



An Ex-Participant of JICA Tokyo Wins Gold Medal at London Paralympics!

Mr. Iliesa DELANA (27, Fiji), who was an participant of JICA Tokyo's Training and Dialogue Program in 2008, "Promotion of Social Participation of Persons with Disabilities through Sports" (currently implemented under the title of "Leadership Training Program for Future Leaders in Sports for Persons with Disability"), won a gold medal at Paralympics in London. It was not only the first gold medal ever won at Paralympic games or Olympic games by a Fijian, but the first Paralympics /Olympics gold medal for Pacific Islanders. Mr. Delana's achievement brought great deal of excitement, joy and praise to his home country.



Participant of Leadership Training Program for Future Leaders in Sports for persons with Disability course in 2011

Mr. Delana waves Fijian flag after winning

Mr. Delana, who had one leg amputated (above the knee), competed in the men's high jump at Paralympics. Although most athletes competed wearing artificial legs, he competed in class F42 without them. Can you imagine Iliesa running up to the bar by hopping on one leg and then jumping 174 cm to win the gold medal? It was the same style that he showed us jumping during his participation in JICA Tokyo's training program in 2008.

Mr. Delana came to Japan as a sports ambassador to promote sports for the persons with disabilities to the general public. He was the most suitable training participant for the task of finding ways for persons with disabilities to take part in social activities through sports and enjoy sports together with non-disabled people. He surprised people he met by removing his artificial leg and giving a wonderful demonstration jump at a practice session during JICA's training.

After returning to Fiji, he visited a lot of regular schools to tell non-disabled children that it is possible to enjoy sports even with a disability, and to give children with disabilities the courage to show their abilities.

The story does not end there. Iliesa's coach at the Paralympics was Mr. Fred Fatiaki (34, Fiji), a participant of the same course in the previous year (2007). Mr. Fatiaki was a head coach for Paralympics track and field sports, despite having cerebral palsy as well as a mild speech impediment.



Participant of Leadership Training Program for Future Leaders in Sports for persons with Disability course
Ms. Rokosainiana TUKANA reading Fijian Newspapers praising Mr. Delana's achievement

During the training he commented, "special support schools in Fiji need an environment where children with disabilities can enjoy sports more. For this purpose, more coaches are needed, and the understanding of teachers is essential as well".



Fijian Participant in Food Safety Policy Making and management, Ms. Laisani Semo RAVIRI, who knows Mr. Delana personality, congratulates his victory with Fijian Flag

Being the top of a competitive sport in events such as the Paralympics is significant, and we hope that the success of the two will help to create a society where more children with disabilities can enjoy sports and live life with other people.



Yoko SADAIE,
Human Development Division, JICA Tokyo



A Community for Persons with Disabilities is established in Papua New Guinea!

Ms. Brendah LOMBANGE, an Ex-Participant of JICA Tokyo's "Intellectual Disability in Community Activity," a group training course held from June 7 to July 26 in 2011, from Papua New Guinea gave us some good news. She tells about her experience of implementing what she learned through the course.

An Ex-Participant's Message

Here, I'm going to introduce "Nine Mile," a community in National Capital District of Papua New Guinea, where I launched a project after I came back to my country. We established this community in May 2012. The project's protagonists are residents, including 17 persons with disabilities, five of them with intellectual disabilities.

I learned PLA (Participatory Learning and Action), a facilitating method of community development at this training course in Japan. Once I actually tried this method, community members and disabled persons were all cooperative and listened eagerly because they wanted to adopt the PLA method in their communities. So I created a social map and a daily routine map together with them, which made them very happy.

A social map is a map that you draw of the people, buildings and the natural environment around you to objectively recognize who lives where, where disabled persons live and what kind of support they need, and what kind of resources exist where as well as the environment around you. On a daily routine map, daily or monthly events and schedules in the community, such as a harvest, are organized considering the division of roles. Through this work, a system is built whereby persons with an intellectual disability also get assigned a role automatically, and other people support them. According to the report by local residents, this activity broadened their horizons and improved their understanding of the fact that the needs of persons with disabilities living in their community are changing.



Ms. Lombange (in the front right) gives a workshop at local community



Community members making a social map



A daily routine map is complete!

One day, when I was working on such activities, I met a ten-year-old girl named Georgina, who became intellectually disabled after Malaria left her with permanent brain damage. Although her mother died, her father, an elementary school teacher, brought up four children, including Georgina, through considerable effort. Whenever she came to a meeting, she was assisted by her father or her uncle, so I promised to give her my wheelchair so that she can move around on her own. It was given to me by an NGO when I visited Cambodia as a part of my training. When I gave the wheelchair to little Georgina, her father was lost for words, and through his tears he showed his appreciation for the support I had given to their community. I was very moved, and I swore that I would keep supporting disabled persons through PLA.

Ms. Brendah Lombange has disabilities in her legs and works untiringly on such activities while working for a hospital, by making use of the outcomes from the training in Japan. This training course has been running for more than 30 years.

A network and collaboration among participants have been built, and a circle of support in a different form is growing little by little.



Georgina looks happy with her own wheelchair.

Junko OKURA,
Human Development Section, JICA Tokyo

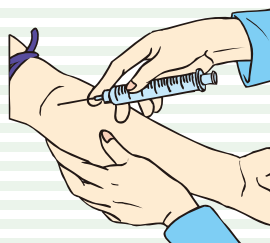
JAPAN'S COOPERATION IN FIGHT AGAINST TB MARKS 50 YEARS!



It is well known that tuberculosis, or TB, is one of the most deadly diseases that have killed enormous number of human being since the beginning of the history. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 8.8 million people fell ill with TB in 2010, and 1.4 million were killed by TB, making TB the second leading killer after AIDS.

In Japan, tuberculosis used to be called a “National Disease,” or a disease that destroy the nation, until the introduction of antibiotics in Post-World War II Era and dramatic change in sanitary conditions and nutritious status during Japan’s high economic growth in the 1950’s and 1960’s. It is this experience of rapid decrease of prevalence of tuberculosis in Japan that Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association and JICA are offering to the nations still under the threat of TB.

Forty-nine years ago in June 1963, the Research Institute of Tuberculosis of Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association (JATA) started its programs to train foreign professionals to control the spread of TB. The training programs at the Research Institute continue today as JICA’s Training and Dialogue Programs, “Stop TB Action Training Course-To Strengthen Capacity in Operational Research to Implement Effective Interventions” and “Stop TB Hands on Laboratory Practice Management for HIV and MDR TB” courses, both of which are conducted by the Research Institute of Tuberculosis and JICA Tokyo.



On July 26 this year, a ceremony and a symposium was held at JICA Research Institute in Ichigaya, Tokyo to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Japan’s International Training Programs in fight against tuberculosis, co-hosted by Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association and JICA. In this memorable event titled “Human Resources Development for a TB Free World,” Her Imperial Highness Princess Akishino, the Patroness of the JATA gave an opening speech in which she recalled these fifty years and told us that she respects the remarkable achievements shown by over 2,000 participants from 97 countries that took part in training courses in the struggle against TB after returning home from Japan.

During the ceremony and the symposium, Representatives of JATA, Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Health, Welfare and Labor, as well as JICA’s Senior Vice-President Hideaki Domichi congratulated the fiftieth anniversary and expressed their visions of conducting further cooperation in the fight against the TB in their speeches. They all stressed the importance of technical cooperation, especially human resources development in combating the disease. Among those invited in the symposium were fifteen participants of Stop TB Action Course who stayed in Japan between May 9th and August 4th. One of the course participant, Dr. Lee Jun from China said that he would make the most of the knowledge he obtained in Japan for operational research and tackling the disease back home.



Returned course participants, especially from countries with high prevalence rates are expected to take leading roles in TB control utilizing the techniques and knowledge acquired through the courses, such as DOTS (Direct Observed Treatment Short-course), a TB control strategy deployed through WHO’s initiative. It is our sincere hope that the course participants’ continuous efforts further enable the advancement of TB control.

JICA Tokyo's Training and Dialogue

Production and Development of Official Statistics in Support for National



A lecture at CIAP

Training course

This Training and Dialogue Program implemented by the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) aims at the improvement of knowledge and skill development on fundamental official statistics, particularly in the areas related to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) indicators and other measurements of national development. This program covers fundamental aspects of official statistics from planning phase to collection, processing, tabulation, basic analysis and dissemination phases of official statistics, including indicators for monitoring and evaluation of progress towards achieving MDGs. The Core Phase of the course at SIAP includes lectures, exercises, observation, project works, and developing actionplan for sharing the statistical knowledge in the respective organizations,

while the Preliminary Phase and Finalization Phase are implemented in participants' home countries before and after coming to Japan. In the year 2012, 25 participants from 15 countries of Asia, Africa, Middle East and Pacific Islands come to JICA Tokyo to attend this course held between August 15th and December 24th.

What is SIAP?

SIAP was established in Tokyo in 1970 for the purpose of strengthening the statistical capabilities of the member countries of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) through statistical training for ESCAP countries' statisticians. The institute moved to Makuhari New City area in Chiba (about 40 kilometers east of JICA Tokyo) in 1999. Until today, this institute has received about 13,000 course participants from 128 countries and regions since its opening and produced a number of executive officials such as the directors of statistics bureaus. It plays an important role in the improvement of the statistical



A workshop at CIAP

Strengthening the Export Competitiveness of Small and M

Lectures from Coffee Producer to Consumers

In most Training and Dialogue Programs, course participants are not the only ones who learn from the training courses. Instead, Japanese counterparts, including lecturerors, government officials and JICA staff involed in implementation of the courses also acquire a great deal of knowledge through participants' reports and activities during their stay in Japan. In many cases, course participants provide pricious information on the situation of respective countries and how the responsible persons and organizations are coping with them, that is difficult to obtain otherwise.



A Coffee Seminar held in October 2011



A Course Participant making her presentation

What is unnnique about the case of JICA Tokyo's "Strengthening the Export Competitiveness of Small and Midium-sized Coffee Producers" is that course participants take part in a cultural event titled "From Seed to Cup" and give lectures about coffee production in their countries, and that they speak in front of the general public. This event, open to the public, is to be carried out on October 10th, co-sponcered by Japan Coffee Society and Hiro Coffee with the cooperation of JICA in Nishinomiya City in Hyogo Prefecture. Hiro Coffee is a Japanese company that

roasts coffe and operates fifteen coffee shops in Kanasai Area, promoting fare trade and sustainable coffee prodction. Last year, there were 175 people interested in coffee culture that came to this one-day seminar about coffee. Through the questionnaire filled in after the event, these people expressed their interest to know how the coffee is grown in different countries, and were glad to hear directly from the coffee producers.

It is expected that though such an event, Japanese consumers feel coffee producers closer to them, and imagine that drinking a cup of coffee is connected to the living and working conditions of coffee farmers and the environment of the

Programs October-December 2012

Development including the Achievement of MDG s

capabilities of the ESCAP countries by increasing the number of countries that create advanced processing statistics, including inter-industry relation tables, so its accomplishments are respected not only in ESCAP countries but throughout the world. Representing the host nation, the Japanese government (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications) supports the activities of SIAP.

Other than this course, SIAP offers various training programs, such as Application of Information Management and Related ICT for Official Statistics (two months), Analysis, Interpretation and Use of Official Statistics (Economic Statistics) (two months) held in Japan; research-based training programs (research study using primary data from countries on specific topics of official statistics); country courses

(training on specific issues conducted by a trainer dispatched at the request of a specific country); regional courses (training on specific issues conducted by a trainer dispatched at the request of a specific country and neighboring countries under similar circumstances); and training programs that make use of websites.



Participants observing a Survey on household expenses



Participants observing a Survey on retail statistics

Comment from SIAP' s officer in charge

SIAP is the only specialized institution for statistical training in the United Nations' system. It is my hope that you can make use of the knowledge on statistics learned at SIAP for the improvement of the statistical capabilities of your country.

Hiroaki SUMIDA

Administrative Coordinator, UNSIAP

Medium-sized Coffee Producers

farms.

The Training Course

This training program, implemented by CDC International Cooperation, runs from September 9th to October 20th of this year at JICA Tokyo. The program is designed for persons involved in coffee production and export promotion to acquire the know-how for improving export competitiveness, such as market needs for high value added coffees, quality and production management and marketing through lectures, site-visit and discussion with related organizations in Japan. It is critically important for the coffee growers/exporters to acquire such know-how in order to prevent the coffee prices from being beaten down in the world market.



A course participant serving coffee to the audience



Course Participants salute the audience

Coffee is the world's second largest traded primary product next to petroleum, and to many countries, almost all of which are developing countries, one of the largest export products. The export prices of coffee are controlled mostly by the markets in the industrialized countries, and the coffee farmers normally receive only small portion of the retail prices and tend to suffer from poverty. Alternatives to the existing coffee trade are fair trade, in which producers receive decent compensation, and the high value added coffee, including organic coffee, specialty coffee and sustainable coffee. Popularity of these kinds of coffee is growing in developed countries while in Japan, the proportion of fair

trade coffee is lowest among industrialized countries. As you can see, this JICA Training Program is expected to adjust the shortcomings of existing coffee market by approaching both the producers' side and the consumers' side, from seed to cup.



Overcoming the Hardship of Environmental Disaster

Administrators involved in environmental assessment that participated in JICA Tokyo's "Workshop on Administration of Environmental and Social Consideration Process for Implementation of a Japanese ODA Loan Project" visited the City of Minamata to learn the history of pollution and approaches to environmental issues in Japan. Minamata is famous for the "Minamata Disease," one of four major pollution-related illnesses in Japan, which took place mostly in the 1950s and 60s when Japan was in high economic growth. Minamata disease is a neurological syndrome caused by severe mercury poisoning caused by the sewage from an acetaldehyde factory in Minamata in those days.



Participants on their way to Kumamoto Prefecture's Environmental Center

Affected people of Minamata and the neighboring communities have long suffered from various symptoms, such as sensory disturbance, ataxia, visual field constriction, and speech impediment,

all caused by having eaten the fish and shellfishes contaminated by the mercury from the factory effluent. Moreover, some suffered from Congenital Minamata Disease as their mothers ate contaminated food during their pregnancy.

The course participants first visited National Institute for Minamata Disease, to receive the lectures on the background, onset and the mechanism of Minamata Disease, and at Minamata Disease Municipal Museum, heard from a storyteller about his experiences of being an actual patient. Minamata Disease took many people's lives, damaged health and had serious influences also to the local communities. While the residents around Minamata were frightened of fear of the disease, the patients also experienced much pain other than the disease itself - they were isolated and/or discriminated. The disease caused enormous damage to the local economy, since no one would have bought agricultural products of the area if they were sold under the name of "Product of Minamata", and there were hardly any tourists visiting the city, thus suffered the negative influences over the long period of time.



The sea in front has recovered from pollution by the people's efforts



Participants listen to the words of the storyteller at the Municipal Museum

The storyteller told the participants that the factory new earlier than it admitted that the methyl-mercury contained in the affluent was hazardous, but the general public was never told about that fact. Since many locals worked at the factory



Mr. Sugimoto tells the story of the hardship he experienced

and the splendid growth of the local economy depended wholly on the factory's acetaldehyde production, no one in the local community would dare to accuse the factory. The local fishery and agricultural cooperatives also tried to hide the existence of the strange disease as they feared the damage caused by such rumors to the sales of their products. Thus numerous factors all worsened the situation surrounding the pollution-caused illness.

"People cannot live with despair. We, the storytellers are telling these stories of our hardship in order not to make many sacrifices of Minamata Disease meaningless." The words of the storyteller remained deep inside the heart of the training participants. At the evaluation meeting held on the final day of training, many participants stated that they will never forget what they learned in Minamata. "We will assume our duties of environmental assessment with a stronger sense of mission, in order to prevent the pollutions in each country after going back", some participants showed their resolutions.

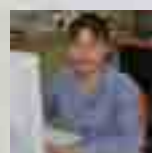
Efforts of Minamata since 1991 to develop and promote an "Environmental City" utilizing the city's bitter experience have been highly evaluated and awarded an "eco-town" acknowledgement by the national government in 2000. The messages from the new born Minamata will surely be harnessed in the countries of our training participants.



As an eco-town, Minamata has a very strict rules of separating and recycling waste



Now, the people of Minamata can enjoy fishing and eat the catch without worrying about the pollution



Kaoru SAKATA

Economic Infrastructure Development and Environment Division, JICA Tokyo

Let's start exploring Tokyo!

Did you know that there are some attractive places close to JICA Tokyo? JICA Tokyo is surrounded by the big commercial districts and it seems like these places are the first step to explore Tokyo for most of the participants. Some of them found it as their favorite place; then, hang out and stroll around there every evening or weekend. Let's embark on "your favorite place" searching journey!



Harajuku: It's located between Shinjuku and Shibuya. It's also the heart of Japan's extreme youth culture and fashion style. The symbol of Harajuku is Takeshita Dori Street, where you can find number of shops, boutiques, and cafés targeting the teenagers. On Sunday, around the station area, you can see many teens dressing up like Anime characters or punk musicians. If you want to experience the extreme teenage culture, here is the place to go.

How to Go:

Yoyogi Uehara ——— Meiji-Jingumae (Harajuku) (8mins, ¥160)
Chiyoda Line

Jira BUATHONG (Thailand):

My favorite places in Tokyo are Harajuku and Meiji Shrine, especially the Iris garden during the Iris flower season in June. I think it's very interesting because these two places are so near but contrast to each other (busy city life vs tranquility). It is not far from TIC and you can see the lifestyle of people there.



Shinjuku: It's a subcenter of Tokyo and has a huge business, commercial, and entertainment district around Shinjuku Station. The station itself is recognized as the world's busiest station which has more than 200 exits and over three million people pass through per day. Of course, you can find many shops, bars and restaurants here but if you like to see the panoramic view of Tokyo, there is the observatory in the 45th floor of the Metropolitan Government Building.

How to Go:

Hatagaya ——— Shinjuku (4mins, ¥120)
Keio New Line

Mauricio GERVASONI (Urguay):

I like Shinjuku because it's simple and near from JICA Tokyo. You can see, touch, visit, buy, take pictures, eat and more.



Sanjeev KUMAR (India):

I like Shinjuku because it was a biggest commercial place of TOKYO and there I visited various commercial hubs many times. Besides, the people from all over Japan come there since it is the biggest commercial hub in the capital city of Japan, and I really liked to meet those people.



Shibuya: It's one of the popular shopping and entertainment districts in Tokyo. It's also a birthplace of Japan's fashion and entertainment trends, especially for the youth fashion and culture. It's famous for the large intersection in front of the station Hachiko Exit, where is often shot popular photos and movie scenes. It's a sight to see when the intersection gets flooded by the crossing people, each time the pedestrian lights turn to green.

How to Go:

Yoyogi Uehara ——— Omotesando ——— Shibuya (10mins, ¥160)
Chiyoda Line Hanzoumon Line

Stephen ECAAT (Mauritius):

I enjoyed Shibuya, a place that I used to go on every weekend. You can meet nice people, plenty of teens and good restaurants.



Sanjeev KUMAR (Uganda):

I feel Yoyogi Park is one of the most amazing places I have ever been in shibuya....Its busy all year round with different activities going on ranging from festivals, cultural shows, markets (flea market), relaxation, games and you can also just go for your own exercises like jogging Above all it's free....Please! its worth visiting.



Tomomi NISHIGAKI, JICA Tokyo

JICA SOCCER CUP IS COMING!!

In Japan, autumn is considered to be a season of sports (and also season of art, appetite and etc.), because of the cool fresh air after the long summer. So, why don't you enjoy sports while you are in the best season to play sports? Among all sports, the most popular is of course, soccer!

For the soccer enthusiasts, JICA Tokyo gives you an opportunity to play in JICA Tokyo Team to compete with JICE and JICA Soccer Team and one more team from a different group on October 27th. We are looking for 25 players and 20 audience to cheer up the JICA Soccer Team! If you are interested, come to the Communication Plaza at JICA Tokyo to sign up!



MUSEUMS

Art will Thrill You! The Essence of Modern Japanese Art

美術にふるっ! ベストセレクション日本近代美術の100年

Have you ever been thrilled by art, or in other words, been so impressed by a true masterpiece of art that your body shivered? This is such a collection of true masterpieces of modern Japanese art that can make you shiver. Part one of this special exhibition that commemorates sixtieth anniversary of the National

Museum of Modern Art, Tokyo, includes 13 Important Cultural Properties created after 1868 (first year of Meiji Era) and other important works of modern Japanese Art. Part two features the art of 1950s, with the art works of that period when the Museum was founded, showing the energetic atmosphere of the era.

上村松園『母子』
1934年
東京国立近代美術館蔵

Place: National Museum of Modern Art, Tokyo
(東京国立近代美術館)
(3-minutes-walk from Takebashi Station on Tokyo Metro Tozai Line)
Date: October 16 (Tue) – January 14 (Mon)
Closed on Mondays (except Dec. 24) and Dec. 28–Jan. 1
Time: 10:00~17:00 (until 20:00 on Fridays)
Admission: ¥1,300

Earth, Sea and Sky: Nature in Western Art: Masterpieces from The Metropolitan Museum of Art

メトロポリタン美術館展 大地、海、空—4000年の美への旅

The Metropolitan Museum of Art or 'the Met' in New York City is one of the World's largest and most visited art museums that has over two million pieces of collection. For this exhibition, some of the best collection of the Met comes to Tokyo this autumn that covers the four thousand years of Western art including artifacts of ancient Mesopotamia to 20th century photography. This exhibit features 133 masterpieces that represent

approach to the nature by the mankind, including such important works as Van Gogh's "Cypress" and Rembrandt's "Flora." If you are an art enthusiast, you cannot miss this exhibition!

フィンセント・ファン・
ゴッホ
『糸杉』1889年
Rogers Fund, 1949 (49.30)
Image
© The Metropolitan Museum
of Art

Place: The Tokyo Metropolitan Art Museum (東京都美術館)
(7-minutes-walk from Ueno Station on JR and Tokyo Metro Lines)
Date: October 6 (Sat) – January 4 (Fri)
Closed on Mondays (except Oct. 8 and Dec. 24), Oct. 9, Dec. 31 and January 1
Time: 9:30~17:30
(~20:00 on Fridays, ~18:00 on Saturdays) Open until 21:00 on Oct 19(Fri) and 20 (Sat) Last entry is 30 minutes before closing.
Admission: ¥1,600