



## Capacity building

Capacity building entails:

- Creating an Enabling environment, with appropriate policy and legal framework,
- Institutional development, including community participation,
- Human resources development, at technical and managerial levels.

## Role of JICA in supporting Human Capacity building

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## Individual Level

- Focus on human resources development  
Allowing individual to embark on continuous process of learning and skill upgrading,
- Opening-up new frontiers in their careers as water professionals.

## Levels of capacity building

1. Individual,
2. Institutional,
3. Societal.

## Societal Level

- Involves capacity in society to transform for development,
- Use and apply knowledge acquired through different forms of capacity building,
- Develop and strengthen the available social capital.

## Institutional Level

- Build on existing capacities
- Streamline technical and managerial skill, upgrading into existing institutional
- Set-up, support and encourage innovation, learning and knowledge emerging from local institutions.

## JICA: Cooperation & Objectives Organisational Dimension

- Promoting an integrated process of capacity building,
- Targets individuals as well as institutions,
- Ensures that such initiatives are built into development and technical assistance projects and sustained beyond the project life cycle.
- Highlighting the complexity of sustaining capacity building initiatives and streamlining it .
- Raise points for debating,
  - how to create an enabling policy and legislative environment,
  - how to promote partnership between public and private sector and how to ensure community participation.

## JICA: Cooperation & Objectives

### Dimensions:

1. Organisational
2. Managerial
3. Technological

## JICA: Cooperation & Objectives Technological Dimension

- Ensure the proper transfer of technology in theory and in practice,
- Appropriate technologies must be selected after examining them from various viewpoints: technical feasibility, economic justification,
- suitable to particular cultures, and environment.
- Other effective alternatives are phased:
  - ❖ Introduction starting from small and medium sized and regionally distributed facilities,
  - ❖ Selection of energy saving or resources saving facilities,
  - ❖ Utilization of traditional technologies used in a target area.

## JICA: Cooperation & Objectives Managerial Dimension

- To develop human resources according to the role of each level through reinforcement of the guidance and supervising functions with the central administrative institutions,
- strengthening the ability of institutions to monitor and repairs in order to prevent accidents and supporting associations with training to enable them to carry out low level maintenance.

## Project activities

1. Establishing the institute,
2. Improved knowledge exchange,
3. Establishing research programmes,
4. Quality control programme,

## JICA: Initiative

- Establishing a dedicated institute of research and training,
- To follow up or to support the jica allumnies in their working fields.
- To identify, consolidate and spread knowledge.
- To facilitate capacity-building.
- To effectively disseminate knowledge and unify action among those concerned with related issues (water, information technology,...)
- To stimulate communication and cooperation between members.

## Improved knowledge exchange

- Training programme;
- Staff exchange programme;
- Postgraduate fellowship programme;
- Distance learning programme;

## Establishing the institute

- Knowledge-mapping;
- Demand and supply training and market assesment;
- National training workshop on needs assesment

## Quality control programme

- Establish Quality Control Committee; Steering committee for follow-up.
- Monitoring Policies and effective implementation of activities.

## Establishing research programmes

- Developing regulations and monitoring standards for PhD researches.
- Monitor and manage research programmes and undertake fundraising activities.

## Institute structure

- Defining roles and responsibility of members,
- Relations with their respective Authorities,
- Terms of reference,
- Powers vested in the steering committee.

## Organisation & Management

1. Institute structure,
2. Legal status,
3. Setting membership criteria,
4. Sustainability and continuity of the Institute.

## Setting membership criteria

- Defining agenda, interests, needs of potential members,
- Balance between quality control and leveling the playing field.

## Legal status

- Striking the right balance between formality and informality,
- Structure and flexibility,
- Mandate to join the Institute.

## Sustainability and continuity of the Institute

- Maintain members' motivation and commitment,
- Consistency in availability of human and capital resources.