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**The Culture cooperative of
the LEBANESE JICA-ALUMNI**

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“LEBA-JAP”: Vision of LEBA-JICA’s 2013 challenges

Can LEBA-JICA Take the initiative to play a strategic role in the process of mutual humanitarian and civilization dialogue between Lebanon and Japan?

Can LEBA-JICA meet the challenge to reform the alumni Association Activities from Classical Action Plan to active Policy that shares ideas with JICA about needs and priorities?

Certainly, this depends on the new vision that encourages members to continue full usage of knowledge and know-how acquired through the JICA training, and the Japanese Embassy support to LEBA-JICA through Wider margin in selecting more fields of training, that provide the necessary tools to strengthen their efforts to found a platform of cooperated communications based on new ideas and initiatives wherever appropriate, Where Japanese forgiveness power and hard work voluntary will integrate with Lebanese Needs for assistance to enhance knowledge.

We need to review what we have already accomplished and then decide what we need to do, certainly, some of the criticisms leveled at LEBA-JICA are justified, but they are useful to help us improve the quality of our own performance.

By “LEBA-JAP” Vision, which is “a step of transition”, We plan to have a major push starting in 2013, to solidify the progress already made and the future potential. LEBA-JICA is going to do a lot to take more positive measures in Lebanon. We are also planning to enhance the benefits from JICA leading situation in global developments by strengthening the Lebanese engagement with the Development Goals on Green Economy, poverty reduction, education, potential natural disasters, cooperation in the health sector and the vagaries of local labor markets to develop a sustainable food project, etc...

We probably need more research-based cooperation, more project evaluation and feasibility studies of preparatory work, by Result, we can ask JICA to provide



the appropriate grant aid of such projects.

We now need to re-articulate and strengthen the concept of regional cooperation between LEBA-JICA and each of other Alumni Associations, to transform tacit knowledge and distinguished achievements into practical applications like the memorandum of understanding signed between LEBA-JICA and JICA alumni association in Iraq.

This strategy requires the cooperation of many partners, including Public Administrations, Municipalities, private sector, and universities.

By this strategy, we should be assured that JICA will take the right decision to Open a “JICA Lebanon Office” which will be useful to Lebanon as a progressive assistance tool for self-help efforts based on Japan’s development experience

There are many steps to complete and follow up such policy, which is very dynamic and complex Vision, There are many potential pitfalls, But we need to do our homework and we need to do things effectively.

Ali Ghayeb

LEBA-JICA Executive Board's President



Comment of Ambassador of Japan in Lebanon



***His Excellency Mr. Seiichi Otsuka, Ambassador of Japan in Lebanon:
Lebanon is the country in which I spent the most brilliant time in my youth***

Dear all members of LEBA-JICA,

It is my great pleasure to seize this opportunity to make greetings to all members of LEBA-JICA.

I assumed Japanese Ambassador to Lebanon in mid-May, 2012. Lebanon is the country in which I spent the most brilliant time in my youth. I was a student learning Arabic at the institute located in Shemlan, a small but beautiful village in the Mount Lebanon, from 1977 to 1978 when I was 23-24 years old. It is my unforgettable memory even now that I played skiing in Faraya, and watched newly arrived films at a cinema theatre in Aley. Over every weekend, I enjoyed shopping with my classmates along Hamra Street, and then gorgeous lunch at various restaurants nearby Cornishe Street without practicing Arabic.

I am now feeling as if I had come back home and being warmly welcomed by even corners of streets in the City and trees and rocks in the Mountain, which look changed from 35 years ago. Although Lebanon has achieved rapid economic growth and prosperity after the war, many challenging issues remain to lie before us. We are certainly informed that members of LEBA-JICA now occupy key positions of the various public organizations and tackle their assignments. I am confident that thanks to the upgrading of skills and capabilities through studies and trainings, members of LEBA-JICA should be good enough to overcome these challenging issues.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan formulates that Japan's ODA Programs toward Lebanon recognize its priority to Environment and Social development sectors (especially water affairs). In addition, the Japanese Foreign Ministry recently announced that Japan has shown its eagerness to disseminate our experience of natural disaster prevention management into overseas countries because we learned lessons from the Great Earthquake and Tsunami we suffered two years ago. This area is also identified as priority. We are earnestly hoping that the Lebanese Government will continue to optimize a use of Japan's ODA programs, in particular, programs prepared and designed for the abovementioned priority sectors to meet domestic developmental needs.

I conclude my greetings by stating that all members of LEBA-JICA will continue to play a pivotal role in strengthening the ties and links of Lebanon-Japan cooperative relationship. As for the Embassy of Japan in Lebanon, we will not spare our efforts in achieving the goal we are sharing with the members of LEBA-JICA.

Seiichi Otsuka

Ambassador of Japan in Lebanon

Curriculum Vitae of His Excellency Mr. Seiichi Otsuka Ambassador of Japan in Lebanon

Diplomatic Career

2012 Ambassador to Lebanon
2010 Auditor-General, the Association of Mutual Aid for National Governmental Employee's Social Welfare
2009 Consul General to Dubai, United Arab Emirates
2006 Consul General to Vancouver, Canada
2003 Minister, Japan's Mission to the European Union in Brussels
2000 Minister, Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of Japan in Saudi Arabia
1998 Minister, Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of Japan in South Africa
1996 Director, Public Relations Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
1994 Director, Official Development Assistance Evaluation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
1992 Assistant Governor of Okinawa Prefectural Government for the US military base liaison
1976 Joined Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Education

1972~76 Literature Faculty, Aoyama Gakuin University, Japan
1977~78 Middle East Centre for Arab Studies, Lebanon
1979~80 Science and liberal Arts, University of Michigan, USA

Marital Status

Married and one daughter

Birth date and place

16 January, 1954 in Tokyo, Japan

Coordination Meeting Among JICA Alumni Associations In Lebanon (LEBA-JICA), Syria (JAAS) and Jordan (JAAJ)

Nov.09,2012 (Safir Hotel - Beirut)

The meeting was held in Beirut at Al_Safir Helio-politan Hotel, on 9th November 2012, in presence of Messers: Yasuhiro Mitsui (**Embassy of Japan in Lebanon**), Marah Morad (**JICA Syria Office**), Mostafa Al-Aghbar (**JAAS**), Mazin Traifi and Ramadan Eqilan (**JAAJ**), Ali Ghrayeb, Antoinette Ghattas, Kamal Al-Mokdad, Antoine Ghorayeb and Mona Sleiman (**LEBA-JICA**).

Welcoming words were opened by a speech by LE-BA-JICA Chairman Mr. Ali Ghrayeb followed by speeches by each Alumni representative, and the meeting started by a discussion related to the proposed topics.

The attendants agreed on the following Recommendations:

- 1- The three associations confirmed that they are working a voluntary activity and they are going to pay the utmost efforts to achieve the success of their activities, therefore, they are sharing the same feeling that JICA's efforts and support are really appreciated.
- 2- In order to enrich the audience of the workshop with new information and technique about the Japanese experiences in "E-Government", the attendants would like to ask JICA Office in Jordan the possibility of the participation of the available Japanese expert or senior volunteer as a lecturer on



the Japanese E-gov Philosophy with Case Study.

- 3- The attendants recommended to hold a wider coordination meeting which might include other associations such as (Palestine, Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Turkey, Morocco, Tunisia) to be considered as regional Coordination Meeting where members from different Executive Boards associations can exchange information and knowledge.
- 4- The attendants recommended on adding the topic of "Annual Training visits" to their action plan of 2013 in order to exchange experiences and knowledge among the associations' members.
- 5- The attendants came with a recommendation related to the necessity of coordination among the associations in order to avoid duplication of programs to get the utmost

benefit of each activity implemented in different country.

- 6- They have also recommended to ask JICA office in Jordan to agree on holding a similar activity in Jordan (Regional workshop).
- 7- They all recommended to ask JICA Offices in Syria and Jordan to take into consideration assisting the hosting country, by increasing the allocated budget for the re-

gional workshop so that bigger number of participants can benefit from the topics discussed (prices have remarkably increased in the three participated countries).

- 8- The attendants recommend to ask JICA to approve adding an activity to their action plan where the three associations can hold a joint meeting which will include presentation by JAAS members about planting Sakura tree.

Coordination Meeting Among JICA Alumni Associations In Lebanon (LEBA-JICA), Syria (JAAS) and Jordan (JAAJ)

Oct.27,2011 (JICA Jordan Office - Amman)





Japan's Soft Power in the Levant

Report for Lebajica Newsletter

March 2013

Dr Yukiko Miyagi

Institute of Middle East,
Central Asia and Caucasus Studies,
University of St Andrews, UK

During March 2013, I was visiting Beirut for my research entitled 'Japan's Soft Power in the Levant'. My main purpose for this visit was to explore the existing ties between Japan and Lebanon in the fields such as economy and culture, which can contribute to Japan's influence in the country as well as this region without using coercion or political-economic leverage, but stemming from the willingness of the states in the Levant for building ties with Japan.

During my visit to Lebanon in March 2013, I had a great opportunity to meet with both Lebanese and Japanese people who contribute to the development of such ties, such as Japanese diplomatic representatives in Beirut, scholars, teachers and students in Japanese studies or the Japanese language, Lebanese business representatives working with Japanese companies, and UN officers, and the directors of various NGOs who are implementing Japanese assistance for the development of Lebanon.

The relations between Lebanon and Japan from the point of view of power politics can be regarded as a very marginal one, between a very lopsided middle power with its economic power hampered by its uniquely limited military capability (Japan) and a small power whose international position is under the constraint of the nearby powers such as Israel and Syria at the same time as under much influence of the world powers' politics (Lebanon). However, looked at from the socio-political point of view, the relations weigh much more developed. Indeed,

Lebanon is a cultural and intellectual hub of the Arab world, which has an abundant opportunity of exposure to the rest of the Arab world through the number of people who visit Lebanon, while it also has significant ties outside the country, both in the Arab world and the Western society via diasporas of various sectarian groups. Therefore, as much as the country is under the influence of the development of the events outside the country, it also has a significant impact on the societies linked with it through the views and the opinions of the diasporas.

Currently, Japan's relations with Lebanon are very limited, characterized by occasional high-level diplomatic visits, a relatively limited amount of development assistance for the country, fallen business interest, and marginal cultural exchanges and ties. It can be argued that this limitation is to a large extent due to the lack of awareness of Lebanon's significance on the part of the Japanese policy-makers at a high level (a contrast can be made with the case of Jordan, which enjoys a more robust relationship). My interviews in Lebanon led to a general picture that Japan's current approaches have been received very favourably, but Japan has not been responding to Lebanese expectations fully and that this has been contributing to Japan's limited influence in the Middle East. For example, Japan's assistance for the development of Lebanon in various fields are very much appreciated, and the preciseness, the sincerity and the other working culture and ethics of Ja-

pan characterized by Lebanese people as reliability and trustworthiness are widely admired by the local counterparts. However on the other hand, it was also true that the needs and expectations of the society and communities in Lebanon were far from being fully met by Japan, arguably due to the sheer absence of recognition of its significance in the region, its unique character, and also the lack of close observation of the needs of the Lebanese society. Indeed Lebanon is a very complex state, making it difficult for Japan to determine the level of its development, due to the disparity between a relatively high GNP per capita (as refereed to by DAC states for considering aid internationally) and a strikingly wide gap in the income, the standard of living and the security of their living conditions among its populations, containing a wide range of communities and individuals who are in grave need of external support (either directly or indirectly, through UN agencies, NGOs or possibly through the guidance for and closer cooperation with the Lebanese government). In economic relations, there is a lack of awareness on the part of Japanese businesses of the strong purchasing power of the Lebanese market – both by the local people as well as a number of tourists who visit Lebanon mainly from the rest of the Arab world, who can afford relatively high-price Japanese products (who would bring the Japanese products to their own countries respectively and introduce them there). Also in terms of cultural and human exchanges, there was a significant interest within the Lebanese society in building contacts and exchanges with Japan, and learning about Japan's historical and economic experience, working culture, mentality, high culture, as well as contemporary pop culture. There was a significant demand for opportunities to learn the Japanese language as a part of such interests, which has not been met largely due to the very limited extent of financial and institutional support for such programmes. LEBA-JICA (JICA Alumni Association in Lebanon) has been at the forefront of the local groups and organizations which have been greatly contributing in cultural and social exchanges between Lebanon and Japan and channeling Japanese assistance to the Lebanese society. Indeed, there are many other opportunities for Japan

in Lebanon, as an important pillar for building its ties with the Middle East.

I hope that the interviews I conducted with various Japanese and Lebanese people in March 2013, which were made possible by their kindness and hospitality, will become a crucial foundation of my work towards the more fruitful relationship for both sides – with Lebanon benefitting from Japan by its more effective use of its resources and approaches, and with Japan benefiting from closer ties with Lebanon both at the governmental and societal levels.

Profile:

Dr Yukiko Miyagi is Research Fellow at Institute of Middle East, Central Asia and Caucasus Studies, University of St Andrews, UK since September 2013. Previously she was Lecturer at School of Government and International Affairs, University of Durham, UK from September 2010 until August 2012, and Research Fellow at the Centre for the Advanced Studies of the Arab World, University of Durham, UK from September 2007 until August 2010. Her major publications include *Japan's Middle East Security Policy: theory and cases* (Routledge 2008 hardback; 2011 paperback) and 'Foreign policy making under Koizumi: Norms and Japan's role in the 2003 Iraq war', vol.5 no.4 2009, *Foreign Policy Analysis*, pp.349-66. A substantial review of the book *Japan's Middle East Security Policy* is available in Arabic in a journal, *Al-Mustaqbal al-Arabi* in May 2011.



Japan's Middle East Security Policy: theory and cases (Routledge 2008 hardback; 2011 paperback)

The book introduces the historic roots of Japan's policy, and focuses on the major contemporary cases – the Iraq war, the Iranian nuclear crisis, and the Arab-Israeli conflict, to expose and explain how clashing interests and dilemmas were negotiated to arrive at policy outcomes.

Regional Workshop on “E-Government in the Public Sector” Beirut, February 2013

**LEBAJICA (*JICA Alumni Association in Lebanon*),
In Cooperation with
JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)
and the Embassy of Japan in Lebanon**

31th January till 2nd February 2013

Safir heliopolitan Hotel – Beirut, Lebanon



The workshop included a series of lectures and scientific presentations on E-Government and practical applications in the public sector by experts from Microsoft and alumni associations members.

The opening ceremony was attended by his Excellency Mr. Seiichi Otsuka, Ambassador of Japan in Lebanon, in addition to representatives from JICA Syria Office, JICA Alumni Associations in Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Palestine, Iraq and Lebanon, also interested experts, companies and related organizations.

During the opening session, speeches were delivered by his Excellency Mr. Seiichi Otsuka, Chief representative of JICA Syria Office Mr. Toshiaki Tanaka and LEBA-JICA Executive Board's President Mr. Ali Ghrayeb.

the speeches stressed the importance of LEBA-JICA's dynamic activities for the economic and social development of Lebanon, which proved to be remarkably successful, with wider participation from other Associations.

After the opening ceremony, presentations from each participated country were submitted including power point presentations, concentrated on national case studies where the Public E-Services are available, and which strategies are applied.

After each presentation a session for question and answer was allocated where the audience got the utmost benefit from listening to the opinions of specialized experts in the field.

The second day of the workshop was allocated for a site visit to Lebanese National Museum and Harissa (home to important Lebanese pilgrimage site, Lady of Lebanon).

At the last day of the workshop a wrap-meeting was held where participants concluded the presentations and provided recommendations to JICA offices and to their own local organizations working in the industrial field.

After the meeting, LEBA-JICA chairman delivered certificates to all of the participated members and memorial Medal to each alumni Association.

Presentations

1. The E- Government: General Vision, challenges & trends,

Mr. Ahmad Farrag, Microsoft Corporation, Government Sector Solutions Specialist.

2. Automatic Vehicle Location by using GIS System (AVL) ,

Mr. Zaid Khalil Ibrahim and Mr. Nabeel Ahmed Abdulrahman, JICA Alumni Association in Iraq (JAAI), Board Members.

3. Procedures of The Ministry of Electricity for E-Government

Dr. Moussa Shahadat, JICA Alumni Association in Syria (JAAS), Board Member.

4. E-government in Jordan:

Ms. Rana Obedat, JICA Alumni Association in Jordan.

5. E-Government: Real Estate Finance in The Republic of Arabic Egypt

Eng. Adel Abo-Elmour, JICA Alumni Association in Egypt, Board Member.

6. Electronic Management of Revenues and Costs of The Egyptian Airlines

Mr Tarek Abaza, JICA Alumni Association in Egypt, Treasurer.

7. Palestinian Important Facts,

Mr Khalil Hassanein, President of JICA Alumni Association in Palestine.

8. Palestine in E-Government,

Dr. Mohammad Eila, JICA Alumni Association in Palestine, Board Member.



Workshop



Suggestions and Recommendations

At the end of the workshop, participants concluded the following suggestions and recommendations:

1. Coordination among participating associations to exchange experiences in the area of e-government and applications.
2. Adoption of a joint cooperation project between Microsoft Corp. in Lebanon, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and LEBA-JICA to provide an E-application for student services computing on the Web site of the Al-Azhar University in Gaza, using mobile technology, so take advantage of this service for about 16,000 students in an attempt to overcome the problem of not having the Internet at the homes of students under the current situation in Gaza. Microsoft will help in study and advisory services, JICA will cover the financial expenses, while LEBA-JICA is a focal point for coordination and management.
3. Sharing Knowledge gained by Association due to attend International conferences on E-governance and circulated to other associations.
4. Create Special Links on the Alumni Associations Sites to the local websites that containing texts and legislation related to the E-government.
5. Exchange of Electronic applications between Associations according to the scientific and legal rights.





His Excellency the Ambassador of Japan to Lebanon Mr. Seiichi Otsuka hosted in his residence a reception, all the participants were invited (January 30th, 2013), where Alumni Associations delivered memorial Medal to His Excellency.



The Political History of Japan between the two World Wars



Inspired by Graham Bell: “Never walk on the traveled path because it only leads where others have been”, I began my quest to promote Japanese studies in Lebanon and the Arab world. Japanology is an academic field which includes contemporary social sciences as well as classical humanistic fields, it is a well known science worldwide, unfortunately, it is uncharted knowledge in our region.

My book entitled:

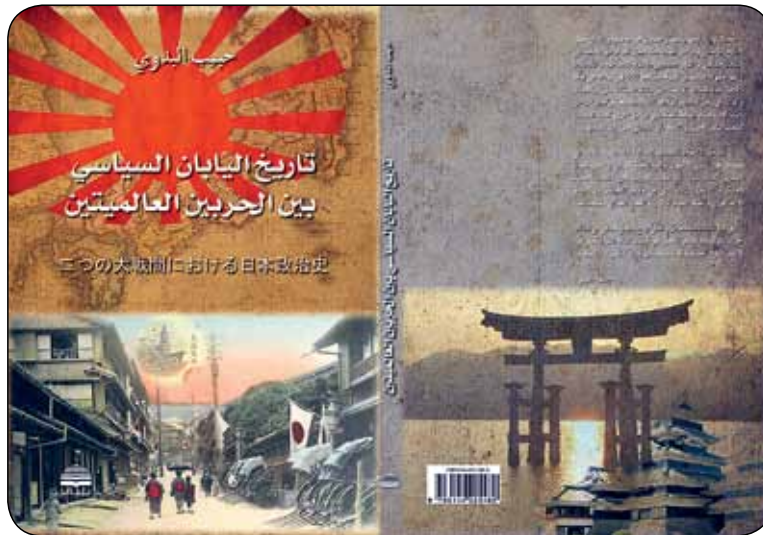
The Political History of Japan between the two World Wars

تاريخ اليابان السياسي بين الحربين العالميتين

futatsu no tainsen kan noikeru Nippon seiji shi

二つの大戦間における日本政治史

in Arabic language. I cited in from 275 English books & 52 documents (out of 300) trying to reveal both Japanese & Western point of view on most of the political improvements, economical bombasts, sociological changes and military incidents during three historical eras of Japanese history including: Meiji period, Taisho period and the first phase of the Showa period.



The documents which I used had been sent to and approved by:

- 1- The United Nations treaty section.
- 2- Harry Truman Library in the U.S.A.
- 3- Avalon Project at Yale University.
- 4- Library of the Japanese Parliament.
- 5- Official Governmental Documentation Centers.

It is worth mentioning that after finishing the draft of my book, I emailed it to all living authors, whom I quoted from there published books and articles. My utmost purpose was getting feedback from them, benefitting from their experience, and seeking advice for my up-coming publishing and research. The result was that I got connected to elite experts in Japanese history and culture worldwide.

I will translate it to English and Japanese languages when I find the proper funding for my educational quest to build a cultural bridge starting from our Middle East, benefiting from the successful Far East, reaching the modernized West.

My book signing event at "The Arab Book Forum" was the harvest of five years of hard work. The result was a celebration of success, achievement and the peaceful Arab-Japanese friendly relations. Now I'm preparing for my new book The Modern History of Japan 日本: From the Repercussions of World War II till the Global Oil Crisis 1941-1973, this time I will write from the beginning two identical versions in Arabic & English languages. I'm doing my best to "find my spot under the sun" inspired by Thomas Edison who said: "have more respect for the fellow with a single idea who gets there than for the fellow with a thousand ideas who does nothing".

Habib ALBadawi
+961 3 202997
habib.badawi@gmail.com

Regional Workshop on "Japanese Industries in the Eyes of Arabs"

Beirut, February 2012

Organized by LEBAJICA (JICA Alumni Association in Lebanon),

In Cooperation with

JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) and the Embassy of Japan in Lebanon

Experts & Lecturers from: Egypt, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Syria.

1st till 4th February 2012

Safir heliopolitan Hotel – Beirut, Lebanon



The workshop took place in Safir hotel in Beirut. The opening ceremony was attended by a Representatives from Embassies of Japan, Palestine, Iraq, and Jordan, in addition to JICA Syria Office, JICA Alumni Associations in Syria, Jordan, Egypt , Palestine, Iraq and Lebanon, also interested businessmen, companies and related organizations.

During the opening session, speeches were delivered by Mr. Kaoru Iwasaki, Chief representative of JICA Syria Office, and Mr. Ali Ghayeb, LEBA- JICA Chairman.

the speeches stressed the importance of such workshops in enhancing the efforts and exchanging the experiences among the Arab countries and the important role played by Alumni Associations.

After the opening ceremony, presentations from each participated country were submitted including power point presentations, concentrated on Lessons learned from the success, progressive and prosperity of Japanese Industries and their Behavior rules versus the difficulties and Challenges facing Japan from the end of world war 2 till the last disaster Tsunami 2011, Compared with Similar Challenges in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Palestine and Iraq.

The workshop continued for the whole day and after each presentation a session for question and answer was allocated where the audience got the utmost benefit from listening to the opinions of specialized experts in the field

The second day of the workshop was allocated for a site visit to Kesrouane area where the participants visited a Water Supply Project "KESROUANE COASTAL AREA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT" implemented in co-operation with CDR (a loan from Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)).

At the last day of the workshop a wrap-meeting was held in Safir hotel where participants concluded the presentations and provided recommendations to JICA offices and to their own local organizations working in the industrial field.

After the meeting, LEBA-JICA chairman delivered certificates to all of the participated members and memorial Medal to each alumni Association.



Presentations

1. Sector of Industry in Lebanon & Lebanese Industrial Case Study

Eng. Fouad Massoud, General Manager, Liban Lait Company

2. Features of Japanese Manufacturing Industry

Mr. Masahiro IKEDA, Senior Volunteer, JICA Jordan Office

3. The Japanese Products Development Style

Mr. Osamu SHIBATA, Senior Volunteer, JICA Jordan Office

4. Japanese Industries By Egyptian Eyes

Mr. Medhat Saleh, JICA Alumni Association in Egypt.

5. Realities of Industrial Sector in Jordan

Eng. Shawkat Ababneh, JICA Alumni Association in Jordan

6. Sector of Industry in Iraq

Mr. Nabeel Abdulrahman, Board Member of JICA Alumni Association in Iraq.

7. Sector of Industry in Palestine

Mr. Adli Baraka, Treasury of JICA Alumni Association in Palestine

8. Palestinian Industrial Case Study

Mr. Khalil Hassanien, President of JICA Alumni Association in Palestine

9. Electrical Cooperation Between Syria and JICA

Eng. Mohamad Sleiman, Board Member of JICA Alumni Association in Syria

10. Synthetic Business Management

Eng. Imad Haidar, Member of JICA Alumni Association in Syria



Workshop



Suggestions and Recommendations

At the end of the workshop, participants concluded the following suggestions and recommendations:

1. Exchange of Skills, Information, Knowledge and Experiences between the alumni associations.
2. Working with the JICA offices in Arabic countries to develop a clear strategy of cooperation and partnership with alumni associations to improve their Communal services effectiveness.
3. Create advanced ideas for joint cooperation projects between different associations with Priority to JICA Alumni Association in the Gaza Strip.
4. Organizing Arab cultural week in Japan, where the representatives of the alumni associations will introduce to the public opinion of Japan cultural and civilizational specificity of Arabic countries and the impact of provided services by JICA, from humanitarian perspective, on human resources and social development, which play an important role to closer ties between the Arab and Japanese and disseminate the cultural, historical, social traditions and civilizational dimensions for the Japanese.
5. Motivate the national Authorities to launch Japanese- Arabic joint industrial zones.
6. Transfer of modern Japanese concepts and know-how in industrial production, quality management and marketing in addition to best usage of raw materials and natural resources.
7. Provide Governmental Japanese support for small and medium enterprises to apply Japanese experience and concepts in the development process.



Workshop

His Excellency the Ambassador of Japan to Lebanon Mr. Kawakami hosted in his residence a reception where all the participants were invited.



Gala Dinner at Al-Dar Restaurant, Rawche



Field visit to Kesrouane area where the participants to the Regional Workshop visited Kesrouane Coastal Area Water Supply Project implemented by a loan from Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) in cooperation with CDR, February 3th, 2012.



Japanese Project in Lebanon

Kesrouane Coastal Area Water Supply Project One of Japanese Projects in Lebanon



The Government of Lebanon has received a loan from Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), (currently Japan International Corporation Agency - JICA) towards the cost of implementation of Kesrouane Coastal Area Water Supply Project.

A contract was concluded between CDR and the Joint-Venture BARESEL AG / AL TAJJ Est. for the construction of this project, and between CDR and the Joint-Venture Dar Al Handasah Nazih Taleb & Partners and Montgomery Watson for the supervision services.

Description of the Proposed Works

The project aims to supply the coastal and surrounding areas of Kesrouan Caza by potable water from **EI Madiq spring** and **boreholes** emerging in Nahr Ibrahim River. The water is conveyed thru a 4 km Tunnel into the main transmission lines to the reservoirs and distribution networks of the Coastal and most populated villages of Kesrouane

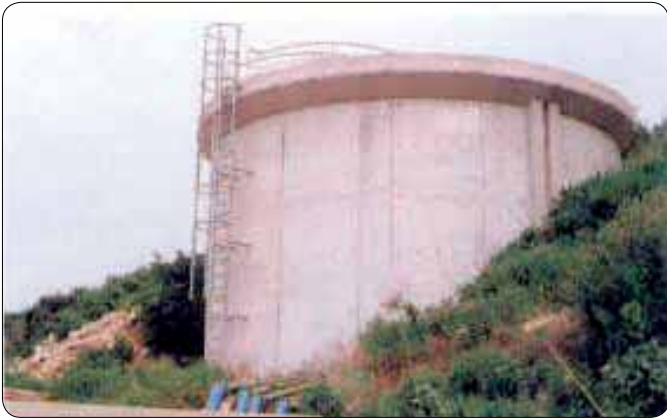
starting from Aaqibe to Nahr EI Kalb (including Aaqibe, Kfar Chiham, Bouar, Safra, Adma, Tabarja, Kfarhbab, Sahel Aalma, Ghazir, Jounieh, Batha, Daraoun, Ghosta, Sarba, Hantouch, Zouk Mikael, and Zouk Mosbeh).

The main project executed components are:

- **15 Km** GRP Transmission pipes, diameter up to **1,000mm**
- **57 Km** DI Water supply branches, diameter up to **600mm**
- **45 Km** Polyethylene Distribution networks, diameter up to **225mm**
- **11** Water reservoirs, capacities ranging between **500, 1,000 and 3,000m³** (Civil & MEP)
- Including Pumping Stations with power up to **250KW** (Civil works)
- Sand removal Basin, Control and Chlorination systems (Civil & MEP)
- Hydraulic tunnel: **4.03 km** long and **3.0 m** mini-



Japanese Project in Lebanon



mum final lined diameter. A **1,000mm**

- potable water pipe is laid inside this tunnel, conveying a flow of about **1m³/s** along
- with an open channel for irrigation water conveying a flow up to **2m³/s**
- Catchment works for Madiq spring
- **5 Boreholes** with flow up to **150 L/s** each in Nahr Ibrahim River bed

In addition, and in order to reduce pollution at Jounieh Bay Coastal Road (modified Routing of the transmission line), additional sewage works were conducted including: **4.5 Km** pumping sewer line from SPS to sea outfall, **ND 700mm** and **2.5 Km** Gravity sewer line along a section of the coastal road, diameter up to **700mm**.

Reservoirs and Madiq Works

Decree No. 5348 dated 21/04/2001 and decree No. 7846 dated 30/04/2002 were released for the land accusations for the reservoirs and pumping constructions.

The main construction works of the available pumping stations and reservoirs have been executed, namely Upper Sahel Aalma/Jounieh reservoir (1000m³), Upper Sahel Aalma reservoir (1000m³), Upper Bouar reservoir (500m³), Lower Bouar pumping station and reservoir (500m³), Lower Kfarchihham pumping station and reservoir (1000m³), Upper Aaqabe reservoir (500m³), Lower Aaqabe pumping station and reservoir (1000m³), Daraoun pumping station and reservoir (1000m³), Batha pumping station and reservoirs (2x500m³), Ghousta reservoir (1000m³), Sarba reservoirs (2x3000m³), Bkirki pumping station and reservoir (500m³).

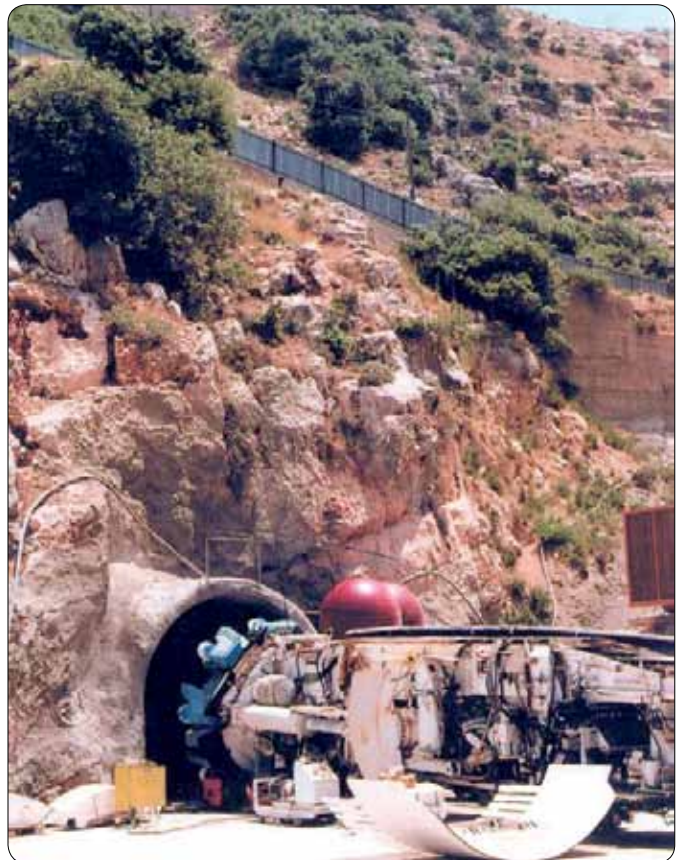
Remaining reservoirs were excluded from the project scope, however the remaining finishing and MEP (pipes and fittings) works, for the executed lower



level reservoirs (fed by gravity) are completed. The upper level executed reservoirs are partially taken over by Water Authorities and set in service by conveying water from higher levels with no pumping.

the raw water, collected from the mentioned boreholes (no. 5) with a total flow up to 650 L/s and from the spring, will be treated through removing the suspended sand within the sand removal basin and disinfection (Chlorination).

It shall be noted that the spring catchment works were also executed and proved to be of high efficiency by increasing





the amount of the gravity collected water either from the spring in dry season or from the boreholes with maximum levels of underground waters in wet seasons.

The main transmission line section from (between Nahr Ibrahim and Tabarja) was completed by 2005. On the other hand, the remaining transmission pipeline routing, extending from Adma branch to Zouk, has been relocated to the Coastal Road of Maameltein and has been lately completed. Along with this section, sewage works were also conducted in order to replace the existing pumping and gravity sewage leaking lines causing pollution to the surroundings.

Transmission branch lines to all project reservoir locations were completed along with the all project villages' distribution networks (Aqaibe, Kfar Chiham, Bouar, Safra, Adma, Tabarja, Kfarhabab, Sahel Aalma, Ghazir, Jounieh, Batha, Daraoun, Ghosta, Sarba, Hantouch, Zouk Mikael, and Zouk Mosbeh). Additional distribution lines on the Costal road were completed too, and temporary /permanent connections to existing pumping stations and networks were completed to ensure permanent serviceability of water supply.

In total, the executed transmission and distribution network is of 120 Km covering the whole area of Kesrouane Caza abovementioned coastal villages.

Tunnel Work

TBM related works in terms of starting chamber (blasting), platforms, site arrangements, installation of generators / air compressors, workshop, tipping area and site batching plant, were completed by setting out and initial operation of the TBM in year 2005.

Survey works have been performed for the accurate setting out of the alignment, entry and exit, it has been sustained systematically during excavation progress to ensure appli-



cation of deviation correction measures where needed.

Executed Tunnel entry access road: it consisted of the construction of retaining walls assuring the separation between the road that enclose the pipelines and the river. Additional works for the stabilization and the protection of the walls footings have been executed. Pipes have been laid and backfilled along the executed part of the walls.

Executed Tunnel exit access road: to achieve the construction of retaining structure between the existing road of Ma'aisra and the tunnel exit access road and platform. The works consist of excavation, projection of shotcrete over steel reinforcement, then boring of nails that are reinforced and filled with cement rout to ensure retaining of the platform surrounding.

Initial start up of the TBM machine took place by July 2006 were the first 100 m were executed to connect the machine back up system (conveying belt...). During excavation, immediate rock-bolting using expandable materials were executed where necessary. Back up equipments (rails, locomotives, hauling bins to the tipping area) and materials testing (shotcrete, dowels ...) were performed systematically. Due to the encountered geological conditions, the rate of excavation progress was sometimes low.

The mentioned works were being conducted continuously on a NON-stop basis, the level of progress was noticeable despite the faults and water inflow existence, by September 2008 the breaking through took place. Shotcrete (wire mesh and dowels) final lining works were conducted after that based on the excavated geology assessment.

In order to take benefit from the inflowing water for future use in the irrigation channel as an additional quantity, and in order to protect the pipe with reinforced concrete casing, the Tunnel inside section was modified.

LEBA-JICA Activities

On the Occasion of the Birthday of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Embassy Reception held at Phoenicia Intercontinental Hotel, Beirut, on December 6th, 2012.



LEBA-JICA Iftar Dinner 2011 in the presence of his Excellency Ambassador of Japan in Lebanon Mr. Koichi Kawakami and the diplomatic staff of the Embassy.
At Assaha Lebanese Traditional Village, Beirut, August 24th, 2011.



Memorandum of Understanding **Between JAAI & LEBA-JICA**

JICA Alumni Association in Iraq (JAAI)

represented by the President of Alumni Ms. Faika Nasir Attoo

First team

JICA Alumni Association in Lebanon (LEBA-JICA)

represented by the President of Alumni Mr. Ali Hassan Ghrayeb

Second team

Introduction:

Within the framework of the joint cooperation between JICA Alumni Associations in both Iraq and Lebanon, and the desire of the two teams to exchange the expertise ,scientific and cultural skills at their availability , it was agreed on the following:

First Article: Definitions

Meaning of in bellow terminology as following titles:

JICA: Japan International Cooperation Agency

Alumni: JICA Alumni Association

JAAI: JICA Alumni Association in Iraq

LEBAJICA: Cultural Cooperative Association of JICA Alumni in Lebanon

Second Article:

Rotation to implementing of a joint annual activity between the two Alumni's in one of the two countries Iraq or Lebanon.

Third Article:

Will agreed the activities subject scientific or cultural according to the needs of the two teams.

Forth Article:

Hold a preparatory meeting in the host country, at the level of the president of each Alumni, to adopt the agenda and details of this activity.

Fifth Article:

The board members of each Alumni to select the professionals' participants whom will join the activity and whom related to the Alumni since one year or more

Sixth Article:

Sharing the expenses of each activity and a preparatory meeting between the two Alumni accordance to the rate of participation, these expenses to be include in the annual budget submitted to JICA Office.

Seventh Article:

Accept requests for participants from other associations, that to undertake all the expenses related on this participation

Eighth Article:

Remains the understanding open to other association's requirement, in condition of the approval of both parties (the two Alumni in Iraq and Lebanon)

Beirut – Lebanon 4th Feb. 2013

First team

**Jica Alumni Association - Iraq
(JAAI)**

Ms. Faika Nasir Attoo

Second team

**Jica Alumni Association - Lebanon
(LEBA-JICA)**

Mr. Ali Hassan Ghrayeb

E-Government in the Public Sector

