Education
- (4) Water Quality Inspection / Technology of Water Purification Membrane
- (5) Action Plan Presentations
- (6) Evaluation Meeting / Closing Ceremony

Main Visiting Sites

- (1) *Lake Hamana, Tenryu River and Lake Suwa*
- (2) *Lake Kasumigaura and Tone River* (Water use in Tokyo Metropolitan Area and the *Tone River* basin)
- (3) Traditional Water Sharing System in Shiga Prefecture

<Places to visit>



III. Eligibility and Procedures

1. Expectations to the Applying Organizations

- (1) This course is designed primarily for organizations that intend to address specific issues or problems identified in their operation. Applying 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 and problems, carefully referring to the qualifications described in section III-2 below.
- (3) This course is enriched with contents and facilitation schemes specially developed in collaboration with relevant prominent organizations in Japan. These special features enable the course 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: be either technical officers in charge of lakes/rivers/coastal waters management (including management of rivers flowing into such water bodies) who are expected to assume executive administrative posts in that field or researchers / stakeholders in water quality and ecosystem management who are expected to take leading roles in guiding the lake-river-coastal basin management programs in their countries.
- 2) Experience in the Relevant Field: have more than three (3) years' occupational experience in the related field.
- 3) Educational Background: be university graduates or equivalent in the area of Environmental Management.
- 4) Language Proficiency: have a competent command of spoken and written English proficiency equivalent to TOEFL ITP 550, TOEFL iBT 80 or above (This workshop includes active participation in discussions, which requires high competence in English. Please attach an official certificate for English ability such as TOEFL, TOEIC etc., if possible.)
- 5) Health: must be in good health to participate in the program in Japan. To reduce the risk of worsening symptoms associated with respiratory tract infection, please be honest to declare in the Medical History※1. (QUESTIONNAIRE ON MEDICAL

STATUS RESTRICTION of the application form) if you have been a patient of following illnesses: Hypertension / Diabetes / Cardiovascular illness / Heart failure / Chronic respiratory illness.

※1: Considering that the length of the course exceeds four months and that during this period JICA could not offer proper health care assistance for periodical exams, medical appointments or eventual emergency care (if needed) required during gestation, pregnant applicants are not recommended to apply due to the potential risk of health and life issues of mother and fetus. Also, for the same reason, in case of the expected date of birth is during the course period, JICA could not accept the applicant, even if already selected.

(2) Recommended Qualifications

1) Expectations for the Participants: have a basic knowledge of computer operation such as Microsoft Word, Excel and Power Point. Formulation of action plan, which is an output of the program, requires PC operation skills. Moreover, it is preferable to have basic knowledge of GIS (Geographic Information System).

2) Age: Between the ages of twenty-five (25) and fifty (50) years

3) Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Women are encouraged to apply for the program. JICA makes a commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, providing equal opportunity for all applicants regardless of sexual orientation and gender identity.

3. Required Documents for Application

(1) Application Form: The Application Form is available at **the JICA Mexico office**

* If you have any difficulties/disabilities which require assistance, please specify necessary assistances in the QUESTIONNAIRE ON MEDICAL STATUS RESTRICTION (1-(c)) of the application form. Information will be reviewed and used for reasonable accommodation.

(2) Photocopy of Passport: You should submit it with the application form if you possess your passport which you will carry when entering Japan for this program. If not, you are requested to submit its photocopy as soon as you obtain it.

*The following information should be included in the photocopy:

Name, Date of Birth, Nationality, Sex, Passport Number and Expiry Date

(3) English Score Sheet (Photocopy): to be submitted with the application form, if the nominees have any official English examination scores. (e.g., TOEFL, TOEIC, IELTS)

(4) Preliminary Basin Report: Each participant is required to submit a Preliminary

Basin Report with Application Form. Preliminary Basin Report will be used for screening of applicants, and applications without completed Preliminary Basin Report will not be considered as duly qualified.

4. Procedures for Application and Selection

(1) Selection

After the application documents are submitted, primary screening and individual interview are conducted by CONACYT. Then JICA will consult with concerned organizations in Japan in the process of final selection.

The Government of Japan will examine applicants who belong to the military or other military-related organizations and/or who are enlisted in the military, taking into consideration of their duties, positions in the organization and other relevant information in a comprehensive manner to be consistent with the Development Cooperation Charter of Japan.

(2) Notice of Acceptance

CONACYT will notify the results **not later than December, 2022.**

5. Additional Document(s) to Be Submitted by Accepted Participants

The accepted participants will be required to prepare and submit **Basin Questionnaire**. Please follow the instructions to be notified individually after the approval.

6. Conditions for Participation

The participants of KCCP are required

- (1)** to strictly observe the course schedule,
- (2)** not to change the air ticket (and flight class and flight schedule arranged by JICA) and lodging by the participants themselves,
- (3)** to understand that leaving Japan during the course period (to return to home country, etc.) is not allowed,
- (4)** not to bring or invite any family members,
- (5)** to carry out such instructions and abide by such conditions as may be stipulated by both the nominating Government and the Japanese Government in respect of the course,
- (6)** to observe the rules and regulations of the program implementing partners to provide the program or establishments,
- (7)** not to engage in political activities, or any form of employment for profit,
- (8)** to discontinue the program, should the participants violate the Japanese laws or JICA's regulations, or the participants commit illegal or immoral conduct, or get critical illness or serious injury and be considered unable to continue the course.

The participants shall be responsible for paying any cost for treatment of the said health conditions except for the medical care stipulated in (3) of “5. Expenses”, “IV. Administrative Arrangements”,

- (9) to return the total amount or a part of the expenditure for the KCCP depending on the severity of such violation, should the participants violate the laws and ordinances,
- (10) not to drive a car or motorbike, regardless of an international driving license possessed,
- (11) to observe the rules and regulations at the place of the participants' accommodation, and
- (12) to refund allowances or other benefits paid by JICA in the case of a change in schedule.
- (13) In case of natural disaster or any possible contingency that makes unfeasible to conduct this course in Japan, it may be offered remotely.

IV. Administrative Arrangements

1. Organizer (JICA Center in Japan)

(1) **Center:** JICA Kansai Center

(2) **Program Officer:** Ms. Mizuho UOTSU (Uotsu.Mizuho@jica.go.jp)
(jicaksic-unit@jica.go.jp)

2. Implementing Partner

1) **Name:** International Lake Environment Committee Foundation (ILEC)

Contact: Ms. Rika OKAJI of ILEC at rokaji@ilec.or.jp

2) **URL:** <https://www.ilec.or.jp/en/>

3) **Remark:** The International Lake Environment Committee Foundation (ILEC), established in 1986 as an international non-governmental organization (NGO), aims for promoting environmentally sound management of natural and man-made lakes and their environments consistent with sustainable development policies by promoting international research and investigation, and by facilitating the exchange of findings and knowledge among the experts throughout the world. Its office building is located by the Lake Biwa in Shiga Prefecture, Japan.

3. Travel to Japan

(1) **Air Ticket:** In principle, JICA will arrange an economy-class round-trip ticket between an international airport designated by JICA and Japan.

(2) **Travel Insurance:** Coverage is from time of arrival up to departure in Japan. Thus traveling time outside Japan (include damaged baggage

during the arrival flight to Japan) will not be covered.

4. Accommodation in Japan

Basically, JICA will arrange the accommodation for the participants in Japan.

5. Expenses

The following expenses in Japan will be provided by JICA

- (1) Allowances for meals, living expenses, outfits, and shipping and stopover.
- (2) Expenses for study tours (basically in the form of train tickets).
- (3) Medical care for participants who become ill after arriving in Japan (the costs related to pre-existing illness, pregnancy, or dental treatment are not included).
- (4) Expenses for program implementation, including materials.
- (5) For more details, please see “III. ALLOWANCES” of the brochure for participants titled “KENSU-IN GUIDE BOOK,” which will be given before departure for Japan.

*Link to JICA HP (English/French/Spanish/Russian):
https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/types_of_assistance/tech/acceptance/training/index.html

6. Pre-departure Orientation*

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

*YouTube of “Knowledge Co-Creation Program and Life in Japan” and “Introduction of JICA Center” are viewable from the link below.

Image videos of 'Introduction of JICA Center (YouTube)' show the following information of JICA Centers: Location, Building, Entrance, Reception (Front desk), Lobby, Office, Accommodation (Room), Amenities (Hand dryer), Bathroom (Shower and Toilet), Toiletries, Restaurant, Laundry Room (Washing machine, Iron), ICT Room (Computer for participants), Clinic, Cash dispenser, Gym, Neighborhood.

Part I: Knowledge Co-Creation Program and Life in Japan	
English ver.	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SLurfKugrEw
Spanish ver.	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m7l-WIQSDjI
Part II: Introduction of JICA Centers in Japan	
JICA Chubu	https://www.jica.go.jp/chubu/english/office/index.html
JICA Kansai	https://www.jica.go.jp/kansai/english/office/index.html

V. Other Information

1. Participants who have successfully completed the program will be awarded Certificates by JICA.
2. Participants are strongly advised to bring their own personal computers (Windows 10 or higher version required) for their convenience. Through the program, participants are required to work on computers intensively for various assignments including GIS lecture, preparation of Action Plans, etc. Desk top computers are available in JICA Kansai, however, not in ILEC and other facilities.
3. Allowances, such as for living, outfit, and shipping, will be deposited to your temporary bank account (opened by JICA) 2 to 5 days after your arrival in Japan. It is highly advised to bring some cash in order to cover necessary expense for this period.
4. It is very important that some of your currency must be exchanged to Japanese Yen at any transit airport or Kansai International Airport (KIX) in Osaka, Japan soon after your arrival. It is quite difficult to exchange money after that, due to limited availability of facility or time during the program.

ANNEX 1 Preliminary Basin Report

Please complete the Preliminary Basin Report according to the instructions below.

Please submit your Preliminary Basin Report together **with Application Form**.

Applications not accompanied by Preliminary Basin Report cannot be considered as duly qualified.

It is also recommended to bring the photos and maps which show typical environmental status of the target lake-river-coastal basin system of their choice.

Preliminary Basin Report

Please follow the proposed outline below for your Preliminary Basin Report.

1. Introduction
2. The Lake, River or Coastal zone
3. Management of the Basin
4. Key Challenges
5. References

1. Introduction. (based on the part on Basin Questionnaire items, 10 and 11, 14 and 15)

This section should describe the socio-economic context (people, livelihood, economy, institutions, political structure, etc.) of the region, country, or the basin. It should summarize the overall importance of the basin, from the perspective of its significance as a natural habitat and its social, economic, political, cultural and recreational importance to the human population in the region, and for globally-important lakes, rivers or coastal zone of the world.

2. The Lake, River or Coastal zone (based in part on Basin Questionnaire items, 1 through 9)

2.1 Overview

This section should provide information on the biophysical feature of the basin. It should also present basic physical characteristics including the water surface and drainage areas, depth and volume of the lake, etc. The landscape of the drainage basin as well as the past and current land use patterns should also be mentioned. It should also summarize the environmental state of the basin.

List the human and environmental benefits derived from the basin.

2.2 State of the Lake, River or Coastal zone

To be included here is the past and present states of the water environment of lake, river or coastal zone, including water quantity and quality, and aquatic biota (flora and fauna). Any regionally or globally important aspects of the environment of lake, river or coastal zone should be identified.

3. Basin Management of the Lake, River and Coastal zone (based on the part on Basin Questionnaire items, 10 through 14)

3.1 Overview of Management Needs

- What is the importance of the lake, river or coastal zone to the population of its drainage basin? What are the major socio-economic-political characteristics of the basin?
- What is the importance of the lake, river or coastal zone for the economy of the region? Describe a brief history of the resource degradation and environmental problems that the basin has experienced over past decades (e.g., the impacts of industrial, urban, and agricultural development).
- Provide an overview of resource development, use and conservation conflicts within the basin resulting in significant environmental threats to the sustainable use of the lake, river or coastal water resources (resource exploitation, watershed degradation, declining fishery, biodiversity losses, etc.).

3.2 Management Programs and Processes

- To what extent have land-based and water-based activities occurring in and around the basin been reduced (by, for example, control of domestic, industrial and other pollution loads, control of urban and agricultural run-offs, including that resulting from watershed degradation, excessive flow control and water withdrawal, over-fishing, loss of wetlands and riparian zones)?
- Are there any formal plans or policies for management of the basin or, in the absence of formal plans and policies, the existing legal and policy basis for lake, river and coastal zone management? Describe the major water pollution control programs, management of water abstraction from the lake and its inflowing rivers, legal framework for the prevention of lake, river or coastal water and its environment quality degradation, including land-use control, environmental and ecosystem management and restoration, as well as specific instruments for financing lake, river or coastal zone management including user fees, taxes, fish levies, zoning charges, tradable permit systems, etc.). This section also should identify important gaps, issues and challenges.

4. Key Challenges (based largely on your insights and impressions)

This section should identify key challenges with regard to such issues as policy development, institutional and management frameworks, capacity building efforts, financing mechanisms, stakeholder involvement, scientific research and community-based knowledge-base development, sharing, transfer and dissemination of information, etc., as well as the corresponding investment approach, considerations and priorities. The questions to ask may include;

- (a) Has there been an emergence of political interest and commitment to managing and using the lake, river or coastal water and its resources in a more sustainable manner, and the reasons for this emergency?
- (b) Have there been attempts to establish sustainable institutions that can adequately address multi-national, multi-sectoral issues and multi-stakeholder interests involved in managing the lake, river or coastal water for sustainable use?
- (c) Will there be efforts to develop financing subsidizing mechanisms for management activities focusing on sustainable lake, river or coastal water use?
- (d) Will there be attempts to establish a new legislative framework and policies for lake, river and coastal zone management?

- (e) Will there be efforts to enhance the extent of stakeholder participation in the design and implementation of the lake, river and coastal zone management program?
- (f) Will there be a plan or plans to strengthen the linkages between the lake, river and coastal zone management program and the broader national and regional water resources management efforts?
- (g) Will there be efforts to better incorporate scientific information and research in the lake, river and coastal zone management program?

5. References

List useful supplementary reading materials on the basin, and the region including your country, which complement this Report.

(For Introductory Presentation during the Program)

The accepted participants will be requested to make a short presentation on their Lake, River and Coastal Basin based on Preliminary Basin Report using Power Point slides. Details will be announced later.

ANNEX 2 Basin Governance Challenges

<Note> The following preview gives a general description of what this program aims to address during its course, with regard to some of the important challenges that you have listed under 4. Key Challenges in the Basin Report (VI. Annex 1) to be presented at the outset of the program.

Institution

- Is there a good institutional mechanism to ensure vertical (transboundary, regional, national and local) linkages among government agencies in basin management?
- Is there a good institutional mechanism to ensure horizontal linkages between government agencies, industries, scientific institutions and citizen groups, etc., in dealing with lake, river or coastal water resource development and conservation? In particular, is there good institutional collaboration to deal with water pollution and other natural resource degradation activities such as land degradation and over-fishing?

Policy

- Is there a national policy for basin management? What, if any, are the major national/regional development plans related to the basin? What, if any, are the major national/regional conservation plans related to the basin?
- What sort of policy reforms have taken place, or are being considered, to overcome the constraints to achieving environmentally-sound management and use of the resources of the basin, particularly with respect to development of sound policy, strengthening of institutional capacity, promotion of environmental investments, and development of human resources?

Legislation

- What are the major legislative provisions (laws, regulations, ordinances) pertaining to development and conservation measures for basin management? Does your lake, river or coastal zone have its-specific legislation (e.g. lake laws and ordinances)?
- What are the major regulatory measures introduced for basin management, e.g., effluent standards, ambient standards such as nutrient and chemical concentrations, source-water protection classification?
- What is the state of command-and-control measures? Have industries been well regulated?
- What is the state of voluntary compliance regarding industrial pollution? Have they been able to regulate themselves in preventing lake, river or coastal water pollution?

Stakeholder and community/citizen participation

- What are the major stakeholder groups in the management of your lake, river or coastal zone (e.g., government sectors, institutions, organizations, interest groups, private sectors, etc.)?
- How well have stakeholders been involved in the design and implementation of the lake, river and coastal zone management program(s) (e.g., identification of relevant stakeholders living on the lake shore, as well as those living upstream and

downstream of the lake, the existing mode, if any, of stakeholder involvement, the relationship between the government and various non-governmental stakeholders)?

- How has involvement of voluntary associations, village organizations, CBOs, NGOs, etc. been promoted/assured?
- How has involvement of women as well as disadvantaged and affected members of community been promoted/assured?
- How has involvement of international/external NGOs been? What have been the benefits and disbenefits of their involvement?

Role of Science

- What is the state of lake, river or coastal water quality monitoring?
- How well have monitoring results been reflected in basin management?
- How well has scientific information been reflected in management plans for your basin?
- List the names of major scientific institutions working on your lake, river or coastal zone including universities, governmental/non-governmental research institutes, private sector laboratories, etc. This has no value unless each institution's role is critiqued.
- What has been the extent of information dissemination and sharing, and the degree of transparency and access to data and information on the lake, river or coastal zone?

Technology

- List some of the major technological interventions for lake, river or coastal water resources development, e.g., water resource development (sewerage comes here too I think), agriculture/irrigation, fisheries/navigation, tourism, etc.
- List some of the major technological interventions for lake resources conservation, e.g., sewerage, industrial pollution control, solid waste management, wetland conservation, etc.

Finance

- Describe briefly the taxation system of your country? How much tax money is retained for local use, such as for management of your basin?
- If you know, what is the general distribution of major sources of funds, for lake, river or coastal zone environment management, such as construction and operation/maintenance of sewerage, and/or other sanitation systems? For example, what portion of construction costs is being borne by the national budget, state budget, local budget, and external financial assistance? Who pays the operations and maintenance costs?
- What are some of the means for raising local funds, taxes, charges, fees, etc., used for conservation projects?
- Do you know of any innovated financial mechanisms used in your region for pollution control, such as pollution charges, tradable permits, etc.?

ANNEX 3 Brief Overview of the Program

What You Can Get from the Program

1. Integrated Lake Basin Management Platform Process (ILBM-PP)
In order to sustainably manage a lake basin, it would be necessary to build up a balanced framework (Fig. 1) which is consisted of 6 pillars: 1) institutional responsibilities, 2) policy directions, 3) all stakeholder participation, 4) technological possibility, 5) scientific and traditional information, and 6) funding prospects.

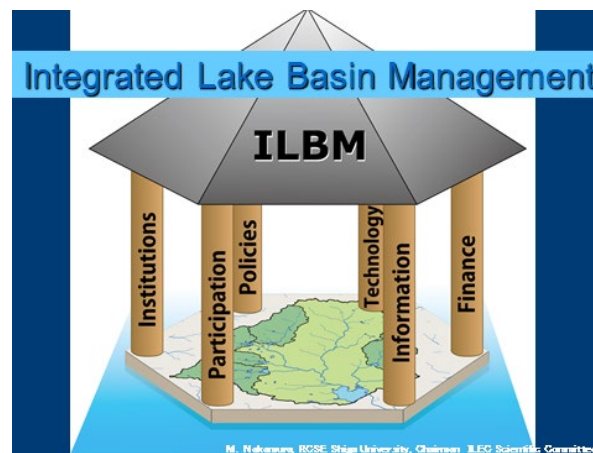


Fig. 1 ILBM conceptual illustration with 6 pillars

The ILBM Platform is a kind of discussion desk to improve the lake basin governance with all related stakeholders. The state of the lake basin governance will be gradually and continuously improved through this ILBM Platform Process (Fig. 2). Further information is available at <https://www.ilec.or.jp/en/>.

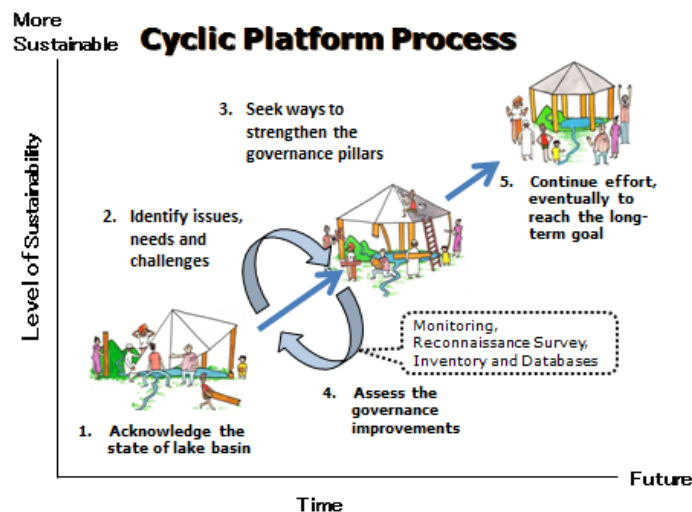


Fig. 2 Conceptual image of cyclic ILBM Platform Process

2. Lectures and Study Tours

Lectures and study tours are properly arranged according to the objectives of this program.



Lecture by Prof. Nakamura, course leader



Sampling and analysis of Lake Biwa Water



Paddy field maintained as fish cradles

3. Holidays:

Saturdays, Sundays and Japanese national holidays are basically free time for the participants. Kyoto, a traditional cultural city, and Osaka, a big commercial city, are relatively close to ILEC.

4. Contact

Please contact the following person of ILEC for any questions you have.

Ms. Rika OKAJI (rokaji@ilec.or.jp)

For Your Reference

JICA and Capacity Development

Technical cooperation is people-to-people cooperation that supports partner countries in enhancing their comprehensive capacities to address development challenges by their own efforts. Instead of applying Japanese technology per se to partner countries, JICA's technical cooperation provides solutions that best fit their needs by working with people living there. In the process, consideration is given to factors such as their regional characteristics, historical background, and languages. JICA does not limit its technical cooperation to human resources development; it offers multi-tiered assistance that also involves organizational strengthening, policy formulation, and institution building.

Implementation methods of JICA's technical cooperation can be divided into two approaches. One is overseas cooperation by dispatching experts and volunteers in various development sectors to partner countries; the other is domestic cooperation by inviting participants from developing countries to Japan. The latter method is the Knowledge Co-Creation Program, formerly called Training Program, and it is one of the core programs carried out in Japan. By inviting officials from partner countries and with cooperation from domestic partners, the Knowledge Co-Creation Program provides technical knowledge and practical solutions for development issues in participating countries.

The Knowledge Co-Creation Program (Group & Region Focus) has long occupied an important place in JICA operations. About 400 pre-organized courses 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 is being customized by the different target organizations to address the specific needs, 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, as the first non-Western nation to become a developed country, built itself into a country that is free, peaceful, prosperous and democratic while preserving its tradition. Japan will serve as one of the best examples for our partner countries to follow in their own development.

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 a process of adoption and adaption, of course, has been accompanied by countless failures and errors behind the success stories.

Through Japan's progressive adaptation and application of systems, methods and

technologies from the West in a way that is suited to its own circumstances, Japan has developed a storehouse of knowledge not found elsewhere from unique systems of organization, administration and personnel management to such social systems as the livelihood improvement approach and governmental organization. It is not easy to apply such experiences to other countries where the circumstances differ, but the experiences can provide ideas and clues useful when devising measures to solve problems.

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.



Contact Information for Inquiries

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