

JENESYS2015 Inbound program Laos, Theme: Social (Exchange and Experience in Environment /Disaster Prevention) Program Report

1. Program Overview

Under “Japan’s Friendship Ties Program”, 20 university and graduate school students from Laos who are interested in environment and disaster prevention visited Japan. During the 8 days program from January 26 to February 2, the participants studied Japanese government, society, history, culture, environment, disaster prevention, and much more.

2. Participating Countries and Number of Participants

Laos: 20 participants

3. Prefectures Visited

Tokyo and Chiba

4. Program Schedule

January 26 (Tue)	Arrival at Narita International Airport, Program Orientation
January 27 (Wed)	【Lecture on Japanese Culture／Key Note Lecture】 【Environment】 Shibaura Water Reclamation Center
January 28 (Thu)	【Environment】 Shinagawa Waste Incineration Plant Move to Chiba by bus 【School Exchange】 Kameda College of Health Science 【Disaster Prevention】 Nights Security of Volunteer Fire Company
January 29 (Fri)	【Courtesy Call】 Kamogawa City 【Nature/Local Industry】 Minnami no Sato 【Homestay】 Meeting with Host Families
January 30 (Sat)	【Nature/Environment】 Oyama Senmaida/Tanada Club 【Homestay】
January 31 (Sun)	【Farewell Party with Host Family】 【Disaster Prevention】 Disaster Prevention Class 【Workshop】 Preparation for Reporting Session
February 1 (Mon)	Move to Tokyo by bus 【Reporting Session】
February 2 (Tue)	Departure from Narita International Airport

5. Program Photos



1/28 【Environment】 Shinagawa Waste Incineration Plant (Tokyo)



1/28 【School Exchange】 Kameda College of Health Science (Kamogawa City)



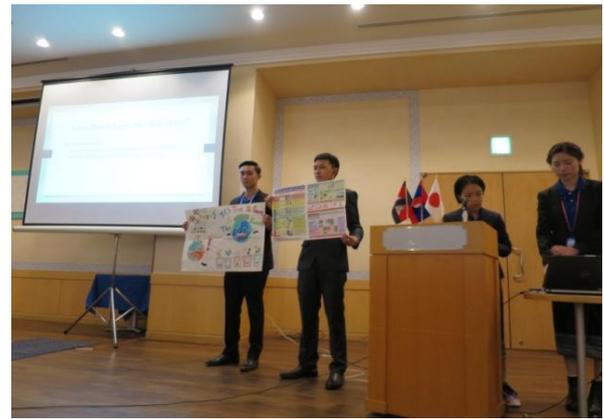
1/29 Home stay (Kamogawa City)



1/29 【Nature · Local industry】 Minnami no Sato (Kamogawa City)



1/31 【Disaster Prevention】 Disaster Prevention class in Kamogawa (Kamogawa City)



2/1 Reporting Session (Tokyo)

6. Voice from Participants

Laos, Student

The most impressive experience was a visit to the Shinagawa Incineration Plant. I learned that wastes are sorted for reuse, and those that cannot be recycled are incinerated through the latest treatment processes. Exhaust gas that may lead to air pollution was eliminated as much as possible. Heat energy generated by waste incineration is also used for power generation. This power is fed to a power company and major local corporations. When I go back, I'd like to tell my family, school, and relatives about this experience, knowledge, and importance of sorting wastes. Wastes that can be recycled are glasses, PET bottles, cans, and milk packs. This plant is playing an important role in environmental conservation and is also earning about 500 million yen. Another impressive experience was a homestay at a farmhouse. I had a chance to know a living style of the Japanese people and also learned Japanese language. Although we did have difficulty in communication due to language, my Japanese father and mother were very kind and treated me as if I were their child. It was a short period, but it became an unforgettable memory.

Laos, Student

In Japan, wastes are also one of important resources. Through a visit to *Minnami no Sato*, a farmer's market in Kamogawa City, Chiba Prefecture, and lectures, this point strongly stays in the memory. I learned many things that I was unfamiliar with. For example, at the farmer's market, farmers decide prices of their produce by themselves and sell them on a commission basis. Another example is efforts for maximizing the use of resources and finding ways of reuse. Wastes are reused by changing them to different forms. A lot of natural resources are consumed in Japan but I learned that Japan is recycling wastes because Japan is often struck by natural disasters. Wastes and sewage water are effectively recycled. Incineration ashes are disposed of by landfill (in Laos, we cannot dump to the sea, though), and recycled water is sprinkled to trees and used for cleaning vehicles. Sludge is used for making bricks and other objects. These experiences have inspired me. I learned new ways of thinking to change a mindset. I found that we can give values to what we don't give importance on or what we don't need if we have good and innovative ideas. We can change them to valuable items.

Laos, Student

The most impressive point was the latest environmental technology of Japan. In particular, at the Shinagawa Incineration Plant, I saw waste incineration that does not give impact on environment. Substances that give impact on environment and chemical substances contained in waste gas are filtered before waste gas is emitted to the air. This latest technology meets today's requirements. Another impressive point was how the Japanese people finely separate wastes. There were also many other points that I want to follow, including punctuality and social politeness of the Japanese people. After I go back to Laos, I want to tell others about the importance of keeping places clean and waste sorting I observed in Japan. I want to encourage the people of Laos to be aware of environmental conservation and know values of resources we use. These resources will run out if we don't

use them efficiently. I'd like to encourage the people of Laos to save the use of these resources. We will start from small things. For example, we will reduce the use of items that are difficult to decompose, such as plastic bags. The use of these items is increasing day by day, but they are difficult to treat. I will effectively use my experiences and take actions.

7. Action Plan Presented at the Reporting Session by Participants



Action Plan

Action Plan in Laos: "No More Gomi"

- How to achieve the project?
 - Long-terms:
 - Spreading knowledge and experience gained from the programme
 - Short-terms:
 - Create Poster for encouragement and "know how" information for schools, universities and organizations
 - Promote the idea via social media: Facebook, Instagram, Youtube, Newspaper, Radio
 - Promote the idea via Seminar: through Head of Village

Action Plan



Action Plan in Laos



Action Plan in Laos