

No.

Study on Present Status of Implemented
Technical Cooperation Projects

SEPTEMBER 2008

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

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PREFACE

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter JICA) has conducted a large number of Development Studies. The findings and recommendations from these studies have been utilized in accordance with the initiatives of the recipient governments and in a wide variety of ways. In view of the importance of securing traceability on the impact of completed studies, JICA has been conducting follow-up studies annually since fiscal year 1984 in order to gather and compile relevant information on the status of the projects proposed by the studies and how the findings of the studies have been utilized in the recipient countries.

In addition to the completed Development Studies, the follow-up study this year also focuses on the Technical Cooperation Projects that were completed in the last 5 years and those completed 10 years ago (except for projects that will be subject to an ex post valuation scheduled for the third year after the completion of a project this year), and will gather a wide range of information from related government organizations and our overseas offices with the aim of obtaining detailed and up-to-date information on each study and project.

I hope that this report will contribute to the improvement of development cooperation projects that help promote nation-building in the recipient countries.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the organizations who provided the high levels of cooperation and support that made this study possible.

September 2008

Eiji Hashimoto
Vice-President
Japan International Cooperation Agency

Contents

Chapter 1	General Description of this Study	1
1.1	Background and Purpose of the Study	1
1.2	Scope of the Study	3
1.3	Study Procedure	4
	(1) Preparatory Work	4
	(2) Overseas Survey	4
	(3) Domestic Research	5
	(4) Preparation of Report on Research Results	5
Chapter 2	Overall Picture of Technical Cooperation Project Covered by This Study	7
2.1	Classification Criteria	7
	(1) Year of Completion	7
	(2) Geographical Region/Countries	7
	(3) Area/Issue Category	8
	(4) Classification According to Project Scale	8
2.2	Overall Picture of Technical Cooperation Project	9
2.2.1	Breakdown of Projects According to Year of Completion	9
2.2.2	Breakdown of Projects According to Geographical Region	10
2.2.3	Breakdown of Projects According to Area/Issue Category	11
2.2.4	Breakdown of Projects According to Project Scale	13
Chapter 3	Present Status of Implemented Technical Cooperation Projects	15
3.1	Scale of Implementing Organizations	16
3.2	Status of Project Activities after Technical Cooperation by JICA	18
3.3	Usage Situation of Machinery and Materials Provided under the Project	20
3.4	Achievement Level of Overall Goal	23
3.5	Impacts of Project Undertakings and Technical Cooperation Projects	25
3.6	Sustainability of Project Undertakings and Organizations	27
3.7	General Overview of the Present Situation	30
3.8	Necessity for Supplementary Cooperation	31

Chapter 1 General Description of this Study

1.1 Background and Purpose of the Study

Starting from this fiscal year, with the aim of securing systematic traceability on the status of technical cooperation projects (including former project-type technical cooperation) that were implemented in the past under the sponsorship of JICA, JICA has embarked on a project to construct an easy-to-use database by conducting follow-up studies on how the achievements of each project are being utilized. It is doing this by analyzing collected up-to-date information on the present status of the implemented projects, and by sorting out useful information that could be utilized for the efficient management and operation of projects in the future.

By understanding the present status of each completed project and analyzing collected information, reasons for successes or failures can be clarified. From a micro viewpoint, it will be possible to learn valuable lessons from the findings of this study, and feedback based on these lessons will be provided to projects that are currently underway as well as to those on our list for future adoption. Meanwhile, from a macro perspective, since information relevant to the projects and information on the present situation of implementing bodies can be obtained simultaneously through this study, such information will contribute to the more effective and efficient planning/designing and implementation of future cooperation projects.

More specifically, it is expected that the findings of this study will be utilized in the following ways:

- (1) As reference data that can be used in formulating new projects in a related area or those associated with a relevant program.
- (2) Lessons will be learnt from the present status of implemented projects and feedback will be provided to projects that are scheduled to be newly requested/implemented and to those that are currently underway.
- (3) As a basis for formulating concrete follow-up (hereinafter F/U) cooperation projects.
- (4) As part of explanatory information that will be provided to inquiries received from outside regarding the present status of completed studies and implemented projects.
- (5) Communication with counterpart (hereinafter C/P) organizations will be promoted in the course of this study with a view to better maintaining and reinforcing relationships with C/P organizations.

This study report is intended to provide an overall picture of technical cooperation projects (including former project-type technical cooperation) implemented in the past under the sponsorship of JICA as well as to show tendencies observed among completed projects. A brief overview of each project and the details of the current status of the projects are provided in the “Summary of Survey on Each Project” and the “Implemented Technical Projects Database (hereinafter DB)” respectively.

1.2 Scope of The Study

Projects covered by this study for this year are the following technical cooperation projects that were conducted by the JICA:

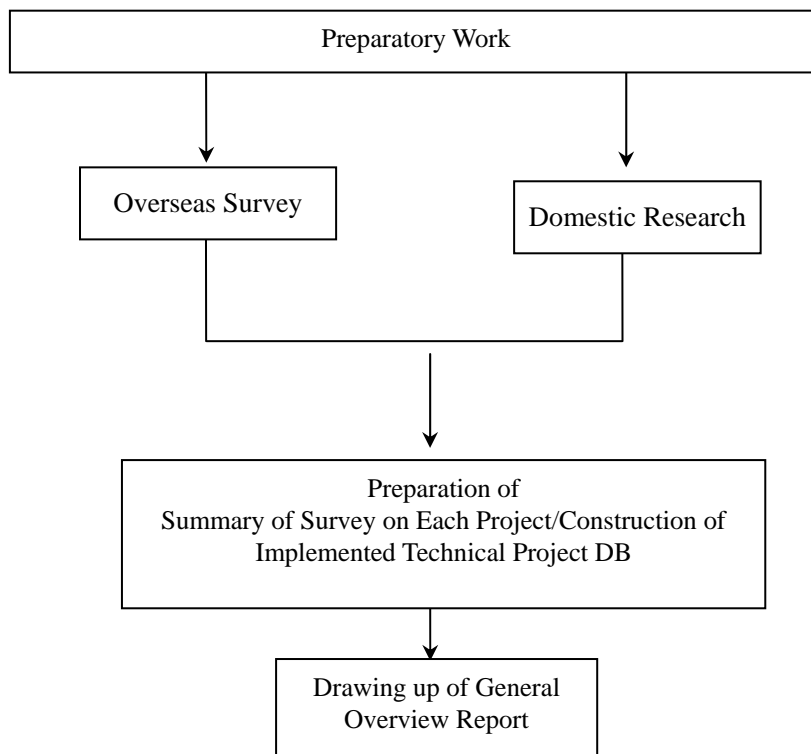
- (1) Technical cooperation projects (including former project-type technical cooperation) completed in the last five years and ten year ago except for projects that will be subject this year to an ex post evaluation scheduled for the third year after the completion of a project.
- (2) Projects that went through an ex ante evaluation (whose scheduled total input is 200 million yen or more). However, with respect to projects that came into operation prior to the introduction of ex ante evaluations (fiscal year 2002), former project-type technical cooperation cases are covered.

The total number of projects covered by this study is 264, the breakdown of which is shown in the table below:

Year of Completion	No. of Projects
Projects completed in FY 1997	41
Projects completed in FY 2002	44
Projects completed in FY 2003	42
Projects completed in FY 2005	68
Projects completed in FY 2006	69
Total	264

1.3 Study Procedure

This study roughly consists of domestic research and an overseas survey. The interrelations between these are as shown in the following flow chart of the study procedure:



(1) Preparatory Work

Since the follow-up study covering implemented technical cooperation projects was conducted for the first time this year, the questionnaire sheet for the study was designed, prepared, and sent to overseas C/P organizations as well as to our overseas offices in order to gather information on the present status of each project.

The questionnaire has been designed in such a way that the information needed to ascertain the achievement level of the overall goal of each project and the status of project activities is compiled and grouped into several stages. The instruction leaflet has been designed so that an explanation of the entry method is given for each stage.

(2) Overseas Survey

A survey using a questionnaire was conducted with local C/P organizations and JICA overseas offices. A questionnaire intended to obtain up-to-date information on the present status of the

completed projects as well as on the reasons that have led to such situation was sent to overseas JICA offices along with a request letter and a leaflet explaining the entry method. Then these documents were translated, as appropriate, into English and other languages (French or Spanish).

As seen above, this survey employed a questionnaire as a means to gather information, most of which we assumed that local C/P organizations and overseas JICA offices were in possession of or could obtain. Since information and opinions on the present status of implemented projects are sought through a questionnaire survey, there is a possibility that different findings may be provided by a local C/P organization and a JICA overseas office with respect to the same case.

(3) Domestic Research

The sources of information for this research are Terminal Evaluation Reports, JICA Knowledge Site, and other information in the possession of JICA. The results of the research have been compiled into the Summary of Survey on Each Project.

In addition, the results of the questionnaire survey conducted with local C/P organizations and overseas JICA offices were translated into Japanese, and then analyzed after sorting and compilation.

(4) Preparation of Report on Research Results

Through the procedures described in (1), (2), and (3), the Summary of Survey on Each Project was prepared by taking the results of both (2) and (3) into consideration. Along with this, the Implemented Technical Project DB was constructed (by using FileMaker). Finally, the information on the present status of all the implemented projects was compiled for analysis and this General Overview Report was drawn up based on the analysis.

Chapter 2 Overall Picture of Technical Cooperation Project Covered by This Study

2.1 Classification Criteria

In this chapter, technical cooperation projects covered by this study are classified and analyzed in accordance with 1) year of completion, 2) geographical region, 3) Issue (sector), and 4) scale of cooperation project in order to provide a clear picture of what kind of projects have been conducted by the JICA.

(1) Year of Completion

Year of Completion means the year when a project was completed.

(2) Classification of Geographical Regions/Countries

Geographical regions and countries of the projects covered by this study are classified as follows:

Region	Countries
Southeast Asia	Indonesia, Vietnam, Philippines, Cambodia, Thailand, Laos, Myanmar, Malaysia, East Timor, Singapore, Brunei
East Asia	People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Mongolia
Southwest Asia	Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, India, Bhutan, Maldives
Central Asia/Caucasian	Uzbekistan, Kirgiz, Kazakhstan, Tadjikistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkmenistan
Middle East	Afghanistan, Syria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Sudan, Iran, Turk, Iraq, Palestine, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Oman, Bahrain, Lebanon, Libya, United Arab Emirates
Africa	Kenya, Tanzania, Ghana, Zambia, Senegal, Ethiopia, Malawi, Uganda, Niger, Madagascar, Mozambique, Burkina Faso, Rwanda, South Africa, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Mali, Benin, Angola, Eritrea, Guinea, Botswana, Burundi, Mauritania, Cameroon, Chad, Gabon, Cote d'Ivoire, et al
Latin America	Mexico, Dominican Republic, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Cuba, Saint Lucia, Belize, Trinidad and Tobago, Saint Vincent, Bolivia, Paraguay, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Argentine, Peru, Ecuador, Uruguay,

	Venezuela, et al
Oceania	Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Samoa, Vanuatu, Palau, Solomon Islands, Micronesia, Tonga, Marshall, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Cook Islands, Niue, Nauruan
Europe	Romania, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Ukraine, Albania, Poland, Montenegro, Moldova, Hungary, Croatia, Kosovo, Slovakia, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia

(3) Sector/Issue Category

With respect to the sector/issue category of the projects covered by this study, the following classification has been adopted. It should be noted that the classification corresponds to that of JICA's "Activities Issues".

- Education
- Water Resources/Disaster Management
- Peace-Building
- Transportation
- Natural Resources and Energy
- Private Sector Development
- Natural Environment Conservation
- Gender and Development
- Poverty Reduction
- South-South-Cooperation
- Evaluation
- Aid Approach
- Health
- Governance
- Social Security
- ICT
- Economic Policy
- Agricultural /Rural Development
- Fisheries
- Urban /Regional Development
- Environmental Management
- Citizen Participation
- Japanese-Language Education

(4) Classification According to Project Scale

Based on a definition that the scale of a project will be measured according to the "cooperation amount", the projects have been classified into the following five (5) categories (projects without information are included) for the purpose of convenience of analysis. It should be noted that the figures of "cooperation amount" do not reflect the total amount of cooperation funds expended up until the end of the completion of a project since most of these figures are an aggregation made at the time of terminal evaluation.

- Less than 200 million
- 200 million or more, less than 400 million
- 400 million or more, less than 600 million
- 600 million or more
- No information

2.2 Overall Picture of Technical Cooperation Project

2.2.1 Breakdown of Projects According to Year of Completion

Projects covered by this study are the technical cooperation projects (including former project-type cooperation) completed in 1997, 2002, 2003, 2005, and 2006, and the total number of covered projects is 264.

In the questionnaire survey, 114 replies were received from C/P organizations (reply rate of 43.2%) and 93 replies were received from JICA overseas offices (reply rate of 35.2%).

The following figure shows the breakdown according to completion year for all the projects covered by this study and of those for which questionnaire replies were received.

With respect to the years, '97, '02, and '03, the total number of projects is slightly more than 40 each year, but, in the years, '05 and '06, the number increased to around 70. With respect to the reply rate for the questionnaire survey, C/P organizations show a better response than JICA overseas offices for all years, and there is a tendency for newer projects to show a slightly better reply rate.

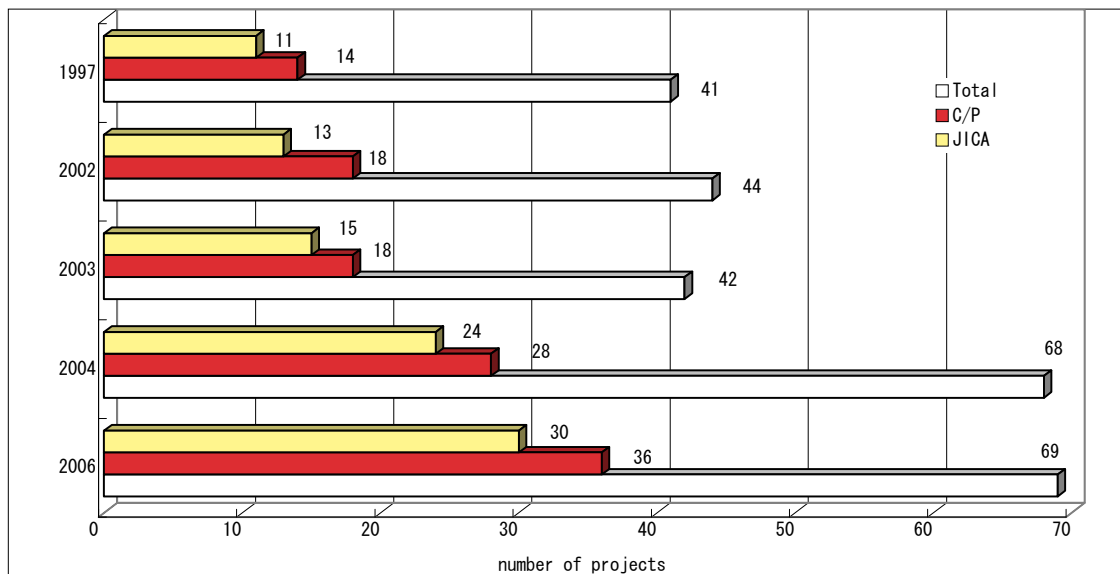


Figure: Breakdown of Projects According to Completion Year

Table: Breakdown of Projects According to Completion Year

	Total		C/P		JICA	
1997	41	16%	14	12%	11	12%
2002	44	17%	18	16%	13	14%
2003	42	16%	18	16%	15	16%
2004	68	26%	28	25%	24	26%
2006	69	26%	36	32%	30	32%
	264	100%	114	100%	93	100%

2.2.2 Breakdown of Projects According to Geographical Region

The following figure shows the breakdown according to geographical region for all projects covered by this study and of those for which questionnaire replies were received.

With respect to geographical regions, the number of projects in Southeast Asia is the largest and accounts for 40% (105 projects) of all projects. Latin America (53 projects, 20%), Africa (36 projects, 14%), and Middle East (25 projects, 9%) follow in this order. With respect to the reply rate for the questionnaire survey, the responses from Southwest Asia, Latin America, as well as Africa were higher than for other regions.

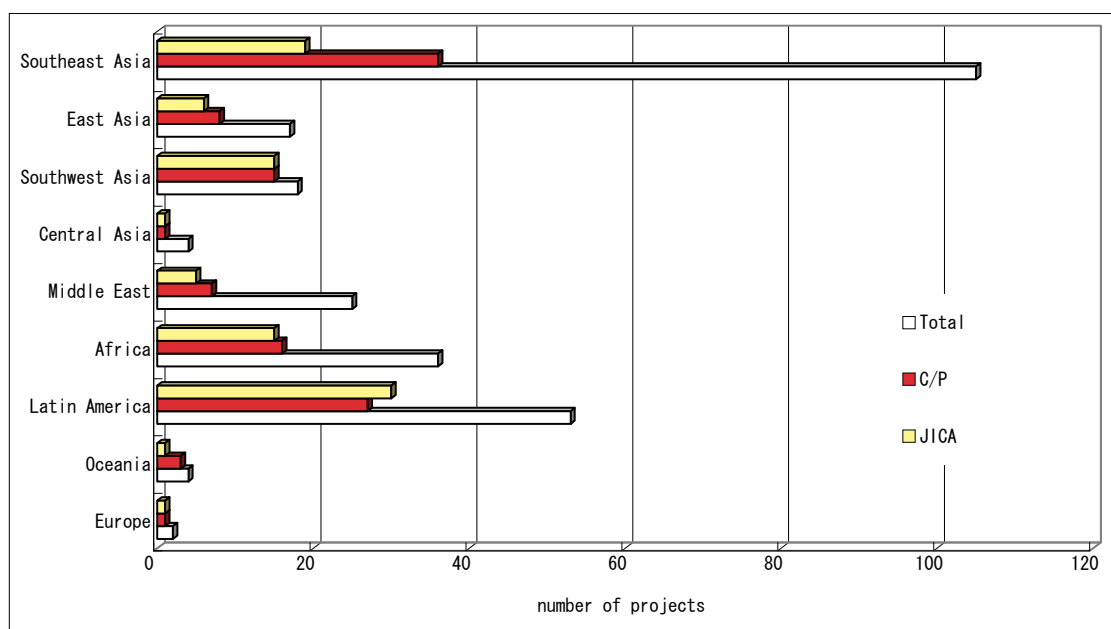


Figure: Breakdown of Projects According to Geographical Region

Table: Breakdown of Projects According to Geographical Region

	Total		C/P		JICA	
Southeast Asia	105	40%	36	32%	19	20%
East Asia	17	6%	8	7%	6	6%
Southwest Asia	18	7%	15	13%	15	16%
Central Asia	4	2%	1	1%	1	1%
Middle East	25	9%	7	6%	5	5%
Africa	36	14%	16	14%	15	16%
Latin America	53	20%	27	24%	30	32%
Oceania	4	2%	3	3%	1	1%
Europe	2	1%	1	1%	1	1%
	264	100%	114	100%	93	100%

2.2.3 Breakdown of Projects According to Sectors/Issues Category

The following figure shows the breakdown according to sectors/issues category for all projects covered by this study and of those for which questionnaire replies were received.

When viewed in terms of sector or issues category, the number of projects relating to Agriculture/Rural Development is the largest and accounts for 19% (51 projects) of all projects. Those relating to Health (38 projects, 14%), Natural Environment Conservation (28 projects, 11%), and Education (23 projects, 9%) follow in this order. With respect to the reply rate for the questionnaire survey, the responses for Education and Health were relatively higher than for other categories.

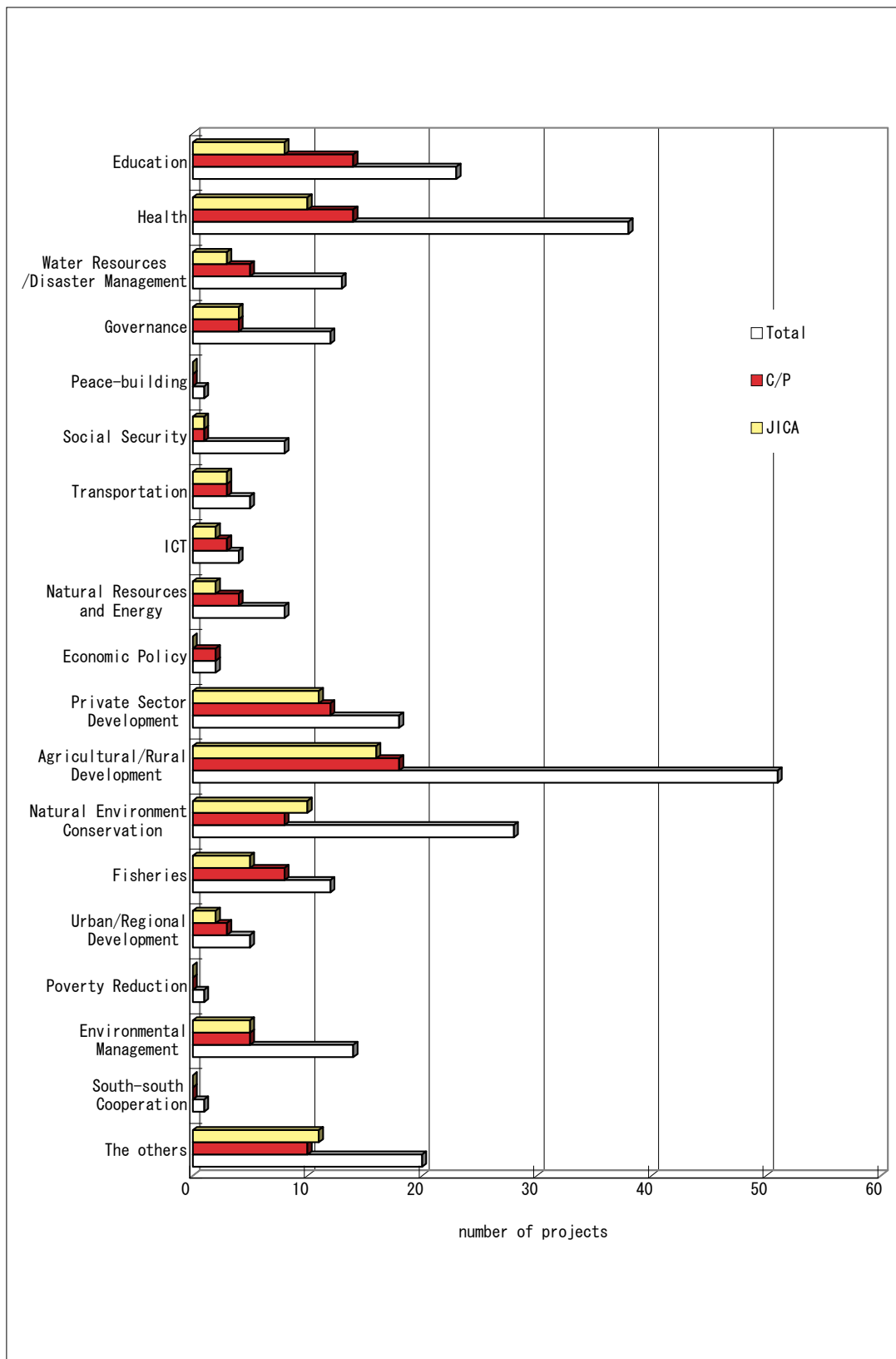


Figure: Breakdown of Projects According to Sectors/Issues Category

Table: Breakdown of Projects According to Sectors/Issues Category

	Total		C/P		JICA	
Education	23	9%	14	12%	8	9%
Health	38	14%	14	12%	10	11%
Water Resources/Disaster Management	13	5%	5	4%	3	3%
Governance	12	5%	4	4%	4	4%
Peace-building	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Social Security	8	3%	1	1%	1	1%
Transportation	5	2%	3	3%	3	3%
ICT	4	2%	3	3%	2	2%
Natural Resources and Energy	8	3%	4	4%	2	2%
Economic Policy	2	1%	2	2%	0	0%
Private Sector Development	18	7%	12	11%	11	12%
Agricultural/Rural Development	51	19%	18	16%	16	17%
Natural Environment Conservation	28	11%	8	7%	10	11%
Fisheries	12	5%	8	7%	5	5%
Urban/Regional Development	5	2%	3	3%	2	2%
Poverty Reduction	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Environmental Management	14	5%	5	4%	5	5%
South-south Cooperation	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
The others	20	8%	10	9%	11	12%
	264	100%	114	100%	93	100%

2.2.4 Breakdown of Projects According to Project Scale

The following figure shows the breakdown according to project scale for all projects covered by this study and of those for which questionnaire replies were received. When viewed in terms of project scale, the number of projects without information is the largest (103 projects, 39%). With respect to projects whose scale is known, the number of projects whose scale is 600 million or more is the largest and accounts for 17% (45 projects) of the total. Projects less than 200 million (43 projects, 16%) and projects from 400 to 600 million (38 projects, 14%) follow in this order. With respect to the reply rate for the questionnaire survey, responses for projects of 400 to 600 million and projects of less than 200 million were relatively higher than projects in other categories.

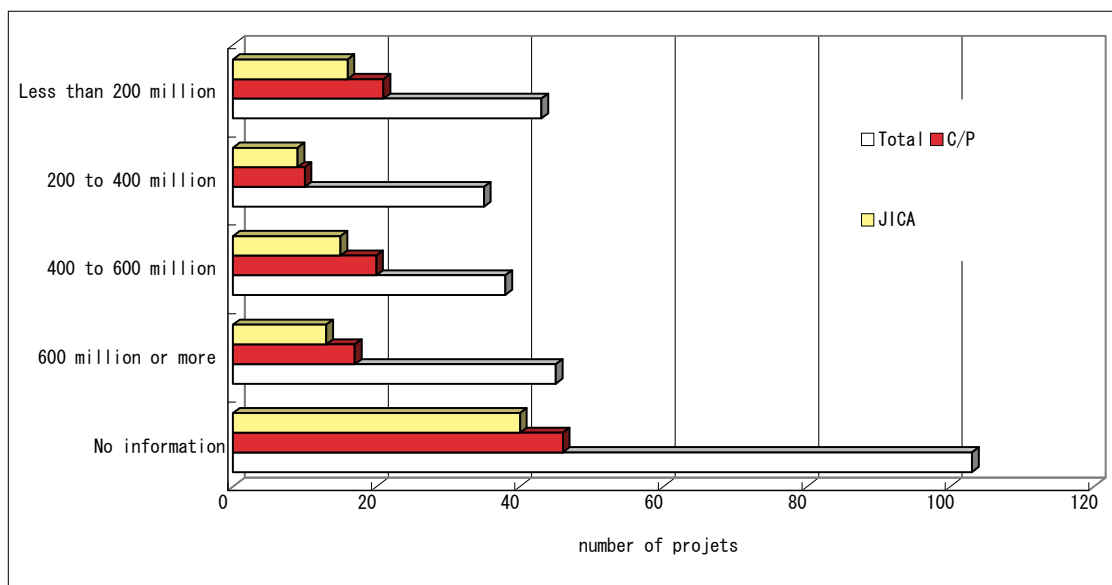


Figure: Breakdown of Projects According to Project Scale

Table: Breakdown of Projects According to Project Scale

	Total		C/P		JICA	
Less than 200 million	43	16%	21	18%	16	17%
200 to 400 million	35	13%	10	9%	9	10%
400 to 600 million	38	14%	20	18%	15	16%
600 million or more	45	17%	17	15%	13	14%
No information	103	39%	46	40%	40	43%
	264	100%	114	100%	93	100%

Chapter 3 Present Status of Implemented Technical Cooperation Projects

In this chapter, among 264 technical cooperation projects, the overall picture of which was given in the preceding chapter, 114 projects (reply rate of 43.2%) for which replies had been received from C/P organization in response to our questionnaire survey as well as 93 projects (reply rate of 35.2%) for which replies had been received from JICA overseas offices are subjected to an analysis of their status after the completion of the projects. The analysis is made for each of several factors, so that the current status of the projects after the technical cooperation by JICA can be understood in detail.

More specifically, an analysis is made for the following items.

- 1) Scale of Implementing Organizations
- 2) Situation of Project Activities after Technical Cooperation by JICA
- 3) Usage Situation of Machinery and Materials Provided Under the Project
- 4) Achievement Level of Overall Goal
- 5) Impacts of Project Undertakings and Technical Cooperation Projects
- 6) Sustainability of Project Undertakings and Organizations
- 7) General Overview of the Present Situation
- 8) Necessity for Supplementary Cooperation

In analyzing the present situation of the implemented projects according to the items mentioned above, it would be beneficial to conduct simultaneously a further analysis from the following four perspectives; 1) completion year, 2) geographical region, 3) issue (sector), and 4) scale of cooperation project. However, the absolute number of projects covered by this study is so small that it would be difficult to ascertain trends accurately by conducting a cross analysis. Accordingly, it was decided not to adopt this technique for this study.

3.1 Scale of Implementing Organizations

Up-to-date information on the scale (such as budget, personnel, etc) of the organizations implementing the project undertakings and technical cooperation projects was collected from C/P organizations and JICA overseas offices.¹ The graph and table below show the results of the analysis of the collected information.

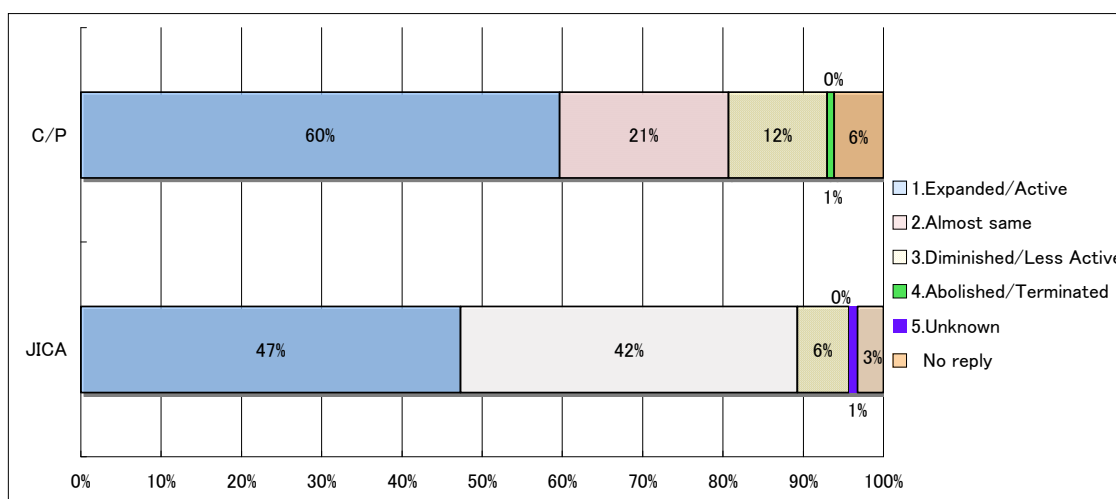


Figure: Scale of Implementing Organizations

Table: Scale of Implementing Organizations

	JICA		C/P	
1 Expanded/Active	44	47%	68	60%
2 Almost same	39	42%	24	21%
3 Diminished/Less Active	6	6%	14	12%
4 Abolished/Terminated	0	0%	1	1%
5 Unknown	1	1%	0	0%
No reply	3	3%	7	6%
Total	93	100%	114	100%

Though it should be taken into consideration that there is no perfect correspondence between projects for which replies were received from C/P organizations and JICA overseas offices, 60% (68 projects) of C/P organizations and 47% (44 projects) of JICA overseas offices replied that the

¹ It should be noted that since the questionnaire survey was conducted with organizations that are managing and administering relevant technical cooperation projects, information provided through the survey is most likely to relate to the whole body of a C/P organization and not just the particular section that is directly involved in the relevant project.

scale of the implementing organization has “Expanded/Active” after the completion of relevant technical cooperation. By including “Almost same” in the replies, more than 80% of the implementing organizations have either maintained or increased their scale.

On the other hand, 13 % (15 projects) of C/P organizations and 6% (6 projects) of JICA overseas offices replied that the scale of the relevant implementing organization is “Diminished/Less Active” or the organization has been “Abolished/Terminated”, and the percentage of replies of “Expanded/Active” and “Diminished/Less Active” is higher with respect to C/P organizations than JICA offices. As a general tendency, the percentages of replies of “increased/ increasing” and “decreasing” are high with respect to C/P organizations and the percentage of “Almost same” is high with respect to JICA overseas offices.

3.2 Status of Project Activities after Technical Cooperation by JICA

Up-to-date information on the status of project activities after the technical cooperation by JICA was collected from C/P organizations and JICA overseas offices. The figure and table below show the results of the analysis of the collected information.

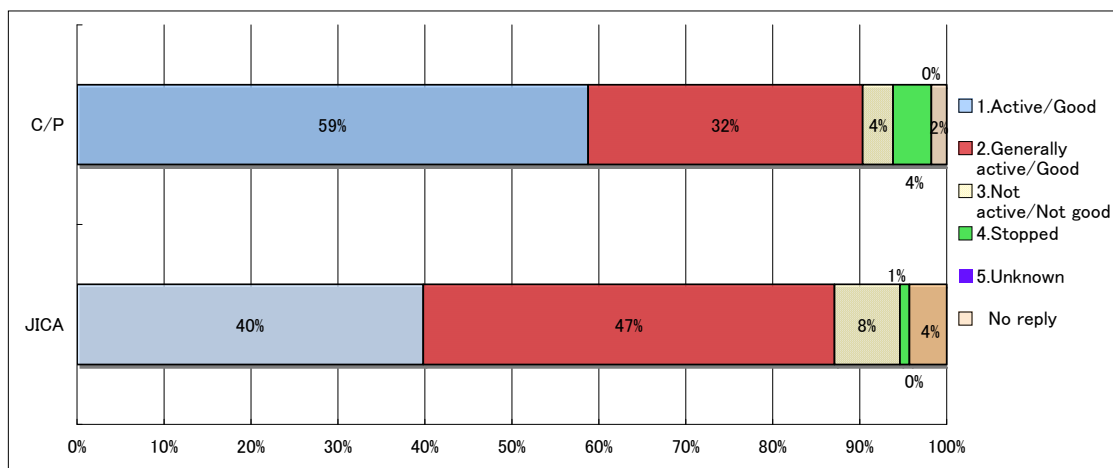


Figure: Status of Project Activities after Technical Cooperation by JICA

Table: Status of Project Activities after Technical Cooperation by JICA

	JICA		C/P	
1 Active/Good	37	40%	67	59%
2 Generally active/Good	44	47%	36	32%
3 Not active/Not good	7	8%	4	4%
4 Stopped	1	1%	5	4%
5 Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
No reply	4	4%	2	2%
Total	93	100%	114	100%

Though it should be taken into consideration that there is no perfect correspondence between projects for which replies were received from C/P organizations and those from JICA overseas offices, 59% (67 projects) of C/P organizations and 40% (37 projects) of JICA overseas offices replied that the projects are “Active/Good” after the completion of the relevant technical cooperation. By including those that replied “Generally Active/Good”, some 90% of the projects are in an active or favorable condition. However, it should be noted that differences of opinion (a discrepancy of 19 percentage points) are seen between C/P organizations and JICA overseas offices with respect to the reply, “Active/Good”.

On the other hand, 4% (5 projects) of C/P organizations and 1% (1 project) of JICA overseas offices replied that the “Stopped”.

3.3 Usage Situation of Machinery and Materials Provided under the Project

Up-to-date information on the usage situation of machinery and materials provided under the project was collected from C/P organizations and JICA overseas offices. The figure and table below show the results of the analysis of the collected information.

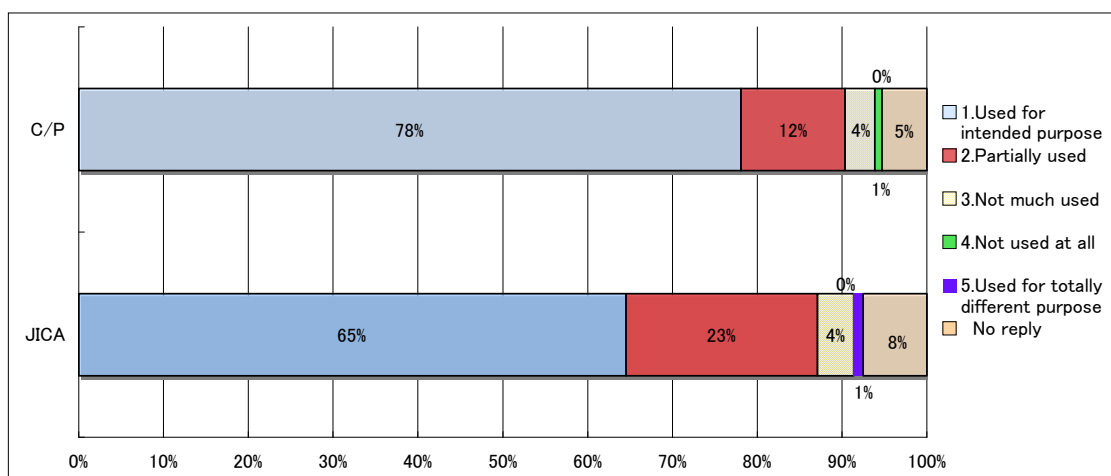


Figure: Usage Situation of Machinery and Materials Provided under the Project

Table: Usage Situation of Machinery and Materials Provided under the Project

	JICA		C/P	
1 Used for intended purpose	60	65%	89	78%
2 Partially used	21	23%	14	12%
3 Not much used	4	4%	4	4%
4 Not used at all	0	0%	1	1%
5 Used for totally different purpose	1	1%	0	0%
No reply	7	8%	6	5%
Total	93	100%	114	100%

Though it should be taken into consideration that there is no perfect correspondence between projects for which replies were received from C/P organizations and those from JICA overseas offices, 78% (89 projects) of C/P organizations and 65% (60 projects) of JICA overseas offices replied that the machinery and materials are “Used for the intended purpose” after the completion of the relevant technical cooperation. Similar to the Situation of Projects after Technical Cooperation by JICA, C/P organizations tend to provide a more favorable assessment than JICA overseas offices, resulting in the difference of 13 percentage points as seen above.

On the other hand, 17% (19 projects) of C/P organizations and 28% (26 projects) of JICA

overseas offices replied that the machinery and materials are not used for the intended purpose. More particularly, 5% (5 projects) of C/P organizations and 5% (4 projects) of JICA overseas offices replied that the machinery and materials are “Not much used”, “Not used at all”, or “Used for totally different purposes”. These situations pose a serious concern.

We asked the C/P organizations (25 projects) that replied the machinery and materials are not used for the intended purpose (“Not much used”, “Not used at all”, and “Used for totally different purposes”) about the reasons for this situation. The figure below shows the results.

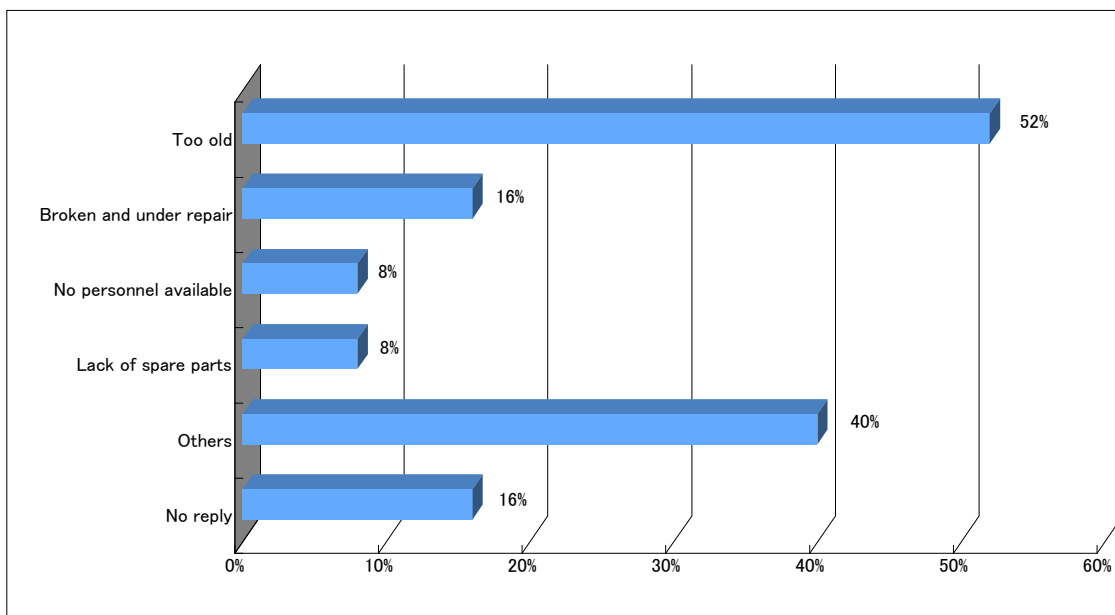


Figure: Reasons Why Machinery and Material are not Used As Planned
(Based on 25 replies from C/P Organizations)

The biggest reason is “Too old” (52%, 13 projects), and “others” (40%, 10 projects) and “Broken and under repair” (16%, 4 projects) follow in this order. The reasons “No personnel available” and “Lack of spare parts” account for 8% (2 projects) and they are not major reasons. More specifically, principal reasons included in “Others” are as follows:

- Shortage of financial resources for maintenance (forced the use of machinery and materials that required less maintenance cost)
- (Part of) the machinery and materials provided under the cooperation project are no longer needed in the present situation.
- Repair cost higher than new purchase cost led to the acquisition of new machinery.

- Unavailability of the operation manual hindered effective utilization.
- Insufficient training led to insufficient know-how about the use of the machinery and materials
(No on-the-job training on how to use the machinery and materials in place).

3.4 Achievement Level of Overall Goal

Up-to-date information on the achievement level of the overall goal was collected from C/P organizations and JICA overseas offices. The figure and table below show the results of the analysis of the collected information.

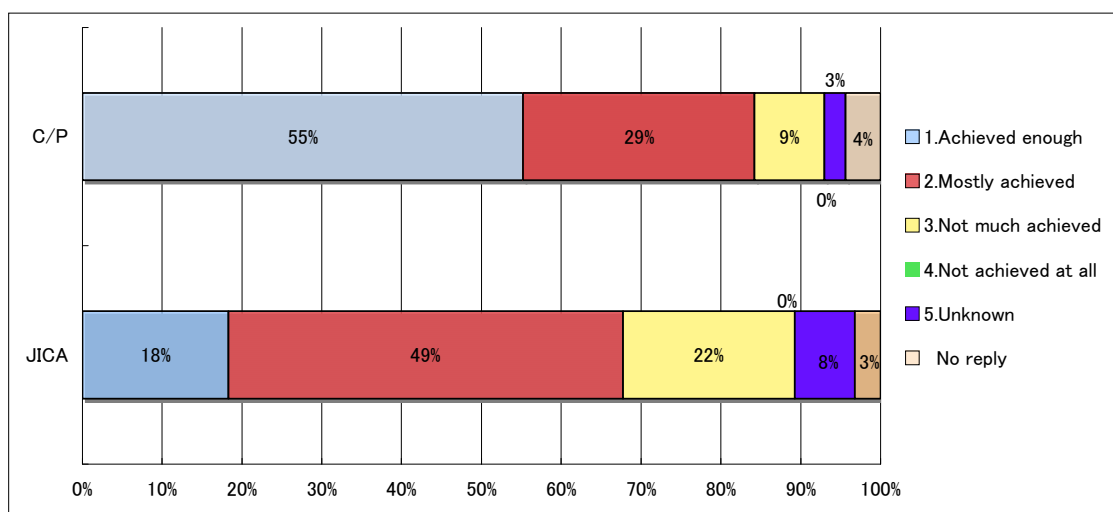


Figure: Achievement Level of Overall Goal

Table: Achievement Level of Overall Goal

	JICA		C/P	
1 Achieved enough	17	18%	63	55%
2 Mostly achieved	46	49%	33	29%
3 Not much achieved	20	22%	10	9%
4 Not achieved at all	0	0%	0	0%
5 Unknown	7	8%	3	3%
No reply	3	3%	5	4%
Total	93	100%	114	100%

Though it should be taken into consideration that there is no perfect correspondence between projects for which replies were received from C/P organizations and those from JICA overseas offices, there is a large difference of opinion between them with respect to the achievement level of the overall goal.

More than half (55%, 63 projects) of C/P organizations replied that the overall goal is “Achieved enough”, and, by including those that replied “Mostly achieved”, 84% (96 projects) show a favorable assessment about their achievement level of the overall goal. On the other hand, only

18 % (17 projects) of JICA overseas offices replied that the overall goal “Achieved enough”, and by including “Mostly achieved”, only 67 % (63 projects) received a favorable assessment. Especially, a large gap (37 percentage points) is observed with respect to the assessment, “Achieved enough”.

However, none of the C/P organizations or JICA overseas offices replied, “Not achieved at all”.

We asked the C/P organizations that returned an unfavorable assessment as to the achievement level of the overall goal (“Not much achieved”, “Not achieved at all”, “unknown”, and “No reply”) (18 projects) about the possibility that the overall goal could be achieved in the future. The following figure shows the results.

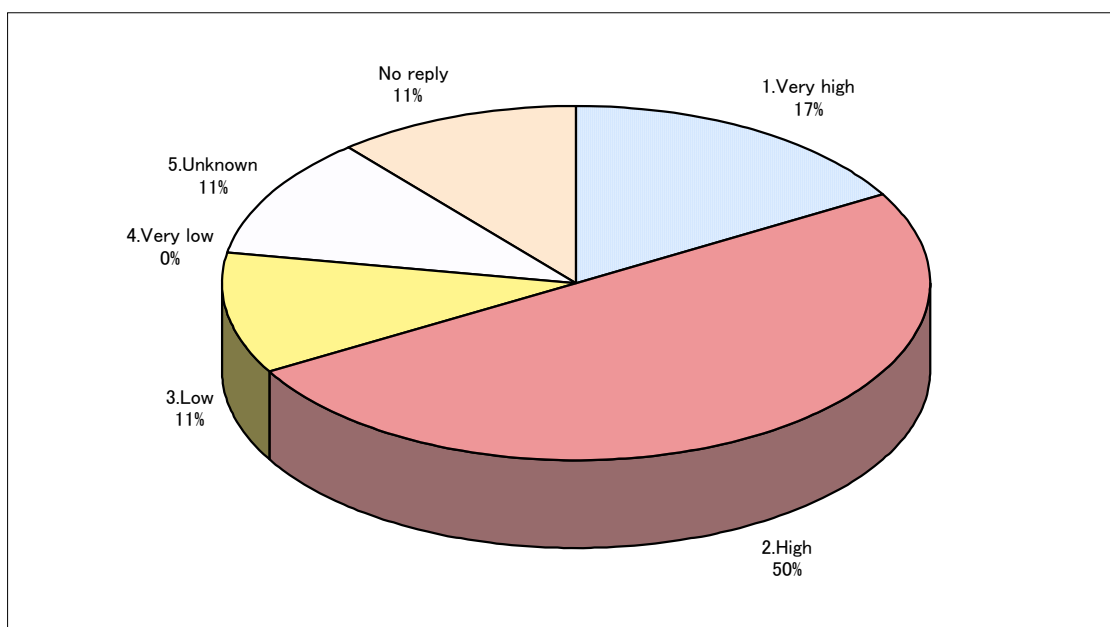


Figure: Possibility of Achieving Overall Goal (Based on 18 replies from C/P organizations)

Even with regard to those projects where the overall goal is not fully achieved at present, two-thirds (12 projects) of the organizations replied that the possibility that the overall goal will be achieved in the future is “Very high” (17%) or “High” (50%). Thus, many of the C/P organizations are rather optimistic about the future achievement of the overall goal. Meanwhile, 11% (2 projects) replied that the possibility of achievement is “Low”, but none replied “Very low”.

3.5 Impacts of Project Undertakings and Technical Cooperation Projects

We asked C/P organizations about the impacts brought by the implementation of technical cooperation projects and project undertakings. The figure below shows the results. The impacts were examined in relation to the following areas: 1) policy making/law, system, and standard etc., 2) social and cultural aspects, 3) environmental protection, 4) technical changes, and 5) economic impact.

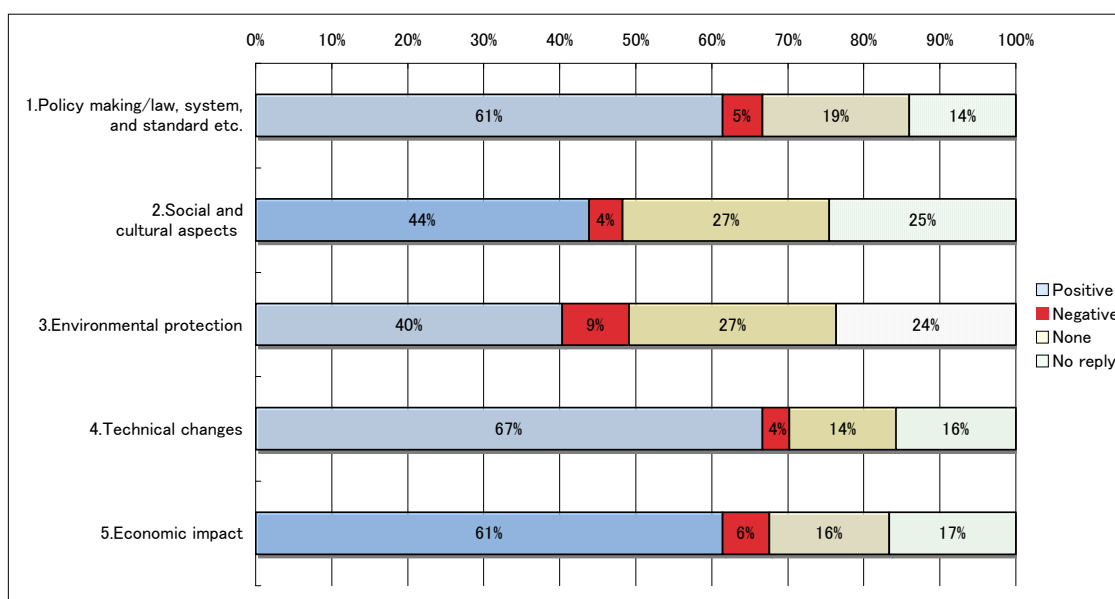


Figure: Impacts of Projects (Based on Replies from C/P Organizations)

Table: Impacts of Projects (Based on Replies from C/P Organizations)

	1. Policy making/law, system, and standard etc.	2. Social and cultural aspects	3. Environmental protection	4. Technical changes	5. Economic impact
Positive	70 61%	50 44%	46 40%	76 67%	70 61%
Negative	6 5%	5 4%	10 9%	4 4%	7 6%
None	22 19%	31 27%	31 27%	16 14%	18 16%
No reply	16 14%	28 25%	27 24%	18 16%	19 17%
Total	114 100%	114 100%	114 100%	114 100%	114 100%

With respect to all of the impact areas, replies that some kind of positive impact has been brought about by the projects accounted for the largest percentage. However, the actual percentages vary among the impact areas. “Technical changes” (67 %) scores the highest and then follow “Policy

making/law, system, and standard” and “Economic impact” (both, 61%). On the other hand, “Social/cultural aspects” and “Environmental protection” score relatively low at around 40 %. Meanwhile, the percentage of those that replied “Negative” is well below 10% for all the areas other than “Environmental protection” where the percentage of “Negative” is rather high at almost 10%.

With respect to “Social/cultural aspects” and “Environmental protection” where the percentage of “Positive” is relatively low, the percentage of both “None” and “No reply” account for somewhere around 25%, which is the reason why the percentage of “Positive” is so low.

3.6 Sustainability of Project Undertakings and Organizations

We asked the C/P organizations and JICA overseas offices about the sustainability of the project undertakings and the implementing organizations. The figure below shows the results. With respect to the C/P organizations, we sought information on sustainability in relation to 1) organization, 2) financial/economic, and 3) technical. On the other hand, with respect to JICA overseas offices, we asked for information on sustainability from an overall perspective.

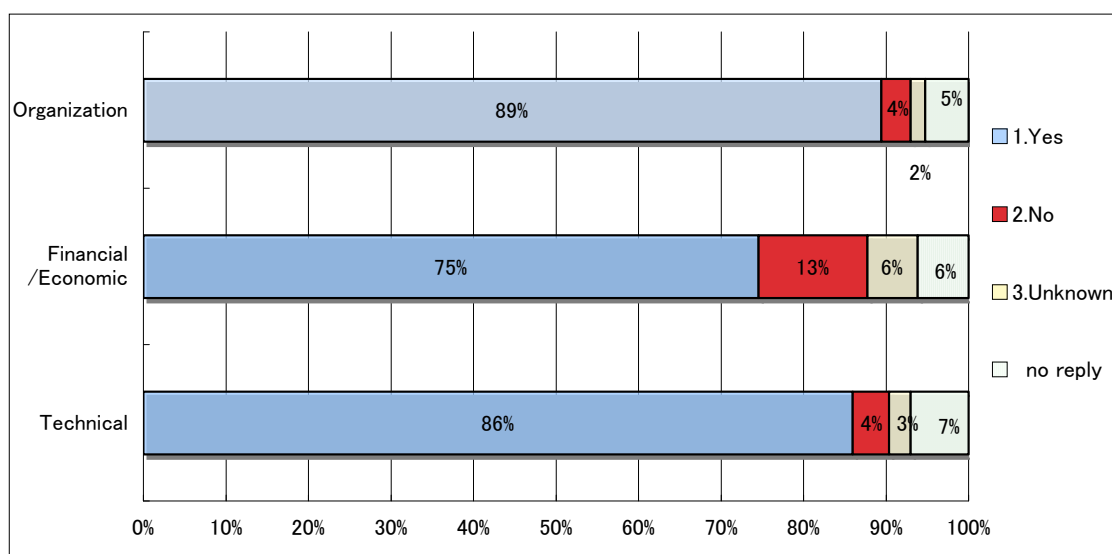


Figure: Sustainability of Project Undertakings and Organizations
(Based on Replies from C/P Organizations)

Table: Sustainability of Project Undertakings and Organizations
(Based on Replies from C/P Organizations)

	Organization	Financial/Economic	Technical
1 Yes	102	85	98
2 No	4	15	5
3 Unknown	2	7	3
4 No reply	6	7	8
Total	114	114	114

Most of the C/P organizations replied “Yes” to all aspects of sustainability of undertakings and organization. However, the percentage of “No” is rather high (13%, 15 projects) with respect to “Financial/economic” sustainability. Inability to secure sufficient budget and other financial resources for the operation of project undertakings seems to be the biggest factor that is preventing

sustainable development. On the other hand, the number of those replied that there is “No” sustainability was rather small with respect to “Organization” and “Technical” and accounted for 4% for each item.

Meanwhile, more than half (52% 48 projects) of JICA overseas offices replied “Sustainable in spite of several problems”, which accounts for the largest percentage of overall replies. By including “No problem” (27%, 25 projects), almost 80 % of the projects are in a somewhat sustainable condition. On the other hand, there were a certain number of replies that stated “Many problems” (15%, 14 projects) and “Very low sustainability” (1%, 1 project).

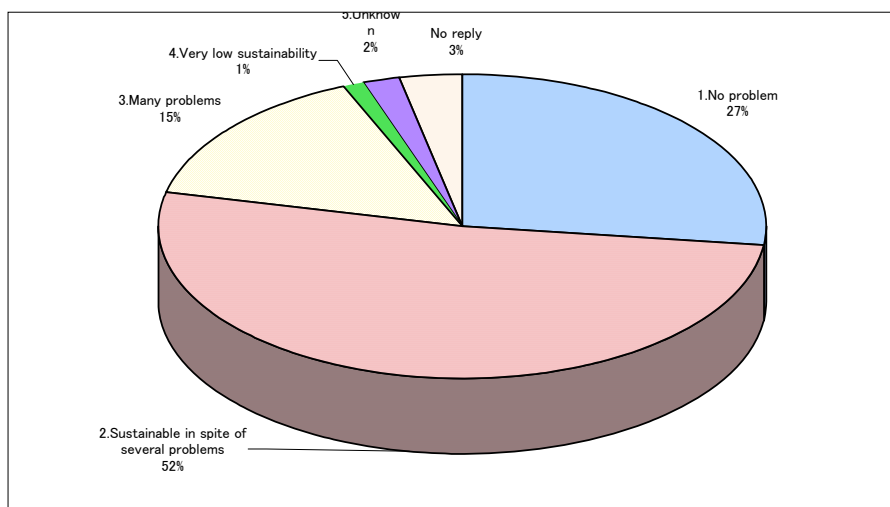


Figure: Sustainability of Project Undertakings and Organizations
(Based on Replies from JICA overseas offices)

We asked the C/P organizations about the sustainability of their undertakings and organizations three years from now and the figure below shows the results. The overall tendency is similar to that of “the present sustainability”, but, since the percentages of “Unknown” and “No reply” are relatively higher compared to “the present”, the percentages of “Yes” and “No” are relatively lower compared to “the present”.

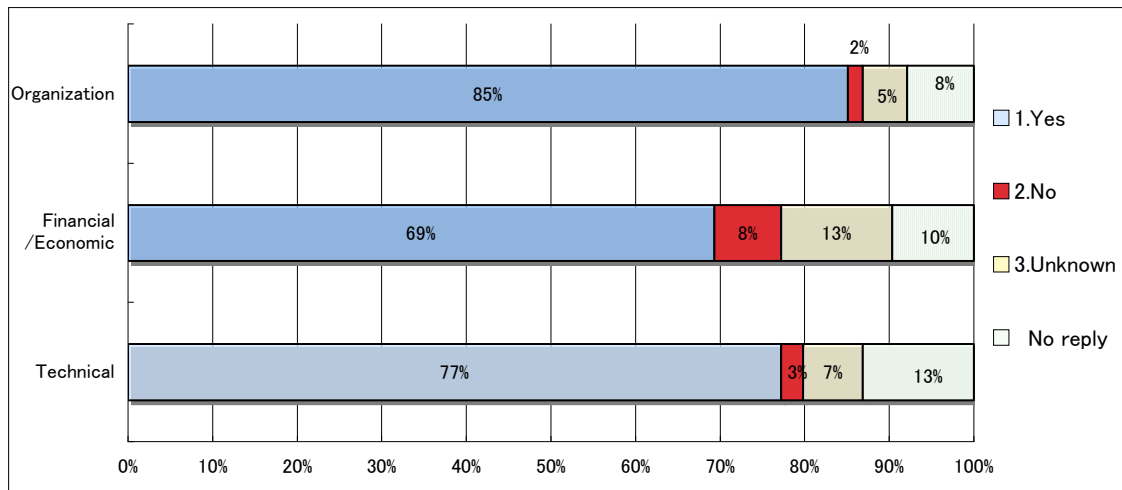


Figure: Sustainability of Project Undertakings and Organizations Three Years From Now
(Based on replies from the C/P organizations)

Table: Sustainability of Project Undertakings and Organizations Three Years From Now
(Based on replies from the C/P organizations)

	Organization		Financial/Economic		Technical	
1 Yes	97	85%	79	69%	88	77%
2 No	2	2%	9	8%	3	3%
3 Unknown	6	5%	15	13%	8	7%
4 No reply	9	8%	11	10%	15	13%
Total	114	100%	114	100%	114	100%

3.7 General Overview of the Present Situation

We asked JICA overseas offices to provide us with the results of the overview survey on the present situation of the project undertakings and organizations. The figure below shows the results.

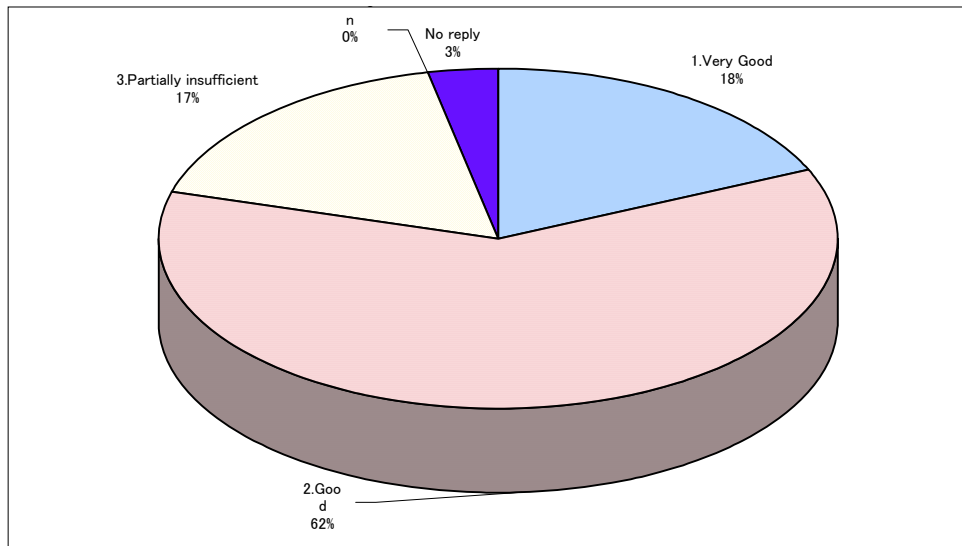


Figure: General Overview of the Present Situation of Projects
(Based on replies from JICA overseas offices)

None of them replied “Insufficient”, but the number that answered “Partially insufficient” was 17% (16 projects). On the other hand, the percentage that answered “Good” was over 60% and is the largest (61%, 57 projects). Including “Very good” (18%, 17 projects), 80% projects received a favorable overall assessment.

3.8 Necessity for Supplementary Cooperation

We asked JICA overseas office about the necessity for supplementary cooperation for the project undertakings and organizations, and the figure below shows the results.

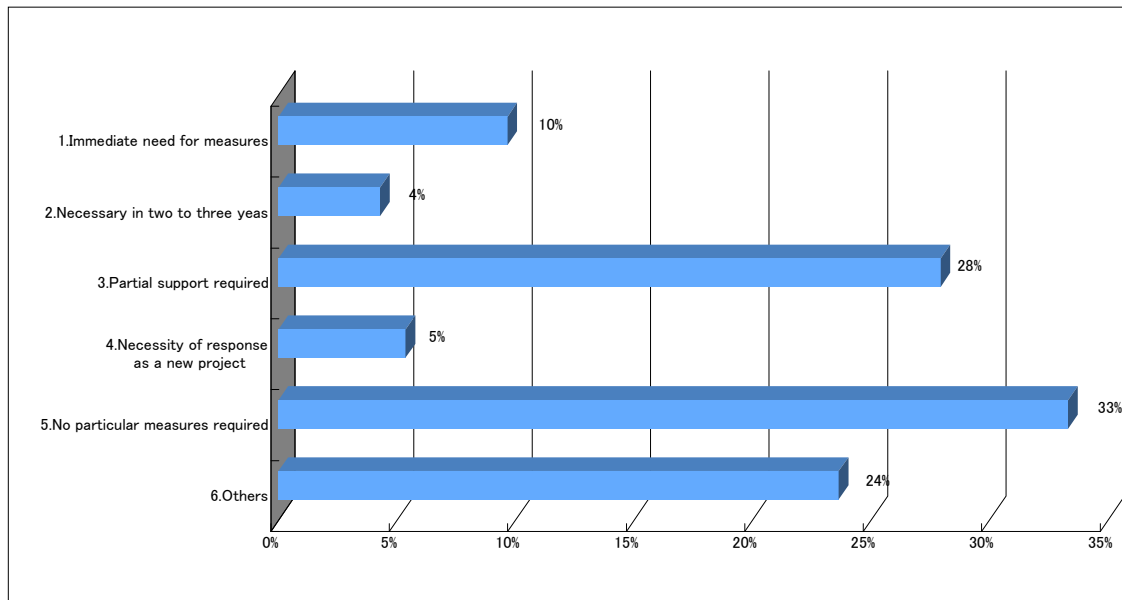


Figure: Necessity for Supplementary Cooperation (Based on replies from JICA overseas offices)

Among the replies, “No particular measures required” scored the most, and one third of overall projects do not seem to need any supplementary measures. On the other hand, nearly half of the projects (47%, 44 projects) are perceived as requiring some kind of supplementary measures. With regard to the content and timing of such cooperation, “Partial support required” accounted for 28% and occupies the top ranking. Meanwhile, “Immediate need for measures” represented 10%, and “Necessary in two to three years” (4%, 4 cases) and “Necessity of response as a new project” (5%, 5 projects) accounted for roughly the same portion.

List of Study

Project No.	Project Title	Country	Issue (Primary Classification)	Term of Cooperation (to)	Page
AFG-06-001	The Strengthening Of Non-Formal Education Project	Afghanistan	Education	2006	1
ARG-02-001	The Aftercare Technical Cooperation For The Research Project At The Faculty Of Veterinary Science, The National University Of La Plata In Argentina	Argentina	Agricultural/Rural Development	2002	4
ARG-03-001	The Horticulture Development Project In The Argentine Republic	Argentina	Agricultural/Rural Development	2003	7
ARG-05-001	The Project Of Research And Development Of Pejerrey Aquaculture And Propagation	Argentina	Fisheries	2005	10
ARG-06-001	Natural Environment Conservation Project In Iguazu Region	Argentina	Nature Conservation	2006	13
ARG-06-002	Project To Intensify Ozone Layer Studies In South America	Argentina	Environmental Management	2006	16
ARM-06-001	The Reproductive Health Project	Armenia	Health	2006	19
BGD-02-001	The Poultry Management Techniques Improvement Project In The People'S Republic Of Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Agricultural/Rural Development	2002	22
BGD-03-001	Project of Human Resources Development In Reproductive Health project Of Human Resources Development In Reproductive Health (HRDRH)	Bangladesh	Health	2003	25
BGD-05-001	Rural Development Engineering Center Setting-Up Project In Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Agricultural/Rural Development	2005	28
BGR-06-001	The Project On Development Of Business Management Skills Training Center For Small And Medium Enterprises Mnagers	Bulgaria	Others	2006	31
BOL-02-001	The Afforestation And Erosion Control Project In The Valley Of Tarija In Bolivia	Bolivia	Nature Conservation	2002	34
BOL-06-002	The Project for Strengthening Regional Health Network for Santa Cruz Department	Bolivia	Others	2006	37
BRA-02-001	The Urban Transport Human Resources Development Project	Brazil	Transportation	2002	40
BRA-03-001	Brazilian Amazon Forest Research Project Phase II	Brazil	Nature Conservation	2003	43
BRA-03-002	The Technological Development Project For Sustainable Agriculture In Eastern Amazonia, Brazil	Brazil	Agricultural/Rural Development	2003	46
BRA-05-001	Strengthening The Agricultural Technical Support System To Small Scale Farmers In Tocantins State	Brazil	Agricultural/Rural Development	2005	49
BRA-06-001	International Training Course On Manufacturing Automation Systems	Brazil	Private Sector Development	2006	52
BRA-06-002	The Project For Forest Conservation And Environmental Education In The Eastern Amazon	Brazil	Nature Conservation	2006	55
BRA-06-003	Technology Development For Revegetation And Utilization Of Degraded Areas In The Semi-Arid Region Of The Northeastern Brazil	Brazil	Natural Environment Conservation	2006	58
BRA-97-001	The Brazilian Amazon Forest Research Project	Brazil	Natural Environment Conservation	1997	61
BRA-97-002	The Forest And Environment Conservation Research Project In The State Sao Paulo	Brazil	Natural Environment Conservation	1997	64
BRA-97-003	Technological Capacitation In Materials Project	Brazil	Private Sector Development	1997	67
BRA-97-004	The Industrial Waste Management Project	Brazil	Environmental Management	1997	70
BTN-06-001	Support To The Bhutan Broadcating Service	Bhutan	Information and Communication	2006	73
BTN-06-002	Local Governance and Decentralization Support Project	Bhutan	Others	2006	76
CHL-05-001	Strengthening Japan Chile Partnership Programme(Jcpp)	Chile	South-South Cooperation	2005	79
CHL-05-002	Rehabilitation For Disabled People Project In The Republic Of Chile	Chile	Social Security	2005	82
CHL-06-001	Strengthening Institutional Capacity Of Mining Environmental Management In The Republic Of Chile	Chile	Environmental Management	2006	85
CHL-97-001	Erosion Control And Afforestation Project In Watersheds Of Semi-Arid Areas	Chile	Nature Conservation	1997	88
CHN-03-001	Anhui Primary Health Care Technical Training Center	China	Health	2003	91
CHN-03-002	Enhancement of Agricultural Extension System Project	China	Agricultural/Rural Development	2003	94
CHN-05-001	Project for improvement of tax administration system of the Peoples' Republic of China	China	Governance	2005	97
CHN-05-002	Water Environment Restoration Pilot Project in Taihu Lake	China	Environmental Management	2005	100
CHN-05-003	The Dairy Farming and Industry Development Center Project in Heilongjiang Province	China	Agricultural/Rural Development	2005	103
CHN-05-004		China	Agricultural/Rural Development	2005	106
CHN-05-005	The Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection Project Phase III	China	Environmental Management	2005	109
CHN-05-006		China	Health	2005	112
CHN-06-001	Research and Development Center Project on Sustainable Agricultural Technology	China	Agricultural/Rural Development	2006	115
CHN-06-002		China	Environmental Management	2006	118
CHN-97-001		China	Agricultural/Rural Development	1997	121
CHN-97-002		China	Agricultural/Rural Development	1997	124

List of Study

Project No.	Project Title	Country	Issue (Primary Classification)	Term of Cooperation (to)	Page
CHN-97-003		China	Water Resource / Disaster Management	1997	127
CHN-97-004		China	Environmental Management	1997	130
CIV-02-001	The Farming System Improvement Project For Small-Scale Irrigated Agriculture	Cote d'Ivoire	Agricultural/Rural Development	2002	133
CRI-05-001	Project On Productivity Improvement For Enterprises In The Republic Of Costa Rica	Costa Rica	Private Sector Development	2005	136
CRI-97-001	Technical Instructor And Personnel Training Center	Costa Rica	Private Sector Development	1997	139
DOM-03-001	Medical Education And Training Project In Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	Health	2003	142
DOM-05-001	The Technology Improvement Project For Irrigated Agriculture In The Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	Agricultural/Rural Development	2005	145
EGY-03-001	Project For Foreign Trade Training Center	Egypt	Private Sector Development	2003	148
EGY-05-001	Improvement Of Science And Mathematics Education In Primary Schools	Egypt	Education	2005	151
EGY-06-001	The Water Management Improvement Project In The Nile Delta	Egypt	Agricultural/Rural Development	2006	154
ERT-06-001	Basic Training For Reintegration Of Demobilized Soldiers Project	Eritrea	Peace-building	2006	157
ETH-02-001	The Groundwater Development And Water Supply Training Project	Ethiopia	Water Resource / Disaster Management	2002	160
ETH-03-001	Laboratory Support For Polio Eradication: Last Polio Project	Ethiopia	Health	2003	163
ETH-05-001	Project For Capacity Building Of Era Training And Testing Center Alemgena	Ethiopia	Transportation	2005	166
ETH-06-001	Participatory Forest Management Project In Belete-Gera Regional Forest Priority Area In The Federal Democratic Republic Of Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Nature Conservation	2006	169
FSM-02-001	The Fisheries Training Project In Federated States Of Micronesia	Micronesia	Fisheries	2002	172
FSM-05-001	The Fisheries Training Project In Federated States Of Micronesia	Micronesia	Fisheries	2005	175
GHA-03-001	The Infectious Diseases Project At The Noguchi Memorial Institute For Medical Research	Ghana	Health	2003	178
GHA-06-001	Project For Promotion Of Farmers' Participation In Irrigation Management	Ghana	Agricultural/Rural Development	2006	181
GTM-05-001	Vector Control Of Chagas Disease	Guatemala	Health	2005	184
HND-05-001	The Improvement Of Teaching Method In Mathematics	Honduras	Others	2005	187
HND-97-001	Proyecto De Desarrollo De Produccion Porcia En Catacamas Olancho	Honduras	Agricultural/Rural Development	1997	190
HUN-03-001	The Third Country Training Programme "Management Consulting Training Course" In Hungary	Hungary	Private Sector Development	2003	193
IDN-02-001	The Project For Improvement Of National Vocational Rehabilitation Center For Disabled People	Indonesia	Social Security	2002	196
IDN-02-002	The Forest Tree Improvement Project (Phase2) In The Republic Of Indonesia	Indonesia	Nature Conservation	2002	199
IDN-02-003	The Project For Development Of Science And Mathematics Teaching For Primary And Secondary Education(Imstep)	Indonesia	Education	2002	202
IDN-02-004	Biodiversity Conservation Project Ii	Indonesia	Nature Conservation	2002	205
IDN-02-005	Technical Cooperation Project For Ensuring The Quality Of Mch Services Through Mch Handbook	Indonesia	Health	2002	208
IDN-02-006	Development Of High Quality Seed Potato Multiplication System Project	Indonesia	Agricultural/Rural Development	2002	211
IDN-03-001	Aqua-Environment Improvement Project For A Model River Basin In The City Of Semarang	Indonesia	Nature Conservation	2003	214
IDN-03-002	The Mangrove Information Center Project	Indonesia	Nature Conservation	2003	217
IDN-03-003	Malaria Control In Lombok And Sumbawa Island	Indonesia	Health	2003	220
IDN-03-004	Project On Supporting Industries Development For Casting Technology In The Republic Of Indonesia	Indonesia	Private Sector Development	2003	223
IDN-05-001	Establishment And Capacity Building Of Regional Export Training And Promotion Centers	Indonesia	Private Sector Development	2005	226
IDN-05-002	Integrated Sediment Disastermanagement Project For Volcanic Area	Indonesia	Water Resource / Disaster Management	2005	229
IDN-05-003	The Forest Fire Prevention Management Project Phase II	Indonesia	Nature Conservation	2005	232
IDN-05-004	Coal Mining Enhancement Project At Education And Training Unit For Underground Mining	Indonesia	Natural Resource and Energy	2005	235
IDN-05-005	Freshwater Aquaculture Development Project	Indonesia	Others	2005	238
IDN-05-006	The Demonstration Study On Carbon Fixing Forest Management In Indonesia	Indonesia	Nature Conservation	2005	241
IDN-05-007	The Project For Strengthening Decentralized Environmental Management System In Indonesia	Indonesia	Environmental Management	2005	244
IDN-06-001	Project For The Promotion Of Mass Propagation Technique Of Native Tree Species For Reforestation	Indonesia	Nature Conservation	2006	247
IDN-06-002	The Project On Enhancement Of Civilian Police Activities	Indonesia	Governance	2006	250

List of Study

Project No.	Project Title	Country	Issue (Primary Classification)	Term of Cooperation (to)	Page
IDN-06-003	Project For Empowerment Of Water Users Association	Indonesia	Agricultural/Rural Development	2006	253
IDN-06-004	Technical Cooperation For Community Empowerment Program With Civil Society In Indonesia	Indonesia	Governance	2006	256
IDN-06-005	Human Resources Development For Local Governance (Phase 監)	Indonesia	Governance	2006	259
IDN-06-006	Training Of Agricultural Extension Officers On Improvement Of Farm Management	Indonesia	Agricultural/Rural Development	2006	262
IDN-97-001	Project For Development Of Vocational Rehabilitation System In The National Rehabilitation Centre For The Physically Disabled People	Indonesia	Social Security	1997	265
IDN-97-002	Environmental Management Center Project	Indonesia	Environmental Management	1997	268
IDN-97-003	Biodiversity Conservation Project	Indonesia	Nature Conservation	1997	271
IND-02-001	The Project For Prevention Of Emerging Diarrheal Diseases In India	India	Health	2002	274
IND-06-001	The Project For Strengthening Extension System For Bivoltine Sericulture In India	India	Agricultural/Rural Development	2006	277
IRN-03-001	The Project Of Haraz Agricultural Human Resources Development Center	Iran	Agricultural/Rural Development	2003	280
IRN-06-001	Project On Energy Management Promotion In The Islamic Republic Of Iran	Iran	Natural Resource and Energy	2006	283
JAM-02-001	The Project On Strengthening Of Health Care In The Southern Region	Jamaica	Health	2002	286
JOR-02-001	The Project For Family Planning And Gender In Development Phase 2	Jordan	Health	2002	289
JOR-02-002	Information Technology Upgrading Project	Jordan	Education	2002	292
JOR-02-003	The Project For The Specialized Training Institute In Hashemite Kingdom Of Jordan	Jordan	Education	2002	295
KEN-02-001	Kenya Medical Training College Project	Kenya	Health	2002	298
KEN-02-002	Strengthening Of Mathematics And Science In Secondary Education	Kenya	Education	2002	301
KEN-02-003	African Institute For Capacity Development (Aicad)	Kenya	Urban /Regional Development	2002	304
KEN-05-001	The Interanational Parasite Control Project	Kenya	Health	2005	307
KEN-05-002	The Research And Control Of Infectious Diseases Project	Kenya	Others	2005	310
KEN-06-002	The Research And Control Of Infectious Diseases Project (Third Country Training Program)	Kenya	Others	2006	313
KEN-97-001	Nys Engineering Institute Project	Kenya	Education	1997	316
KEN-97-002	Mwea Irrigation Agricultural Development Project	Kenya	Agricultural/Rural Development	1997	319
KEN-97-003	Kenya-Japan Social Forestry Training Project	Kenya	Nature Conservation	1997	322
KHM-02-001	Secondary School Teacher Training Project In Science And Mathematics	Cambodia	Education	2002	325
KHM-03-001	National Tuberculosis Control Project In The Kingdom Of Cambodia	Cambodia	Health	2003	328
KHM-05-001	Battambang Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Project	Cambodia	Agricultural/Rural Development	2005	331
KHM-05-002	The Project For Technical Service Center For Irrigation System In Cambodia	Cambodia	Agricultural/Rural Development	2005	334
KHM-06-001	Capacity And Institutional Building Of The Electric Sector	Cambodia	Natural Resource and Energy	2006	337
KHM-06-003	The Project On Capacity Building For Water Supply System	Cambodia	Water Resource / Disaster Management	2006	340
KOR-97-001	The Project For Development Of Water Quality Renovation System	Korea	Environmental Management	1997	343
KZK-05-001	Kazakhstan-Japan Center For Human Development	Kazakhstan	Others	2005	346
KZK-05-002	Technical Cooperation For The Improvement Of Health Care Services In The Semipalatinsk Region In The Republic Of Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan	Health	2005	349
LAO-02-001	The Agricultural And Rural Development Project In Vientiane Province In The Lao People'S Democratic Republic Phase Ii	Laos	Agricultural/Rural Development	2002	352
LAO-02-002	The Forest Conservation And Afforestation Project Phase 2 In Lao People'S Democratic Republic	Laos	Nature Conservation	2002	355
LAO-02-003	The Project On Electric Power Technical Standard Establishment In Lao People'S Democratic Republic	Laos	Natural Resource and Energy	2002	358
LAO-03-001	The Aquaculture Improvement And Extension Project	Laos	Others	2003	361
LAO-05-001	Legal And Judicial Development Project	Laos	Governance	2005	364
LAO-05-002	Development Of The Faculty Of Economics And Management Of National University Of Laos	Laos	Education	2005	367
LAO-06-001	The Project On Riverbank Protection Works	Laos	Water Resource / Disaster Management	2006	370
LAO-06-002	Capacity Development Of Water Supply System	Laos	Water Resource / Disaster Management	2006	373
LAO-97-001	The Agricultural And Rural Development Project In Vientiane Province	Laos	Agricultural/Rural Development	1997	376

List of Study

Project No.	Project Title	Country	Issue (Primary Classification)	Term of Cooperation (to)	Page
LAO-97-002	The Forest Conservation And Afforestation Project	Laos	Nature Conservation	1997	379
LKA-02-001	Dental Education Project At University Of Peradeniya In Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Health	2002	382
LKA-02-002	Foundry Technology Development Project	Sri Lanka	Private Sector Development	2002	385
MAR-05-001	The Project For The Establishment Of An Extension System For Artisanal Fisheries	Morocco	Fisheries	2005	388
MDG-02-001	The Aquaculture Development Project In The Northwest Coastal Region Of Madagascar	Madagascar	Fisheries	2002	391
MDG-05-001	The Aquaculture Development Project In The Northwest Coastal Region Of Madagascar (Extention)	Madagascar	Fisheries	2005	394
MEX-03-001	Reproductive Health —Prevention Of Uterine Cervical Cancer—	Mexico	Health	2003	397
MEX-03-002	The Agricultural Machinery Test And Evaluation Project In Mexico	Mexico	Agricultural/Rural Development	2003	400
MEX-05-001	Project On The Assistance Plan For Small Producers In El Soconusco" Region	Mexico	Poverty Reduction	2005	403
MEX-06-001	The Project For The Improvement Of Regional Veterinary Diagnostic Services In The Jalisco State	Mexico	Agricultural/Rural Development	2006	406
MNG-02-001	Maternal And Child Health Project In Mongolia	Mongolia	Health	2002	409
MNG-06-001	The Japan-Mongolia Center For Human Resources Develop,Ent Cooperation	Mongolia	Others	2006	412
MWI-03-001	Project On Aquaculture Research And Technical Development Of Malawian Indigenous Species	Malawi	Fisheries	2003	415
MYN-03-001	Irrigation Technology Centre Project Phase Ii	Myanmar	Agricultural/Rural Development	2003	418
MYN-06-001	Community Forestry Training And Extension Project In Dry Zone In The Union Of Myanmar	Myanmar	Nature Conservation	2006	421
MYN-06-002	Strengthening The Capacity Of Central Statistical Organization Of The Union Of Myanmar	Myanmar	Governance	2006	424
MYS-02-001	The Project For The Aquatic Resource And Environmental Studies Of The Straits Of Malacca In Upm	Malaysia	Fisheries	2002	427
MYS-02-002	Japan-Malaysia Technical Instiute(Jmti)	Malaysia	Education	2002	430
MYS-03-001	The Project For The Follow-Up For Strengthening Of The Food Safety Programme Ir Malasya	Malaysia	Health	2003	433
MYS-03-002	Japan-Malaysia Technical Instiute(Jmti)	Malaysia	Education	2003	436
MYS-03-003	The Project For The Development Of Technology Related To The Processing Of Feed Based On Agro-Industrial By-Products Of Oil Palms Production In Malaysia	Malaysia	Agricultural/Rural Development	2003	439
MYS-05-001	Project On Networked Multimedia Education System	Malaysia	Information and Communication	2005	442
MYS-05-002	The Project For The Capacity Building Of National Institute Of Occupational Safety And Health In The Field Of Occupational Safety And Health	Malaysia	Social Security	2005	445
MYS-06-001	Human Resource Development And Improvement In Tax Administration	Malaysia	Economic Policy	2006	448
MYS-06-002	Technical Cooperation Programme For Bornean Biodiversity And Ecosystems Conservation In Sabah, Malaysia	Malaysia	Nature Conservation	2006	451
MYS-97-001	Project For Upgrading Accident And Emergency Care Service At Sarawak	Malaysia	Health	1997	454
MYS-97-002	The Effective Wood Utilization Research Project In Sarawak	Malaysia	Private Sector Development	1997	457
NIC-05-001	Project Of Integrated Pest Management	Nicaragua	Agricultural/Rural Development	2005	460
NIC-06-001	Rural Community Development Project for Vulnerability Reduction Against Natural Disasters at Municipality of Villa Nueva	Nicaragua	Water Resources/Disaster Management	2006	463
NPL-03-001	Road Disaster Prevention & Slope Stabilization	Nepal	Transportation	2003	466
NPL-03-002	Community Development And Forest / Watershed Conservation Project Phase Ii In Nepal	Nepal	Nature Conservation	2003	469
NPL-05-001	Community Tuberculosis And Lung Health Project	Nepal	Health	2005	472
NPL-97-001	The Horticulture Development Project Phase 監In Nepal	Nepal	Agricultural/Rural Development	1997	475
NPL-97-002	Primary Health Care Project	Nepal	Health	1997	478
OMN-97-001	Fisheries Training Development Project	Oman	Fisheries	1997	481
PAK-06-001	Balancing And Modernization Ofworkshop Facilities At Pitac, Lahore(Phase2)	Pakistan	Private Sector Development	2006	484
PAK-06-002	Punjab Literacy Promotion Project	Pakistan	Education	2006	487
PAK-06-003	Improvement Of Public Administration For Local Governments In Punjab	Pakistan	Governance	2006	490
PAK-97-001	The Genetic Resources Preservation And Research Laboratory Project	Pakistan	Agricultural/Rural Development	1997	493
PAN-02-001	The Cattle Productivity Improvement Project In The Republic Of Panama	Panama	Agricultural/Rural Development	2002	496
PAN-05-001	Panama Canal Watershed Conservation Project In The Republic Of Panama	Panama	Nature Conservation	2005	499
PAN-06-001	Water Quality Monitoring Technique	Panama	Environmental Management	2006	502

List of Study

Project No.	Project Title	Country	Issue (Primary Classification)	Term of Cooperation (to)	Page
PAN-06-002	The Sustainable Agricultural Training And Extension Project In Rural Areas In The Republic Of Panama	Panama	Agricultural/Rural Development	2006	505
PHL-02-001	The Project For Upgrading Human Resource Development For Air Navigation Systems Specialist At The Civil Aviation Training Center Manila	Philippines	Transportation	2002	508
PHL-02-002	Modernization Of Industrial Property Administration	Philippines	Private Sector Development	2002	511
PHL-02-003	The Project On Electrical And Electronics Appliances Testing In The Republic Of The Philippines	Philippines	Private Sector Development	2002	514
PHL-03-001	The Cebu Socio-Economic Empowerment And Development Project	Philippines	Urban /Regional Development	2003	517
PHL-05-001	Strengthening Of Flood Forecasting And Warning Administration	Philippines	Water Resource / Disaster Management	2005	520
PHL-05-002	Water Buffaloes And Beef Cattle Improvement Project	Philippines	Agricultural/Rural Development	2005	523
PHL-05-003	Improvement Of Earthquake And Volcano Monitoring System	Philippines	Water Resource / Disaster Management	2005	526
PHL-05-004	Tcp On Improvement Of Occupational Safety And Health In Small And Medium-Sized Enterprises In Selected Asean And Asia Pacific Countries	Philippines	Social Security	2005	529
PHL-06-001	The Quality Tuberculosis Control Programme	Philippines	Health	2006	532
PHL-06-002	Philippine Coast Guard Human Resource Development	Philippines	Governance	2006	535
PHL-06-003	Project On Gender Responsive Employability (Wage & Self) And Training In The Republic Of The Philippines	Philippines	Others	2006	538
PHL-97-001	The National Construction Productivity Development Project	Philippines	Private Sector Development	1997	541
PHL-97-002	The Public Health Development Project	Philippines	Health	1997	544
PHL-97-003	The Diversified Crops Irrigation Engineering Project Phase Ii	Philippines	Agricultural/Rural Development	1997	547
PLW-06-001	Palau International Coral Reef Center Strengthening Project	Palau	Nature Conservation	2006	550
PNG-06-001	The Integrated Community Development Project For The Settlement Areas In National Capital District	Papua New Guinea	Others	2006	553
PRY-02-001	Project On Upgrading Verification And Inspection Technology In The Area Of Mass	Paraguay	Private Sector Development	2002	556
PRY-02-002	Japan-Paraguay Skill Development Promotion Center	Paraguay	Education	2002	559
PRY-03-001	Japan-Paraguay Skill Development Promotion Center	Paraguay	Education	2003	562
PRY-05-001	Improvement Of The Asuncion Central Market	Paraguay	Agricultural/Rural Development	2005	565
PRY-05-002	Proyecto De Fortalecimiento De La Educaci 3n Permanente En Enfermer 3a Y Obstetricia En El Sur De La Rca. Del Paraguay	Paraguay	Others	2005	568
PRY-06-001	Control And Improvement Of Water Quality	Paraguay	Water Resource / Disaster Management	2006	571
PRY-06-002	Diversification Of Beekeeping (Extension And Upgrade Of Propolice, Polen)	Paraguay	Agricultural/Rural Development	2006	574
SAU-05-001	Saudi-Japanese Automobile High Institute Project	Saudi Arabia	Private Sector Development	2005	577
SEN-03-001	(High-Level Technician(Bts)Training Project At The Senegal-Japan Vocational Training Center)	Senegal	Education	2003	580
SEN-05-001	The Project On Safe Water And The Support Of Community Activities	Senegal	Urban /Regional Development	2005	583
SEN-06-001	Project For The Development Of Human Resources In Health	Senegal	Others	2006	586
SLV-03-001	The Project On The Aquaculture Development In Estuary Of El Salvador	El Salvador	Fisheries	2003	589
SLV-03-002	The Project For Strengthening Of Agricultural Technology Development And Transfer In The Republic Of El Salvador	El Salvador	Agricultural/Rural Development	2003	592
SLV-06-001	Nursing Education For Central America And The Caribbean	El Salvador	Health	2006	595
SYR-06-001	The Capacity Building For Faculty Of Veterinary Medicine,Al Baath University	Syria	Agricultural/Rural Development	2006	598
SYR-06-002	The Establishment Of The Water Resources Information Center	Syria	Water Resource / Disaster Management	2006	601
THA-02-001	The Research Center For Communication And Information Technology (Reccit), King Mongkut'S Institute Of Technology, Ladkrabang, (Kmitl), The Kingdom Of Thailand	Thailand	Information and Communication	2002	604
THA-02-002	Project For Model Development Of Comprehensive Hiv/Aids Prevention And Care	Thailand	Health	2002	607
THA-02-003	Development Of The Method Of Urban Development	Thailand	Urban /Regional Development	2002	610
THA-03-001	Project For Strengthening Of National Institute Of Health Capabilities For Research And Development On Aids And Emerging Infectious Diseases	Thailand	Health	2003	613
THA-03-002	The Modernization Of Water Management System Project In Thailand	Thailand	Agricultural/Rural Development	2003	616
THA-03-003	Pasture Seed Production Development Project In North-East Thailand	Thailand	Agricultural/Rural Development	2003	619
THA-05-001	A Pilot Project To Construct A Recycling System In Southern Thailand	Thailand	Environmental Management	2005	622
THA-05-002	Project On Developing The Capacity Of The Government To Post Evaluate The Externally Funded Project	Thailand	Economic Policy	2005	625
THA-05-003	The Assistance Of Public Health Insurance Information System Development	Thailand	Social Security	2005	628

List of Study

Project No.	Project Title	Country	Issue (Primary Classification)	Term of Cooperation (to)	Page
THA-05-004	Developing Vocational Opportunities And Creative Activities For People With Disabilities And Commercializing Hill-Tribes Peoples' Crafts In Thailand	Thailand	Social Security	2005	631
THA-06-001	The Asia-Pacific Development Center On Disability Project	Thailand	Social Security	2006	634
THA-06-002	The Project Of The Japan-Thailand Technical Cooperation On Animal Disease Control In Thailand And Neighboring Countries	Thailand	Agricultural/Rural Development	2006	637
THA-06-003	Appropriate Technology For Reduction Of Agrochemical In Northern Thailand	Thailand	Agricultural/Rural Development	2006	640
THA-06-004	The Project On The Strengthening Of Anti-Corruption Capacity In Thailand	Thailand	Governance	2006	643
THA-06-005	The Third Country Training On Acid Deposition Problems	Thailand	Environmental Management	2006	646
THA-97-001	The Chiang Mai University Plant Biotechnology Research Project	Thailand	Education	1997	649
THA-97-002	Development Of Mechatronics Engineering Course At Bachelor Degree Level In Pathumwan Technical College	Thailand	Education	1997	652
THA-97-003	The Project For The Expansion And Modernization Of The Merchant Marine Training Center	Thailand	Education	1997	655
THA-97-004	Dairy Farming Development Project In The Central Region	Thailand	Agricultural/Rural Development	1997	658
THA-97-005	The Land And Water Conservation Center Project In The East Of Thailand	Thailand	Agricultural/Rural Development	1997	661
THA-97-006	The Ceramic Development Center Project	Thailand	Private Sector Development	1997	664
TTO-06-001	The Project For Promotion Of Sustainable Marine Fisheries Resource Utilisation In The Republic Of Trinidad And Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago	Fisheries	2006	667
TUN-03-001	The Project For Strengthening Of Reproductive Health Education	Tunisia	Health	2003	670
TUN-05-001	Project For The Establishment Of The Vocational Training Center For The Electric And Electronics Industry	Tunisia	Education	2005	673
TUN-97-001	Project For The Promotion Of Family Planning Education	Tunisia	Health	1997	676
TUR-02-001	The Infectious Diseases Control Project In The Republic Of Turkey	Turkey	Health	2002	679
TUR-05-001	The Project On Establishment Of Industrial Automation Technologies Departments In Anatolian Technical High Schools	Turkey	Education	2005	682
TUR-05-002	Project On Energy Conservation In The Republic Of Turkey	Turkey	Natural Resource and Energy	2005	685
TUR-05-003	Geologic Remote Sensing Project	Turkey	Natural Resource and Energy	2005	688
TUR-06-001	Technical Development Of Sustainable Seed Production For Black Sea Turbot	Turkey	Fisheries	2006	691
TUR-97-001	Establishment Of Earthquake Disaster Prevention Research Center	Turkey	Water Resource / Disaster Management	1997	694
TZA-03-001	Sokoine University Of Agriculture Centre For Sustainable Rural Development : Scsrđ	Tanzania	Urban /Regional Development	2003	697
TZA-05-001	The Project For The Strengthening Of District Health Services In Morogoro Region	Tanzania	Others	2005	700
TZA-06-001	The Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre Phase II Project In The United Republic Of Tanzania	Tanzania	Agricultural/Rural Development	2006	703
TZA-06-002	Strengthening Of National Bureau Of Statistics In Data Providing Service	Tanzania	Governance	2006	706
TZA-06-003	Hiv/Aids Project In Ngerengere Division And Mlali Division	Tanzania	Health	2006	709
TZA-97-001	Kilimanjaro Village Forestry Project PhaseII	Tanzania	Nature Conservation	1997	712
UGA-03-001	Nakawa Vocational Training Institute Project In Uganda/ Navti	Uganda	Education	2003	715
URY-02-001	Forest Products Testing Project In Uruguay	Uruguay	Nature Conservation	2002	718
URY-97-001	The Forest Tree Improvement Cooperation Project	Uruguay	Nature Conservation	1997	721
UZB-05-001	Uzbekistan-Japan Center For Human Development	Uzbekistan	Others	2005	724
VNM-02-001	The Education And Research Capability Building Project Of Hanoi Agricultural University	Viet Nam	Agricultural/Rural Development	2002	727
VNM-02-002	Water Sector Training Center Project In The Southern Areas Of The Socialist Repblic Of Vietnam	Viet Nam	Water Resource / Disaster Management	2002	730
VNM-03-001	Modernization Of Industrial Property Administration Project	Viet Nam	Private Sector Development	2003	733
VNM-03-002	The Training Capability Strengthening Project On The Posts And Telecommunications Training Center No.1, The Socialist Republic Of Vietnam	Viet Nam	Information and Communication	2003	736
VNM-05-001	Vietnam-Japan Human Resources Cooperation Center	Viet Nam	Others	2005	739
VNM-05-002	Japanese Technical Cooperation In The Legal And Judicial Field (Phase 3)	Viet Nam	Governance	2005	742
VNM-05-003	The Reproductive Health Project In Nghe An Province (Phase II)	Viet Nam	Health	2005	745
VNM-05-004	Coal Mine Firedamp Gas Management Center	Viet Nam	Natural Resource and Energy	2005	748
VNM-05-005	Program On The Instructor Training For Electric Power Sector In Viet Nam	Viet Nam	Natural Resource and Energy	2005	751
VNM-05-006	The Project For Strengthening Training Capabilities For Road Construction Workers In Transport Technical And Professional School No.1 In Vietnam	Viet Nam	Transportation	2005	754

List of Study

Project No.	Project Title	Country	Issue (Primary Classification)	Term of Cooperation (to)	Page
VNM-06-001	Japanese Technical Cooperation In The Legal And Judicial Field (Phase 3)	Viet Nam	Governance	2006	757
VNM-06-002	Forest Fire Rehabilitation Project	Viet Nam	Others	2006	760
VNM-06-003	Enhancing Capacity Of Vietnamese Academy Of Science And Technology In Water Environment Protection	Viet Nam	Environmental Management	2006	763
VNM-97-001	Cho Ray Hospital Technical Cooperation Project	Viet Nam	Health	1997	766
YEM-03-001	The Tuberculosis Control Project (III)	Yemen	Health	2003	769
YEM-97-001	Tuberculosis Control Project (Phase II)	Yemen	Health	1997	772
ZAF-05-001	Mpumalanga Secondary Science Initiative Phase II	South Africa	Education	2005	775
ZMB-03-001	Technical And Vocational Improvement Project In Zambia (A/C)	Zambia	Education	2003	778
ZMB-05-001	Strengthening Of Laboratory Systems For Hiv/Aids And Tb Control Project	Zambia	Others	2005	781
ZMB-05-002	Cross Border Initiative Project(Corridors Of Hope)	Zambia	Health	2005	784
ZMB-06-001	The Lusaka District Primary Healthcare Project Phase II	Zambia	Others	2006	787
ZMB-06-002	The Project For The Participatory Village Development In Isolated Areas In The Republic Of Zambia	Zambia	Agricultural/Rural Development	2006	790

AFG-06-001

Project Title	English	The Strengthening Of Non-Formal Education Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	ノンフォーマル教育強化プロジェクト					
Country	Afghanistan	Project Number	603823	Project ID	4030010	Total Cost	311,146 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Nonformal Education		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2004/03	-	2007/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Deputy Ministry of Functional Literacy of Ministry of Education					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To reinforce Non-Formal Education in Kabul.						
Project Purpose	To develop model-Community Learning Centers(CLCs) for Non-Formal Education.						
Outputs	(1)To develop learning materials for Non-Formal Education (literacy, life-skills, and occupational training) programs. (2)To increase capacity of teachers engaged in Non-Formal Education (3)To enable each CLC managements committee to run its CLC and to enable local people to receive Non-Formal Education at CLCs.						
Project Overview	The Government of Afghanistan recognized the importance of Non-Formal Education (NFE) for peace, democracy, economic and social development in the future. The Ministry of Education (MOE) was carrying out the promotion of NFE as one of vital policies of education in Afghanistan. Along this line, the Government of Afghanistan and the Government of Japan agreed in February 2004 to implement "Strengthening of Non-Formal education Project." The Project started on 26 March 2004 and will be completed on 31 March 2007.						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	12	Counterparts	5	
Equipment	9,502 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	120,006 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	21			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The project experiment, is limited in size (three CLCs in three district) and in area (Kabul City). In order to replicate this experiment to the wilder areas and to other parts of the country, some issues remain to be clarified and to be further examined among the concerned parties.</p> <p>The following recommendations are made for the short-term prospects.</p> <p>(1) Documentation of the CLC Model: In order to promote the CLC model, it is important that the documentations are made available. The Project has developed various materials on how to institutionalize CLC and how to teach literacy and life skills courses. In addition, the documentation is needed to clarify the possibilities and limitations of the current practices, as well as remaining issues to be further examined. The Team suggests that such description should be included in the CLC manual that is currently developed. Also the document that briefly summarizes the essences of the CLC model as well as the results and impacts of CLC (for example, a leaflet) would be useful to share the Project's experience with other concerned ministries and development partners.</p> <p>These materials need to be well compiled so that whoever interested in CLC is easily accessible to the appropriate information. The team recommends the Project to finalize those documents during the Project period.</p> <p>(2) Presentation of CLC model targeting other development partners and other ministries: It is impossible to expand CLC without support of other development partners and initiatives of concerned ministries or local governments. In this sense, it is important to share the possibilities and limitations of the CLC model with variety of groups to encourage their initiatives to support CLC. The Team recommends the Project to hold a workshop for a wider audience utilizing such documents as mentioned above to discuss how the CLC model can be expanded and to examine remaining issues. The audience may include other ministries such as Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD). The vision shared by these stakeholders would be a strong support for CLC promotion.</p> <p>(3) Clarifying the costs of the CLC model: In order to show and promote CLC as a model, it is necessary to clarify the essential initial cost including buildings and equipment to develop a CLC. Information on operational costs of the Project CLC would be also necessary. The expansion of CLC is currently in the MOE's strategic plan, however, a detail development plan with cost estimates has not been well elaborated yet. In addition, the lowest-cost model may need to be explored in the expansion phase. The Team recommends the Project to examine how to minimize the costs and to provide the basic information regarding the appropriate size of inputs in relation with the size of outputs (number of learners, the level of learning achievement, etc) based on the pilot experience. This will help DMFL develop a more feasible plan for CLC expansion.</p> <p>The following recommendations are made for the medium-and long-term prospects.</p> <p>(4) Elaborating a CLC model replicable in the nationwide: In the scope of expanding CLC model in the nationwide, various issues need to be resolved. The Team recommends DMFL to share their ideas with other ministries and development partners to elaborate the model. The current model depends on the conditions available in Kabul City. In the Project site, the district of DMFL plays a role of CLC administrator and provides teacher's salary, which ensures the institutional and financial sustainability of the Project CLC. There are currently no district offices of DMFL outside of Kabul City, and therefore further examination need to be made: whether alternative institutions such as CDC or local government should be involved; or district officers of DMFL should be established in other regions. Another major remaining issues are where CLC can be installed. In the Project, new CLC buildings were developed because there were few existing facilities in the area that were available for the community usage and that were regarded as a safe place for women to commute. However, the situation may very depending on the region. It will require more discussion and researches to determine whether new buildings are needed or existing buildings can be utilized, how to minimize the initial cost through community participation, and what level of quality of facilities are needed.</p> <p>(5) Ensuring further sustainability of CLC: The Project's are making efforts to be sustainable technically and financially and each CLC has almost reached the level of balancing its incomes and expenditures with the current training courses. Vocational and technical skills required and demanded by the community, however, change over time and it is likely that CLC needs to respond to the new training needs in the future. Vocational and technical training often requires new equipments and materials to start, and CLC needs to prepare such initial costs by either finding donors or securing budgets by themselves. The measure to support CLC to prepare such situation will be required, for example by linking them with other donors, by improving resource finding skills or by improving they accounting management and planning skills.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Literacy Department Ministry of Education	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change			Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Not Much Achieved	Many Issues		Partially Not Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>As mentioned in general overview, Community Learning Centers (CLCs), established by JICA project, is continued to be supported by NGO after the termination of the project. (the operation is not completely transferred to JICA Education Department Literacy Unit) At this time, the usage and operation of facilities are running smooth and retentive due to the cooperation of the community and Literacy Unit. (However, technical backup and monitoring are continuously undertaken by NGO.)</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The model of CLC is established and guideline of establishment and operation is produced. But to accomplish the upper target to reinforce non-formal education at Kabul by establishing and operating CLC, is difficult due to the budget problem for the Literacy Unit, in current situation. (However, three more CLC are newly constructed by the support of NGO, and the operation is shifting to the Literacy Unit.)</p>			

ARG-02-001

Project Title	English	The Aftercare Technical Cooperation For The Research Project At The Faculty Of Veterinary Science, The National University Of La Plata In Argentina					
	Others						
	Japanese	ラ・プラタ大学獣医学部研究計画A/C					
Country	Argentina	Project Number		Project ID	3031023	Total Cost	187,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1989/03	-	2003/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	The Faculty of Veterinary Science of the National University of La Plata					
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, University of Tokyo, and more					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The Overall Goal of this project is to contribute to the development of livestock industry, one of the key industries in Argentine Republic.						
Project Purpose	The project purpose is to strengthen the research activities at the Faculty of Veterinary Science, the National University of La Plata.						
Outputs	1) Diagnostic technique will be improved. 2) Application of diagnostic technique for prevention and treatment of animal disease will be improved.						
Project Overview	<p>Since March 1989 to February 1994, "THE RESEARCH PROJECT AT THE FACULTY OF VETERINARY SCIENCE, THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LAPLATA" (hereinafter referred to as "the Original Project") was implemented to strengthen the research activities of the Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of La Plata (hereinafter referred to as "the UNLP"), in order to contribute to the development of livestock industry in Argentine Republic. Continually, the follow up technical cooperation for the Original Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Follow up Project") was implemented to complement the Original Project until February 1996. Throughout these periods, because of the enforcement of basic research activities, such as pathology, physiology, immunology, morphology, and so on, level of the research activity, mainly area of infectious disease of livestock, was improved.</p> <p>Since 1996 to 2000, the UNLP carried out the Third Country Training Course "Diagnosis and Research for Livestock Disease". Many researchers participated this training course from the neighbor country, and they appreciated this program. At this moment "Diagnosis and Research for Livestock and Disease Phase II" is executing by the UNLP. In addition to this Program. Many researchers of the UNLP have been dispatched to the Latin American countries.</p> <p>However, in the Faculty of Veterinary Science of the UNLP, there is not enough capacity of diagnostic technique to apply for prevention and treatment of animal diseases and to expand their activity to the Latin American countries.</p> <p>Under such circumstances, the government of Japan received an official request from the Government of Argentine for aftercare technical cooperation to improve diagnostic technique for prevention and treatment of animal disease. JICA dispatched the aftercare study team to examine the possibility and feasibility of the after care cooperation. And both sides agreed to launch the Project starting in April, 2001.</p> <p>At this time, with one month remaining during the cooperation period, the Joint Evaluation Committee has been formed for the final evaluation for the Project.</p> <p>The purpose of the Committee is to evaluate the degree of achievement of the Project's objectives, to identify remaining problems, and to recommend any necessary matters to the respective governments.</p>						

ARG-02-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	12	Counterparts	66
Equipment	57,300 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	6,900 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 530 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	9			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) A managing system should be established for the proper use and maintenance of equipments provided by Governments of Japan.</p> <p>(2) Since the Faculty of Veterinary Science, the UNLP is expected to be a center of the horizontal cooperation and the regional cooperation, it should further improve its scientific and technical knowledge of veterinary medicine.</p> <p>(3) The allocation of necessary budget, assignment of personnel and provision of equipments to strengthen the current activities of counterparts are required to maintain the overall goal.</p> <p>(4) The faculty of Veterinary Science, the UNLP should reinforce its techniques and knowledge through the joint cooperation with international institutions (FAO etc.), institutions concerned (SENASA and INTA etc. 9b and other universities).</p> <p>(5) The Faculty of Veterinary Science, the UNLP should report and announce its activities extensively (national and regionally).</p> <p>(6) The Faculty of Veterinary Science, the UNLP should strengthen research activities to higher level by self-effort, improving the present level introduced by the Japanese technical cooperation.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

ARG-03-001

Project Title	English	The Horticulture Development Project In The Argentine Republic					
	Others						
	Japanese	園芸開発計画					
Country	Argentina	Project Number		Project ID	3031054	Total Cost	523,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/05	-	2004/04	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	National Institute for Agricultural Technology, Research Center for National Resources					
	Japan	Advisory Committee					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Floricultural Products in the Argentina will be improved.						
Project Purpose	Research Activities on Floriculture will be enhanced through developing cultivars of Argentine origin.						
Outputs	<p>1)Method for developing new breeding materials, using potential ornaments plats of Argentina and commercial varieties, will be developed, taking advantage of the wealth of plant genetic resources.</p> <p>2)Appropriate flower breeding techniques will be developed on the basis of plant breeding theory under Argentine climate.</p> <p>3)Useful and practical techniques for propagation will be established.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In Argentina, historically, there was lack of institutes of high level related to the floriculture, so that the technology for the floriculture production was in a non-developed condition. In that situation, on June 1997, it was established the "Association of Flower and Ornamental Plant" at national level in order to plan a support program for the registration of new plants varieties, development of new flower varieties and enhancement of the techniques applied to growing.</p> <p>Considering the above situation, the Argentine government, putting as target the enhancement of the techniques of plant growing, through the development of the application of germplasm and training of the personnel, made a proposal of this project of cooperation.</p> <p>Once received this proposal, it was defined the activities for the project considering the "collection of plant materials, accumulation and evaluation" and the research related to the "floriculture breeding", the project have been started on May 1999 for a period of 5 years.</p> <p>Actually, coming the time of accomplishment of the 5 years from the start of the project, toward the completion of the project activities on April 30 2004, it will be carried out the evaluation of the activities developed up to now, and at the same time, it is planned to carry out the bilateral evaluation joining with Argentine side as final stage, by issuing the lessons and learn and the recommendations as well, looking for the future.</p>						

ARG-03-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Sustainability of the floricultural material collection and breeding activities: The institute of Floriculture must continue the activities of floriculture material collection and breeding activities, by applying, improving and enhancing the techniques transferred and making the good use of the acquired visual capabilities of appreciation of the aesthetic features by the researchers.</p> <p>(2) Strengthening of the relationship with INTA: INTA has the technology for the collection of materials, breeding and propagation of other plant species. The I/F, as part of INTA, must draw up its links with other INTA C/P, to improve and enhance its own research and transference activities.</p> <p>(3) Fulfilling of financial basis related to the institute of Floriculture: For the progress of the institute of Floriculture activities, it is important the fulfilling of the financial basis on medium and long term basis considering the possibility of potential external sponsors.</p> <p>(4) Developing of economic studies by INTA: INTA should develop the economic studies of the flower related research and production as follows: - Analysis of expected social benefits of research and product development. - Economic studies on national and international flower markets. - Microeconomic studies of adoption of new varieties. - Agribusiness approach to advise flower and plant producers.</p> <p>(5) Strengthening of the organization and the Network: As per Horticulture Development Project (PDF) they were developed the floriculture research group, and the establishment of the network for flower and ornamental material exploring and collection. But on the institute of Floricultural side it must strengthen the once established network of researchers through the PDF and CETEFFHO projects. On the other hand, it must be promoted the participation of the specialist from the universities as well.</p> <p>(6) Establishment of an independent commercial product system: The institute of Floricultural must develop activities such as described below, in order to create commercial products from developed and developing materials: 1) Establish a program such as CEEP (Cooperated Collecting Expedition/Evaluation Program for New Ornamental Plants), RWWT (Confidential Regional/World Wide Testing Program) in order to implement an independent and efficient system. 2) Establish a series of activities to cover the monitoring of the needs of domestic consumers, floriculture field, gardening related members, which will allow the developing of the research activities suitable to that needs. 3) Promote the role of specialists, not only those related to the breeding but also marketing specialists from seed and seeding companies. 4) Put the best efforts on the transference of techniques, based on the opening of events on regular basis such as "open day meetings". These activities will show, floriculture commercial companies, breeding materials at different levels of development. 5) Make public the obtained information to the floriculture and enterprises and societies (monitored information and results of research) 6) Reinforce the close partnership with local flower products</p> <p>(7) Efficient use of the breeder's rights: In order to preserve the good use of any breeder's rights, it is necessary to strengthen the research activities such as those related to triploid breeding and the DNA marker techniques.</p> <p>(8) Relationship of the researchers During the last 3 years, the operations of PDF and CETEFFHO project were implemented by an integrated operation system based on a close relationship between both groups of researchers. For the future activities of new institute of Floricultural also, it will be recommended to maintain the same criteria of mutual relationship of the researchers (i.e. in the area of breeding and growing for example).</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

ARG-05-001

Project Title	English	The Project Of Research And Development Of Pejerrey Aquaculture And Propagation					
	Others						
	Japanese	ペペレイ増養殖研究開発計画					
Country	Argentina	Project Number		Project ID	3035008	Total Cost	160,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Fisheries			-	Fisheries		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2002/09 - 2005/09	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country	Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Cientificas y Tecnicas, Instituto Tecnologico de Chascomus, Ministerio de Asuntos Agrarios y Produccion de Provincia de Buenos Aires, Estacion Hidrobiologica de Chascomus					
	Japan	Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology (former name: Tokyo University of Fisheries), Kanagawa Prefecture					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Execution of model Pejerrey farming and other related forms of production in the Chascomus area and surroundings						
Project Purpose	Development of fundamental techniques for aquaculture and propagation of Pejerrey						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of Pejerrey seed production techniques 2. Research on mass seed production techniques for Pejerrey 3. Plannint of farming and other related forms of production 4. Consideration of monitoring/evaluation results for improvement of the project 						
Project Overview	<p>The Buenos Aires Province, Republic of Argentina, is located in the area of Pampas with vast expansion of field and rich soil, also enjoying its temperate climate with a lot of rain. Because of its geographic feature, agricultural such as wheat, corn and soybean cultivation and livestock farming have been developed well. Also, it is enjoying an abundant water resource that is supported by over 5,000 lakes and connecting rivers in the Province. Almost all these water bodies are mainly freshwater, brackish water and little alkaline with a lot of nutrients that is suitable environment for Pejerrey (<i>Odontesthes bonariensis</i>), indigenous fish species of Argentina. Pejerrey used to be dominant in such water bodies, and has become the most popular fish as food and/or spot fishing.</p> <p>For the effective use of Pejerrey resources, the provincial government of Buenos Aires has been producing fertilized eggs and hatched larvae and releasing them to the water bodies in the province since 1940s by artificial reproduction. Fertilized eggs of Pejerrey have been also transplanted to the other provinces as well as outcome of Argentina. However, this method could not significantly contribute to form and increase the resource of Pejerrey. On the other hand, natural stocks of Pejerrey have been decreasing in some water bodies because of increased fishing pressure, particularly sport fishing, unusual climate and/or environmental degradation.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	4	Counterparts	11
Equipment	6,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	20,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 33 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	8			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) For the remaining cooperation period, the Project should;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) complete the genetic identification activities with the advice of the short-term expert who will be dispatched in August 2005. 2) accumulate various kind of information on seed marking and prepare a technical report on that topic for releasing juveniles. 3) accomplish the documentation on the provincial legislation on water resource utilization for Pejerrey propagation by stocking compared to the Japanese legal system through the counterpart trainee of Japan. 4) compile a set of technical protocols as a manual for researchers and technicians on seed production, genetic identification, feed development, disease prevention and treatment, and feasibility/profitability of aquaculture and other forms of Pejerrey production. <p>(2) Beyond the termination of project period, the joint evaluation team recommends that;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the current input level to the project should be maintained as base line in cooperation with possible actions of other institutions to attain overall goal as well as super goal of the Project. 2) dissemination activities to the farmers level should be done by summarizing the Project outputs accumulated at INTECH and EHC, as well as Japanese knowledge and experience. 3) provincial government should start to examine the application of seed releasing activities by using seeds produced by the Project considering genetic difference among straining in order to propagate Pejerrey resources. 4) several verification activities should be continued and enhanced in order to publish the technical manuals for seed producer, aquaculture farmer, related organizations and institutes. 5) activities related to artificial food to culture adult fish, fish diseases, genetic analysis, net cage culture and seed marking for stocking should be continued and enhanced in order to attain overall goal as well as super goal of the Project. 6) The government of Argentina should formulate strategies for further transference to third countries, application on other species, and to establish a network of research in aquaculture, on the basis of the transferred technology and experiences. 7) The provincial government of Argentina should sort out the issues identified by the Project for the attainment of the overall and formulate strategies on the provincial level for the further development of Pejerrey aquaculture and propagation by stocking. <p>Educational level of C/P is in high level, basic infrastructure such as electricity, communication, road access, and water works are developed, and there is no problem to purchase and convey necessary equipment, in Argentina. Therefore, it is able to operate project effectively, and the possibility to educe great achievement with little input in Argentina was confirmed with realization through the implementation of this project. In the project, short-term expert was dispatched before the start of project, and C/P of Argentina side attended to training in Japan. This contributed to smooth design and launch of the project, and with the pro-Japan mood in Argentina society, implementation of the project was easy. Through the project, it was clarified that to make agencies in different level and property participate to one frame of project is very difficult in definitizing inter-demarcation and communication adjustment operation. In Argentina, national agencies(CONICET / INTECH) and provincial agencies(Department of Agriculture in Buenos Aires/ EHC) do not implement project in cooperation by ordinary. However, by JICA playing the role of clamp, cross-boundary inter-cooperation between national agencies and provincial agencies was realized. This greatly contributed to accomplish the target of the project.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

ARG-06-001

Project Title	English	Natural Environment Conservation Project In Iguazu Region					
	Others						
	Japanese	イグアス地域自然環境保全計画プロジェクト					
Country	Argentina	Project Number		Project ID	3035014	Total Cost	240,330 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Nature Conservation		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2004/04	-	2007/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Ecology, Renewable Natural Resources and Tourism, Misiones Province, National Park Agency					
	Japan	Ministry of the Environment, Japan Wildlife Research Center					
Contracted Party	Japan Wildlife Research Center						
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	<p>1.To improve management of the Iguazu National Park and the state-run nature reserves. 2.To strengthen natural environment conservation of the green corridor.</p>						
Project Purpose	<p>To improve the environmental managing capacity of staffs of the National Park Agency at the project sites*, the state government and the Municipality of Andresito. *The project site: The nature reserves and the buffer zone at the northern part of Green Corridor.</p>						
Outputs	<p>1. To encourage the agencies concerned for sharing the environmental information and data of the project sites and utilizing them for natural environment conservation. 2. To promote activities targeted to residents at the project sites and tourists in order to increase their awareness for preserving natural environment. 3. To improve environmental education program and teaching materials. 4. To share obtained knowledge and experience about sustainable usage of natural resources with local residents though implementing the pilot project.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Argentina is famous for its bio-diversity, and the Government has committed actively to preserve it. Under the general environment law, the government has implemented environment preservation. On November, 2002, the government finalized the basic outline of nature preservation that advocates implementing compatible activities for both preserving bio-diversity and natural resources, and improving quality of life of today's and future Argentineans through logical and sustainable use of them. The Iguazu National Park, the forest area surrounding Iguazu Falls was registered as a UNESCO World Heritage site. The park is also one of the most important tourist areas and has part of the jungle of Paran�E(Atlantic inland coastal forest). However, the area is now threatened by the loss of biodiversity because of excessive deforestation for developing farmland and pasture land, inappropriate use of natural resources, and inadequate and management system of the protective zone.</p> <p>The Natural Environment Conservation Project in the Iguazu Area aims to improve management of the Iguazu National Park and the state-run nature reserves, especially strengthening natural environment conservation of the green corridor, through improve the environmental managing capacity of staffs working for preservation. In order to overcome above-mentioned problems, approaches necessary to be taken are as follows: formulating the plan for protective zone management to implement compatible activities for both preserving bio-diversity and natural resources; and improving quality of life, through coordination between the central and state governments and local residents. Since the overall goal of the project is strengthen the management system of natural environment conservation, and formulation of the plan for management system of the protective zone, it contributes the project's aim.</p> <p>The mentioned project is implemented as the Proposal of Technical Cooperation (PROTECO), the project aiming utilizing the know-how of private enterprises. After JICA implemented public participation for making project proposals for development subject on nature conservation at Argentine, Japan Wildlife Research Center was selected as the implementing institution. The center and JICA jointly worked out implementing the project formulation research (March 2003) and the preparatory study of the project (July and August 2003), then formulated the project plan with the Argentine counterparts.</p>						

ARG-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	29	Counterparts	6	
Equipment	19,513 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	26,937 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	8			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1. Revision of PDM had been conducted at the time of intermediate evaluation in this project. This contributed to effective project implementation afterward. Therefore, revision of PDM would be better to be conducted as early as possible.</p> <p>2. Project operation in cooperation with multiple agencies.</p> <p>1) Organization analysis In case of reinforcing C/P capacity of multiple agencies, it is necessary to analyze C/P's task, work location, status, relationship between the organization, and other disincentive factors.</p> <p>2) Stakeholder analysis To shape up the project, it is also important to analyze about exterior relevant parties as well as C/P agencies. In this project, cooperation between NGO and relevant Brazilian agencies greatly contributed to the development of project accomplishment.</p> <p>3. From above mentioned analysis, it is necessary to define implementation mechanism with clear TOR of each agency at the starting step. Also, it is better to confirm about modification method during the process previously.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

ARG-06-002

Project Title	English	Project To Intensify Ozone Layer Studies In South America					
	Others	Proyecto Fortalecimiento de Estudios de la Capa de Ozono en Sudamerica					
	Japanese	オゾン層観測強化プロジェクト					
Country	Argentina	Project Number		Project ID	3035023	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			-	Other Pollution Prevention		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2004/03	-	2007/02	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Laser and Applications Research Centre					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To enhance study and analysis on ozen layer in South America						
Project Purpose	To strengthen the data supply system necessary to understand the current condition of ozone layer in the southern part of South America						
Outputs	<p>To obtain highly accurate measurement data of vertical profile of both ozone and water vapor and UV solar spectrum in the mid- and high-altitude areas of South America. To make the above-mentioned data public. To have opportunities for transferring technologies necessary for ozone layer observation and data analysis.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The negative influence of the ozone layer destruction towards environment and human health is serious. When ozone was decreased by 1%, the amount of harmful ultraviolet radiation reaching Earth increases 2%. The World Summit on Sustainable Development (Rio Plus 10), which is the follow-up of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) to monitor and report on implementation of the Earth Summit agreements, is going to be held in 2002. Under these circumstances, the stratospheric ozone destruction is one of the most pressing environmental issues.</p> <p>While this layer absorbs the most of the sun's high frequency ultraviolet light, harmful to life on the earth, the largest-ever Antarctic ozone hole which indicates the rapid decrease in stratospheric ozone over Earth's polar regions was observed. As the presence of chlorine-containing source gases from the southern part of South America is the overall cause of ozone depletion, the effective countermeasures should be taken.</p>						

ARG-06-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	1	Short-term	Counterparts		
Equipment	9,180 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	6,961 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	2			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

ARM-06-001

Project Title	English	The Reproductive Health Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	リプロダクティブヘルスプロジェクト						
Country	Armenia	Project Number	605652	Project ID	7335000	Total Cost	130,000 (000 JPY)	
Sector / Issue	Health			- MCH/Reproductive Health				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department						
	At Present							
Period of Cooperation	2004/12	-	2006/11	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health, Center of Perinatology, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Maternity Hospital of Gavar, and more						
	Japan							
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Grant Aid							
Overall Goal	To improve maternal and neonatal health in Armenia							
Project Purpose	To improve maternal and neonatal health at the project-targeted hospitals							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Health professionals learn about efficient and effective evidence-based maternal health care and understand how to put them into practice. 2. The health professionals provide efficient and effective evidence-based maternal health care to women and their neonates at the project-site hospitals. 3. The referral system between the Institute of Perinatology, Obstetrics and Gynecology (IPOG) and the Maternity Hospitals of Hrazdan and Gavar is strengthened. 							
Project Overview	<p>After independence, the socio-economic situation in Armenia deteriorated due to the collapse of the USSR, shift in the economic system, conflict with Azerbaijan, heavy damage caused by the natural disaster, etc. The country's health sector was directly hit by these negative developments. Combined with the problem in transforming itself from the old Soviet health system, the quality of health services fell and the functions of health system suffered a serious deterioration. It also led to the polarization of society, negatively affecting the maternal and child health services in particular. Hence the priority for the health sector in Armenia is to increase the quality and accessibility of health services with a major emphasis on primary health system.</p> <p>The Government of Armenia in 2001 drew up a plan to optimize the health system. Since then, it has taken steps to develop an effective health system which provides necessary health services for all nationals at levels that are appropriate. These efforts are still underway, however, it is yet to witness the improvement in the rates of maternal and infant mortality.</p> <p>Accordingly, the Government of Armenia requested Japanese Government for the technical cooperation project aimed to improve the maternal and neonatal health in Armenia by training health staff to practice Evidence-based Medicine (EBM) and improving the reproductive health service system.</p>							

ARM-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	9	Counterparts	6
Equipment	4,804 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	12,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	21			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Due to safe management reason, dispatch of expert was conducted in short-term shuttle style, but it took time in starting up and closing the office, and reduced the period of activities. In similar project in future, it is necessary to consider about measure such as remaining local staff, in order to improve efficiency of the project.</p> <p>(2) In about training in Japan, the continuous support of chief adviser from planning the training with needs of counterpart to implementation of training, made high training effect. Especially that the chief adviser came back to Japan and conducted necessary support including training contents, improved the quality of training and trainees' satisfaction, and linked the effect of training to project achievement effectively. From this result, it would be necessary to shape up supporting system of training in Japan for counterparts in technical support project. For example, enable for even long-term experts to come back to Japan at the time of training in Japan, would be necessary.</p> <p>(3) Selection and fixing the period of dispatching short-term experts were conducted appropriately. This made high training effect in local training, seminar, and workshop in Armenia. High level short-term experts who have qualification and expertness in the front line of healthcare in Japan were selected. Part of them was dispatched several times continuously. This greatly contributed to the achievement of the project.</p> <p>(4) This project was the first technical support project in Armenia, but by the allocation of staffs who are conversant in regional condition and language of former Soviet Union, it was possible to make appropriate relationship with the counterpart. This greatly contributed to the achievement of project.</p> <p>(5) This project gained high synergetic effect with the matching of grant aid. But also, experts' participating from survey step even about selection of medical equipment and making appropriate advice greatly contributed to the project.</p> <p>(6) On the other hand, equipment supply was suspended from the plan, and disturbed the progress of technical support. Especially about short-term shuttle style dispatch project like this project, it is important term that has decisive influence on achievement of the project to provide necessary equipment in appropriate time.</p> <p>(7) Baseline survey and end-line survey were planed and conducted during the project period, and the project was operated in epidemiologic idea. Therefore, it was able to represent the effect of project activities in quantity and quality objectively, though the project period was only two years.</p> <p>(8) On the other hand, two years was too short to confirm the change of reference mark by the interpose of project in the baseline survey and end-line survey. It is necessary to consider about appropriate project implementation period including survey period when designing a project.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

BGD-02-001

Project Title	English	The Poultry Management Techniques Improvement Project In The People'S Republic Of Bangladesh					
	Others						
	Japanese	家禽管理技術改良計画					
Country	Bangladesh	Project Number		Project ID	511118	Total Cost	469,007 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1997/11	-	2002/10	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute, Department of Livestock Services of Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock					
	Japan	Agricultural Production Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, National Livestock Breeding Center					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To enhance the poultry production at the farmer's level, especially small-scale holders in Bangladesh..						
Project Purpose	To improve the poultry management techniques for small-scale poultry holders by developing appropriate technology on poultry feeding management, disease control, and developing the appropriate breed suitable for small-scale farmers.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poultry feeding management techniques are improved. 2. Poultry breeding management techniques are improved. 3. Poultry disease control techniques are improved. 4. Poultry management techniques suitable for small-scale farmer level are developed, verified and demonstrated. 						
Project Overview	<p>Poverty and improvement of nutritional level are highlighted in the latest national plan of Bangladesh (5th Five year Plan) as important objectives of Plan. The government takes measures to develop poultry husbandry in the small-scale farmers to achieve the objectives of the National</p> <p>The eggs and chicken meat is easily purchased for the farmers to take animal protein, so that poultry husbandry is expected to produce animal protein and to have a cash income on small investment for short period. Small-case farmers manage the most of the chicken in Bangladesh. These chicken are native birds which produce small amount of eggs, because of the genetic character, inadequate feeding management and no-control of the disease. Appropriate poultry management techniques are needed for small-scale farmers.</p> <p>On this background, Bangladesh government requested for the Project type of technical cooperation to Japan. The Japanese implementation study team was dispatched in April 1997. The project was commenced in November 1997 for five-year period that will terminate in October 2002. Joint evaluation team performed the mid-term evaluation in November 2000.</p> <p>The purpose of the Project is to improve poultry management techniques for small-scale poultry holders by developing the appropriate technology on poultry feeding management, disease control and developing an appropriate breed suitable for small-scale farmers. Mid-term Evaluation Team formed PDM and PO and evaluated the activities during first half period. The Project activities have been conducted based on PDM and PM.</p>						

BGD-02-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	13	Counterparts	23
Equipment	64,372 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	21,295 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	14			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The following issues and necessary measures are recommended by the Evaluation Team to sustain the Project outcome and to further develop the achievements of the Project.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Government of Bangladesh should assign adequate number of manpower including C/Ps to continue the work even after completion of the Project in order to attain sustainability. 2. Allocation of necessary budget and proper maintenance of the equipment supplied under the Project are required for attaining the overall goal. In consideration of the significance and characteristics of the Project, for poverty reduction in Bangladesh, the Project activities need to be continued. 3. It is needed to improve the poultry management model continuously as comprehensive package applicable to small-scale farmers not only from technical point of view but also social and economical point of view in close collaboration between BLRI and DLS. 4. BLRI and DLS should cooperate each other to develop the techniques concerning poultry feeding, in order to reduce the poultry feed cost. <p>Besides, concerning the next stage in which the major outputs of the Project are extended, the following measures are recommended, and the government of Bangladesh is requested to commence these measures as soon as possible.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) MoFL should prepare a future plan for utilizing the output of the Project effectively. Based upon the plan, DLS should play a main role of extending the Project outcome with cooperation of BLRI. 2) Government support for successive micro-credit system is needed, so that small-scale farmers can manage initial capital investment to start the poultry farming. And also Government support is needed to promote small-scale farmers to form farmer association/group for better poultry farm management. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

BGD-03-001

Project Title	English	Project of Human Resources Development In Reproductive Health project Of Human Resources Development In Reproductive Health (HRDRH)					
	Others						
	Japanese	リプロダクティブヘルス人材開発					
Country	Bangladesh	Project Number		Project ID	5110940	Total Cost	600,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Other Health Issues		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/09 - 2004/08	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health and family Welfare, IST-Technical Training Unit, ESP, Maternity and Child Health Training Institute					
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, International Medical Center of Japan, Japanese Midwives Association					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Reproductive health services are improved..						
Project Purpose	Health professionals are well oriented and skilled after need-based training for reproductive health at MCHTI and related training institutes.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The quality of services at MCHTI is improved 2. The quality of training activities at MCHTI is improved 3. Supports are given at the site so as to enable trainees to maximize the training results as her/his site. 4. A mechanism is developed so that the lessons learned from the activities for HRD in RH are reflected as technical recommendations to stakeholders and concerned authorities. 						
Project Overview	<p>The high maternal and infant mortality rate has been a major problem in Bangladesh. Bangladesh was identified as one of the target countries under the Global issues Initiatives,the Government of Japan(GoJ)has assisted Bangladesh through the provision of medical equipment to the hospitals and the technical cooperation by dispatching Japanese Experts and Japanese Overseas Cooperation Volunteers. Under these circumstances,the project proposal for Grant aid to renovate the Maternal and Child Health Training Institute(MCHTI)was submitted by the Government of Bangladesh(GoB),and the GOJ agreed to sign the Note of Exchange,considering the important role of this institute on improvement of health status of mothers and children. The renovation was completed in June 2000.In connection with this Grant Aid project, the technical cooperation has also been considered to maximize the benefit of MCHTI, Through several researches conducted to apprehend the baseline data and to assess the needs in the field,the proposal for the project-type technical cooperation named as "Human Resources Development in Reproductive Health" was submitted by the GoB,the Record of Discussions was signed between two Governments,and five-year project for "Human Resources Development in Reproductive Health" was launched on 1 September 1999.</p> <p>After starting the project, Project management consultation team and Mid-term evaluation team visited Bangladesh to discuss the current problems in the Project,confirmed the progress of the activities and made recommendations. Besides,2nd project management team visited Bangladesh to revise the Project Design Matrix I(PDMI), which was designed in 1999,in accordance with actual Project activities. The Joint Coordination Committee(JCC)authorized new PDM(PDM2)in June 2003.</p>						

BGD-03-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	12	Short-term	26	Counterparts	58
Equipment	103,752 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	53,736 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	18			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Based on the above results of the evaluation, the Final Evaluation Team recommends the following action items to be taken up by concerned parties before the completion date of the Project (31st August 2004)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of a mechanism among Lead training Organizations(LTOs)and other Concerned official units to be discussed and decided in JCC. 2. On-Site support in Narsingdi District to be promoted in the link with institutional training in LTOs. 3. DGFP and Secretary of MoHFW to complete the process of recruitment of MCHTI staff. 4. MoHFW to consider status of MCHTI to be upgraded to an accredited training organization. 5. Superintendent o MCHTI and Director(MCH services),DGFP to take up issue of accommodation for trainees at MCHTI. 6. NIPORT to assure provision of the accommodation for MCHTI trainees whenever there is vacancy. 7. MoHFW to accelerate accreditation o MCHTI as "Women Friendly Hospital." 8. MCHTI to continue regular management committee. 9. MCHTI with other institutions to assess how overloading can affect quality of training to make recommendations to assure quality of training. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

BGD-05-001

Project Title	English	Rural Development Engineering Center Setting-Up Project In Bangladesh					
	Others						
	Japanese	農村開発技術センター機能強化計画					
Country	Bangladesh	Project Number		Project ID	511140	Total Cost	250,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/01	-	2006/01	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Local Government Engineering Department of Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	RDEC is continuously capable of providing necessary technical service according to its Step-up plan.						
Project Purpose	RDEC is set to function as a technical core center in LGED.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technical knowledge and experiences obtained through implementing each project will be integrated and processed at the Rural Development Engineering Center (RDEC) and the preparation for disseminating information within the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED). 2. After the establishment of the RDEC, the maintenance policy and method of technical standard and the principle of engineering operation, which is done by the counterparts, are formulated. 3. In order to maximize the RDEC's function, the existing training system is improved, including reinforcing inadequate basic techniques. 4. The RDEC Step-up Plan is formulated as the future maintenance policy, reflecting the outcome of 1-3. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Bangladesh government attached great importance to rural development in its Fifth Five-Year Development Plan (1997/98-2001/02) and the Three-year Rolling Plan (2002/03-2004/05), in which rural infrastructure was given the highest priority especially in impoverished rural areas. As the importance of rural infrastructure increased significantly according to national policies and strategies, the quantity and coverage of work handled by the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) increased year by year. The Government of Bangladesh (GOB) requested the Government of Japan to implement project-type technical cooperation for the Rural Development Engineering Center (RDEC) in 1999, which was promised of financial support for its construction by the Japan Bank of International Cooperation (JBIC).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Technical knowledge and previous experiences obtained through implemented projects are accumulated in RDEC to be set disseminating in LGED projects. 2) Technical standard and management of the applied technology are improved. 3) The LGED training system is activated, with offering training courses for insufficient technology. 4) Guidelines for technical management in RDEC are prepared as Step-up plan, referring to the output 1 to 3. 						

BGD-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	10	Counterparts	19
Equipment	19,972 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	47,421 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	16			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>One of the main indicators of this project is “approval and acquiring budget of the step up plan”. In case of Bangladesh, because most of the financial input is relying on foreign donor support and budget is limited to manpower cost depending on number of persons in the organization, there are small chance to realize acquiring budget for development and operation of RDEC. When setting reference mark of budget corroboration, it would be better to gain better comprehension of budget system and its allocation of recipient country.</p> <p>In case of this project, due to the lack of linking PDM activities and indicators, it was not able to use reference mark directly for evaluating the achievement of activities. It would be better to more link the activities and the indicators.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

BGR-06-001

Project Title	English	The Project On Development Of Business Management Skills Training Center For Small And Medium Enterprises Mnagers					
	Others						
	Japanese	ビジネス人材育成センター強化プロジェクト					
Country	Bulgaria	Project Number	605528	Project ID	7065024E0	Total Cost	26,144 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Others			-	Others		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2004/03 - 2007/03	Period of Extension	2007/04 - 2007/05	Period of Follow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Economy and Energy, Bulgarian SME Promotion Agency, Institute for Postgraduate Studies of the University of National and World Economy, Sofia					
	Japan	Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Tokai University					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	<p>a.Management Skills of SME managers who participated in the training courses established in the Project are enhance, resulting in concrete successful outputs in their companies.</p> <p>b.Practical educational quality of Business Skills Training Center is maintained and further developed by IPS and other Bulgarian authorities concerned.</p>						
Project Purpose	Practical Business Skills Training Center for SME managers is established in IPS.						
Outputs	<p>1.Business courses necessary for enhancing practical (not theoretical) skills of Bulgarian SME managers are developed or improved in the IPS.</p> <p>2.Teaching materials and methods for the improved courses are developed/maintained.</p> <p>3.Managers/Lectures/Instructors of IPS for the above-mentioned courses are developed.</p> <p>4.Effective methods of recruiting training participants (especially from SME managers) are studied and systematically established.</p> <p>5.Monitoring and after-service system for ex-participants of the courses is prepared in IPS.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In consideration of EU integration process, the Government of Bulgaria has aimed to develop further the country's SME sector and to provide more efficient business environment for the private sector. Ministry of Economy and Energy has launched and supported a number of initiatives for SME promotion, among which are the National Strategy for SME promotion for the period of 2002-2006, the Innovation Strategy, the establishment of the Consultative Council for SME promotion as well as many legislative proposals for the creation of better business environment. Development of SME managers who understand global rules of business and have practical business management skills is a issue for the country's SME development and promotion.</p> <p>Institute for Postgraduate Studies (IPS) of the University of National and World Economy (UNWE) started its training activities in 1969 in order to provide various practical training programs for post-graduates of universities, and following the management decision in 1990, it became an independent, legal entity in 1990. Under these circumstances, Japan and Bulgaria agreed that technical cooperation project aiming at developing and upgrading business management skills training for small and medium sized enterprises managers in IPS would be implemented through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).</p>						

BGR-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	11	Counterparts	8
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	12			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Taking the above analysis into consideration, the Final Evaluation Teams recommend the following for the remaining Period of the Project in order for IPS to carry out MSDC activities with full ownership after the Project completion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To further organize module and special seminars as well as custom-made courses in order to increase both publicity and revenue of MSDC. 2) To conduct questionnaire survey to ex-participants in order to find out what kind of after-service by MSDC is expected and to strengthen continuous monitoring and follow-up of alumni. 3) To invite several alumni as short-time lecturers who can present cases of their managerial practices after MSDC graduation in order to increase practical and business aspects of the regular course as well as increasing ties with private sector. 4) To update MSDC's website more frequently and to strengthen various promotional activities. 5) To prepare systematic method of accumulation and maintenance of developed course materials in order to realize MSDC library at the final end. 6) To continue and strengthen the efforts for cooperation with the Ministry of Economy and Energy as well as Bulgarian Small and Medium Enterprise Promotion Agency so as to receive continuous support from them for the development of MSDC. <p>After having successful capacity building of IPS for business management skills training, which has been initiated by cooperation between Bulgaria and Japan, IPS is expected to further strengthen its institutional capacity of MSDC to ensure the Project's sustainability and to increase the Project's impacts in order to contribute to the whole society of Bulgaria.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Institute for Postgraduate Studies	Umbrella Organization	New courses developed and new projects started.
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Generally Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>By the support of 2007 follow-up cooperation, there were three great developments as follows.</p> <p>1) Cooperation of industry-government-academia : Built up cooperation with Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Bulgaria, reunion of JICA returned trainee, reunion of Tokai University graduates, and reunion of AOTS. Department of Economy and Energy is supporting the matter.</p> <p>2) Establishment of award system: Made agreement on establishment of TQM Awards with the cooperative agencies.(Chamber of Commerce and Industry, reunion of JICA, reunion of Tokai University graduates, and reunion of AOTS)</p> <p>3) Bulgaria to become donor: Published case study book (in Bulgarian and English) about the business management of Japanese company.</p>		
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The business course, which was developed by the project, have some problem such as the number of applicants are not sufficiente.</p>		

BOL-02-001

Project Title	English	The Afforestation And Erosion Control Project In The Valley Of Tarija In Bolivia					
	Others						
	Japanese	タリハ溪谷住民造林・侵食防止計画					
Country	Bolivia	Project Number		Project ID	3061066	Total Cost	399,750 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Natural Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1998/10	-	2003/09	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Programa Ejecutivo de Rehabilitacion de Tierras en el Departamento de Tarija					
	Japan	Forestry Agency, Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.To reduce soil erosion at the Model Areas in the basins of El Monte and San Pedro. 2.To practice those methods that will have been improved and developed through the Project activities in the vicinity of Tarija Prefecture. 						
Project Purpose	Sustainable methods of erosion control will be improved and developed by the people's participation at the Model Areas in the basins of El Monte and San Pedro.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.The Project will be carried out and managed properly. 2.Techniques of forest civil engineering for erosion control will be improved or developed through implementing the model works. 3.Techniques of afforestation for erosion control will be improved or developed through implementing the model works. 4.Participatory methods for erosion control works will be improved. 5.An Action Plan for extension of erosion control works in the vicinity will be prepared. 						
Project Overview	<p>Based upon the Record of Discussions signed on 14th April,1998(hereinafter referred to as the R/D), the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of Bolivia have been implementing the Project since 1st October,1998.The implementing agency is Executive Programme Of Rehabilitation of Lands in the Prefecture of Tarija/Programa Ejecutivo de Rehabilitacion de Tierras en el Departamento de Tarija (hereinafter referred to as "PERTT"). The Project is scheduled to be implemented for five(5)years and is to be completed on 30th September, 2003.</p>						

BOL-02-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	3	Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	2-3(per			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1)Before the Completion of the Project</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is recommended that the Project continue improving and developing technologies in accordance with the PO. 2. It is indispensable that C/P spare their time for the Project activities as much as possible in the remaining period when the results of the activities are to be summarized. 3. The sustainability of the model facilities and the research and trial plots might not be certain because they are located in the private land. It is recommended that PERTT take measures to secure the sustainability, including conclusion or agreements with CCs, and continue to support CCs in management of those facilities and plots. 4. The Social Forestry Units of PERTT and the corresponding Japanese expert need to clarify the type of local participation employed in this Project. It is observed that participation in this Project is functional and material incentive-driven and not self-mobilized one. In order for the CCs to be sustainable organizations for collective activities, appropriate balance of these different types of participation need to be sought. 5. Through the establishment of the CCs in the Project Areas, community people have been encouraged to participate in the erosion activities. However, some of the CC members consider CCs as a part of the Project and not their own. In other words, function and benefits of the CCs are not clearly perceived by all the members yet. Sustainable participation by the members may need a creation of incentives within their community before the end of the Project. This view is shared both by the CCs and PERTT. 6. It is recommended that the coordination within and among the Technical Units of PERTT be strengthened for more efficient implementation of the Project. <p>(2)After the Completion of the Project</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is recommended that data from the research and trial plots be continuously accumulated and analyzed, as it is indispensable for further technological development. For the purpose, it is essential that the majority of the C/P remain with PERTT as experts in erosion control activities. 2. The models of earth dam constructed by the Project are still costly in view of the economic situation in Bolivia, and therefore are difficult to be applied in other areas. It is recommended that PERTT further develop less expensive models based on the transferred techniques as well their previous experiences. 3. It is recommended that PERTT, as decentralized and specialized institution for erosion control, maintain its administrative independence and make sure the valuable equipment and machinery provided through the Project for erosion control should not be used for any other purposes but their own erosion control activities. 4. It is recommended that the prefectural government make the best effort to secure the budget for the activities of PERTT continuously. 5. It is recommended that PERTT establish a system that technical manuals and reports can be utilized by more people. It is also recommended that, in order to disseminate the transferred technologies to other areas more effectively and efficiently, coordination with other relevant organizations, including the prefectural government, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Planning, and universities, be strengthened. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	No Issue		Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The current situation of the project is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ∆The method confirmed and the provided equipments through the project are continuously utilized effectively. The activity is expanding. ∆The project is currently operated by representative, administration staff, and five technical sections. The five technical sections are 1) Project Adjustment Section, 2) Section of Soil Conservation and Utilization, 3) Section of Afforestation and Conservation of National Resources, 4) Section of Water Use Technology, and 5) the Section of Training and Diffuse Resident's Organization. There were 93 staffs(including heavy-machinery operators and drivers) at October, 2007. Most of the counterpart existed during the project retired or moved out to other institutions, except for two members. ∆Even after the termination of JICA's cooperation, by self-efforts of the project, there were successful results such as development of storing reservoir, coaching effective utilization of resources, and expansion of farmland by irrigation. ∆The prefecture of Tarija, where the project operating agency is located, had increase in tax revenue of carbon hydride(natural gas) resources. Moreover, experienced and aggressive person acceded to the head of the counterpart agency. Consequently, the activity during the project was only promoted against the model settlement, but now the activity is expanding to the other area, due to these reasons. By utilizing the technology of preventing soil erosion(which was a theme of technology transfer) effectively, storage reservoir and channel are established, afforestation area and farmland are expanded, and soil conservation is promoted in totality. The capacity development about farming and stockbleeding against the residents, is proceeded. Therefore, the residents who moved out before, returned back in some area. But in some targeted areas listed in the Overall Goal of this project, the activity is not promoted. The expansion of the activity is expected. <p>Issues:</p> <p>Although there is no big problem in the project, further development of the community and reinforcement of the activity are expected.</p>			

BOL-06-002

Project Title	English	The Project for Strengthening Regional Health Network for Santa Cruz Department					
	Others	El Proyecto de Fortalecimiento de la Red de Salud Regional para el Departamento de Santa Cruz en la Republica de Bolivia					
	Japanese	サンタクルス県地域保健ネットワーク強化プロジェクト					
Country	Bolivia	Project Number	603356	Project ID	3061087	Total Cost	640,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Others			Others			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/11 - 2006/10	Period of Extension	-			Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministerio de Salud y Deportes, Servicio Departamental de Salud de Santa Cruz					
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, International Medical Center of Japan					
Contracted Party	IC Net Ltd.			EARL Consultants Inc.			
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To improve the state of health of residents in Santa Cruz						
Project Purpose	To strengthen the medical health system at the model sites.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To efficiently utilize the service for prevention, medical treatment and enlightenment at the primary health care facilities (Centro de Salud/CS), by local residents. 2. To appropriately strengthen the support system for a health network system. 3. To appropriately improve the capacity of operation and maintenance at each decision making level 						
Project Overview	<p>In the five-year National Development Policy (1997-2002), the Government of Bolivia puts emphasis on enabling residents to access the primary health care facilities as one of the major areas to which one puts priority in medical health. Especially, the Santa Cruz Department, which suffers from rapid population growth, recognizes the reconstruction of health system as part of decentralization which improves residents' access to the medical facilities.</p> <p>The Santa Cruz Department implemented two projects namely "The Establishment Project of the General Hospital in Santa Cruz" and "The Health and Medical Care Delivery System in Santa Cruz" through the grant-aid from the Government of Japan. The project aims to strengthen the regional health system especially the first level health facilities.</p>						

BOL-06-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	19	Counterparts	11
Equipment	118,740 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	51,950 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	120,530 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	27			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) It was clarified that participation of residents is beneficial in all steps from planning to implementation of regional healthcare activities.</p> <p>(2) Each problem was discussed by related persons in different position and circumstances, and problem solving method was considered in multiple viewpoints, and participants' motivation was cultivated and controlled. In the project, it was attempted to expand appropriate communication method to related parties through training about human relationship. Strengthening communication skill contributed to the improvement of cooperation and quality of activities.</p> <p>(3) Treatment such as setting sufficient preparing period with consideration about continuity of activities and balance between number of persons and quantity of project is desired.</p> <p>(4) In the step of project planning, exhaustive project plan had been established considering information of previous projects. In the step of project implementation, project had been proceeded efficiently by utilization of network between Japanese/Bolivian relevant parties which had been developed through previous supporting projects. In this project, cooperation activities with Japanese university hospital, which was the previous project site, had been conducted, and its function had been extended.</p> <p>(5) It was clarified that five sub-systems(Service Quality Improvement Committee, FORSA model, medical equipment maintenance system, referral/counter-referral system, and healthcare administration management system) implemented in this project are effective to strengthen healthcare system, and would greatly contribute to improve health of residents. It is expected to improve regional healthcare in other region by introducing and implementing the approach of this project.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Unknown	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>In this project, technology transfer was conducted in five fields. The five fields are 1) improvement in quality of healthcare and medical service, 2) referral counter and referral system, 3) healthcare activity with the participation of residents, 4) maintenance of medical equipments, and 5) administration of medical facilities.</p> <p>In all fields, technology transfer is promoted by the project, and also it is confirmed that Bolivian side can also transfer the acquired technology by themselves. For example, community healthcare department was launched inside of Santa Cruz Japanese Hospital. The system to expand the activity is going to be established.</p> <p>In order to expand the activity, not only launching community healthcare department inside of Santa Cruz Japanese Hospital, the prefecture of Santa Cruz launched a project which is considered as second phase of this project. The prefecture of Santa Cruz is making effort to diffuse through the prefecture in three fields. The three fields are reinforcement of referral system, healthcare activity with the participation of residents, and administration of medical facilities.</p> <p>In addition, the new technology supporting JICA project "Improving Community Healthcare System Project" was decided to be carried out in 2008. The focal point of the activity is local domestic type of training and follow up. The activity had just begun.</p> <p>Issues:</p> <p>The circumstances are not steady for the transferred technology due to personnel replacement in the government. There is some problem in sustaining technology in the institution. Due to the personnel replacement in Healthcare and Sports Department, there is a challenge to expand the development as a national model.</p> <p>The prefecture of Santa Cruz is seeking self-government and taking an opposite stance against the central government. The prefecture of Santa Cruz have a negative stance to support other prefecture closely related to the central government. This is a factor which is limiting the expansion of the development through out the nation.</p>		

BRA-02-001

Project Title	English	The Urban Transport Human Resources Development Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	都市交通人材開発					
Country	Brazil	Project Number		Project ID	3091074	Total Cost	395,919 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Transportation			-	Land Traffic		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1998/08	-	2002/07	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	University of Brasilia, Ministry of Transport, Urban Transport Human Resources Development Center					
	Japan	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Capability of personnel engaged in planning, management, operation and education of urban transport is improved through die training provided by CEFTRU.						
Project Purpose	CEFTRU is well established so that training of personnel engaged in planning, management, operation and education related to urban transport may be undertaken effectively.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training programs which suite the demand of planning, management, operation and education in the field of urban transport are prepared. 2. Capability of instruction in the field of urban transport is obtained. 3. Facilities and equipment necessary for training are well prepared. 4. CEFTRU is properly managed in terms of organization, personnel and finance. 						
Project Overview	<p>Multi-year Investment Plan (1996-1999) elaborated by the Brazilian government under the president Cardoso stated modernization of national transportation system as one of the action plans in transport sector in the context of industrial modernization. Major cities in Brazil suffered from the deterioration of traffic congestion and air pollution caused by increase of vehicles and underdeveloped roads; therefore, it was required to establish efficient urban transportation system by the improvement of public transportation institutions as one of the priorities.</p> <p>Since the public enterprise "Empresa Brasileira dos Transportes Urbanos (EBTU) was abolished in 1990 by decentralization policy, technology development of urban transportation has totally depended on the work conducted by universities and research institutes. Under this circumstance, the Brazilian government requested the technical cooperation for the Japanese government on the establishment of Urban Transportation Human Resources Development Center in University of Brasilia, for the purpose of nurturing the personnel mainly in the Center-West and North regions.</p>						

BRA-02-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	22	Counterparts	14
Equipment	156,241 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	32,431 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	66,813 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	12				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>It is important to utilize equipment more especially in road pavement and environment issues related to transportation activities in order to enhance the level of CEFTRU's activity. As for the equipment for the road pavement, it is required to install and operate fixed-type equipment after the completion of second building of CEFTRU as soon as possible. With respect to some equipment related to environmental issues with transportation activities, it is necessary to obtain acknowledgement from the Brazilian authority in order to utilize them effectively.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	CEFTRU ? Centro de Formacao de Recursos Humanos em Transportes	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose	
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Achieved	No Issue	Very Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The courses concerning development of human resources are continuously operated actively. There is a possibility of supporting and operating training program at Panama,Paraguay,and other.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p>			

BRA-03-001

Project Title	English	Brazilian Amazon Forest Research Project Phase II					
	Others						
	Japanese	アマゾン森林研究計画 フェーズⅡ					
Country	Brazil	Project Number		Project ID	30910640	Total Cost	357,349 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Regional Department III (Latin America and the Caribbean)					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1998/10	-	2003/09	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	National Institute of Amazon Research					
	Japan	Forestry Agency, Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Effective technologies for forest conservation and rehabilitation of degraded area in the Amazon are in use by the people organizations concerned.						
Project Purpose	Biological and ecological knowledge is increased and technologies are improved at MPA for forest conservation and the rehabilitation of degraded areas in the Amazon.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Updated information on land cover and land cover change are available. 2. The understanding of the natural forest dynamics is increased. 3. Characterization of different sites in natural forest and in plantations on degraded areas is improved. 4. Main seed characteristics necessary for seed management are known of important species for forest conservation and reforestation of degraded areas. 5. Planting techniques including seedling production is improved for rehabilitation of degraded areas in Amazon. 						
Project Overview	<p>Amazon area in Brazil is known internationally as a natural resource treasure house. However, by 1988, more than ten percent of Amazon rain forest has been lost. In 1988, to tackle the issue, the Government of Brazil launched Nossa Natureza (Our Nature), which is natural environment preservation project, and established the Remote Sensing Center of Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), which monitors the Amazon rain forest via satellite imagery. As a result, the extent of forest destruction has been slow down, but rehabilitation of remaining degraded area and establishment of sustainable forest maintenance system has been delayed. Under these circumstances, the Government of Brazil submitted a request for technical cooperation to implement a project with aiming to consolidate a model of management for preservation and use of the tropical rain forest in the Amazon region. The Government of Japan approved the project to institutionally strengthen the National Institute for Amazon Research (INPA), in Manaus, and to conduct research. The Amazon Forest Research Project (the Jacaranda Project), Phase I, was executed between 1 June 1995 and 31 May 1998, with the follow-up project lasting from 1 June to 30 September 1998.</p> <p>As the result of these co operations, the foundation of full-fledged research was prepared. However, since implementation of the research for rehabilitation of degraded area is necessary, the Government of Brazil submitted a request for technical cooperation (Phase II) for rehabilitation of degraded area in the Amazon, based on the output of Phase I. In August 1998, the JICA Brazil Office and the Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT) signed R/D and TSI, and implemented the five-year Phase II from October 1998.</p>						

BRA-03-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	24	Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	2(per			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) For each research component, the followings should be considered.</p> <p>a) For component 1, In order to update information on land cover and land cover change, it is recommended to utilize the data and infrastructure available in SIPAM. The maps should be produced and coordinated with consideration of Brazilian environmental legislation and priority of conservation. Staffs have to be more trained. The Project's handbook of forest mapping using digital imagery should be published. Translation of the handbook into Portuguese needs be considered.</p> <p>b) For component 2, An ecological handbook documenting the scientific knowledge acquired from the Project should be produced in order to extend the results of this component.</p> <p>c) For component 3, The Project's outputs should be documented into scientific papers to be published in academic journals. It is necessary to compile georeferenced database for the soil samples in experimental fields.</p> <p>d) For component 4, Seeds handbooks or/and manuals need to be published in order to extend the results of this component.</p> <p>e) For component 5, It is essential to utilize the outputs resulted from components of 1-4 in selection and combination of tree species and rehabilitation models. Experimental fields should be developed and managed cooperatively with other components researchers and other stakeholders. Management plan of experimental fields should be established and complied by cooperation with research groups in and out of INPA. Relationship and communication with other relevant institutions should be encouraged in order to clarify the appropriate rehabilitation model of degraded areas of Amazon forest.</p> <p>(2) Based on the above recommendations, the submitted proposal for the follow-up period will be carefully reviewed in order to consider the area of cooperation and assistance from Japan.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

BRA-03-002

Project Title	English	The Technological Development Project For Sustainable Agriculture In Eastern Amazonia, Brazil					
	Others						
	Japanese	東部アマゾン持続的農業技術開発計画					
Country	Brazil	Project Number		Project ID	30910350	Total Cost	600,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Policy and System		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/03	-	2004/02	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Embrapa Eastern Amazon of Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation					
	Japan	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Research Council					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The technologies of sustainable agriculture suitable for Eastern Amazon are developed..						
Project Purpose	The sustainable agricultural technologies involving selected fruit trees and black pepper are developed in the project target-areas in State of Para, adapted local condition.						
Outputs	<p>1) The management and cultivation technologies for selected tropical fruit trees and black paper are developed so that they are harmonized with environment.</p> <p>2) The sustainable production systems for the target-areas, involving suitable mix planting, are developed.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Since 1970's, transmigration of small farmers (this term is defined as family farmers in Brazil.) and development of large-scale agricultural and livestock industry by private sector have been promoted in the Amazon region. As a result, tropical rain forest has vanished substantially and environmental problems such as deforestation and erosion became apparent. However, Rio Summit in 1992 attracted the world attention to the importance of forest preservation for the prevention of green house- effect and protection of biodiversity in the world. Accordingly, the Brazilian government has shifted its emphasis from exploitation of Amazon region to the preservation of tropical rain forest.</p> <p>Nevertheless, vast land in the Amazon region had already been exploited and has being devastated through shifting cultivation and conversion of forest to pasture. Under these circumstances, sustainable agricultural techniques have been sought as it can not only stop deforestation but also provide source of income for small farmers. Cultivation of tropical fruits and black pepper as well as mix-planting of these crop species and some multipurpose trees, which are mainly practiced by Japanese-Brazilian farmers in the Amazon region, have been recently paid attention in this context.</p> <p>Since 1980's the local Nipo-Brazilian agroforestry has been attracting attention of Brazilian and international researchers, government officials and NGOs as a promising alternative to deforestation in the Amazon. It is because of permanent land use and higher income/employment per unit of area, in comparison with conventional land exploitation options in the region, e.g., shifting cultivation, wood extraction and pasture development.</p> <p>Efforts have been made to introduce crop species and practices of the Japanese-Brazilian agroforesters to other small farmers of the Amazon. In return, the Japanese-Brazilian has received considerable international supports in processing and marketing of their agroforestry products worldwide. In the beginning of 1 990, they began organizing NGOs for promoting agroforestry and forest conservation in the Amazon, of which five groups are active in the State of Para today.</p> <p>It is important to recognize that residents in the Amazon region, mostly small farmers practicing family farming, are the ones who can protect rain forest in Amazon. Sustainable agricultural techniques will contribute to stabilizing their farming and improving their living standard while protecting natural forest in Amazon. Therefore, sustainable agricultural techniques that are suitable for small farmers need to be established for extension.</p> <p>In this context, the Brazilian government requested the government of Japan for technical cooperation project in 1996 for the development of sustainable agriculture in Amazon region. Following preliminary studies, Record of Discussion (R/D) was signed in November, 1 998 on the master plan of the Project, and the Project has started from March, 1999 for the period of five years.</p>						

BRA-03-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Embrapa E.A. and JICA should make the earnest efforts continuously to attain the goal of remaining subjects by the end of the Project.</p> <p>(2) Embrapa E.A. should continue to implement the activities of the Project even after the end of the Project.</p> <p>(3) To sustain and strengthen the Project activities in Embrapa E.A. after the termination of the Project, it is vital to allocate necessary and enough budget to Embrapa E.A. especially for the maintenance of equipment donated by JICA. The Committee expects Brazilian side ensure the stable financial foundation for Embrapa E.A.</p> <p>(4) Embrapa E.A. should make income-generation efforts to improve its financial conditions. It is strongly recommended that the Government of Brazil would examine for Embrapa to allow them to utilize the income generated with their efforts independently.</p> <p>(5) Embrapa E.A. should continuously conduct socio-economic studies in the target-area in order to verify the viability of the sustainable production systems developed in the Project in financial and social contexts as well as technical.</p> <p>(6) To attain the overall goal of the Project, the diffusion of new technologies on sustainable production developed in the Project to small-scale farmers is indispensable. And then, the collaboration structure among governmental and non-governmental organizations should be set up. Therefore, the Committee recommends Embrapa E.A. to prepare and work out appropriate arrangements including establishment of the certain committee for positive discussion. It is advisable that this issue should be placed in the Final Seminar on December 12 and 13, 2003.</p> <p>(7) To extend the achievement of the Project in the Amazon, it is also recommended to increase communications among Amazon region Embrapa research centers.</p> <p>(8) Nipo-Brazilian farmers would play an important role in validating and disseminating sustainable agroforestry systems to small-scale farmers. The Committee recommends Embrapa E.A. to maintain and reinforce better relationships with them even after the end of the Project.</p> <p>(9) In the long term point of view, it is expected that production of black pepper and tropical fruits may increase by the new technologies developed in the Project. Therefore, the Committee recommends Embrapa E.A. to initiate discussion on expected issues in the future, such as food processing and commercialization.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Strengthening The Agricultural Technical Support System To Small Scale Farmers In Tocantins State					
	Others						
	Japanese	トチンカンス州小規模農家農業技術普及システム強化					
Country	Brazil	Project Number		Project ID	3091089	Total Cost	202,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Policy and System		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/04	-	2006/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Instituto Desenvolvimento Rural do Tocantins, Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária, Fundação Universidade do Tocantins					
	Japan	Hokkaido Prefecture, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	An agricultural technical support system to small scale farmers is established in Tocantins State.						
Project Purpose	The agricultural technical support system to small scale farmers is established through referent farms in Pilot areas in Tocantins State.						
Outputs	<p>(1)Capability of extensionists is enhanced.</p> <p>(2) Farmers ' associations are strengthened.</p> <p>(3) Agricultural technologies, which meet fanners' needs, are developed.</p> <p>(4) The methodology for extending agricultural technology and information is improved.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Government of Brazil has put attention to the high potential of the agricultural productivity in Cerrado area which covers about 25% of the country and amounts to 2 hundred million hectares of the total land. The Government of Japan and the Government of Brazil have implemented various development projects for the purpose of increasing the agricultural productivity in this area.</p> <p>As a result, many technologies were developed through the Brazilian research institutes.</p> <p>However, the technical extension to the fanners is insufficient. Only a few activities for large and medium scale farmers are executed by the nursery or fertilizer companies in cooperation with the examine/research institution, there aren't functional extension system. Especially the technical assistance to the micro and small scale farmers who can not access to useful information doesn't exist and the economic situation gap among farmers is expanding increasingly because of the lack of improvement.</p> <p>Under such circumstances, the Government of Brazil shows the policy to support micro and small scale farmers in the plural year plan and requested to the Government of Japan the project with the purpose of technical development and extension for those farmers. The target area became Tocantins state which is the forefront of the Cerrado Development and the small scale fanner rate reaches 60% of total farmers in the area.</p> <p>According to the request, the Government of Japan dispatched various missions to study the proposal further more in detail and draw up an overall plan.</p> <p>Both Governments signed the R/D in 2003, and the Project began at the period of three (3) years starting from April 1, 2003 in order to strength the agricultural technical extension system by the cooperation of technical research institute, extension institute and university for the micro and small scale farmers.</p> <p>In the course of the Project, the Consultation Study Team was dispatched in October 2003 for the purpose of formulating the PDM and PO of the Project. In October 2004, the Mid-Term Evaluation Study Team was dispatched and formed Joint Evaluation Committee with the Brazilian Evaluation team. The committee evaluated the progress of the Project activities, and made some necessary recommendations for the smooth implementation of the Project during the remaining cooperation period.</p> <p>In November 2005, the Final Evaluation study was conducted by the Japan-Brazil Joint Evaluation Committee in order to evaluate the overall achievement of the Project, to identify the issues to be solved and necessary measures to be taken and draw the lessons.</p>						

BRA-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	6	Counterparts	23
Equipment	46,806 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	31,781 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	68,638 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	17			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Matters should be implemented before the completion of the Project</p> <p>1) Empowerment of the persons who coordinate the FORTER project at the central office is the most important matter during the remaining Project period. Also, recruitment of extensionists who have been involved in development or operation of the FORTER system at the pilot offices should be considered for the central office to coordinate the expansion program.</p> <p>2) The equipment provided to the Project should be also utilized for the expansion of the FORTER System after the termination of the Project. Therefore, it is recommended that the memorandum of the use of the equipment should be exchanged among the institutions involved and JICA.</p> <p>(2) Expansion program after the termination of the Project</p> <p>1) Steady expansion of the program to other region</p> <p>a. The framework of the FORTER system, consisting of organization of farmers, methods for validation, demonstration and technology transfer, etc., is supposed to be established by the end of the Project. However, it seems difficult that the associations and the interest groups will be sufficiently developed by the end of the Project to initiate their activities autonomously without the guidance of the extensionists. For further development of the fanners' organization, identification and training of leaders, the creation of a leaders' network in a region, the exchange of information on organization activities, the fostering of the farmers through visits in advanced agricultural regions and so on are very important.</p> <p>b. In general, the economical impact of the introduction of new crops and/or technology by the fanners should be always evaluated by extensionists themselves to improve further extension activities. After the termination of the Project, this process should be practiced at the level of interest groups. Although the expansion program might be implemented according to the plan prepared by both SEAGRO and RURALTINS up to year 2009, for the steady expansion progress, it is recommended to analyze the actual situation and to give priority to the consolidation (a. and b. mentioned above) of the FORTER system in the pilot region. The Joint Evaluation Committee suggests that the number of municipalities included in the FORTER expansion plan should be reanalyzed.</p> <p>2) Establishment of FORTER Coordinating Office within RURALTINS</p> <p>As mentioned in item 1) above, the effort for consolidation of the FORTER System after the Project is essential and continuous instruction by RURALTINS central office to both the pilot local offices and their extensionists is indispensable. Besides, the pilot local offices will play a role of the fostering the extensionists in other local offices where the FORTER system is planned to be introduced. Therefore, it is necessary to establish the FORTER Coordinating Office within RURALTINS, taking the place of Project Central Office, as a control center to promote FORTER after the project term. This Coordinating Office will take the responsibilities of;</p> <p>a. Implementation of FORTER Multi-year plan elaborated by RURALTINS and SEAGRO</p> <p>b. Promoting consolidation of FORTER in pilot area (Pium and Natividade)</p> <p>c. Planning and implementation of the training for the extensionists of newly expanded area;</p> <p>d. Coordination of cooperation actions with research institutions</p> <p>3) Strengthening of agriculture technologies development in Tocantins State is required for the independence of small scale farmers</p> <p>Most of small scale farmers in Tocantins State rely on basic crops through slash-and-burn subsistence agriculture and extensive livestock production. Therefore, FORTER system was able to be established throughout the introduction of conventional agricultural technologies which already existed in the vicinity. Economical improvement of farmers, strengthening of fanners' associations, and technology development in accordance with natural and social environment will enable farmers to enter the marketing economy.</p> <p>Although RURALTINS depends upon EMBRAPA for development of advanced technology, the presence of UNITINS will be very important as a partner of RURALTINS for rural development and support to small scale farmers. Strengthening of UNITINS will be a key for successful expansion of FORTER project in future.</p> <p>The functions of UNITINS would be as follows.</p> <p>Selection of suitable crops and development of their cultivation methods for small scale fanners in Tocantins State; appropriate investigation of mid and long-term needs in market; and prospective studies of small scale farming in the area.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good	Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The operation capacity has been remaining low. Despite facilities and equipments are provided from the state government, they have not utilized them effectively. There is no funds for maintenance of vehicles. As for the vehicles provided by the project, due to this circumstances, they refrain from driving for a long distance. And alternatively, small vehicles which the maintenance is costless, are used.</p> <p>But the governor of Tocantins recently has recognized the importance of expanding farming industry in Tocantins. As a result, constructing RURALTINS government office and purchasing 74 IT device (internet station is contained) were approved. The devices would be utilized for the reinforcement of intercommunication between headquarter and local branch offices, and the remote education for extensionists.</p> <p>Furthermore, "RURALTINS extensionists" was constituted as civil servant employment, and most of the FORTER counterparts assured a stability as a civil servant. In Tocantins, 70% of the farmers are small in scale. The government of Tocantins is trying to support small-scale farmers, by the way as follows.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Introduction of Agroforestry System in north region of Tocantins 2) Introduction of assuring program for purchasing agricultural product from small scale farmers (purchased by government funds, and provided as cooking ingredient used for public facilities such as school and hospital) 3) Supports to acquire an environmental certification for small-scale farmers 4) Support for women, indigenous people, and descendants of escaped slaves <p>RURALTINS is recognized as one of the main implementation agencies for above-mentioned activities. The technologies transfered through FORTER is the underlined expectations of government officials.</p> <p>Issues:</p> <p>The staff and unit, which was targeted directly to the technology support and knowledge transfer under operation of the JICA technology support project, are working actively. Although, the Farming Diffuse Public Cooperation, which have jurisdiction over aforementioned staff and unit, do not have confirmed guideline, plan, and direction. As a result, the activity by original staff of counterpart was limited. Therefore, although there are other factors such as political fluctuation (replacement of president and gubernatorial election), the head of the Farming Diffuse Public Cooperation of the Prefecture made remarks that the Farming Diffuse Public Cooperation needs to be developed in capacity. The possibility of the support by JICA, is considered to be included in the new technology support project, which is being applied now.</p>		

BRA-06-001

Project Title	English	International Training Course On Manufacturing Automation Systems					
	Others						
	Japanese	第三国研修「国際製造オートメーション」					
Country	Brazil	Project Number	0603423	Project ID		Total Cost	1,717 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development -						
Division in Charge	At that Time	JICA Brazil Office					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/01 - 2007/01	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country						
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	SENAI-SP Manufacturing Automation Center Project						
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose	To provide the participants from Latin American Countries with an opportunity to improve their knowledge and techniques in the field of manufacturing automation system.						
Outputs	<p>1) Output 1: Ability to design products utilizing resources of graphic communication, CAD (Computer Aided Design) at engineering stations, going on to generate the respective milling (CAM) programs and sending them to CNC (computerized numerical control] machines) via DNC (Direct or Distributed Numerical Control).</p> <p>2) Output 2: Ability to program and operate CNC machines and FMS (Flexible Manufacturing Systems).</p> <p>3) Output 3: Ability to program and operate welding and manipulation robots with visual systems.</p> <p>4) Output 4: Ability to integrate automatic manufacturing systems.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>JICA and Brazilian counterpart, the National Service of Industrial Learning (SENAI), have implemented SENAI/SP Manufacturing Automation Center Project in order to attend demand on manufacturing automation technology in Brazil from 1990 to 1994.</p> <p>In December 1996, Brazil and Japan signed a letter of agreement establishing a TCTP, with the aim of disseminating advanced technology in manufacturing automation in Latin America, via their respective cooperation agencies: ABC (Agenda Brasileira de Cooperacao) and JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency). The coordinating agency is the national office of SENAI, through its Networking Agency for National and International Cooperation (GEART); the executing agency is the SENAI Center for Manufacturing Automation in the state of Sao Paulo, located at the Armando de Arruda Pereira SENAI School in Sao Caetano - SP, situated in greater Sao Paulo. The first five year project was from 1997 to 2001. After a one year interval, the second five year project commenced.</p>						

BRA-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)	
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	6,434 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	52			Land and Facilities	
Others				Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) Adopt a blended learning (semi-presence based) approach to the next five year TCTP project. Ensure that all participants arrive in Sao Caetano having mastered the essential contents of each subject matter, so that most of the time at the Armando de Arruda Pereira SENAI School can be devoted to hands on practical learning and more time can be devoted to visits to nearby factories.</p> <p>2) Promote continuing education, transfer of learning and support for professional technological instruction throughout the region through program-related distance education courses in Spanish for former TCTP participants (most of whom are professors or instructors), their students and others. Promote the goal of greater technical and cultural integration among the participating countries through on line discussion (chats) and collaboration.</p> <p>3) Work toward increasingly sophisticated blended learning approaches, in an isomorphic relationship with the manufacturing technology itself. Simulation of flexible manufacturing systems, virtual factories and "representation" (as INET, in Argentina, refers to it) are possible models.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Escola Senai AgArmando de Arruda PereiraAh		Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Active / Good		
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Unknown	No Issue		Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>This pproject is the Third-Countries Training Program based on the completed project in the past. This case itself signify the sustainability of the agency. SENAI is receiving 1% of the wages from private companies(manufacture) as subsidy, and therefore financial condition is good. As well as other case of Third-Countries Training Program, to achieve the overall goal of the, further consideration in the evaluation method may be necessary. Suppose that the benefit of the project was assumed to be received by the trainee who participated in the training, it is necessary to evaluate the project activities and the sustainability separately. Most of equipments used in the training were provided by other JICA project in the past. There was no new equipment provided in this project.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>-</p>			

BRA-06-002

Project Title	English	The Project For Forest Conservation And Environmental Education In The Eastern Amazon					
	Others						
	Japanese	東部アマゾン森林保全・環境教育プロジェクト					
Country	Brazil	Project Number		Project ID	3095037	Total Cost	178,945 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Nature Conservation		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2004/01	-	2007/01	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Science, Technology and Environment of the Para State, Emilio Goeldi Museum of the Para State, Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation					
	Japan	Gunma Prefecture					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Effective forest and natural environmental conservation is Promoted in eastern Amazon areas.						
Project Purpose	Activities of forest and natural environmental conservation an promoted in Para State.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activities of environmental education are promoted in Para State. 2. Extension works of afforestation and agroforestry techniques in Para State are promoted. 3. Distribution of information and public relations regarding Amazon forests in Para State are strengthened. 						
Project Overview	<p>The conservation of the tropical forest in Amazon is the most important topic among the priority issues of JICA's country program of technical cooperation for Brazil as it is one of the global challenges. The deforestation problem has been deepening due to lumbering, cultivation by colonization, and ranch development in Para State, a part of the Amazon where is located in the Northern Brazil. Therefore, it is urgently required that the researchers/engineers and citizens realize the importance of forest conservation and that the extension of the techniques to sustain forests are spread.</p> <p>The Gumna Ecological Park, located in Santa Barbara, Para State, is the 540ha wide primeval forest that purchased in 1996 by the fund collected through the fund-raising campaign of Gunma-Kenjinkai together with Moriwotukuru-kai both in Japan and Brazil to appeal forest conservation to the public opinion hi the world.</p> <p>JICA dispatched the project formulation mission in January 2002 with participation from Gunma Prefecture. As a result, GEP was identified that it would produce significant demonstration effect thanks to its good access from Belen, a large city as a state capital, and it could be best place for environmental education and for both Brazilian and Japanese researchers/engineers conduct extension activities. Further discussion was conducted and came to the conclusion of the basic direction of the technical cooperation as promotion of environmental education, promotion of extension techniques of agroforestry and afforestation, and information dissemination through PR.</p> <p>The Project started under the full assistance from Gunma Prefecture, with the counterpart organizations of SECTAM, MPEG, EMBRAPA, from January 2004 for three years.</p>						

BRA-06-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	9	Counterparts	24
Equipment	20,016 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	69,184 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	4			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Measures to be implemented before the termination by the Project</p> <p>The Project implements the following necessary actions before the termination of the cooperation period in order for SECTAM, EMBRAPA, MPEG, and GEP to carry out the activities with full ownership after the cooperation.</p> <p>1) SECTAM, EMBRAPA, and MPEG take necessary steps to disseminate the results of the Project to its covering area.</p> <p>2) The Project (SECTAM, EMBRAPA, MPEG, Japanese experts, and related organizations) discuss the more appropriate indicator to measure the achievement level of the current overall goal, so that the progress towards the overall goal can be measured objectively at the time of ex-post evaluation which is conducted by JICA approximately three years after the project termination. Some indicators that show the relationship between the habitants and human activities for conservation could measure the progress towards the overall goal in more concrete manner instead of by the deforestation rate, that is difficult to be influenced in three years. Therefore, the decision of the indicators thorough discussion at JCC before the termination of the Project is required. Some examples of the indicators are pointed out: "environmental educational techniques are disseminated and practiced outside Para", "the agroforestry and afforestation techniques introduced by Counterpart organizations are practiced outside Para".</p> <p>3) The Project provides necessary information to establish the NGO for the management of GEP.</p> <p>4) Besides, all the related counterpart organizations cooperate so that RPPN of GEP is completed before the project termination.</p> <p>5) Japanese experts, especially short-term experts, submit the report in Portuguese so that the results of their works can be shared in me partner country.</p>	
	<p>Measures to be taken for the post Project</p> <p>In order to develop and to disseminate the results of the Project in the eastern Amazon areas, the following action needs to be taken;</p> <p>1) The counterpart organizations make further efforts to obtain resources and funds from several public sources and private companies in order to continue the activities born in the Project.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Secretary of Environment	Umbrella Organization	former Secretariat of Science Technology and Environment was divided in two organizations	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Unknown	Not Active / Not Good		Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Not Much Achieved	Many Issues		Partially Not Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The main C/P of this project is the state government and the sub C/P is the agency of federal government. After the completion of the project, there was some change of organization in the agency of federal government, such as personnel replacement. Therefore the number of C/P in the federal government is getting fewer comparing with the time of the project implementation. Meanwhile, C/P in the federal government continuously works at the same place, and their activities are continuously undertaken.</p> <p>Grass-roots cooperation to support development of human resources by Gunma Prefecture is being continued. This is making contribution to accomplish the overall goal of the project.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The main site of the project "Forest of Gunma", is partly closed down by the owner (resident association of Gunma Prefecture in North Brazil) due to budget problem. Although JICA is encouraging the owner to restart, because the site is a private land, there is no schedule to restart it in full-spec.</p>			

BRA-06-003

Project Title	English	Technology Development For Revegetation And Utilization Of Degraded Areas In The Semi-Arid Region Of The Northeastern Brazil					
	Others						
	Japanese	東北部半乾燥地(カアチンガ)における荒廃地域の再植生開発					
Country	Brazil	Project Number		Project ID	3095028C0	Total Cost	80,100 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Natural Environment Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2002/09	-	2006/10	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Instituto de Desenvolvimento Economico e Meio Ambiente do Rio Grande do Norte, Universidade Federal Rural do Semi-Arido					
	Japan	Tottori University					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Appropriate technologies for recuperation of degraded areas are disseminated in semi-arid region of the State of Rio Grande do Norte (RGN)						
Project Purpose	Appropriate technologies for recuperation of degraded areas, utilizing useful trees and grasses species, are made available for semi-arid region of the State of (RGN).						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The general situation of utilization of vegetation and soil in the semi-arid region in the State of RGN is made clear. 2. The general situation of stock farming in the semi-arid region in the State of RGN made clear. 3. The natural characteristics, including the vegetation and degradation, of the pilot plots are made clear. 4. Tree and grasses species potentially useful for local community relevant to the pilot plots are selected. 5. Techniques for revegetation (i.e. growing seedlings of the selected trees and grass species as well as planting and managing them) are developed through research in the pilot plots. 6. Techniques for sustainable fodder production for both the original vegetation and revegetated areas are developed through research in the pilot plots. 						
Project Overview	<p>The outline of the Project is described in the PDM and the PO (Annex 1 and Annex 2). The history of the Project is as follows;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. April 1st 1997 to March 31st 2000 The Mini-Project on the Conservation of Sand Dunes and Desertification Control in the Federative Republic of Brazil (the former phase) b. November 12th to November 24th, 2001 The dispatch of the Preliminary Study Team for formulation of this Project c. August 22nd 2002 The signing of the Minutes of Meeting d. September 1st 2002 The date of the Project commencement e. November 10th 2003 The dispatch of long term Japanese Expert (the Project started) f. March 15th to March 24th 2005 The dispatch of the Final Evaluation Study Team g. August 31st 2005 The date of the Project completion 						

BRA-06-003

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	1	Short-term	6	Counterparts	10
Equipment	24,223 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	4,290 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	690 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	3				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Extension of the Project term for one year and two months It is impossible to accomplish the Project Purpose planed in the PDM since a dispatch of the long-term expert delayed for one year and two months. Therefore, it is recommendable to extend the delayed period so as to complete the Project activities. A draft PDM for the period from September 2002 to October 2006 (PDM ver.3) as well as a draft PO (PO ver.2) for the same period is proposed for further discussion and approval by the Joint Coordination Committee of the Project. (The proposed PDM and PO are attached as Annex 6 and Annex 7 respectively).</p> <p>(2) Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) The JCC of the Project, organization of which was mentioned in the M/M signed in August 2002, has not been constituted yet. For effective and smooth implementation of the Project, it is recommendable to constitute the JCC as soon as possible and to hold a meeting once a year to review the progress and to approve an annual plan of the Project, and other occasions when necessity arises.</p> <p>(3) Establishment of the monitoring system Monitoring activities, based on the PO, are indispensable to management of the project progress. Therefore, it is recommendable to establish the project monitoring system based on the PO which consists of organization, forms, responsible persons, period, and so on.</p> <p>(4) Strengthening of JICA's supports It is scheduled that the Project will be handed over from the JICA headquarters to the JICA Brazil Office on April 1st, 2005. Therefore, it is recommended that the Project should be supported even more closely and effectively for the smooth implementation.</p> <p>(5) Ensuring appropriate C/Ps and local expenditure The Project is aiming to improve C/P's capability through the Project activities. Therefore, it is recommended that assignment of appropriate C/P and local expenditure for the implementation be ensured.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Universidade Federl Rural do Semi Arido (Federal University of Semi Arid)	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	Expanded / Active	Generally Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose	
	Impact	Subtainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Not Much Achieved	No Issue	Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The project was completed at the end of October 2006. It is too early yet to identify the performance of overall goal of this project. During the project, "Agricultural High School" was in university level, but now it leveled-up to federal university. The budget, staffs, and equipments are sufficient.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The project contributes to the compatibility between improvement in local farmer's living situation through development of livestock food(useful local vegetation is utilized) compounding portfolio, and conservation of environment by preventing deforestation.</p> <p>However, the educational campaign against the farmers, such as distributing manual, is hardly adequate. This happened because the project itself focus on technology development, and the operating agency originally was a agency for academic research. Although it is operated in a level requested by PDM, it is also necessary to diffuse the technology developed in this project to farmers through out North Eastern Brazil.</p>			

BRA-97-001

Project Title	English	The Brazilian Amazon Forest Research Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	アマゾン森林研究					
Country	Brazil	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Natural Environment Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Fisheries Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1899/12	-	1899/12	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	National Institute of Amazon Research					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To contribute to establishment of sound forest management model for the purpose of developing a forest management technologies which can harmonize the environmental conservation and sustainable development of Amazonian tropical rainforest.						
Project Purpose	To develop basic scientific research at INPA, for forest management of the Amazonian tropical rain forest.						
Outputs	(1) Concrete research results and research methods are acquired/established in each of 11 small subjects of three fields such as remote sensing, management of natural forest and rehabilitation of degraded area. (2) Facilities, equipment and machinery related to researches are established/installed in each research field.						
Project Overview	Based upon the Record of Discussions (hereinafter referred to as "The R/D") signed on 18th April, 1995, the Government of Japan and the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil have been implementing the Project since 1st June, 1995. The Project is scheduled to be implemented for three(3) years and is to be completed on 31st May, 1998.						

BRA-97-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	12	Counterparts	14
Equipment	99,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	20,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	7			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Short term recommendations for the remaining project period</p> <p>1) Improvement of planning activities : More detailed planning, which is the annual plan including the concrete targets and activity items, should be undertaken for the purpose of effective project implementation. Thorough discussion such as Project Cycle Management (PCM) workshop among researchers is also very effective at the time of projected sign for the future phase. (This item is important in the long term as well.)</p> <p>2) Improvement of monitoring activities : Monitoring method should be improved by the use of PCM method and also such exercise should be shared by both the Brazilian and the Japanese sides, which is expected to contribute to the formulation of stronger coordination among researchers. (This item is important in the long term as well.)</p> <p>3) Accumulation of know-how related to the procurement of the equipment: Experiences related to the procurement of equipment should be kept in the form of precise records and a simple manual as valuable lesson.</p> <p>4) Effective utilization of provided equipment : Provided research equipment should be fully utilized by the proper procurement based on the precise planning and also the system of good maintenance needs to be introduced.</p> <p>5) Authorization of the project as INPA's Institutional Research Project (PPI): Considering the importance of the Project and its achievement, both Teams believe that the Project is worth considering as PPI.</p> <p>(2) Long term recommendations concerning the future orientation of the Project</p> <p>1) Strengthening of human resources development : Researchers of younger generation of regular staff are definitely in short and they are expected to be increased by some measures taken by INPA with governmental support, if necessary.</p> <p>2) Strengthening of financial basis : Financial basis of the project related to running cost had better be strengthened towards the increase of sustainability in the future.</p> <p>Finally, a request for the Phase U, which will contribute to the improvement of forest management technology useful for the recovery of degraded area, was submitted by the Brazilian Government. Considering the achievement of the Project, the Evaluation Teams consider it is worth undertaking the Phase II. In order that the next phase can be undertaken effectively, however, it is recommended that the new phase be started at the time when the situation is ready by undertaking follow-up activities particularly in the fields which have relatively bigger room for improvement. It is also important that INPA conducts necessary activities during the follow-up period even in the fields which showed considerable achievement.</p> <p>In conducting follow-up activities based on the result of report, it is recommended that related organizations of both countries should take necessary procedures such as the signature of R/D and TSI for the follow-up cooperation and the preparation of AI form for the request of dispatch of Japanese experts as smoothly as possible.</p> <p>The Evaluation Teams believe that conservation of forest resources in Amazon is an extremely important objective and thus the Project is conducting a very valuable task. The Evaluation Teams hope to see the project further develops by considering and adopting the above stated recommendations and eventually realize the above objective.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

BRA-97-002

Project Title	English	The Forest And Environment Conservation Research Project In The State Sao Paulo					
	Others						
	Japanese	サンパウロ州森林・環境保全研究開発					
Country	Brazil	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Natural Environment Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Fisheries Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1993/02	-	1998/01	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Secretariat of the Environment of Forestry Institute					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The products of researches by the Forestry Institute of the State of Sao Paulo on the soil erosion control and the forest restoration are utilized for developing practical technology..						
Project Purpose	The Forestry Institute of the State of Sao Paulo upgrades its research ability in conducting independently the researches on the soil erosion control and the forest restoration in the degraded lands of Sao Paulo State.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As results of research works on prevention of soil erosion. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Actual condition and mechanism of soil erosion are clarified. (b) Effect of the forest on soil erosion control are clarified. (c) Soil conservation technology is developed 2. As results of research works on restoration of the forest vegetation. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Restoration technology is developed. (a) Effect of the forests on environmental conservation is studied. 3. Equipment and facilities necessary for research works are well maintained and utilized for research works. 						
Project Overview	<p>From 1960's, the significant proportion of rain forest has been lost due to land clearing for pastureland for commercial and speculative interests and road construction crossing the Amazon area. As a result, by 1988, more than ten percent of Amazon rain forest has been lost. From 1989, the Government of Brazil started to preserve rain forest in Amazon and developed laws. As a result, while the extent of forest destruction has been slow down, rehabilitation of remaining degraded area and establishment of sustainable forest maintenance system is delayed. Under these circumstances, the Government of Brazil submitted a request for technical cooperation to implement a project with aiming to consolidate a model of management for preservation and use of the tropical rain forest in the Amazon region.</p>						

BRA-97-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	20	Counterparts	22
Equipment	217,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	141,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 620 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	11			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>For the promotion of environmental policy of the country, it is important that the IF will make the best use of the results of the Project and will continue to develop the researches on the soil erosion control and the forest restoration.</p> <p>For developing further the results of the Project and securing the sustainability of the researches on both cooperation areas, it is required for the IF to prepare an action plan for at least several years, in which the IF shall design clearly the research activities to be developed independently by itself and to conduct the researches systematically according to the plan. In case that the necessity of Japanese cooperation is recognized in implementing the action plan, according to the results of monitoring on its progress for several years, it is desired for both Governments to consider the possibility of additional cooperation such as an after care program by JICA based on request by Brazilian Government. By such a reason, the IF is requested to submit annual reports on the progress of the action plan to JICA S3o Paulo Office.</p> <p>Furthermore, it is required, for continuing the researches on the both cooperation areas, to reinforce the organizations, allocating permanent researchers in each station of the soil erosion control, to assure the existing experimental sites by renewing the agreement, and to secure necessary budget according to the research plan.</p> <p>Also it is recommended for the IF to keep close relations with other research institutions and extension organizations in order to promote efficiently the research activities and to disseminate the research results.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Instituto Florestal	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Achieved	No Issue		Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The Forest Institute of the State of Sao Paulo had enoumous shortages of staff and budget during the project implementation. Today, the budget problem is solved, and staffs have been supplimented. The necessity of conserving national environment increased among the society recently, and therefore skill and technology accumulated in the organization are utilized widely.</p> <p>For example, The Forest Institute suggested to ASSIS city about administration of water resources for water supply and enacting a statute of conserving water resources.</p> <p>Moreover, the research (achievement of technology support) of the Forest Institute was utilized to prevent soil erosion in the farm of sugarcane, which is used for bio-ethanol production. Revenue of the budget is not only dependent to subsidy from the state government, but also depends on compensation payment for environment in large scale construction, research subsidy, and sales of wood and plant. Therefore, it is enable to renew the equipment for observation and equipment for farming, and to establish new seedbed. Consequently, as the operation develop and expand, purchasing new farmland become enable, and the area of regenerating woodland is expanding.</p> <p>This project is promoted actively based on recent attention against natural environment. The Forest House reached the position to play a leading part against leaders. As a research agency, they develop technology, and also they request for spreading out the technology to the popularizer and for conducting educational campaign against the residents(especially farmers and students). They can now renew the equipments and facilities, which would reinforce the organization, by themselves.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p>			

BRA-97-003

Project Title	English	Technological Capacitation In Materials Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	材料技術開発					
Country	Brazil	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development -						
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1992/12 - 1997/12	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country	Institute for Technological Research of the State of São Paulo, Brazilian Cooperation Agency					
	Japan	Science and Technology Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To improve the research capacity for advanced ceramics and super alloy.						
Project Purpose	To implement research activities relating to high-performance materials such as Ni-based super alloy and alumina ceramics.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve research facilities and equipments. 2. To establish the operation and maintenance program for research facilities and equipments. 3. To improve the research level relating to Ni-based super alloy and alumina ceramics. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Technological Research Institute of Sao Paulo State (IPT) was established by the State Government of Sao Paulo for contributing development of technology and industry in Brazil. The IPT aims for nonprofit based research for implementing important research development for the country and for private companies. The Government of Brazil requested technical cooperation to the Government of Japan for enhancing the capacity and skills of material development which is necessary for industrial modernization.</p>						

BRA-97-003

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	24	Counterparts	
Equipment	420,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	16			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	IPT ? Institute for Technological Research of the State of Sao Paulo	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Generally Active / Good		Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Unknown	No Issue		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: The organization iteself largely developed, but the transferred technology is utilized only partly. It is difficult to evaluate the contribution of the project from the recent situation of the organization.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p>			

Project Title	English	The Industrial Waste Management Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	産業廃棄物処理技術					
Country	Brazil	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	838,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management -						
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1993/08 - 1998/08	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country	Environmental Agency for the State of Sao Paulo					
	Japan	Ministry of International Trade and Industry					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The technology of treating industrial waste by incineration is established in CETESB.						
Project Purpose	The technical staffs of CETESB are able to conduct researches related to the technology of treating industrial waste by incineration.						
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Administrative system of the Project is established. 1. Facilities and equipment are installed, operated and maintained appropriately. 2. Analytical technology of industrial waste is acquired. 3. Technology on appropriate pretreatment of industrial waste before incineration according to its characteristics is acquired. 4. Technology to incinerate appropriately industrial waste according to its characteristics is acquired.. 5. Technology on analysis of gas and waste water exhausted by combustion unit is acquired. 6. Technology on treatment of gas and waste water exhausted by combustion unit is acquired. 7. Operation technology of incineration plant is acquired. 8. Operation data of experimental incineration plant are collected. 9. Data related to industrial waste incineration technology are collected. 						
Project Overview	<p>While the government of the Federative Republic of Brazil has been intensifying its effort to improve environment protection since the decade of 80s, the responsibility of industrial waste disposal has been left to the private companies which produce such wastes as (here has been no definite guideline neither public installation for treating such wastes. However, since these companies did not bring any facility nor technology on treating correctly their wastes, discharged wastes were disposed by landfill or simply piled up. Such having been the situation, there have been reported several cases that disposed industrial wastes have affected neighboring residents thus urgent measures were required.</p> <p>On the other hand, the government of Japan introduced a new scheme of cooperation in 1993 aiming at contributing to the global environment protection, namely "the offer*based project-type technical cooperation scheme for environmental pollution protection" which was to propose a rapid and effective implementation of appropriate technology transfer on prevention of industrial pollution to those countries facing difficulty in taking proper measures.</p> <p>The government of Brazil submitted to the Japanese government in July 1993, a request for a project type cooperation for the industrial waste management, based on the report by the Japanese Technical Survey Team which was dispatched to Brazil in May 1993, in consideration of applying the above scheme. : :</p> <p>In response to the above request, dispatched the Implementation Survey Team in August 1993 and The Record of Discussions was signed on August 27, 1993, hence the Project has started,</p>						

BRA-97-004

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	9	Counterparts	21
Equipment	448,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	33,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	13			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Support To The Bhutan Broadcasting Service					
	Others						
	Japanese	国営放送支援プロジェクト					
Country	Bhutan	Project Number	602216	Project ID	0485037E0	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Information and Communication Technology			-	Broadcasting		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2005/06	-	2007/06	Period of Extension	2007/06	-	2007/09
Organization	Partner Country	Bhutan Broadcasting Service Corporation Ltd.					
	Japan	NHK					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	<p>Experts</p> <p>Grant Aid for Grass-Roots Groups</p> <p>JOCV</p>						
Overall Goal	To establish the national broadcasting system in order to provide accurate news and local information in a timely manner.						
Project Purpose	To enhance the capacity of producing national television programs and information service system.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To establish maintenance, operation and monitoring systems of the nationwide broadcasting network. 2. To develop the capacity to produce TV programs. 3. To strengthen producing and editing system of news show 4. To increase outdoor live broadcasting programs and strengthen on-the-spot reporting system. 5. To broadcast one program per week focused on local news (currently: once per two months) 6. To broadcast 35 independently producing programs per week (currently: 26 programs per week). 7. To broadcast one specialized news program per week (currently: none). 8. To broadcast at least one urgent news show during the project implementing period or implement one practical training per year. 9. To broadcast one live coverage program per week (currently: once per month). 						
Project Overview	<p>The Government of Bhutan has pursued democratization, and the Bhutan Broadcasting Service (BBS) aims to provide accurate information and contribute to education improvement. In order to achieve th objective, the BBS targets: 1) establishing the national broadcasting system; 2) expanding broadcasting time; 3) increasing programs produced by the BBS to more than 60%; 4) reducing regional broadcasting service disparities by satellite news gathering vans; 5) constructing the new broadcasting center. At the same time, the Government of Bhutan aims to preserve their culture and tradition, and unify the people's will. Since 1999, the start year of the private CATV service, the country has been strongly influenced by foreign culture. The government has recognizes the necessity of protecting own culture and planned to tighten broadcasting the foreign programs. As a result, the government selected the BBS as Multi Operator Service (MSO) to strengthen the program producing capacity for the BBS to focus on Bhutanese culture and language.</p> <p>The BBS started as a radio broadcasting station in 1986, and then started TV broadcasting service limited in the Thimphu Metropolitan area in 1999. On January 2003, the television studio was constructed. On June of the same year, under the supervision of the long-term expert, Mr Kikumura, technology transfer to engineers in Bhutan has started and a 4WD satellite news gathering outdoor broadcasting van (SNG OB-VAN) with three television cameras were procured as the handmaid BBS-OB VAN in order to improve the capacity for program producing. In 2004, Field Pick-up Unit (FPU) system was introduced. In 2005, a full-scale OB-VAN was introduced by the grass-roots grant aid scheme, and live broadcasting became available at the Thimphu Metropolitan area. From January 2006, the BBS has implemented the three-year plan for establishing national television network using CS broadcasting system by the supports from the International Telecommunication Union and the Government of India, in order to establish the national television broadcasting system.</p> <p>Also the Government of Bhutan put emphasis on the role of the national broadcasting system for providing the stable radio-wave transceiving ans for producing well-developed television programs. Under these circumstances, the project of Support to the Bhutan Broadcasting Service is expected to achieve following issues: or establishing management and supervision system; strengthening the capacity for program producing such as news shows; and establishing information provision system in order to correct digital divide among regions.</p>						

BTN-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Bhutan Broadcasting Service	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

BBS, the C/P of this project, is a young organization. After the shift from regal government to constitutional monarchy was determined in 2008, BBS had public attention as a government-controlled station which supports democratization. The government is in situation to reinforce BBS. The specialists who made effort for technology transfer from before the determination, developed the capacity of the organization, under these circumstances. Under expectation of the King and the government, the activities have been expanding. Equipments provided and technology transferred from the project, are made the fullest possible use. Furthermore, the knowledge and equipments are taken over to the second phase of the Project Type Technical Cooperation of JICA, which is currently carried out.

There is no big problem in this project due to the reposition to the succeeding project "Project of Reinforcing the Bhutan Government-controlled Station". One concerning point is the financial condition of BBS, which is dependent on the government funding.

Project Title	English	Local Governance and Decentralization Support Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	地方行政支援プロジェクト						
Country	Bhutan	Project Number	602208	Project ID	485025	Total Cost	(000 JPY)	
Sector / Issue	Others			Others				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department						
	At Present							
Period of Cooperation	2004/03	-	2006/10	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs						
	Japan	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop capacity for local administrations at prefectural and district level. 2. To promote a system assisting sustainable coproduction between government and citizens. 							
Project Purpose	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The basic plan for decentralizing local government at each administrative organs is formulated. 2. The bilateral cooperation plan based on the above-mentioned plan is agreed between two countries 							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure the implementation of the 2002 decentralization law. 2. To improve the administration capacity of prefectures and districts at the pilot project sites. 3. To improve the capacity of policy plan and coordination relating to the Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs' local administration. 4. To formulate the implementation plan for the second phase of the project. 							
Project Overview	<p>The past 20 years, the Government of Bhutan pursued decentralization, and from October to November, 2002, the first provincial election was hold for electing gup (chiefs) of geogs (blocks), the smallest administrative unit. In accordance with the election, the regional administrative system reform was implemented, and the Geog Yargay Tshogchung (Block Development Committee) was expanded and gup' role at the Dzongkhag Yargay Tshogchung (District Development Committee), which is responsible for development of districts. Under these circumstances, capacity development of the newly elected gups and the staffs, establishment of system relating between geogs and dzongkhags (districts) and the country, and establishing the system which local residents involve the local administrations should be immediately started.</p> <p>On May 2003, during the training program undertaken in Japan targeted at the staffs of the Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs, the _ project was formulated. Then on October of the same year, the Government of Bhutan submitted the request for technical cooperation of the local administration field in order to improvethe administrative services to local residents. Then on November of the same year, the preliminary survey research was implemented, and on March of this year, a short-term study was implemented, and the Government of Bhutan and the Government of Japan agreed on the detail of the project.</p>							

BTN-06-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	31,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	254,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	20,000 (000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	20			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Local Development Division, GNH Commission	Umbrella Organization	1. As the result of Organizational Development (OD) exercise and to achieve better coordination of the functions	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The C/P agency of this project shifted from Department of Interior and Culture to Committee of Planning (now GNH Committee), which is the core organization of state planning and evaluation.</p> <p>Therefore, decentralization of the power is promoted more from political angle. This project contributed to accumulate experience and knowledge through pilot business, which is valuable for establishing revenue share system. Favored by the alteration of the organization, the project is expected to contribute to further structuring and introduction of the system. Although, due to the shortage in tax revenue, there is no financial basis for establishing revenue share system. Securing revenues is the key factor to the sustainable development. The second phase of the project is currently undertaken, and support will be continued.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>This project was succeeded to "Project of Supporting Local Administration : Second Phase". Followup action is undertaken through the succeeding project. Therefore, there is no notable problem.</p>			

CHL-05-001

Project Title	English	Strengthening Japan Chile Partnership Programme(Jcpp)					
	Others	Fortalecimiento de Japan Chile Partnership Programme(JCPP)					
	Japanese	JCPP強化					
Country	Chile	Project Number		Project ID	3125010	Total Cost	183,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	South-South Cooperation			-	South-South Cooperation		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Regional Department III (Latin America and the Caribbean)					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/09	-	2006/08	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Agencia de Cooperación Interaccional de Chile					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	JPCC activities are efficiently and effectively carried out..						
Project Purpose	Strengthening institutional capacity of AGCI to carry out JCPP activities						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Strengthening the AGCI's capacity of needs finding from the beneficiary countries and planning JCPP activities 2.Strengthening the AGCI's capacity to formulate JCPP projects 3.Strengthening the AGCI's capacity for monitoring and evaluating JCPP activities and projects 4.Strengthening the AGCI's capacity to diffuse JCPP activities 5.Increase the use of PCM among present and potential participants of JCPP 						
Project Overview	<p>International Cooperation Agency of Chile(hereinafter referred to as'AGCI')was founded in1990 in the aim of carrying out International Cooperation activities smoothly, and as of 1991,the Horizontal Cooperation Programs came into being,with Solidarity as its mainstay.The Government of Japan has been supporting this Horizontal Cooperation initiative by the Chilean Government,so that the success results of technical transfers from Japan to Chile could be multiplied in other countries and in turn,by joining its efforts to those of Chile,Japan could contribute to the development of Latin America in an efficient and effective manner. In June of 1999,as a result of this joint work,both Governments signed an agreement on the "Japan-Chile Partnership Program (JCPP)",in which both Government agreed to carry out programs as equal partners for supporting the socio-economical development of developing countries,based on cost-sharing principle. Since the JCPP was agreed in 1999,JICA has been assisting AGCI through dispatch of Japanese experts and other technical cooperation.The Project to be evaluated was initiated in September 2003 with three year project period for the purpose of strengthening the AGCI's institutional capacity for the management of further development assistance projects and activities management guaranteed by efficiency and effectiveness.</p>						

CHL-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	4	Counterparts	8
Equipment	380 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	6			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) Further support and Follow-up for Institutionalization of the Good Result of the Project Recommendations mentioned above(2)~(5)of 4-2-1 for remaining period should continuously be followed-up.</p> <p>2) Treatment of the JCPP activities in Project Site Treatment of requested JCPP activities in beneficial countries can be classified in the matter of project supervision and management in local site. It is recommended that the demarcation and role to be taken in local site by each actor of JCPI, namely recipient country, Embassy of Chile, and JICA local Office, should be clarified and identified. As to the matters to belong to the technical level, both sides of JICA and AGCI should begin the study, the result of which could be included in JCPP Guideline mentioned in the recommendation(2)of 4-2-1.</p> <p>3) Expansion of Collaboration among Latin American countries which have Partnership Program(PP) Agreement with Japan In the Project, 'Contribution to social-economic development in Latin American and Caribbean regions' is stated as the Super Goal. In order to fulfill this long term goal, the skills and developed capacity, the Project and useful information acquired by AGCI can and should be shared with other countries having the similar PP in the region. This expansion of collaboration network among PP actors would increase the efficiency of the South-South Cooperation process and increase potential resources so as to effectively respond the diversified demands of Latin American Countries. In this sense, it is recommended that JICA and AGCI would further support their collaboration strengthening.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHL-05-002

Project Title	English	Rehabilitation For Disabled People Project In The Republic Of Chile					
	Others						
	Japanese	身体障害者リハビリテーション					
Country	Chile	Project Number		Project ID	3121059	Total Cost	344,040 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Social Security			-	Support for Persons with Disabilities		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2000/08	-	2005/07	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministerio de Salud, Servicio de Salud Metropolitano Oriente, Instituto Nacional de Rehabilitación Pedro Aguirre Cerda, National Fund for Disability					
	Japan	National Rehabilitation Center for Persons with Disabilities, National Rehabilitation Center for Disabled Children, Tokyo Metropolitan Kita Medical and Rehabilitation Center for the Disabled, Kitakyushu Rehabilitation Center for Children with Disabilities, and more					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To promote the social participation of users of the Instituto Nacional de Rehabilitación Pedro Aguirre Cerda (INRPAC)						
Project Purpose	To improve the rehabilitation services of IPAC through the development of the systematic rehabilitation model in the aspects of physical, mental and social point of view.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve rehabilitation diagnosis and assessment and clinical technical skill used for medical treatment. 2. To improve the rehabilitation service system. 3. To popularize the community rehabilitation system. 4. To develop clinical database. 5. To promote clinical research. 6. To improve human resource development skills of the staffs engaging in rehabilitation service 7. To encourage communication with users of the INRPAC. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Government of Chile puts emphasis on social welfare policy for supporting the socially vulnerable people, and has had consistent improvement in the system of welfare of the physically handicapped people. However, the Pedro Aguirre Cerda National Institute of Rehabilitation (INRPAC), which is the only national institution of providing rehabilitation services for disabled children, lagged behind in the field of institution and technology, and needed improvement. While the Ministry of Health of Chile planned to construct the new rehabilitating hospital by 2000 in order to enrich medical treatment for handicapped people. However, because the Chilean national budget was suffered from the Asian economic crisis, the construction work was suspended.</p> <p>In 1998, the Ministry of Health upgraded the hospital to the national institution, based on the needs for enriching medical treatment for handicapped people. As a result, the institution becomes the comprehensive hospital for rehabilitation and plays important role for both medical treatment services and education research services. Under these circumstances, the Government of Chile submitted the request for project -type technical cooperation for expanding medical treatment for handicapped people in the existing institution. The project takes the rehabilitation activities implemented in the new institution in consideration, in order to improve the capacity of the institution.</p>						

CHL-05-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	41	Counterparts	
Equipment	137,102 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	10,598 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 432 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	19			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) Daily exchange of information between person in charge of Health and Welfare Ministry, person in charge of East Metropolitan Health Office, and coordinator of INRPAC contributed to the establishment of measures for the disabled persons.</p> <p>2) Because experts' experience and knowledge of human society science functioned effectively for introduction of CBR, smooth model shaping was possible in progress of CBR.</p> <p>3) Because the trainee evaluated recipient agency in Japan proactively and made precise feedback, training in Japan made high effect.</p> <p>4) Because the efficiency of cooperative working had been recognized by staffs of INRPAC and team rehabilitation had been introduced and developed, service quality of INRPAC was retained.</p> <p>5) Through enhancement of treatment policy explanation, expansion of interaction opportunity with patients' family, improvement of amenities, and others, satisfaction level of patients' family against service of INRPAC improved.</p> <p>6) Through the cooperative work of staffs, providing service had been standardized and self-inspection had been done thoroughly. Therefore, INRPAC has been providing high quality service on average.</p> <p>7) Because the basis of absorbing the concept of Bobath Approach had been shaped for staffs of INRPAC, Bobath Approach certification workshop which was held in the fifth year made great training effect compared to ordinary technical workshop.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHL-06-001

Project Title	English	Strengthening Institutional Capacity Of Mining Environmental Management In The Republic Of Chile					
	Others						
	Japanese	鉱害防止指導体制強化プロジェクト					
Country	Chile	Project Number	603521	Project ID	3121061E0	Total Cost	685,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			- Mine Pollution			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2002/07 - 2007/06		Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	National Service for Geology and Mining					
	Japan	Agency for Natural Resources and Energy					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The Project on the Mine Safety and Training Center in the Republic of Chile						
Overall Goal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To prevent possible contamination from abandoned and closed mining sites by the Government of Chile. 2) To undertake technical transfer on the closed mining sites measure 3) To establish national mining database 						
Project Purpose	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To establish database on the information related to the environmental impacts of the abandoned and closed mining sites by identifying the situations of active mining as well as abandoned/closed mining sites. 2. To have a capacity to minimize the environmental impacts due to closing the mining sites and to evaluate the monitoring plan 						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each activity planned under the project is implemented. 2. Supervisors of mining working at the National Service of Geology and Mining (SERNAGEOMIN) obtain the basic knowledge and information of preventing possible contamination from mining sites. 3. The SERNAGEOMIN's technical capacity of field survey about abandoned and closed mining sites is strengthened. 4. The SERNAGEOMIN has the improved version of database for containing information obtained by the field survey. 5. The SERNAGEOMIN improves the capacity for evaluating the technical measurements for closed mining sites. 6. The SERNAGEOMIN strengthens technical skills in order to supervise and inspect the model operating mining site. 7. The SERNAGEOMIN improves the ability to evaluate the plan of preventing possible contamination from abandoned and closed mining sites at the model operating mining site. 8. The SERNAGEOMIN strengthens the environmental impact assessment. 9. The SERNAGEOMIN improves the ability for chemical analysis and the technical skill for maintaining analyzing equipments. 10. The SERNAGEOMIN obtains skills for observing and evaluating the chemical analysis results. 						
Project Overview	<p>Chile is the world renowned country of rich minerals such as copper. The Government of Chile recognizes that in order to achieve sustainable development of mining industry, the environmental issues should be corresponded properly. As a result, the government has administered variety of laws for mining since 1990's. But on the other hand, SERNAGEOMIN, the institution technologically supervises preventing possible contamination from mining sites, has inadequate mining survey technology, technical skills for establishing and monitoring environmental measures and maintenance engineering skill for abandoned and closed mining site database. Under these circumstances, the Government of Chile submitted the request to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation for The Project for Strengthening Institutional Capacity of Mining Environmental Management on October, 2000. Then on January 2002, the research group dispatched by the Government of Japan to consult with the counterpart government for project implementation was dispatched, and both governments agreed on implementing the five-year project from July 2002.</p>						

CHL-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	8	Counterparts	36
Equipment	152,173 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	89,245 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	17			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHL-97-001

Project Title	English	Erosion Control And Afforestation Project In Watersheds Of Semi-Arid Areas					
	Others						
	Japanese	半乾燥地治山緑化計画					
Country	Chile	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Nature Conservation		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1993/03	-	1998/02	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	National Forestry Corporation, Ministry of Agriculture					
	Japan	Forestry Agency, Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The erosion control and afforestation techniques developed by the Project are utilized.						
Project Purpose	Erosion control and afforestation techniques are developed in consideration of farming in the model area (Al to Loica).						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Erosion control techniques are developed in consideration of the local environment. 2. Afforestation techniques are developed in consideration of the local environment. 3. Nursery techniques are developed to produce seedlings suitable for semi-arid areas in a systematic and efficient way. 						
Project Overview	<p>In Chile, some 3 million hectare of eroded waste land exist from the fourth state to the ninth state. Especially at the half arid zone with 200 - 400 millimeter of annual rainfall, namely the fourth, the fifth state and the Santiago Metropolitan state, 500 thousands hectare of natural vegetation was vanished, and the significant area of watersheds was eroded and lost its productivity. These area used to be green field with shrubs, but trees have been cut down for firewood and developing cultivated field, and overgrazing has made the matter worse. As a result, soil erosion and devastation of forest land in these areas became serious, and transformed into deteriorated area with low productivity. The areas now become the resident for people with low income and small land. Under these circumstances, the Government of Chile submitted the request to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation to improve environment at terrain mountainous areas at the half arid zone where devastation is especially serious. The aim is to improve agricultural productivity in the area through technological development for forestry conservation and afforestation and implementing demonstration projects. The mentioned project started on March 1, 1993.</p>						

CHL-97-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	12	Counterparts	4
Equipment	125,893 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	62,510 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	12			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Technical tests, collection and analysis of various data and monitoring should be continuously carried out by CONAF after the termination of cooperation in order to apply the technique to other areas and cope with metrological changes. Records of various works and test data collected by the Project should be shared by all CONAF staff and made public.</p> <p>Strengthening the functions of CONAF by systematizing extension procedure and cooperating with FOSIS and INDAP is essential to extend and apply the techniques developed and improved by the Project.</p> <p>Considering the sustainability, the project site should be purchased or permanently rent by CONAF. Even after completion of the project, joint studies and professional communication with related organizations of Japan should be carried on.</p> <p>It is important for CONAF to extend the project results to the countries with similar problems in the Latin American and Caribbean region.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHN-03-001

Project Title	English	Anhui Primary Health Care Technical Training Center					
	Others						
	Japanese	安徽省プライマリ・ヘルスケア技術訓練センター					
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID	331412	Total Cost	494,886 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Other Health Issues		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/08	-	2004/07	Period of Extension	2004/08	-	2005/04
Organization	Partner Country						
	Japan	National Institute of Public Health, Japan Association for Development of Community Medicine, Department of Public Health and Welfare, Department of Culture and the Environment of Kochi Prefecture					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose							
Outputs							
Project Overview							

CHN-03-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	17	Counterparts	2
Equipment	146,140 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	70,883 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	16			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHN-03-002

Project Title	English	Enhancement of Agricultural Extension System Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	農業技術普及システム強化計画					
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID	331361	Total Cost	490,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Policy and System		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/03	-	2004/02	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country						
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose							
Outputs							
Project Overview							

CHN-03-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	12	Counterparts	34
Equipment	92,189 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	40,760 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	29			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHN-05-001

Project Title	English	Project for improvement of tax administration system of the PeoplesÅf Republic of China					
	Others						
	Japanese	税務行政支援プロジェクト					
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID	0335140C0	Total Cost	16,900 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Governance			-	Public Administration		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Regional Department II (East, Southwest, Central Asia , the Caucasus & Oceania)					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2004/04	-	2006/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Folow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country						
	Japan	National Tax Agency, National Tax College					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose							
Outputs							
Project Overview							

CHN-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	15	Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	20			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good		
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Achieved	No Issue		Good
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHN-05-002

Project Title	English	Water Environment Restoration Pilot Project in Taihu Lake					
	Others						
	Japanese	太湖水環境修復モデルプロジェクト					
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID	331429	Total Cost	680,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			-	Water Pollution		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/05	-	2006/05	Period of Extension	2006/05	-	2007/03
Organization	Partner Country						
	Japan	Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose							
Outputs							
Project Overview							

CHN-05-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	37	Counterparts	39
Equipment	350,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	74,500 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	92,700 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	23			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	No Issue		Good
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHN-05-003

Project Title	English	The Dairy Farming and Industry Development Center Project in Heilongjiang Province					
	Others						
	Japanese	中華人民共和国黒竜江省酪農乳業発展計画					
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID	331385	Total Cost	283,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/07	-	2006/06	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country						
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, National Livestock Breeding Center					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose							
Outputs							
Project Overview							

CHN-05-003

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	13	Short-term	29	Counterparts	60
Equipment	222,570 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	60,410 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	393,710 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	34			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHN-05-004

Project Title	English						
	Others						
	Japanese	中華人民共和国大型灌漑区節水かんがいモデル計画					
Country	China	Project Number	601982	Project ID	331433	Total Cost	820,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/06	-	2006/05	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country						
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose							
Outputs							
Project Overview							

CHN-05-004

Inputs (Japan)					Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	14	Counterparts	82	
Equipment	220,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	120,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	49				Land and Facilities		
Others					Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHN-05-005

Project Title	English	The Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection Project Phase III					
	Others						
	Japanese	日中友好環境保全センターフェーズ3					
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID	0331446E0	Total Cost	680,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			-	Air Pollution/Acid Rain		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2002/04	-	2006/03	Period of Extension	2006/04	-	2008/03
Organization	Partner Country						
	Japan	Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, National Institute for Environmental Studies, Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center, Japan					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose							
Outputs							
Project Overview							

CHN-05-005

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	12	Short-term	81	Counterparts	
Equipment	69,396 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	125,951 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	46				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	No Issue		Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHN-05-006

Project Title	English						
	Others						
	Japanese	贫困地区医療技術研修(評価セミナー)					
Country	China	Project Number	602008	Project ID	0335072L0	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health -						
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2000/05 - 2004/12	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country						
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose							
Outputs							
Project Overview							

CHN-05-006

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHN-06-001

Project Title	English	Research and Development Center Project on Sustainable Agricultural Technology					
	Others						
	Japanese	持続的農業技術研究開発計画プロジェクト					
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID	331425	Total Cost	800,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Policy and System		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2002/02	-	2007/02	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country						
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose							
Outputs							
Project Overview							

CHN-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	35	Counterparts	84
Equipment	180,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	70,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	36			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHN-06-002

Project Title	English						
	Others						
	Japanese	鉄鋼業環境保護技術向上プロジェクト					
Country	China	Project Number	601994	Project ID	0331448E0	Total Cost	800,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			-	Air Pollution/Acid Rain		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2002/09	-	2007/08	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country						
	Japan	Japan Iron and Steel Federation					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose							
Outputs							
Project Overview							

CHN-06-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	27	Counterparts	28
Equipment	194,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	23,400 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	37			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Diminished / Less Active	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	No Issue		Good
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHN-97-001

Project Title	English						
	Others						
	Japanese	河南省黄河沿岸稻麦研究センター					
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Policy and System		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1993/04	-	1998/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country						
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose							
Outputs							
Project Overview							

CHN-97-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	14	Counterparts	34
Equipment	164,080 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	34,591 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	19			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHN-97-002

Project Title	English						
	Others						
	Japanese	灌漑排水技術開発研修センター					
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Policy and System		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1993/10	-	1998/09	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country						
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose							
Outputs							
Project Overview							

CHN-97-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	11	Short-term	31	Counterparts	
Equipment	215,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	20			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHN-97-003

Project Title	English						
	Others						
	Japanese	国家水害防止総指揮自動化システム					
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Water Resource / Disaster Management -						
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1993/06 - 1998/05	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country						
	Japan	Ministry of Construction, Foundation of River and Basin Integrated Communications					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose							
Outputs							
Project Overview							

CHN-97-003

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	25	Counterparts	
Equipment	420,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	49,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	19			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHN-97-004

Project Title	English						
	Others						
	Japanese	水汚染・排水資源化研究センター					
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			-	Water Pollution		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1992/11	-	1997/11	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country						
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose							
Outputs							
Project Overview							

CHN-97-004

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	30	Counterparts	
Equipment	375,564 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	16			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	The Farming System Improvement Project For Small-Scale Irrigated Agriculture					
	Others						
	Japanese	小規模灌漑営農改善計画					
Country	Cote d'Ivoire	Project Number		Project ID	5871033	Total Cost	287,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Policy and System			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2000/03	-	2002/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Animaux, Agence Nationale d'Appui Développement Rura					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Methods of improving farming system for the development of irrigated rice production are applied in Cote d'Ivoire Income of the irrigated rice farmers in Region des lacs is increased						
Project Purpose	Methods of improving farming systems for the development of irrigated rice production are applied in Region des lacs.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Effective irrigated rice-production technologies are developed at the Centre 2) Methods of improving farming systems are verified at the model sites. 3) Training is able to be implemented in the centre. 4) Extension workers trained in Centre carry out agricultural extension activities 						
Project Overview	<p>In the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, recently, the consumption of rice has been increasing due to the growth of the urban population and the changing of customs of consumers. Whereas local rice production is not sufficient yet. Under the Master Plan of agricultural development in the Government of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire the achievement of self-sufficiency of rice production is one of the important policies.</p> <p>However, it is very difficult to achieve this purpose because of the low profitability by Agricultural production. Lack of water, shortage of labor availability, lack of technology for seed management, and limited agricultural extension system, are the major contributing factors. It is against this background that the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire made a request in March 1996 to the Government of Japan, for a Project-Type Technical Cooperation project aiming at the increase of irrigated rice production.</p> <p>In response to the above-mentioned request, JICA dispatched a Preliminary Study team in February 1999, in order to identify the actual status and underlying problems. This team recommended that this project should be implemented with a purpose of developing and verifying sustainable farming systems for the promotion of irrigated rice cultivation. Based on the results of the Preliminary Study Team, JICA dispatched the Supplementary Study Team in July 1999, in order to formulate the framework of the Farming System Improvement. The Implementation Study Team signed the Record of Discussions on the Project on December 15, 1999. The Project started on March 20, 2000, for a two-year period.</p> <p>Due to the deteriorated security conditions caused by the political change in the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, Japanese inputs were suspended for about one year, from 19 September 2000 to 7 July 2001. Thus, Project Activities have not been implemented on schedule.</p> <p>In November 2001, in order to confirm the degree of achievement, JICA dispatched the Project Consultation Team. This Consultation Team confirmed that the implementation of the Project had not been done on schedule. Ivorian side requested extension of the project period for about six months from March 20, 2002.</p> <p>Based on the results of the Consultation Team, the Record of Discussions was modified so as to extend the project period for six months and was signed between the both sides. (The Project period: 20 March 2000~ 19 September 2002)</p>						

CIV-02-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	6	Counterparts	12
Equipment	27,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	15,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	4			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1)The Team strongly requested that MINAGRA should bear the responsibility of repair construction of the reservoir built by Project Riz Centre (PRC) in the model site of the Project, so that outcome of the Project on the farm field level can be sustained.</p> <p>2)In order to implement efficiently and effectively the Project, the Project should turn the previous experience and lessons from the cooperation of agricultural development in the country sponsored by other donors to advantage.</p> <p>3)In view of the farmers group in the model sites of the Project, MINAGRA should keep the responsibility of promoting agricultural extension activities to Cooperation Regionale des Riziculteurs (CORERIZ) as an important target farmers group.</p> <p>4)The Team emphasized that the ownership of the Project lies in Ivorian side and that the role of Japan is to assist, as a partner, Ivorian agricultural development. In this context, Japan will not bear the cost of the Centre which is not directly related to the technical cooperation by the Project.</p> <p>5)MINAGRA should put priority to allocate necessary budget for conducting the activities of the Centre directly related to the Project by cost-sharing with Japanese side, so that the Centre will secure its sustainability.</p> <p>6)The phase AE Project should establish an appropriate system, which can integrate and coordinate the Project activities in different field of interventions.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CRI-05-001

Project Title	English	Project On Productivity Improvement For Enterprises In The Republic Of Costa Rica					
	Others						
	Japanese	コスタリカ生産性向上計画					
Country	Costa Rica	Project Number		Project ID	2151009	Total Cost	526,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			-	Industrial Technology		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/01	-	2006/01	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Science and Technology, Centro de Formación de Formadores y Personal Técnico para el Desarrollo Industrial de Centroamérica					
	Japan	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan Productivity Center for Socio-Economic Development					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The productivity improvement activities through CEFOF will be strengthened in Costa Rica and in the Region.						
Project Purpose	CEFOF will be able to implement and upgrade productivity improvement activities to Costa Rican enterprises.						
Outputs	<p>0. The management system of the Project will be enhanced</p> <p>1. The technical capability of the counterpart personnel (C/P) will be upgraded in the field of Production Management. Quality Management, Administrative Management and Productivity Measurement.</p> <p>2. Consultation services will be implemented systematically.</p> <p>3. Information and promotion services will be upgraded.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The government of the Republic of Cost Rica focuses on accelerating promotion of science and technology for improving efficiency and production of industries, skills or labor forces and increasing employment opportunities in order to achieve economic sustainability, enforcement of economic infrastructure, industrial development and improvement of living standard. Especially productivity improvement is recognized as a principal subject that contributes industrial development of Costa Rica considerably through human resources development and modernization of Costa Rican enterprise.</p> <p>In this context, a project-type technical cooperation "The Technical Instructor and Personal Training Center for Industrial Development of Central America in the Republic of Costa Rica" was implemented at CEFOF with JICA from 1992 to 1997. After the termination of cooperation by JICA, as a result of technical transfer by JICA cooperation, CEFOF had conducted the training courses on 55 etc. for the persons from the regional countries. These training courses were appreciated in the regional countries.</p> <p>Due to globalization of economic activities, needs on productivity improvement is diversifying, and it was necessary for CEFOF to improve technical capacity on business management and production management, and to expand contents of services of CEFOF as a major institution for disseminating technologies and information on productivity improvement. Therefore, this technical cooperation project started from January 2001 for a period of 5 years.</p>						

CRI-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	23	Counterparts	16
Equipment	61,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Although CEFOF's consulting services on the productivity improvement in Costa Rica and also in regional countries are appreciated at the satisfactory level, it is necessary to restructure the marketing and sales department in order to change the perception towards business activities among CEFOF employees for ensuring sustainability of CEFOF. The purpose of restructuring is to promote the publicity and the sales and marketing on the consulting service in order to get more clients.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The technology transfer for improving efficiency and productivity of industries in Costa Rica, forms the basis of the present activities of the organization. The achievement of the project is beginning to appear. The objective of establishing CEFOF was to promote the industrial development in Central American countries. Since then, the national government has been promoting activities such as finding client in/out of Costa Rica and conducting consulting services to them. Thus, it can be evaluated that the project is coming to reach the overall goal of the project compared to the First Phase.</p> <p>After the completion of the project, two JICA senior volunteers (manufacturing control and quality control) had been dispatched to the project-implementation organization. Those volunteers have been continuing the technical transfer to the project counterparts through OJT. By carrying out those complementary supports, such as dispatching SV and conducting the Third Country Training Programs, it is expected that the achievement of the project will continue to be promoted.</p> <p>The project-implementation agency to expands the consulting services to private companies in order to promote the development of small and medium sized companies will be the coming up issues. Furthermore, it is expected that the agency operates the organization in concert with the vision of establishing a technical University.</p>		
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>There is some self-effort to accomplish the overall goal of the project. However, they are still dependent to exterior supports. The administration system is still partly vulnerable, especially the securement of budget for operation. There is some lack of sustainability. The vision of establishing university of technology by combining several institutions, including the operating agency of the project, is suggested. The increase in the operation budget is expected. Therefore, the recent situation of this project is needed to be well monitored.</p>		

Project Title	English	Technical Instructor And Personnel Training Center					
	Others						
	Japanese	中米域内産業技術育成計画					
Country	Costa Rica	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			-	Industrial Technology		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1992/07	-	1997/08	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Economy, Industry, Commerce, Science and Technology, Centro de Formación de Formadores y Personal Técnico para el Desarrollo Industrial de Centroamérica					
	Japan	Japan Productivity Center for Socio-Economic Development					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Technical personal useful for industrial development of Centre American countries including Costa Rica are brought up.						
Project Purpose	Appropriate technology is transferred to the counterparts in order that can operate CEFOF by themselves.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operational structure of CEFOF is established. 2. Equipment necessary for training are maintained in order and technicians for maintenance of equipment are trained. 3. Counterparts are trained. 4. Training courses are implemented <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Practices in on the job are carried out. 						
Project Overview	<p>The government of the Republic of Costa Rica, aiming at the promotion of economic self-sustenance, the enforcement of economic infrastructure and the industrial development, compatible to improvement of living standard, is focusing its efforts, in the sixth 5-year plan for the economic and social development, on accelerating the promoting of science and technology for improving efficiency and production of existing industries, skill of labor forces and increasing employment opportunities. In this context, the Costa planned to establish the "Ag Technical Instructor and Personnel Training Center for Industrial Development of Central America" under the Ministry of Public Education, for the purpose of training technical personnel in the industry of Central America, and submitted a request to the Japanese government for a projective-type technical cooperation.</p> <p>In response to the above request, JICA dispatched 1st Preliminary Survey Team in March, 1990, Specialist for Supplemented Study in July-August, 1990, and 2nd Preliminary Survey Team in November-December, 1990 for preparing the basic policy of the technical cooperation program. In April, 1992, the Implementation Survey Team was dispatched to determine the basic idea of the project from technical viewpoints, and to make detailed study and discussions on the implementation plan, method of technical transfer, goals, specification of machinery and equipment, and the measures to be taken by the Costa Rican side. The Record of Discussions was signed on April 13, 1992.</p> <p>In October, 1994, Costa Rican Government made a reorientation of CEFOF in association with the vision of Ministry of Science and technology (MICIT) which was transferred the responsibility to CEFOF from Ministry of Education in May 1994. In accordance with this reorientation of CEFOF, the implementation schedule of Technical Transfer described in R/D was rearranged in March 1995. The Ministry of Science and Technology was united later with the Ministry of Economy, Industry and Commerce and now the Ministry of Economy, Industry, Commerce, Science and Technology is in charge of CEFOF.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	16	Short-term	32	Counterparts	31
Equipment	200,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	1,170,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	346,000 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	28			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1. Recommendations to CEFOF</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Further development of transferred technology in the area of production/quality management by counterparts through experience in the actual production 2) Promotion of entrusted development and opening of system engineer training course in the data processing area 3) Amplification of coordination among 3 areas, the production/quality management, the data processing and laboratory 4) Encouragement for leveling and strengthen of counterparts' quality (willingness to learn and basic knowledge) 5) Effective utilization of Alumni Association 6) Further efforts to disseminate transferred technology including regional dimension reinforced by the Third Country Training Cooperation as well <p>2. Recommendations to the Costa Rican government</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Continuation of political and financial support to CEFOF 2) Reinforcement of linkage between CEFOF and other governmental organizations <p>3. Recommendations to Japanese side</p> <p>Followings are recommendations derived from lessons learned through the implementation of this project;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Effective and timely revision of implementation schedule during the project if necessity arises 2) Amplification of technical cooperation with regional covering 3) Clearness of supporting system in Japan from planning stage 4) Adoption of a method to check appropriates as JICA experts (character, technical ability, linguistic ability) <p>4. Followings are recommendations to all the parties concerned with the technical cooperation;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To share by both of the donor and the recipient side scope of cooperation using PDM from the planning stage, especially in case of Agsoftware-type project" 2) To pay attention to a formation of team-work among experts as well as among counterparts, especially in case of Agsoftware-type project" 3) To capture the technical level of counterparts and reflect it to the plan, in case of cooperation in the area of rapid innovation such as the data processing area. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	No Change	Generally Active / Good	Partially Used	
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Not Much Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The technology transferred by Åg The Technical Instructor and Personnel Training Center for Industrial Development of Central America in the Republic of Costa Rica(1992~1997) is utilized in the cuurent activities of the project implementation agency. It forms the basis of the organization. Although ten years have passed since the completion of this project, many of the project counterparts still work for the agency. This is a strength for the agency.</p> <p>The financial condition of the agency is relatively stable, and therefore most of their activities are carried out by themselves. Most of the equipments provided during the project period have been utilized today.</p> <p>The achivement of overall goal, ÅgStrengthening technical personnel useful for industrial development of Central American contries including Cosita Rica", is not relatively high, although activities such as Third Country Training Programmes have been carried out during the post-project period. The technology transferred in this project has consistently been utilized to activities such as training programs within the country.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The supporting field of this project is n longer the main field of the current implementation agency. The utilization rate of the equipments provided in the projects not high, and the number of allocated staffs are relatively few as well.</p>			

DOM-03-001

Project Title	English	Medical Education And Training Project In Dominican Republic					
	Others	El Proyecto de Educacion Medica y Entrenamiento					
	Japanese	医学教育プロジェクト					
Country	Dominican Republic	Project Number		Project ID	2241032	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			- Other Health Issues			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/10	-	2004/10	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Secretaría de Estado de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social, Ciudad Sanitaria "Dr. Luis E. Ayber", Centro de Educacion Medica de Amistad Dominico-Japonesa					
	Japan	Oita Medical University					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The medical education of the Luis Eduardo Aybar public hospita becomes the basic model of post-graduating education for healthcare workers all over Dominica						
Project Purpose	To provide effective medical education such as diagnostic imaging and towards healthcare workers at the Luis Eduardo Aybar public hospital.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve the standard of instructors who train healthcare workers. 2. To create an appropriate clinical training environment for diagnostic imaging 3. To establish an appropriate system for educational assistance. 						
Project Overview	<p>In the Dominican Republic, the digestive-organ disease center was constructed in the Luis Eduardo Ayber public hospital with Japan's grant aid, and the project-type technical cooperation, named "Study on digestive-organ diseases and clinical medicine project" was implemented for seven years starting in 1990. Then, the important outputs were obtained in improvement of activities on digestive-organ diseases, clinical medicine, and epidemiology. However, the level of medical services in the Dominican Republic in total is still not inadequate due to a large disparity in wealth and insufficient techniques of medical personals. As a result, their service is limited and unable to provide enough care and treatment to many people. In this situation, the Ministry of Health, the Government of Dominica made a request to Japan for a grant aid, in order to establish medical education and construct the training center (CEMADOJA) in Luis Luis Eduardo Ayber public hospital, the largest medical institution in the country. The purpose of the project is human resources development in diagnostic imaging.</p>						

DOM-03-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	15	Short-term	36	Counterparts	39
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	38,470 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	23			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) In each field, the lecture method by expert of education technology and technical transfer of training management were very important for planning, implementing, and evaluating effective training. In projects similar to this project that is aimed for cultivation of trainer in specific field of expertise, technical transfer in these field would be necessary.</p> <p>(2) This project has the characteristics of putting emphasis on reinforcement of management system of medical agencies such as medical information system, equipment management system, financial management system, and diagnostic collecting system, as well as technical transfer about medical technology. As a result, pictorial image diagnosing medical service has been provided, and has been enabled to cultivate medical pursuer by utilizing these equipment.</p> <p>(3) The importance of public health sanitation and epidemiology in viewpoint of preventive medicine as well as efficiency of technical transfer of clinical medicine was reaffirmed in Dominican Republic.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

DOM-05-001

Project Title	English	The Technology Improvement Project For Irrigated Agriculture In The Dominican Republic					
	Others						
	Japanese	灌漑農業技術改善計画					
Country	Dominican Republic	Project Number		Project ID	2241037	Total Cost	454,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/03	-	2006/02	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Instituto Nacional de Recursos Hidraulicos, Secretaria de Estado de Agricultura					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Water management,O&M and cultivation techniques and skills are improved,and irrigation facilities are transferred smoothly.						
Project Purpose	Leaders of WUA and staff of INDRHI/SEA improve their knowledge and skills on water management,O&M,and cultivation through the training curriculum under the Project.						
Outputs	<p>1)Problems in the model area are comprehended and examples of technical improvement regarding water management,O&M,and cultivation in the pilot farm will be presented.</p> <p>2)Training programs and materials for water management,O&M and cultivation are prepared.</p> <p>3)Lecturers of above-mentioned areas are trained.</p> <p>4)Training curriculums are prepared and training courses are conducted.</p> <p>5)Those who attended training courses,improve their knowledge and skills on water management,O&M,and cultivation through the training curriculum under the Project.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In the Dominican Republic,agriculture has played a very large role in response to the population increase and growing food demand.In recent years,however,total agricultural production was unstable because of a decrease in cultivation land and obsolete irrigation systems.Irrigated agriculture,in particular,has a problem of water shortage due to poor-conditioned facilities and improper water management.</p> <p>Under these circumstances,the Government of the Dominican Republic requested the Government of Japan for technical cooperation in order to improve the training programs of INDRHI and also to improve productivity of the agricultural sector by establishing an irrigation management system that aims to transfer INDRHI-owned irrigation facilities to WUAs.</p> <p>In response to the request,JICA dispatched the Preparatory Study Team to confirm assistance needs and to discuss details of the Project.With regard to the Minutes of Meeting of the Preparatory Study Team,both governments signed the Record of Discussions for the Project on November 15,2000.The Project started on March 1,2001 for a five-year period.</p>						

DOM-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	5	Counterparts	27
Equipment	69,440 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	91,399 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	20			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Establishment of Adequate System for Use and Maintenance of the Machineries and Equipment Provided by JICA INDRHI transfers the management of the agricultural machinery and equipment provided by JICA to WUAs of Rincon without shifting its ownership. In this sense, it is necessary to prepare the contract with the list of machinery and equipment between INDRHI and WUAs, which clarifies the responsibilities for equipment control and for operation and maintenance costs.</p> <p>(2) Effective and Continuous Use of the Pilot Farm It is necessary that INDRHI and SEA with cooperation of farmers effectively continue to use the pilot farm and for the technology development, demonstration and extension for the agricultural development as well as for the solutions of newly emerged problems in the scope of the irrigated agriculture in the Dominican Republic.</p> <p>(3) To Examine the Elaboration and Use of Audio-Visual Materials (videos) for Training In order to enhance the coverage of training targets, who are farmers and technicians concerned throughout the country, with own effort of the Dominican Republic, it is necessary to examine the elaboration of audio-visual materials and use them for training activities.</p> <p>(4) Preparation of Pamphlets for Extension of Outputs Obtained in the Pilot Farm One of the most effective measures will be the elaboration of pamphlets consist visible and quantitative presentation of the improvements from the results in the pilot farm, in order to transfer and extend a number of outputs.</p> <p>(5) Institutional Strengthening for Sustainable Development Plan of the Project In order to achieve the super goal of the project, it is indispensable to take measures to assure budget necessary for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Plan as well as to strengthen the inter-institutional coordination among the involved institutions.</p> <p>(6) Institutional Strengthening for Development and Extension of Irrigated Agriculture Technologies In order to promote Irrigated Agriculture, it is necessary to strengthen the training functions of existing Organizations.</p> <p>(7) Establishment of the Training Cycle It is necessary that training cycle be established in order to promote the application of the technologies obtained through training.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

EGY-03-001

Project Title	English	Project For Foreign Trade Training Center					
	Others						
	Japanese	貿易研修センター					
Country	Egypt	Project Number		Project ID	4631126	Total Cost	134,835 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			-	Trade and Investment Promotion		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2002/08	-	2004/07	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Trade, Egyptian Export Promotion Center					
	Japan	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan External Trade Organization					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	FTTC begins full-scale operation						
Project Purpose	FTTC will be ready for full-scale operation.						
Outputs	<p>Output 1: Project operation unit is established.</p> <p>Output 2: Necessary machinery and equipment for technical framing are provided, installed, operated and maintained properly.</p> <p>Output 3: Detailed information on training needs is obtained and analyzed.</p> <p>Output 4: Training programs are designed, executed and evaluated.</p> <p>Output 5: Survey results and evaluations from training programs are interpreted into full-scale FTTC operational plans.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Arab Republic of Egypt (hereinafter referred to as "Egypt") has put a high priority on export promotion among the economic reform policies, particularly it has organized a high council for export promotion headed by the President of Egypt, it aims at assisting the export sector and breaking down the barriers this sector faces.</p> <p>The main problems that hindering the human resources development of the above-mentioned sector in Egypt are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lack of marketing skills among small and medium size enterprises (hereinafter referred to as "SMEs"); •The need to improve the performance of exporters to catch up with fast growing technology and methodology, specifically in the fields information, communications and marketing; •The lack of specialized export training institution in Egypt that provide trainees with practical training in these areas; •Lack of skilled trainers capable to organize efficient training programs to serve export sector on a continuous basis; and •Limited results attained through participating in the promotional activities in target markets such as international trade fairs, buyers/ sellers meeting, etc. <p>In addition to the above-mentioned problems, there are some problems related to inefficiency of export support services such as packaging, transportation, export logistics and total quality management.</p> <p>The Egyptian Government had hence requested the Japanese Government for Japanese technical assistance that facilitated to establish FTTC for developing Ira de-related personnel.</p>						

EGY-03-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	6	Counterparts	10
Equipment	26,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	135,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	4			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Taking the above analysis into consideration, the final evaluation team recommends the following for further enhancement of the benefits and effects that have been brought about by the Project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) FTTC should ensure further operational stability by recruiting permanent trainers for ever-increasing training courses. 2) FTTC should continue to maintain larger and richer roster for trainers and conduct training of trainers for them. 3) FTTC should continue promotional activities described below: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) By active and frequent visits to its potential clients, FTTC should facilitate not only to promote training courses but also to grasp their operational problems in trade practice and training needs; (2) FTTC should make promotional activities outside of Cairo for expanding the range of its clients; and (3) FTTC should target personnel managers of private companies for them to incorporate FTTC's training courses into their human resources development strategy. 4) FTTC should diversify its training courses and services to cater for ever-changing needs from its clients in the areas below: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) FTTC should provide training courses classified according to levels, types of commodities and different markets as well as cater for the needs of SMEs. (2) FTTC should provide trade consulting services for potential exporters. 5) FTTC should continue to ensure its operational stability in light of its personnel to prepare for unforeseen events such as a sudden resignation of a staff member. 6) FTTC should ensure financial sustainability to live up to ever-increasing responsibilities of FTTC by diversifying training courses and increasing the number of trainees. 7) FTTC should continue to develop teaching materials, evaluate each training course and build capacity of its trainers to maintain its competitiveness and make its training courses appealing (or its clients). 8) FTTC should conduct needs survey on a regular basis for maintaining its training courses as practical as possible to respond to ever-changing needs of clients. 9) FTTC should maintain desirable working environment for current staff members to ensure their long services for FTTC to secure its sustainability. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

EGY-05-001

Project Title	English	Improvement Of Science And Mathematics Education In Primary Schools					
	Others						
	Japanese	小学校理数科教育改善プロジェクト					
Country	Egypt	Project Number		Project ID	4631131	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Elementary and Secondary Education		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/04	-	2006/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	National Centre for Educational Research and Development					
	Japan	Hokkaido University of Education					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The new teaching methods that use the guidebooks in science and mathematics education are used at the primary schools in Cairo governorates and PPMU's target governorates. (PPMU: Project Planning and Monitoring Unit. PPMU is consisted of World Bank and European Union and the Ministry of Education).						
Project Purpose	The new teaching methods that use the guidebooks in science and mathematics education take root at the selected schools and form a solid base for further dissemination.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) NCERD staff can give proper instruction to teachers on the new teaching methods, including lesson planning. 2) The teachers at the selected schools master the new teaching methods and practice them in class. 3) The new teaching methods are proved to be effective. 4) The guidebooks are revised. 5) The new teaching methods are introduced in existing teachers training courses. 6) The new teaching methods are recognized by the people in the education field. 						
Project Overview	<p>Egypt's education indicators have made remarkable progress since President Mubarak assumed the presidency in 1981. While the access to primary education has been greatly improved, Egypt has been keenly aware that equal opportunities are not enough to achieve "education for excellence and excellence for all." In 1997, upon the request from Egypt, JICA started the Mini-project on the development of creative science and mathematics lessons in primary education. With NCERD as a counterpart organization, this project produced plenty of tangible and intangible results, in which the guidebooks in science and mathematics were included, and successfully ended in 2000.</p> <p>The original guidebooks were written in English, and then translated into Arabic by NCERD staff who learned expertise from Japanese experts. The guidebooks in Arabic were used for the training of inspectors and senior teachers. However, the training was intended for the limited number of people, and its use was merely on a test basis. Moreover, it was assumed that some parts of the guidebooks needed to be revised, and the underlying concept of the guidebooks needed to be correctly understood by educators such as inspectors, senior teachers, and especially subject teachers, who directly teach students in class. To tackle such challenging issues, the Egyptian Government requested again the Japanese Government to give necessary advice and guidance in order that the new teaching methods using the guidebooks could take root and a solid base for further dissemination could be formed. In response to the request, the Government of Japan, through JICA, dispatched the preliminary study teams three times over the term of April 2001 to August 2002, and the Record of the Discussions (R/D) was signed on 19th February, 2003. In accordance with the R/D, three-year technical cooperation started in April 2003.</p> <p>JICA dispatched the Japanese Project Mid-Term Evaluation Team to the Arab Republic of Egypt from July 24, 2004 to August 5, 2004 for discussing with the NCERD technical and administrative matters regarding the Project and both sides agreed to revise the PDM and the PO in view of the Project's progress and situations around the Project.</p> <p>In November 2005, about five months before the cooperation period of the Project ends, JICA dispatched the Japanese Evaluation Team to evaluate the Project jointly with the Egyptian side.</p>						

EGY-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	28	Counterparts	33
Equipment	10,175 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	19			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(Recommendations regarding the Project achievements)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For the teachers to apply teaching methods and guidebooks in their classes, distribution of guidebooks is necessary but not enough condition. Teachers need to have practical experiences through teacher training. - The complete version of the guidebooks which covers all the units in the curriculum are now prepared in English. The complete version can be useful reference materials for teachers. For effective utilization of them, translation into Arabic is desirable. - For the Project's achievements to be maintained, continuous improvement of NCERD C/Ps capacity in both guidebooks development and the teaching methods instruction, as well as utilization of their capacity is desirable. Capacity improvement of the pilot school counterpart teachers through various teacher training opportunities, including school-based training unit, is also important, MOE through NCERD is assisting to strengthen school-based training unit by providing educational equipment. For the pilot school counterpart teachers, experiencing training of trainers (ToT) will also be good opportunities to improve their capacity. - With regard to the Project purpose to form solid base for further dissemination of the teaching methods and the guidebooks, teacher training in Cairo Governorate is conducted since February 2005. However, introductory training for one time is not enough to apply the teaching methods in classrooms. For these teachers to be able to apply it in the classroom, at least one more training with practical experiences is crucial. In addition, administrative capacity for implementing training needs to be upgraded. The counselors' as well as inspectors' positive concerns are highly helpful to maintain what are achieved by the Project and their continuous contribution is expected. 	
	<p>(Recommendations regarding further dissemination)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For further dissemination of the teaching methods, that utilize guidebooks, authorization or consent from the Ministry of Education is essential condition. The authorization or consent is important because; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are teachers' concerns if the teaching methods and the guidebooks are in line with the Ministry's policy. In background of this, there are teachers' concern that though the teaching methods are effective, it is also time consuming in preparation and teaching, and it is very difficult to apply the methods for all the units in the contents of curriculum. - Teachers also concern that by applying the teaching methods in their class, performance of teachers themselves are appropriately evaluated by their supervisors. - For further dissemination of the teaching methods, providing teachers with practical knowledge and experiences through in-service teacher training is indispensable. - For dissemination and utilization of the teaching methods in Cairo Governorate, teacher training implemented within the Projects need to be continued after the termination of the Project. For the teacher training, contributions from NCERD counterparts as teacher instructors are valuable. School based training unit will also be a practical tool to upgrade teachers capacity. - For dissemination and utilization of the teaching methods in all the Governorates, in-service teacher training for teachers in these Governorates is indispensable. For planning and implementation of teacher training including resource persons, budget, and logistics, division of labour among Ministry's Central Department of Basic Education^ Counselors, NCERD, CDIST, as well as Education Department of each Governorate is indispensable. When the new Teachers Professional Academy is established, the relation with this new institution will also head to be clarified. - For future teacher training, function of NCERD counterparts, who has made remarkable contribution during the Project as instructors, needs to be positively 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

EGY-06-001

Project Title	English	The Water Management Improvement Project In The Nile Delta					
	Others						
	Japanese	ナイルデルタ水管理改善計画プロジェクト(延長)					
Country	Egypt	Project Number		Project ID	4631124E0	Total Cost	580,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2000/03	-	2005/02	Period of Extension	2005/03	-	2007/02
Organization	Partner Country	Irrigation Improvement Sector of Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Improved methods for the efficient and effective implementation of the IIP raise irrigation efficiency and agricultural productivity in the project area						
Project Purpose	Improved methods for the efficient and effective implementation of the IIP based on the full-scale farmers' participation are verified in the project area.						
Outputs	<p>Field 1. Improvement of Irrigation Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Implementation method for improvement of irrigation facilities is improved <p>Field 2. Farmers' Water Management Organization (WUA & WUF)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Formation method for farmers' water management organization is improved <p>Field 3. On-farm Water Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appropriate methods of on-farm water management are introduced <p>Field 4. General Project Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Project activities and results are introduced to governmental staff properly 						
Project Overview	<p>Under the international agreement, the amount of water from the River Nile which the Arab Republic of Egypt is allowed to use is limited to 5.55 billion ton per year. However, due to progress of large-scale agricultural development, since the water demand has been rising in recent years achieving efficient methods of water use is urgently needed. In rural areas, there is constant shortage of water at Meska, which are terminal waterways managed by farmers, because increasing number of farmers have introduced pumps for traditional irrigation system. Under these circumstances, the Government of Egypt decided to modernize Meska at framers' expense, and improve related-legal systems. Then the government submitted a request to the Government of Japan for implementing the research in order to establish the method of efficient water use. In response, the Government of Japan implemented the development research called "The Improvement of Irrigation Water Management and Environmental Conservation in the North-East Region of the Central Nile Delta". In the research, the basic idea of the plan implemented as the technical cooperation project is reviewed. As a result, the mentioned project started from March 2000.</p>						

EGY-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	11	Short-term	25	Counterparts	37
Equipment	80,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	36,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	34,000 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	10			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1. What is of paramount importance for the effective and efficient implementation is that spend much time to make concept before start of the project, and pick out necessary terms and disincentives for implementation and preparing the project including legal systems, and take necessary measures through sharing them with relevant parties.</p> <p>2. Factors that caused big delay from the implementation schedule reaffirmed at intermediate evaluation by Japan side and Egyptian side were that it became tangled to receive agreement from farmers, and it took time for subsequent contract procedure. If such big problem occurred, it is important to have a conference promptly with relevant parties including Japan side considering about necessity of revising the plan.</p> <p>3. It is necessary to hold periodic meeting including top official of implementing agency, not only member in field level, and familiarize the progress, schedule, and problem of the project, and conduct PR activity and cultivate sense of ownership by involving relevant parties.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

ERT-06-001

Project Title	English	Basic Training For Reintegration Of Demobilized Soldiers Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	除隊兵士の社会復帰のための基礎訓練プロジェクト					
Country	Eritrea	Project Number	604598	Project ID	5075002E0	Total Cost	163,487 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Peace-building		-	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2005/06	-	2007/06	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Education					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Demobilized soldiers (hereinafter referred to as ÅgDS") who were trained in the Project are smoothly reintegrated into society.						
Project Purpose	DS in the target areas acquire skills to improve their livelihood.						
Outputs	(1)Basic skill training course for reintegration of DS is developed and conducted at Asmara and other local training institutes and/or surrounding areas. (2)Basic skill training system for DS is reviewed, evaluated, and improved in order to match the training program needs of DS and surrounding local markets.						
Project Overview	The Project was started on June 2005 based on the request for technical cooperation by the Government of Eritrea to the government of Japan for the basic skill training for reintegration of demobilized soldiers. The Project is planned to be completed by 14 June 2007, and with the remaining project period being less than 4 months, a final evaluation was jointly carried out by evaluators consisting of Japanese Team and the Eritrean authorities concerned.						

ERT-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	3	Counterparts	8
Equipment	10,104 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	3,941 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	7				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Recommendations to be Considered Before the Completion of the Project</p> <p>(1) In order to making use of the experiences gained through pilot courses by the Project, it is recommended for MOE to develop plans and proposals of training courses financed by NCDRP.</p> <p>(2) For the purpose of evaluating the impact of the training on livelihood of trainees more correctly, it is recommended to share information on socio-economic profile of DSs collected during selection and information collected during the follow-up survey, which helps to understand their livelihood before training program is conducted.</p> <p>(3) Regarding the introduction of SCP at the end of the course, it is recommended that more practical information should be included to enhance better understanding by trainees.</p> <p>Recommendations for the Ministry of Education and NCDRP to be Considered After the Completion of the Project</p> <p>(1) As one of the most competent ministries, it is recommended for MOE to be active implementing body of vocational training for DSs continuously with strong financial support by NCDRP.</p> <p>(2) All data and information collected through the Project should be maintained by NCDRP. Also, follow-up study should be continued by NCDRP.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

ETH-02-001

Project Title	English	The Groundwater Development And Water Supply Training Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	地下水開発・水供給訓練計画					
Country	Ethiopia	Project Number		Project ID	5061019E0	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Water Resource / Disaster Management			-	Water Resource Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1998/01	-	2005/01	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Water Resources					
	Japan	Japan International Cooperation Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Enough and Safe water is supplied by enhancing groundwater development and capacity building through appropriate water supply technology training.						
Project Purpose	Regional staff involved in the groundwater development and water supply program is developed with emphasis on gender and development.						
Outputs	<p>[A. Addis Ababa Training Center]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Addis Ababa Training Center is established, managed, operated and maintained. 2. Equipment and material procured under the cooperation are utilized, operated and maintained 3. Technologies and related knowledge provided by the following courses and program are transferred to regional staff involved in the groundwater development and water supply program <p>[Core Courses] a. Groundwater Investigation b. Drilling Technology c. Machinery Maintenance d. Local Social Development [Ad hoc Courses] a. Water Supply Management b. Operation and Maintenance of Mechanical and Electric Equipment [Cross-cutting Program] a. Gender and Development</p> <p>[B. Model Areas]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. The training model of field activities is established and maintained. 5. Addis Ababa Training Center develops learning cycle to accumulate the experiences in sustainable rural water supply development and management process. 						
Project Overview	<p>The major source of water supplies in Ethiopia is groundwater. The water supply coverage in the country is one of the lowest in the world, so the development of groundwater source is crucial. Although the water supply service had been transferred to local governments from the national government based on the decentralization policy of the new national administration established in 1994, each local government did not have enough manpower to provide water supply service for people.</p> <p>In this context, the Government of Ethiopia planned the training for engineers engaged in groundwater development and water supply services, which covers planning and investigation, well drilling, maintenance of well drilling machinery and water supply management in community, and requested the assistance from the Government of Japan.</p> <p>The Government of Japan dispatched a series of study teams and discussed the detailed plan of the Project with the Ethiopian authorities concerned. Finally, both sides agreed to implement the Project, which aimed to develop regional government staff engaged in the groundwater development and water supply, and signed the Record of Discussions (R/D) on December 15, 1997.</p>						

ETH-02-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	7	Counterparts	15
Equipment	375,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	102,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	13			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>For further sustainable development of the Center and capacity building in the water supply sub-sector, the Ethiopian side and the Japanese side shared the following recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Required activities until the end of the project period : Curricula, texts, training materials for training courses -Which have been continuously used and occasionally revised so far, should be reviewed again and finalized during the project period by the cooperation between Japanese, experts ... and Ethiopian counterparts. Additionally, both of them should make further effort on transfer-technology in order to strengthen capacity of the Ethiopian staff. 2) Extension of the Project : In order to strengthen the basis for sustainability of the training activities and to address the training needs of the water sector, the extension of the Project is vital. 3) Improvement of training : During the project implementation, training needs of each region are recognized diverse in technical levels and expertise due to geographical and social conditions. To this regard, it might be important for the Center to improve scope and contents of training by needs assessment, review of curriculum and participants' quota, and monitoring of management. In this context, skill acquisition training program is recommended for less trained operators and technicians. 4) Gender issue in the training courses : The importance of gender issue related with groundwater development and water supply has been recognized by the Project gradually. Therefore, concrete procedure to intensify understanding on gender issue should be established from now. 5) Establishment of the Advisory Committee for Training There was an attempt by the Project to undertake monitoring and evaluation of training courses/program and make some amendments on the training activities. However, for the purpose of keeping the quality of training, we recommend establishing the Advisory Committee for Training. 6) To strengthen self reliance of the Ethiopian staff To hold each training course/program by the Ethiopian staff regularly, the staff will be required of wide range of technologies and knowledge. Therefore, the appropriate number of the staff should be always assigned to each training course/program. This will enable effective transfer of their technologies and knowledge from the experienced staff to the less practiced. 7) Collection of technical reference material For the use of both the staff and course participants and also for the use of graduates if necessary, the Center should collect technical reference material related with groundwater development and water supply. 8) Networking of graduates Since the Center started the training, more than 300 participants have completed courses and workshops. Networking of those graduates will support them by enhancing the exchange of their experience and information in order to solve their problems. The Center should take initiative to establish such network and provide them useful information concerning their works. 9) Model area activities Model area activities are needed to continue monitoring in cooperation ...with the local authorities concerned. The monitoring should be implemented regularly through a year because the patterns of utilization of water supply facilities may be different by weather conditions. The result of monitoring should be analyzed as a case study and should be utilized for training. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

ETH-03-001

Project Title	English	Laboratory Support For Polio Eradication: Last Polio Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	ポリオ対策					
Country	Ethiopia	Project Number		Project ID	5061025	Total Cost	245,650 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			- Other Health Issues			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/04	-	2004/04	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ethiopian Health and Nutrition Research Institute					
	Japan	National Institute of Infectious Diseases					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Wild polioviruses are eliminated in Ethiopia.						
Project Purpose	Function of polio laboratory at EHNRI is strengthened as the NRL.						
Outputs	<p>1 A better polio laboratory is constructed.</p> <p>2 Lab facility (building and equipment) and preventive maintenance are strengthened.</p> <p>3 Skills and knowledge of polio laboratory staff are improved.</p> <p>4 Specimen collection is improved.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Ethiopia was selected by WHO as one of the 13 countries of the global initiative to eradicate polio by the end of the year 2000. While the Government of Ethiopia implemented various measures against polio, such as vaccinating against polio simultaneously throughout the country. The technical skills of Ethiopian counterparts of separated identification are still immature.</p> <p>The Government of Ethiopia submitted a request to the Government of Japan for implementing the technical cooperation project of strengthening the polio laboratory at the Ethiopian Health Nutrition Research Institute (EHNRI) in order to the laboratory to be upgraded to the state-run polio laboratory. The three-year project started from April 2001 cooperates with the Africa Polio Lab Network managed by WHO and other donors.</p>						

ETH-03-001

Inputs (Japan)					Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	5	Counterparts	17	
Equipment	33,680 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY			Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	35,840 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY			Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	11				Land and Facilities		
Others					Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>a)The polio laboratory in EtnRI is expected to maintain The achieved level of The polio laboratory activities.</p> <p>b)EHNRI keeps close contact with WHO for obtaining necessary advice and support for The polio laboratory</p> <p>c)The polio laboratory reports its activity to The meeting of Inieragncy Coordination Committee in Ethiopia for scrutiny. necessary external support including that from JICA could be identified in The meeting.</p> <p>d)Ethiopian Health and Nutrition Research Institute (EHNRI) expressed its wish of continuing support from JICA after completion of The Project.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

ETH-05-001

Project Title	English	Project For Capacity Building Of Era Training And Testing Center Alemgena					
	Others						
	Japanese	アテムガナ道路建設機械訓練センター					
Country	Ethiopia	Project Number		Project ID	5061033	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Transportation			-	Land Traffic		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2002/04	-	2006/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ethiopian Road Authority, Alemgena Training and Testing Center					
	Japan	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Road sector's human capacity of road construction and maintenance is strengthened for its quality and quantity in terms of mechanized construction method (MCM).						
Project Purpose	Alemgena Training and Testing Center (ATTC) enables to provide the target group (equipment operators, equipment mechanics and supervisors) with proper training of mechanized construction method (MCM).						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training management is more effective. 2. Efficient training course program is prepared. 3. Levels of the technical skills and teaching capacity of instructors are unproved. 4. Training equipment and materials are properly arranged and managed 						
Project Overview	<p>Roads and bridges in Ethiopia have not been a good condition due to long services and lack of maintenance, hindering the nation's socio-economic development. For example, the poor road conditions adversely affect the efficiency of the transportation of agricultural products and also the progress of the Poverty Reduction Program.</p> <p>The Ethiopian Government has taken the road sector improvement as one of its priority issues and launched the Road Sector Development Program (RSDP) for the period of 1997 to 2007 with support from the IDA and other donors. The program aims to improve the federal roads in two stages consisting of the RSDP I for 4,192 km from 1997 to 2002 and RSDP II for 9,774 km from 2002 to 2007.</p> <p>It was however recognized that engineers and technicians for the program were not fully available in terms of quantity and quality. In particular, the three job titles, namely equipment operators, equipment mechanics and construction supervisors were found to be in serious short supply of human resources.</p> <p>In response to the sector needs, the ERA has decided to strengthen the training capacity of the county's sole vocational training institute for mechanized construction methods (MCM), the Alemgena Training and Testing Center (hereinafter referred to as the "ATTC") as a part of the RSDP.</p> <p>In this context the Ethiopian Government made a request to the Japanese Government in August 1995 for the Project-type Technical Cooperation. In September 2001, after dispatching a series of study teams, JICA and the ERA signed the Record of Discussions (hereinafter referred to as "the R/D") for the four-year Project starting on 1 April 2002.</p>						

ETH-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	7	Counterparts	40
Equipment	437,980 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	38,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	23,300 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	14			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Recommendation to the activities in the remaining period of the Project is as follows.</p> <p>(1) Institutionalization of Formulation of Annual Training Program ATTC has experienced how to formulate annual training program three times since 2003, and it is recommended that the method of formulation be institutionalized in ATTC so that the system will be sustainable. One of the recommendations for the institutionalization is to point out tilings to be modified regarding timing, duration, number of participants to each course, etc. as a first step, which should be followed by modifying the annual training program for the next year and sharing the method among ATTC management section as a second and this step.</p> <p>(2) Formulation of Curriculum and Textbooks for the Remaining Courses By utilizing the know-how of the formulation of curriculum and textbooks in some training courses in Equipment Operator's area and Trades and Craft area, self effort should be made to develop curriculum and textbooks in the training courses in which curriculum and textbooks have not been established so far during the remaining six months while Japanese experts could eive some advice on the process.</p> <p>(3) Updating of Instructors' Skill ATTC should establish the way to spread the gained knowledge / skill to other instructors by obliging participants to the training including JJCA's counterpart training to feed back the new knowledge to other instructions by holding seminars / workshops.</p> <p>(4) Utilization of the C/P Training Course in "Training Management" in Japan Two counterparts from ERA and ATTC will attend the counterpart training "Training Management" which will be held in November in Japan. Therefore, this opportunity should be fully utilized to seek the way to solve remaining issues in training management area such as recruitment of trainees, planning of schedule / contents, and other related issues.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

ETH-06-001

Project Title	English	Participatory Forest Management Project In Belete-Gera Regional Forest Priority Area In The Federal Democratic Republic Of Ethiopia					
	Others						
	Japanese	ベレテ・ゲラ参加型森林管理計画プロジェクト					
Country	Ethiopia	Project Number	604570	Project ID	5065023	Total Cost	362,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Sustainable Use of Natural Resources		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/10	-	2006/09	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Oromiya Agriculture and Rural Development Bureau					
	Japan	Forestry and Fisheries Forestry Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Forest management is sustainably carried out by the local people in and around the Belete-Gera Regional Forest Priority Area (RFPA).						
Project Purpose	Participatory forest management is sustainably put in place in target villages (Ganda) in Belete-Gera RFPA.						
Outputs	<p>(1) Target villages (Ganda) are selected based on a participatory manner such as workshops and inquiries.</p> <p>(2) Capacity of technical experts and development agents over forest management, participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation is strengthened.</p> <p>(3) Boundaries regarding forest management and land use in the target villages (Ganda) are agreed upon by all of the major stakeholders.</p> <p>(4) Capacity of the local people in the target villages (Ganda) for natural resource management is strengthened.</p> <p>(5) Appropriate systems of participatory forest management in the Belete-Gera RFPA are clarified.</p> <p>(6) Information and lessons learned on participatory forest management are shared among the stakeholders.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The decline of forest in both area and quality is most evident in the central highland of Ethiopia, and is gradually spreading to the southwestern part where relatively dense forests are still remaining. Currently, Oromia Region represents approximately 70% of the forest resources of the country, however, its closed high forests are diminishing due to shifting cultivation, fuel wood collection, urbanization, forest fires, poor utilization logging etc. Unless effective measures are taken, the forest resources would disappear in a few decades.</p> <p>In this context, the Oromia Regional Government in Ethiopia requested to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation on the Project. In respond to the request, the Government of Japan, through JICA, dispatched the preliminary study team in December 2002 to discuss and agree with the Ethiopian authorities upon the framework of the project implementation. In September 2003, Record of Discussions (R/D), which officially determines the framework of the Project, was signed and the Project was commenced from October 1, 2003 to be completed in three years.</p>						

ETH-06-001

Inputs (Japan)					Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	5	Counterparts	38	
Equipment	53,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY			Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	34,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY			Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	15				Land and Facilities		
Others					Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Second phase of the Project Once it is confirmed that the following measures to secure the financial sustainability of the Project have been taken by 15 September, 2006, the Project will proceed to the second phase: -All the salaries and travel allowances of C/P -50% of the salaries of supporting staff -All of the salaries of the drivers of the four vehicles assigned in Belete and Gera -Expenses for electricity, water and gas of the Jimma Participatory Forest Management</p> <p>Training Center and Participator/ Forest Extension Centers in Belete and Gera</p> <p>In the second phase of the Project, the following costs must be paid by the Ethiopian side at the end of the first year in addition to the costs mentioned above: - 25% of the fuel expenses (two trucks and two hard-top wagons) used for project activities conducted in Belete and Gera - 10% of the fuel expenses used by C/P at the Zonal level.</p> <p>Continuation of the second phase is contingent on the fulfillment of these conditions, which will be confirmed by the Project Consultation Team to be dispatched to Ethiopia at the end of the first year of the project.</p> <p>Tentative idea of the second phase project is as follows: Project title: Participatory Forest Management Project in Belete-Gera Regional Forest Priority Area Phase II Project purpose: Participatory forest management is put in place in selected areas in Belete-Gera RFPA, Target group: Communities in the selected areas Target Area: Areas to be selected in Belete-Gera RFPA Duration of Project Period: Four years (first stage: one year, second stage: three years)</p> <p>(2) Initiatives and inputs required to the Oromia Regional Government The Oromia Regional Government's initiatives in supporting the Project, e.g. authorization of FMAs, approval of the guideline, and securing of the counterpart personnel, are indispensable for the smooth implementation of the second phase of the Project.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

FSM-02-001

Project Title	English	The Fisheries Training Project In Federated States Of Micronesia					
	Others						
	Japanese	漁業訓練計画					
Country	Micronesia	Project Number		Project ID	1151017	Total Cost	400,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Fisheries			-	Fisheries		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2000/08	-	2003/07	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	College of Micronesia, Fisheries and Maritime Institute					
	Japan	Fisheries Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Human resources in the fisheries sector are developed.						
Project Purpose	Training system on fishing, navigation and marine engineering of FMI is enhanced.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilities and equipment necessary for training at FMI are set up. 2. Training curricula of FMI are developed and supplied. 3. Teaching materials for FMI are developed and supplied. 4. Instructors of FMI are trained. 5. Administrative system of FMI is enhanced. 						
Project Overview	<p>In accordance with the Record of Discussions (hereinafter referred to as 'the R/ D') signed on 2nd March, 2000, both the Government of Japan and the Government of FSM agreed on the implementation of the Project at Fisheries and Maritime Institute for the period of three years from 1st August, 2000 through to 31th July 2003.</p> <p>Before the termination of the Project, the terminal evaluation was conducted by the Joint Evaluation Team, which was composed of the Japanese Team and the FSM Team.</p> <p>The Project was evaluated from five viewpoints such as relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability according to the Project Cycle Management method, based on the Project Design Matrix for evaluation (hereinafter referred to as 'PDMe').</p> <p>The Joint Evaluation Team is to recommend necessary measures to be taken until the termination of the Project to the authorities of the respective Governments.</p>						

FSM-02-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	7	Counterparts	12
Equipment	107,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	24,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	203,000 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	8			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) Much more efforts should be made to complete training curricula and teaching materials of Class5 before the Project terminates in July 2003. Through such work, C/P instructors of FMI are expected to have firm confidence in giving lectures of Class5.</p> <p>2) It was observed that more technical cooperation in the fields of fishing and Class5 would be required in order for FMI to further contribute to developing human resources in the fisheries sector though the Project seems to attain the Project purpose on satisfactory level by the end of the Project period.</p> <p>3) FMI and COM should make utmost efforts to obtain appropriate amount of budget required to run various training courses. They should also improve administrative procedures to disburse budget in due course for the smooth implementation of FMI activities.</p> <p>4) The conduct of "Outboard Engine Workshops" and "Local Fisherman's Workshops" was much appreciated by attendants because those workshops satisfied the technical needs of fishermen. Such workshops should regularly be organized onwards.</p> <p>5) The new issuance system of seaman's certificate should be finalized at the earliest time in regard to FSM STCW regulations 98.</p> <p>6) As the sea service is required for candidate seafarers to qualify for registered seamen, recipient vessels for the sea service have to be always made available.</p> <p>7) Training equipment and materials would have to be properly used and maintained by means of record keeping and designation of staff responsible for management of such training apparatuses.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

FSM-05-001

Project Title	English	The Fisheries Training Project In Federated States Of Micronesia					
	Others						
	Japanese	漁業訓練計画(延長)					
Country	Micronesia	Project Number		Project ID	1151017	Total Cost	440,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Fisheries			-	Fisheries		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2000/08	-	2003/07	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	College of Micronesia, Fisheries and Maritime Institute					
	Japan	Fisheries Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Human resources in the fisheries sector are developed.						
Project Purpose	Training system on fishing, navigation and marine engineering of FMI is enhanced.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilities and equipment necessary for training at FMI are set up. 2. Training curricula of FMI are developed and supplied. 3. Teaching materials for FMI are developed and supplied. 4. Instructors of FMI are trained. 5. Administrative system of FMI is enhanced. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Japanese Terminal Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Japanese Team"), organized by Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and headed by Mr. Takeho SAKATA, the resident representative of JICA the Federated States of Micronesia (hereinafter referred to as "FSM") office, visited FSM for the purpose of evaluating jointly with the FSM Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the FSM Team") headed by Mr. Carl D. Apis, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Asian Affairs, The Department of Foreign Affairs from December 7 to December 13 in 2005.</p> <p>During its stay in FSM, the Japanese Team jointly reviewed the progress on the extension of the Fisheries Training Project in FSM (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") and evaluated the Project with the FSM Team through visiting the project site and carrying out interviews with people concerned. The Japanese and the FSM Teams exchanged views and opinions and had a series of discussions on the achievements of the Project.</p> <p>Both the Japanese and the FSM Teams agreed to report to their respective Governments the matters in the documents attached hereto based upon the joint evaluation study.</p>						

FSM-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	7	Counterparts	12
Equipment	107,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	24,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	203,000 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	8			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) The current impact level of institutional management, manpower, and budget should be maintained as the baseline to fulfill the overall goal of the Project.</p> <p>2) The level of dissemination activities to local fishermen and women should be continued by conducting workshops in four main islands respectively to give constant and steady impact to the nation.</p> <p>3) FMI should enhance cooperation with other organizations such as Yap Fisheries Authority for utilizing mutually existing facilities and training vessels to increase the efficiency of training activities</p> <p>4) FMI should improve strategies to make the necessary arrangements to introduce graduates to potential Maritime companies willing to engage FMI graduates in sea service (on-board training) in order to fulfill the necessary requirement to obtain seamen's license.</p> <p>5) License and certificate system should be promptly prepared and enacted in compliance with STCW regulation in order to facilitate smooth and successful placement of graduates.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	FSM Fisheries & Maritime Institute, College of Micronesia - FSM	Umbrella Organization	Positions needed are being filled while expenditure is being curtailed to only the most needed items due to limited	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

GHA-03-001

Project Title	English	The Infectious Diseases Project At The Noguchi Memorial Institute For Medical Research					
	Others						
	Japanese	野口記念医学研究所					
Country	Ghana	Project Number		Project ID	5121035	Total Cost	676,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			- Other Health Issues			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/01 - 2003/12	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research (Ministry of Education), Ministry of Health					
	Japan	National Mie Hospital, Institute of Medical Science of the University of Tokyo, National Institute of Infectious Diseases, Research Institute of Tuberculosis, Nagoya City University					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The Noguchi Memorial Institute Rehabilitation and Extension Project The Noguchi Memorial Institute Project						
Overall Goal	Recommendation from infectious disease project has adopted for implementation by 2004.						
Project Purpose	Relevant research and training capability of NMIMR in collaboration with other public health institutions is strengthened						
Outputs	1) Molecular epidemiology of HIV/AIDS in Ghana is delineated 2) Epidemiology and etiology of STDs in Ghana are delineated 3) TB reference and research lab in Ghana is established 4) Epidemiology and pathogenesis of the selected vaccine preventable disease and the other selected infectious disease in Ghana are delineated 5) Bio-safety control system is established 6) Resources in infectious disease research and control are developed 7) Global Parasite Control Initiative (GPCI) is implemented at NMIMR						
Project Overview	The first version of PDM was made by both Ghanaian and Japanese sides February 2000, which was unofficially agreed. The second version of PDM was made and officially signed and exchanged between Ghanaian and Japanese sides on 20 April, 2001. The third version of PDM was made and officially signed and exchanged between Ghanaian and Japanese sides on 23 May, 2002. The fourth version of PDM was made and officially signed and exchanged between Ghanaian and Japanese sides on 20 May, 2003.						

GHA-03-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)	
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts	41
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 248 (000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities	
Others				Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The Team emphasized the following recommendations for general aspects of the Project and for our future relationship. After the collaboration between NMIMR and Japan for more than 20 years, the necessity of reconsidering its relationship, which fits to the new era, has emerged. Cooperative research work in equal partnership should be launched in the near future, and the following are important to keep good relationship: AEMore collaboration will be enable researchers of NMIMR to have problem-oriented attitudes, as required in the Guideline for Health Research in Ghana. AEMore effort to obtain external research grants should be considered. For this purpose, dissemination of results and findings including publications is encouraged. AEMore effort to make all researchers highly motivated. These efforts will make NMIMR more attractive and independent center for national and international cooperative research. In addition, the existing relation between NMIMR and MOH/GHS should be further strengthened.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

GHA-06-001

Project Title	English	Project For Promotion Of Farmers' Participation In Irrigation Management					
	Others						
	Japanese	農民参加型灌漑管理体制整備計画プロジェクト					
Country	Ghana	Project Number	604650	Project ID	5125058	Total Cost	25,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Policy and System		
Division in Charge	At that Time	JICA Ghana Office					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2004/10 - 2006/09		Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ghana Irrigation Development Authority, Ministry of Food and Agriculture					
	Japan						
Contracted Party	Sanyu Consultants Inc.			IC Net Ltd.			
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	(1) Income per farmer from irrigated agriculture is increased on irrigation schemes under GIDA. (2) Farmers Participation in Irrigation Management is developed in Ghana.						
Project Purpose	(1) Foundation for Farmers' participation in Irrigation Facility Management of Irrigation Schemes under GIDA, based on the new rules and regulations is established. (2) GIDA's function in service delivery on irrigation farming technology is strengthened.						
Outputs	(1) Legal arrangement to promote farmers' participation in irrigation management is prepared (2) Implementation of farmers' participation in irrigation facility management between GIDA and farmers' organization is prepared. (3) Capacity of GIDA staffs in planning and implementation of training on irrigation farming technology is improved.						
Project Overview	<p>The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has supported the irrigation sector in Ghana since 1988. For the promotion of sustainable irrigated farming system, JICA has implemented several technical cooperation with the Ghana Irrigation Development Authority (GIDA) including (1) dispatch of Japanese experts and establishment of Irrigation Development Center (IDC)(1988-1992), (2) a mini-project aimed at building the institutional capacity of IDC(1992-1995), and (3) a Small-Scale Irrigated Agriculture Promotion Project (SSIAPP)(1997-2001) and its follow-up project (SSAPP-FU) (2002-2004) aimed at improving farming system in Ashaiman and Okyereko schemes and strengthening GIDA's human resource capacity for dissemination into other 20 irrigation schemes.</p> <p>These technical cooperation have achieved not improved GIDA's capacity but also improved farming technologies of small-scale farmers in existing GIDA's irrigation schemes through the intensive trainings during JICA's cooperation period. Although the method of Joint Irrigation System Management (JISM) had been introduced since the 1990's in Ghana, preparation of the legal arrangement for its promotion has been delayed. The issues that have been raised by the result of SSIAPP-FU were that the official laws and regulations need to be established for promotion of farmers' participation in irrigation management. It was recognized that unclear demarcation between government agencies (GIDA) and farmers' cooperatives in irrigation management is a major constrain for the promotion of sustainable irrigated farming system in the country. Given the situation, the Ghanaian and Japanese Governments agreed to start a project known as the Project for Promotion of Farmers' Participation in Irrigation Management (FAPIM) with GIDA in October 2004. FAPIM aimed at introducing the concept of participatory irrigation management by sharing irrigation facility management between GIDA and farmers' cooperatives.</p>						

GHA-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	2	Counterparts	15
Equipment	15,833 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	19,353 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	1			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Ghana Irrigation Development Authority	Umbrella Organization	More irrigation projects being undertaken by GIDA	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The fiscal situation of GIDA remains severe and it is not easy to keep the effect of the project. However, GIDA cope with introducing JISM and technology level of farmers organization is improving, so it is expected that income of small scale farmers is increasing. If financial situation of GIDA improve, sustainability of GIDA will promote because technology level of GIDA is high. PRSP regarded promotion of irrigation agriculture as important and development of new irrigation facilities by WB and CIDA assistance have be realizing, so it is expected that Ministry of Food and Agriculture get a new understanding of role of GIDA and budget for GIDA.</p> <p>There has been no technology transfer cooperation project for GIDA staffs at all. GIDA cope with introducing JISM with training for farmers on it's own account.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>Repair works for 22 existing new irrigation facilities have delayed although completion of works are essential to introduce JISM. So, GIDA has started training to introduce JISM from regions with good irrigation facilities.</p>			

Project Title	English	Vector Control Of Chagas Disease					
	Others	El Control de Vectores de la Enfermedad de Chagas					
	Japanese	シヤールガス病対策					
Country	Guatemala	Project Number		Project ID	2335010C0	Total Cost	177,490 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Infectious Diseases Control		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2002/07	-	2005/07	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Broader effects that affect a larger population, sought to be achieved through the achievement of the Project Purpose.						
Project Purpose	Direct and positive effects expected to prevail as a consequence of the Project interventions. Intended to benefit the target group and a segment of the society.						
Outputs	Physical goods and services that can be produced through conducting the planned activities						
Project Overview	<p>According to the World Bank calculation, Chagas' disease is the fourth most serious health problem in Latin America as measured by years of life lost adjusted for disability (DALYs), with high mortality and infection rate in the region. It is estimated that in Guatemala, 4 million of people are at risk of infection, 730 thousand are already infected, and 30,000 would be infected each year if preventive measures are not taken (PAHO/WHO, 2000). The disease is caused by Trypanosoma cruzi, mainly transmitted by triatomine bugs (80% of its transmission). Guatemala has two principle vectors called Rhodnius prolixus (R. prolixus) and Triatoma dimidiata (T. dimidiata). These vectors are subjects for elimination (R. prolixus) or diminution (T. dimidiata) to interrupt transmission of the disease by 2010 in accordance with Central American Initiative for Chagas' disease control (IPCA). This initiative has been agreed by each government of the region including Guatemala, and guided by Pan American Health Organization-PAHO. Among 22 departments, 21 are recognized as a habitat of T. dimidiata and/or R. prolixus. Under these circumstances, the Japanese government and Guatemalan government agreed to start a technical and financial cooperation in January 2000 by dispatching an expert team and provision of equipment. This effort was expanded to the Project in July 2002. The Project includes Inputs such as dispatch of Japanese experts to MSPAS (Ministry of Health and Social Assistance) at central level and Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) at local offices of MSPAS in prioritized departments, provision of necessary machinery, equipment and insecticides from the Japanese side as well as counterpart personnel and sprayers from the Guatemalan side.</p> <p>The Mid-term Evaluation Team headed by Dr. Hiroshi TAKAHASHI, Senior Advisor Institute for International Cooperation, JICA, Visited Guatemala from July 22 to July 29, 2004 to evaluate achievements so far made in the Project. The team confirmed that the Project was making steady progress, and gave following recommendations for further success;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> △ Coordination among donors such as JICA, PAHO, MSF and other organizations including universities should be further strengthened. △ The insecticide spraying and entomological evaluation should be maintained, prioritizing Chiquimula, and maintaining satisfactory quality. △ Vector surveillance system with community participation should be strengthened. △ Selective surveys should be conducted to monitor the improvement of housing and living environment. △ The regional conference on the Chagas' disease elimination with the participation of Honduras, El Salvador and other relevant countries and donors should be planned at the end of the Project to facilitate the final evaluation of the Project. <p>The PDM (PDM0), which was designed in July 2002 by the Project Design Team was revised with a few modifications/clarifications.</p>						

GTM-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	3	Counterparts	4
Equipment	131,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	18,800 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 8,250 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	2				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) Clear guidelines are needed for functional combination between the entomological surveillance and selective vector control activities.</p> <p>2) An information system of entomological data should be established in a way that: simplified and standardized formats are used in every health area.</p> <p>3) The efforts to control Chagas' disease should be expanded to other health areas besides the nine health areas and Huehuetenango where the Project has intervened.</p> <p>4) An approved National Strategic Plan for Chagas' disease control, clarifying the budget allocation, defining the role of each stakeholders, MSPAS, ETV, SIAS, health facilities, schools, municipalities and other concerned institutions.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

HND-05-001

Project Title	English	The Improvement Of Teaching Method In Mathematics					
	Others	Proyecto de Mejoramiento de Enseñanza Técnica en el Área de Matemática					
	Japanese	算数指導力向上					
Country	Honduras	Project Number	603091	Project ID	2391071	Total Cost	531,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Others			Others			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/04 - 2006/03	Period of Extension	-			Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Secretariat of Education, National Pedagogic University					
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	JOCV						
Overall Goal	To improve the teaching method in mathematics in the 1st and 2nd cycles of basic education, in other departments than five targeted departments namely El Paraiso, Ocotepeque, Colon, Valle and Comayagua through disseminating the project results						
Project Purpose	To improve the teaching method in mathematics in the 1st and 2nd cycles of basic education in five targeted departments namely El Paraiso, Ocotepeque, Colon, Valle and Comayagua applying the teacher's guidebooks and the workbooks						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To elaborate the teacher's guidebooks in mathematics for the teachers in the 1st and 2nd cycle's of basic education 2. To elaborate the workbooks in mathematics for the children in the 1st and 2nd cycles of basic education 3. The teachers who receive the in-service teacher training in the five targeted departments can develop their classes according to the instruction of the teacher's guidebooks 4. To improve teaching capacities of the counterparts through those three processes from (1) to (3) above 						
Project Overview	<p>The Republic of Honduras (hereinafter referred to as "Honduras") has set itself the goal of attaining "full coverage and completion of six years of primary education for all children of school age of both sexes, by 2015" and has been tackling the problem with the support of many donor countries. The present state of primary education is that the rate of school attendance is high, at 95% (as of 2000), with hardly any difference between boys and girls. From this, it appears that children's access to school education has improved and the spread of education has progressed.</p> <p>However, the percentage of children completing their education is low, at 68.5% (as of 2000), and it can be surmised that there has not been a sufficient improvement in the quality of education. Furthermore, of those children completing primary education, only 31.9% have completed the education course in the regular six years. High dropout and repetition rates are the key issues to be addressed by a sector development in education of Honduras.</p> <p>Majority of grade repeats is attributed to low proficiency in Spanish (the official language) and mathematics. Another critical issue is low quality of the teachers in primary education. The Honduran government is working on a reform of the teacher training and retraining system on the basis of the Plan for Educational Reform, which is one of the core policies of the National Reconstruction and Transformation Plan. The government started the Continuous Teacher Education Program (Programa de Formación Continua: PFC) in August 1998, which is under implementation by the Universidad Pedagógica Nacional (UPN)</p> <p>Over the past thirteen years the Japanese government had supported the training of teachers through the dispatch of 60 Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (hereinafter referred to as "JOCV"), who worked in the mathematics education in the country. After reviewing achievement of the activities in the mathematics education in the country, the Japanese government agreed to provide further technical assistance in the mathematics education, in order to improve continuous training of teachers in mathematics and to prepare the guidebooks for the government-designated workbook in mathematics (hereinafter referred to as the "teacher's guidebooks"), and workbooks for children (hereinafter referred to as the "workbooks"). The Honduran government defined as them for the use as workbooks.) and to reinforce educational evaluation methods with standard achievement tests for children.</p> <p>The Record of Discussion (hereinafter referred to as "the R/D") was signed on 10 March 2003. The duration of the Project is three years from 1 April 2003.</p>						

HND-05-001

Inputs (Japan)					Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	5	Counterparts	28	
Equipment	14,835 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY			Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	96,899 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY			Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	20				Land and Facilities		
Others					Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Based on the findings of the evaluation of the Project, the Honduran and Japanese sides recommend to take the following measures.</p> <p>Short-term (1) Distribution and utilization of the guidebooks and workbooks Currently, it is reported that there are many schools have not yet received none or sufficient number of the guidebooks and workbooks. The Secretariat of education should complete the analysis on the distribution of the teaching materials and ensure these materials are distributed and utilized by teachers and students. (2) Review on implementation of current teacher training It is necessary to review the implementation on training for the teacher (i.e. Plan Integral 2005) which entails the use of the guidebooks and workbooks, conducted by the Honduran government with support of donors. Since some areas reported that the training was not conducted as planned, it is critical to review the situation and to take countermeasures to promote the use of the teaching materials. (3) Necessity of analytical report on the Project experience In view of preparation already progressed for the second phase of PROMETAM, it is indispensable to compile the report which describes approaches planned and implemented as well as impact on mathematic classes. As a model case, the report will be a very important reference to similar projects in other countries.</p> <p>Long-term (4) Further inclusion and continuous efforts by the Honduran key personnel As the Project counterparts, trainers of the teachers, technical staff in mathematics (for drafting the guidebook and workbooks) were key personnel who learned the teaching method of the Project and contributed to project implementation. The number of the trainers supported by the Project is still limited and there was absence of technical staff of mathematics in the Project for some period. In order to ensure the sustainability of the project and to enhance effectiveness and impact of the project, it is essential that these key personnel keep their position and make efforts to disseminate their experiences to teachers and develop the teaching methodology. (5) Compilation of teacher training manual It is important to compile teacher training manual based on the Project experience in collaboration with Honduran counterparts, in order to share the experience nationwide as well as with other countries. (6) Promotion of monitoring system to improve the teaching method To improve the teaching ability of the teachers, it is critical to implement more effective monitoring system, which is direct inter-action of monitoring their class and give them feedbacks. In this context, the objective of monitoring should be clearly defined to improve monitoring methodology for teachers. Then the feasible monitoring system to meet the objective should be established and appropriately conducted. (7) Continuous budgetary support for guidebooks and workbooks It is essential to assure annual budget of the Secretariat of Education to provide appropriate number of guidebooks and work books to replace deteriorated ones amid increasing the number of student population at schools. (8) Training of core trainers It is important to provide training for core trainers in each department who will be supporting teachers at schools, outlining the role of teacher training institution</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Unknown	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>Through the implementation of the phase 2, the capacity development of the counterpart is gradually improving. On the other hand, the implementing organization (especially the Ministry of Education) is vulnerable and their proactive approach to the project is still insufficient though it is appreciated that they increased personnels of the counterpart. Also, the overall goal "to diffuse the result of the project and to improve teaching ability of mathematics among the teachers of basic education in all the districts" and the supergoal "to decrease the drop-out rate caused by mathematics in basic education (especially in the rural area)" are yet to be evaluated, while the counterpart believes that these two goals are already achieved.</p>		
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The phase 2 of the project has been implementing for 5 years from April 2006 to March 2011. The training ability and the material development ability of the counterpart are gradually improving. However, the target and the contents of the project are not stabilized because of the lack of fixing pre- and in-service teacher training system. The Ministry of Education started distributing the materials of mathematics developed in the project, which were adopted as the government-designated textbooks. The schools, however, do not receive enough materials since they were not smoothly printed and distributed because of lack of capacity of the Ministry. It is essential to distribute appropriate materials for improving teaching ability of teachers, and the Ministry is required to take appropriate action on this matter.</p>		

HND-97-001

Project Title	English	Proyecto De Desarrollo De Produccion Porcia En Catacamas Olancho					
	Others						
	Japanese	養豚開発計画					
Country	Honduras	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1993/05	-	1998/05	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To improve the teaching skill of mathematic teachers at primary education outside of five prefectures which the project targeted.						
Project Purpose	To improve the teaching skill of mathematic teachers in active service, who is working at the first course (first to third grade) and the second course (fourth to sixth grade) at primary education, through using teaching materials.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.To develop teaching guidance textbooks for teachers at primary education. 2.To develop mathematic exercise notebooks for pupils at primary education. 3.To train teachers at the five prefectures in order to develop their capacity in order to let them to teach pupils in line with the teaching guidance textbooks of mathematics compiled by the state. 4.To improve the counterpart's capacity through the activities mentioned above (1-3). 						
Project Overview	<p>The Government of Honduras aims to achieve the extension of primary education among all people in Honduras, and let all pupils to complete their education until the year 2015. In order to achieve the aim, the government has implemented various projects through supports from donors. While total 95 percent of children enrolled the primary school in 2000 with little difference between boys and girls, the rate of completion still remained 68.5 percent. Moreover, there are only 31.9 percent of pupils were able to complete the full six-year primary education. In order to achieve the aim for education development, reducing the number of dropouts and repeaters is the primal concern.</p> <p>The main reasons of too many repeaters are followings: the low grade of mathematics and Spanish; and the low quality of teachers in active service. To tackle the problems, the Government of Japan dispatched Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOVC), who were specialized in education of mathematics, in order to implement technical cooperation for teacher training programs.</p> <p>Backed by these cooperation, the Government of Honduras submitted a request to the Government of Japan for implementing a technical cooperation project to implement following activities: to improve and implement the Program for Continuing Formation (Programa de Formación Continua/PFC) of mathematics; to develop the teaching guidance textbooks of mathematics in line with mathematic textbooks compiled by the state, and also mathematic exercise notebooks, to formulate the method of educational assessment using the standard achievement test for children. The mentioned project started from April in 2003.</p>						

HND-97-001

Inputs (Japan)					Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	15	Counterparts	27	
Equipment	198,240 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	77,070 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	18				Land and Facilities		
Others					Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Generally Active / Good	Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Not Much Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Partially Not Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The technical level, operation system, and function of the pig farm center in the Agricultural University, the implementing organization, are relatively satisfactory. It is appreciated that appropriate technical transfer and facility improvement were well done by the Japanese project cooperation. The number of mother pigs were 100 at the ending of the project, but after they brought in 25 pigs every 3 years, now increased to 170. At the same time, they built more necessary facilities with their own money. In this way, one of the project objectives, "to provide pedigree piglets to pig farmers" is regarded sufficiently achieved.</p>		
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>Dissemination to the farmers is not undertaken at all since the implementing system was shifted from the agricultural school under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to the Agricultural University. It is inferred that pig farming which targets at poor peasants would not be economically possible because of high production cost. Thus, it is assumed almost impossible to achieve the project objective set before. As for the overall goal, to contribute to the improvement of life of poor peasants in Honduras throughout the pig farming, it remains far from reach. Mainly because of soaring of concentrate feed, the domestic production of pig is grossly decreasing in recent years especially among poor peasants, while import of pork is drastically increasing. The university distributes high quality pigs to the farmers with lower price than that of market price. However, disseminating activities are basically not being conducted at all at the moment. Thus it is inferred that the little result would be realized if they conduct promoting activities for small-scale pig farmers. If pork is fully deregulated with the effectuation of Central American/Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement in 2019, almost all the small-scale pig farmers would disappear except some small-scale pig farmers without any profit as long as present production cost would not show any improvement.</p>		

HUN-03-001

Project Title	English	The Third Country Training Programme "Management Consulting Training Course" In Hungary					
	Others						
	Japanese	経営診断					
Country	Hungary	Project Number	605826	Project ID	8065003M0	Total Cost	23,381 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development -						
Division in Charge	At that Time	Regional Department IV (Africa, Middle East and Europe)					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1899/12 - 1899/12	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country	Hungarian Productivity Center					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The graduates from the Course utilize their acquired knowledge and skills of productivity improvement in Central and Eastern Europe.						
Project Purpose	The participants in the Course, from Central and Eastern European countries, gain necessary knowledge and skills to conduct management consulting on productivity improvement for small-medium enterprises.						
Outputs	1) Output 1: Curriculum for gaining the knowledge and skills of production management consulting is appropriately prepared." 2) Output 2: Participants acquire the knowledge of productivity improvement." 3) Output 3: Participants gain the experience of production management consulting through field practices." 4) Output 4: Administrative capacity of HPC on managing training courses is increased." 5) Output 5: Teaching skills of HPC lecturers are improved."						
Project Overview	HPC was established in 1994 by Ministry of Economic Affairs. For the last 5 years, from 1995 to 1999, JICA implemented the project type technical cooperation (Productivity Development Project in Hungary) within HPC. The objective of the Project has been transferring the knowledge and skills of management for productivity development from Japanese experts to their Hungarian counterparts. This project was successfully implemented, and HPC intended to continue and extend this success to the neighboring countries. The aim was to share the knowledge and skills HPC acquired with the people from other countries in the region.						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Recommendations to HPC In planning the fifth Course in 2005, HPC should pursue the following issues.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Review of the structure of the Course for adding the new contents The structure of the contents needs to be strategically reviewed by starting from consideration of its target group, their needs, their background, in order to consider adding some new contents for real benefits of SMEs in the region, such as financial management, human resources management, marketing, etc. 2) Strengthen the institutional relationship with relevant organizations Through reviewing and restructuring the Course, it is recommended to involve various stakeholders including current and ex-participants, government officers, company representatives, academics. Especially, HPC can seek some cooperation with other professional institutions for the new course's contents. 3) Establish a strategic recruitment and selection process of the participants Recruitment of the appropriate participants is the key for ensuring application of the knowledge and skills learned. It is recommended to establish a systematic selection process of the participants complied with a strategic review of the Course conducted above. The recruitment of the third country participants should be conducted by contacting more than one source of recruitment, including JICA offices in Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary. HPC should request various sources for recruitment in each country to nominate the multiple candidates before HPC select the final participants. 4) Strengthen the advertisement of the Course For the better selection of the participants, HPC should strengthen the advertisement of the Course. The better advertisement will attract more capable participants. Moreover, HPC should utilize every source of media including TVs and news papers to disseminate the process and results of the Course to gain more impacts, such as more recognition from public and government officials. 5) Install an evaluation system of the participants in the Course The participants should be evaluated at their achievement in the middle and the end of the Course. Evaluation of the participants can be various forms such as mini-test after the each course, report writing, group work, etc. The participants should be evaluated and encouraged by installing an evaluation system. It is also recommended to give some award for the great achievers. 6) Report the progress of the preparation for the fifth Course 7) Accountable report of finance of the Course 8) Improvement of supervision of the Course by HPC 9) Strengthen the network of the participants and lecturers 10) Report of the organizational change of HPC to JICA 11) Consider the profit-oriented training program <p>Recommendations to Ministry of Economy and Transport The following issues need to be considered by Ministry of Economy and Transport.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Further supports for HPC Ministry of Economy and Transport, which is the mother organization of HPC, is expected to clarify the future of HPC and report to relevant organizations including JICA. HPC needs the further supports from Ministry of Economy and Transport. 2) Disburse the budget of conducting the Course Smooth disbursement of the budget is a key for sound management of the Course by HPC. It is recommended that Ministry of Economy and Transport to ensure HPC to receive the necessary budget to conduct the Course. Especially, the budget allocation for the fifth Course needs to be committed with concrete financial figures by the end of May for smooth implementation of the Course. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	The Project For Improvement Of National Vocational Rehabilitation Center For Disabled People					
	Others						
	Japanese	国立障害者リハビリテーションセンター					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	0061567E0	Total Cost	165,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Social Security			-	Support for Persons with Disabilities		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/07	-	2006/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	National Vocational Rehabilitation Centre, Ministry of Foreign Affairs					
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Employment and Human Resource Development Organization of Japan, Japan Organization for Employment of the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities and more					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	<p>The Project for Development of Vocational Rehabilitation System in the National Rehabilitation Centre for the Physically Disabled People</p> <p>Experts(Policy Adviser)</p> <p>Project for Construction of National Vocational Rehabilitation Center for Disabled People</p>						
Overall Goal	Employment for disabled people is promoted by the establishment of vocational rehabilitation system in the Republic of Indonesia.						
Project Purpose	Vocational rehabilitation system is established in the National Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for disabled people (NVRC).						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The organization and functions of NVRC are established. 2 Recruitment and selection system and job placement system are established. In wide areas. 3 Vocational Training is strengthened. 4 The skills of staff of social welfare institutes etc. are improved. 5 Function of Research and Development{R&D} is established. 						
Project Overview	<p>In spite of rapid economic growth, the development of social infrastructure, such as social welfare and health care, has been relatively slow. Although people with disabilities (hereinafter referred to as "PWD") accounted for 3.11% (approximately 6.4 million people) of the total population, the job opportunities for the PWD were very limited because rehabilitation and job placement services for the PWD were not fully developed.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, Indonesian Government planned to construct NVRC, which would become the core facility in Indonesia in the future, as a center of centers in the field of vocational rehabilitation. NVRC was constructed in 1996-1997 by Japanese grant aid program. Then, the Indonesian Government requested to the Japanese Government for the development of Vocational Rehabilitation System for The National Rehabilitation Centre for the Physically Disabled People. Prof. Dr. Soeharso, Surakarta (RC Solo).</p> <p>Project-type technical cooperation for RC Solo was conducted from J 994 to 1997 as a pilot project of NVRC.</p> <p>Based on the result of the pilot project, in 1997, the Government of Indonesia made a request to Japan for implementation of a project-type technical cooperation aiming at training the personnel involved in the operation of NVRC. In response to the request, the Japanese Government conducted two studies in 1997. Based on the results of these studies, Japan dispatched an implementation consultation study team to Indonesia in November 1997, and in December of the same year it commenced a five-year project-type cooperation. This project initiated with the purpose of establishing vocational rehabilitation system in NVRC.</p>						

IDN-02-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	12	Short-term	22	Counterparts	65
Equipment	231,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	54,800 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	26			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Establishment of development policy of NVRC It is recommended that MOSA should make the necessary arrangement in consultation with the ministries and organizations concerned to make a development policy for NVRC, which is the only national center for vocational rehabilitation.</p> <p>AE MOSA is recommended to work in closer cooperation with Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration and other concerning ministries/organizations. AE Appropriate number of instructors should be allocated to NVRC and trainings of trainers in NVRC be conducted to enable NVRC to function as a center of centers. AE Strong supporting system should be built up so that NVRC could function as a center of centers. AE Training system for the staff of other social welfare institutes should be improved and strengthened.</p> <p>Allocation of sufficient budget to NVRC Appropriate budget allocation should be continuously secured for NVRC's activities including job selection and placement, staff training, maintenance'(equipments & facilities including spare parts), purchase of consumables, and research & development.</p> <p>(2)National regulations on vocational training should be made soon.</p> <p>(3) Assignment of instructors Necessary numbers of instructors should be assigned at the earliest time to the divisions where the instructors are not assigned. Temporary instructors should be employed on regular basis.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

IDN-02-002

Project Title	English	The Forest Tree Improvement Project (Phase2) In The Republic Of Indonesia					
	Others						
	Japanese	林木育種計画フェーズII					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	612930	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Natural Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1997/12	-	2002/11	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Biotechnology and Forest Tree Improvement Research and Development Center, Forestry Research and Development Agency					
	Japan	Forestry Agency, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The Forest Plantation (HT) Program is able to make use of seed sources, their information and tree improvement technology provided by BETIRDC.						
Project Purpose	The function of BFTIRD is strengthened in terms of providing information and technology of tree improvement and seed-sources io the HT program.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tree improvement techniques to move on to an advanced generation of fast growing species are provided. 2. Managing and providing system of seed sources and their information on the production of genetically improved stock are provided. 3. Basic information and research techniques for tree improvement of indigenous species are provided. 4. Information is shared in terms of forest tree improvement activities of BEIEDC among relevant organizations. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Republic of Indonesia occupies a high place in the world as regards the area of forests. However, its forest resources have been decreasing rapidly: as the FAO estimated that around 1.3 million hectare of forest has been lost annually from 1982 to 1990. To tackle deforestation, the Ministry of Forestry has implemented activities as following: increasing the production of lumber; and promoting industrial afforestation and social forestry for preserving natural forests.</p> <p>Up to this time, the Government of Indonesia has relied on imported improved genes for industrial afforestation from overseas such as Australia. After the Government of Japan implemented a grant-aid project of granting an institution, the government implemented the technical cooperation project as the Forest Tree Improvement Project Phase One from June 1992 to May 1997, in order to independently produce seeds which adjust to natural environment at afforestation area.</p> <p>The Government of Indonesia submitted a request to the Government of Japan for implementing the project of achieving further technical cooperation in the area of lumber breeding in order to promote followings: rearing improved variety of domestic trees; and establish the system of producing and supplying pure stocks, based on the outcome obtained from phase one. The five-year project started from 1 December, 1997.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	14	Counterparts	51
Equipment	84,613 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	10			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Generally, all activities have been implemented successfully. In order to achieve the overall goal, the continuation and deepening of the collaboration with forest companies is needed.</p> <p>(2) For maintaining and expanding the function of BFTIRDC and for the development of forest tree improvement techniques, appropriate allocation of budget for the maintenance of facilities, renovation of equipment and purchase of consumable items such as chemicals for research activities is necessary. It is recommended that BFTIRDC develop strategy to find variety of financial sources for its activities. For example, from forest plantation companies collaboration through research contract base, or from joint research project with private, public sector as well as other potential resources.</p> <p>(3) It is necessary to foster a better understanding among researchers and technicians as to share information and utilize LAN/database system for effective research activities of BFTIRDC. Similarly, efforts should be taken to disseminate information for broader users such as through BFTIRDC website.</p> <p>(4) Although the Project Purpose has been achieved successfully, the team recommends to extend farther Japanese cooperation in order to secure the achievement of overall goal and develop research strategies for BFTIRDC by dispatching one long-term expert for giving technical assistance in establishing 2nd generation SSOs for other major fast growing species and giving advice on management of "forest tree improvement association" with several short-term experts in the fields of SSOs planning, DNA analysis and other necessary fields.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

IDN-02-003

Project Title	English	The Project For Development Of Science And Mathematics Teaching For Primary And Secondary Education(Imstep)					
	Others						
	Japanese	初中等理数科教育拡充計画					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	0061457E0	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Education			- Elementary and Secondary Education			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1998/10	-	2005/09	Period of Extension	2003/010	-	2005/09
Organization	Partner Country	Directorate General of High Education of Ministry of National Education, Faculty of Mathematics and Science Education of Indonesia University of Education, Faculty of Mathematics and Science of State University of Malang, State University of Yogyakarta;					
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Tokyo Gakugei University, Utsunomiya University, Gunma University, Shizuoka University					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Output of the project is extended to other teacher training institutions in Indonesia.						
Project Purpose	Graduates from 3 universities improve lectures at school.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quality of undergraduate education at 3 universities is improved. 2. Degree and/or non-degree programs for in-service teachers are improved. 3. Administrative and management system of 3 universities is strengthened. 						
Project Overview	<p>In Indonesia, quality improvement of primary and secondary education is one of prioritized area in development of education. The Indonesian Government considers improvement of mathematics and science education is indispensable to develop country 's human resources. With such understandings, the Indonesian Government requested the Japanese Government to provide assistance to improve quality of science and mathematics education in primary and secondary schools. For this reason, "the Development of Science and Mathematics Teaching for Primary and Secondary Education (IMSTEP)" program has been launched on October 1,1998 with technical assistance by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	32	Counterparts	77
Equipment	12,341 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	71,354 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	35			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Proper budgetary allocation The team has confirmed that the budget for the Project will be allocated from the DGHE for three years after the current JICA support is terminated. The government of Indonesia shall allocate appropriate budget for the implementation of the Project, especially for the operational cost of piloting activity and equipment maintenance conducted for the teachers working in other teacher training organization (in-service training).</p> <p>(2) Referential model/guideline for regional stakeholders to institutionalize in-service teacher training: Dinas P&K Kabupaten/Kota is primarily responsible for providing in-service teacher training in the region. A set of referential model or guideline for Dinas P&K Kabupaten should be prepared for them to take initiative in implementation of in-service training with collaboration by educational stakeholders (e.g., Dinas P&K, PPPG, BPG, MGMP, educational universities. etc.).</p> <p>(3) Development of Teaching & Learning Methods consistent with CBC at Teacher Education Institutions: Universities should be able to prepare teachers that are capable of conducting CBC at school.</p> <p>(4) Annualization of the National Seminar on Mathematics and Science Education: The seminar found to be very effective in sharing knowledge and experiences. It is worth considering to annualize the seminar even after the Project completed. Possibly MONE would host and finance the annual seminar while educational university (faculty) set agenda and arrange logistics.</p> <p>(5) Qualitative and quantitative (equity) aspects of education: Both university and school teacher should have a well-balanced awareness to qualitative and quantitative (equity) aspects of education. Particularly enrolment to junior-secondary education, which is a part of compulsory 9-year basic education, remains low. It is worth understanding that quality improvement can gain attractiveness of school which in turn contribute to increase enrolment.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

IDN-02-004

Project Title	English	Biodiversity Conservation Project II					
	Others						
	Japanese	生物多様性保全計画フェーズⅡ					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	614060	Total Cost	878,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Natural Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1998/07	-	2003/06	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Indonesian Institute of Science, Directorate General for Forest Protection and Nature Conservation					
	Japan	Ministry of the Environment, Japan Wildlife Research Center					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The achievement of the objectives of the National Strategy of Biodiversity Management S. Biodiversity Action Plan for Indonesia is supported.						
Project Purpose	Institutional capacity to conserve biodiversity in LIPI and PHKA is strengthened through mutual cooperation:						
Outputs	<p>A. Contribution of research activities at RDCB/LIPI to biodiversity conservation is increased.</p> <p>B. Data management (i.e. collection, provision and utilization of data) is improved in B1C/LIPI.</p> <p>C. Data management (i.e. collection, provision, and utilization of data) is improved at NCIC.</p> <p>D. GHNP is managed properly based on the management plan.</p> <p>E. Results of project activities are effectively disseminated.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Based upon the Record of Discussion (hereinafter referred to as "the R/D") signed on June 12, 1998, the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia have been implementing the Technical Cooperation for the Biodiversity Conservation Project Phase II since July 1, 1998. The Project is scheduled to be implemented for five (5) years to be completed on June 30, 2003.</p> <p>In response to the suggestions made by the Japanese Management Consultation Team in November 2000, Indonesian and Japanese authorities concerned had a series of meetings on the development of the Project Design Matrix (PDM). As a result, it was agreed to revise the Project design to adopt the situation, and the revised PDM was signed on April 4, 2002 between the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) and JICA Indonesia Office.</p> <p>With the remaining Project period of approximately 7 months, JICA dispatched the Project Evaluation Team to the Republic of Indonesia. Indonesian side also formed an Evaluation Team. Both teams joined and formed a joint evaluation team to evaluate the project cooperatively.</p>						

IDN-02-004

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	11	Short-term	37	Counterparts	55
Equipment	250,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	105,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	29			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) The technical capability of C/Ps is improved and they are able to conduct activities by themselves. However, it is necessary for those implementing agencies to recruit and train young researchers and staffs in order to assure future human resource development.</p> <p>2) The mutual collaboration between LIPI and PHKA is now recognized as important issue. Those agencies are expected to continue the activities for the collaboration. To develop further mutual collaboration, it is recommended that LIPI and PHKA should discuss the terms and conditions of the cooperation to mutually agree by the Minute of Understandings.</p> <p>3) Research and survey activities are achieved well through the Project. However, research and survey activities, which contribute to local communities in terms of income generation and environmental aspects, need to be more developed.</p> <p>4) The community-oriented environmental education and eco-tourism, which the Project has developed, has big potential to be a new model applied to other national parks. To establish a better model for community-oriented environmental education and eco-tourism, it is expected that JICA continue technical cooperation, focusing on GHNP and other national parks in collaboration with RCB.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Technical Cooperation Project For Ensuring The Quality Of Mch Services Through Mch Handbook					
	Others						
	Japanese	母と子の健康手帳プロジェクト					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	61245	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			- Other Health Issues			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1998/10	-	2003/09	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health					
	Japan	Saitama Prefecture, Osaka University, Fukushima Medical University, and more					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	JOCV						
Overall Goal	1) Status of MCH is improved in the selected 2 provinces. 2) Mothers, children and their families in Indonesia receive the benefit of better quality MCH services related to MCH handbook and improve their awareness and practice for a healthy life.						
Project Purpose	Mothers, children and their families in the selected 2 provinces receive the benefit of better quality MCH services related to MCH handbook and improve their awareness and practice for a healthy life.						
Outputs	<p>Output 0) Activities of the project are monitored and evaluated at each level.</p> <p>Output 1) MCH handbook is introduced to all district s/municipali ties in the 2 provinces.</p> <p>Output 2) MCH technical knowledge and skills of health personnel are improved in the 2 provinces.</p> <p>Output 3) Mother's knowledge of MCH is improved with community involvement for recognition of MCH handbook in the 2 provinces.</p> <p>Output 4) Establishment of financial system of MCH handbook is Proposed</p> <p>Output 5) National version on MCH handbook is revised and training module is developed to apply many provinces.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Development of Maternal and Child Health Handbook in Indonesia</p> <p>1) The start of the MCH Handbook The Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Handbook activities were initially introduced in Indonesia as one of the components of the Family Planning and MCH (FP/MCH) project hi Centra] Java province by the Provincial health office and JICA during the period of 1989 to 1994. When a health officer from the Central Java province was sent to Japan for a counter-part training by the project in 1992, he became fascinated with the MCH handbook in Japan. He started advocacy for the MCH handbook to MOH and the Japanese concerned peoples.</p> <p>2) Preparation Period (1993-1994) One year was spent to develop the Indonesian version of MCH Handbook with discreet examination of feasibility of its use in Indonesia. Various personnel including officials of the Provincial health office and Municipal health office of Salatiga, pediatricians, obstetricians and Japanese experts were involved in its process. The focus group discussion of mothers in communities was also performed in the pre-test to take the users' viewpoint and make it socio-culturalUy sound to the region.</p> <p>3) Pilot Period (1994-1996) Salatiga, the municipality with 150,000 of population, was chosen as a pilot area. The seminars and training were held to disseminate the concepts and practical management techniques related to the project at the initial stage of the implementation. First, introductory seminars were held for personnel of provincial and municipal health offices and professional organizations (such as the doctor's association and the midwives association) in order to share the purpose of the project. Second, technical training was conducted for health personnel at the health centers and for the health volunteers in communities. In order to monitor the project, a monitoring team, composed of municipal health office staff, directors of health centers and JICA experts, was formed. Monthly meeting was also held at the municipal office.</p> <p>4) Expansion Period (1996 -1998) After termination of the JICA's FP/MCH Project, the Japanese government continued to support the MCH handbook activities through dispatching two JICA experts (1995 May-1997 Aug). The final evaluation survey on the pilot area concluded that the handbook might have contributed to improvement of knowledge and behavior on maternal and child health among mothers. In 1996, the financial support started by the Japanese government to the MCH handbook activities through UNFPA found for "The Program for the Provision of Equipment for Population, Family Planning and Maternal and Child Health". With support also by the World Bank (CHN3: Community Health and Nutrition Phase 3), the MCH handbook activities were extended to 22 districts (about 29 million people) in the Central Java Province by 1998. In 1997, MOH developed National version of the handbook, and four other provinces (West Sumatra, East Java, South Sulawesi, and Bengkulu) adopted the MCH handbook into their health services. Furthermore, during the period of 1997-1998, an expert was dispatched from JICA to MOH to prepare a new project focusing on the MCH handbook activities.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	15	Short-term	38	Counterparts	
Equipment	111,506 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	109,598 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	20			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) Recommendation from short-term perspective</p> <p>(1) To conduct a joint study with WHO (Evidence based research on effectiveness of the MCH handbook/Integrated Management of Childhood Illness on MCH of Indonesia).</p> <p>(2) To work in closer cooperation with JOCV; establishing a system for exchanging information between the project and JOCV.</p> <p>(3) To promote the MCH handbook to be integrated into the health policy of the Ministry of Health such as Minimum Service Standard.</p> <p>(4) To continue advocacy activities for provincial and districts/municipal governments; developing the brochure for the people concerned with policy making and financing, and sharing the results of the study on financial system for sustainability of the MCH Handbook.</p> <p>(5) To build up a closer cooperation with professional organizations, such as IBI (Midwives Association), POGI (Obstetrician and Gynecologist Association), IDAI (Pediatricians Association), PKK (Women's Association in the Community) and NGOs working at grass-roots level.</p> <p>(6) To build up a closer cooperation with donors.</p> <p>2) Recommendation from mid-term and long-term perspectives</p> <p>(1) To advocate to the local governments in order to formulate a plan of action of the MCH handbook activities and allocate budget for printing the MCH handbook.</p> <p>(2) To update the MCH handbook more suitable for regional diversity.</p> <p>(3) To build up the capacity of health personnel; conducting TOT for both technical and management aspects, integrating the MCH handbook into the curriculum of the nursing and midwifery education, and strengthening health promotion activities using the MCH handbook.</p> <p>(4) To integrate the MCH handbook indicators into the existing health information system and surveys at local and national levels.</p> <p>(5) To enhance intersectoral collaboration with programs related to the MCH handbook activities such as Early Child Care & Education and Early Child Development.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Development Of High Quality Seed Potato Multiplication System Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	優良馬鈴しょ増殖システム整備計画					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	613110	Total Cost	515,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Policy and System		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1998/10	-	2003/09	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Horticulture Seed Control Sub-Directorate of Directorate General of Horticulture Production Development, Ministry of Agriculture, West Java Provincial					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Grant Aid						
Overall Goal	To increase the amount of high quality seed potatoes. To develop the nationwide high quality seed potato multiplication system.						
Project Purpose	To develop the high quality seed potato multiplication system in West Java as a model of nation wide system.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seed potato production technology in BPBK and BBU in West Java is strengthened. 2. Seed potato production technology of seed growers in West Java is improved. 3. Seed potato distribution in West Java is smoothly implemented. 4. The guidance system in West Java for staff of other provinces (North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Jatnbi, Central Java, East Java and South Sulawesi) is strengthened. In particular, seed potato production technology at BBIs and inspection technology at BPSBs in North Sumatra and Central Java are improved through training programs in West Java. 						
Project Overview	<p>In 1996, the Government of the Indonesia requested the project type technical cooperation to the Japanese government aiming to establish the efficient multiplication system of seed potato in West Java.</p> <p>In response to this request, Japanese Government dispatched a Preliminary Study Team in August 1997 in order to clarify the objectives, activities and priorities. After the Long-Term Study Team was dispatched in December 1997, the framework of the Project was formulated. Based on the result of these studies, Record of Discussion (here in after referred as R/D) was signed on September 3 1998, and the Project started on October 1 1998</p> <p>In July 1999, the Advisory Team was dispatched and the detailed Tentative Schedule of Implementation (dTSI) was formulated. Then, the Mid-term Evaluation Team was dispatched to revise PDM and dTSI and to evaluate the activities during first half period.</p> <p>The project activities have been conducted based on PDM and dTSI which were revised in the mid-term evaluation study.</p>						

IDN-02-006

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	24	Counterparts	70
Equipment	180,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	47,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	20			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) The counterparts of BPBK have upgraded their capacity to increase and stabilize the production of high quality seed potatoes (GO, GI) more than that of objectively verifiable indicators. On the other hand, the staff of North Sumatra and Central Java is needed to increase their technical knowledge. The facilities related to the high quality seed potato production has to be upgraded.</p> <p>(2) West Java provincial government is requested to continue to support the above-mentioned provinces as a model of nation wide system under the coordination of the MOA.</p> <p>(3) The expansion of the production capacity of GO and GI in West Java is needed to be designed based on the result of market study. The capacity of the technical staff is also considered.</p> <p>(4) In order to strengthen the network of three provinces in terms of production, inspection, distribution and marketing of seed potato, Quarterly Meeting is recommended to be organized by MOA attended by all stakeholders including seed growers, traders, BPBK, BBI, BBU, BPSB and officials related to agri-business.</p> <p>(5) Ministry of Agriculture is requested to prepare the action plan for the coming five years by the termination of the Project.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Aqua-Environment Improvement Project For A Model River Basin In The City Of Semarang					
	Others						
	Japanese	スマラン市モデル河川環境改善プロジェクト					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	0065091C0	Total Cost	128,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Nature Conservation		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Regional Department I (Southeast Asia)					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/10	-	2004/09	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	BINTARIFOUNDATION, City of Semarang					
	Japan	Kitakyushu International Techno-cooperative Association					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Eliminate the water pollution of a designated river thereby improving the quality of groundwater and decreasing the incidence in its area of contagious diseases that affect man's digestive organs.						
Project Purpose	Improve the quality of river water.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Projects site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A model river basin will be selected as the project site • The environmental control system will be established of such a model river basin. 2. Technology transfer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Such technology will be developed as to ensure the optimum treatment of waste water. • A system to collection and a plant to treat tofu-factory waste water will be constructed, and their operational know-how transferred to the local personnel. 3. Tofu manufacture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The know-how on tofu making and on its sanitary control will be transferred as well. 4. Environmental education of the community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The awareness of environmental conservation will be stimulated among the inhabitants of the designated area, a new direction which will lead to their enhanced sense of community. 						
Project Overview	<p>Bajak river runs through Kel. Jomblang of Semarang City which locates in the northern part of Central Java province. The total length of Bajak River is about 1,666m, with a catchment area of 1,952.95ha. Small Tofu manufacturers are accumulated in Kel. Jomblang where many poor residents are living. The emission of offensive smell from wastewater of those Tofu industries causes complaints from the residents in dry season, and owners of those industries have difficulty dealing with those complaints. Most of the Tofu factories are small enterprises, a fact that leads to their inability to invest large amount of capital on wastewater treatment facility. Besides this problem, many of them want to improve productivity by upgrading the production process.</p> <p>It is, therefore, very important to improve the quality of river water by developing appropriate technology for wastewater treatment, and to promote local enterprise development by productivity improvement of Tofu production. For upgrading environment protection in community area, there is no way without inhabitants' participation. Therefore, it is necessary to enlighten and strengthen community level awareness through environmental education.</p> <p>Based on this background, Kitakyushu International Techno-cooperative Association (KITA) proposed the Partnership programme with NGOs, Local Governments, and Institute. In 2001, the Japanese Preliminary Study Team was dispatched to the Republic of Indonesia to explore the possibility of JICA's assistance under the Partnership programme with NGOs, Local Governments, and Institute. As a result, the R/D was exchanged between the Government of Indonesia and JICA, and the Aqua-environment Improvement Project for a Model River Basin in the City of Semarang started its implementation from October 2001.</p>						

IDN-03-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1 Completion of remaining activities by the end of the Project As for the maintenance of the WWTF, it is expected to have active consultation among people concerned in order to improve the current manual into practical. Although various measures have been taken to offensive odor from the facility, it is still necessary to keep considering acquiring understanding from residents nearby.</p> <p>2 Maintenance of the facilities The best effort of KSM for securing operational cost and maximum financial and technical support from the City of Semarang is indispensable for synthetic maintenance of the facility.</p> <p>3 Environmental Education To maintain the effect of the Project, it is expected to continuous effort by the City of Semarang strengthening the environmental education.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

IDN-03-002

Project Title	English	The Mangrove Information Center Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	マングローブ情報センター計画					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	0061515E0	Total Cost	390,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/05	-	2004/05	Period of Extension	2004/05	-	2006/06
Organization	Partner Country	Directorate General of Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry, Ministry of Forestry					
	Japan	Forestry Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The Development of Sustainable Mangrove Management Project						
Overall Goal	Extension on sustainable mangrove forest ecosystem						
Project Purpose	The Mangrove Information Center is institutionally strengthened in terms of ability (o conduct activities which would contribute to the promotion of sustainable mangrove forest ecosystem management.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trial training courses on sustainable mangrove forest ecosystem management are implemented and a training program is formulated. 2. An extension strategy for sustainable mangrove forest ecosystem management is formulated. 3. Through conducting of surveys relating to mangrove forest ecosystem, mangrove-related databases are established in (he Mangrove Information Center, and mangrove-related information is distributed to the public. 4. Trial environmental education activities are implemented and an environmental education program for the Center is formulated. 5. Eco-tour guide training is conducted and trial eco-tours are implemented and a guide manual and several types of eco-tour plans are designed for the Center activities. 						
Project Overview	<p>Based upon the Record of Discussion (hereinafter referred to as "the R/D") signed on March 19, 2001, the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia have been implementing the technical cooperation for the Mangrove Information Centre (hereinafter referred to as "MIC") Project since May 15, 2001. The Project was scheduled to be implemented for three(3) years until May 14, 2004.</p> <p>In response to the suggestions made by the Japanese Management Consultation Team in October 2001, Indonesian and Japanese sides concerned had a series of meetings on the revision of the Project Design Matrix (PDM). Finally, it was agreed upon to revise PDM in 2003.</p> <p>With the remaining Project period of approximately 3 months, JICA dispatched the Project Evaluation Team to Indonesia. Indonesian side also formed an Evaluation Team. Both teams formed a joint evaluation team to evaluate the Project cooperatively.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	7	Counterparts	20
Equipment	25,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	84,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	8			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) Before completion of the Project The activities of the Project have been progressing steadily in general and have produced variety of teaching and information materials so far, however, a few more products mentioned in the PDM such as an extension strategy for sustainable mangrove ecosystem management and training and environmental education programs are yet to be finalized and approved by the Joint Coordinating Committee by the end of the Project period. Strenuous and intensive efforts should be made to accomplish such work in a remaining limited period.</p> <p>2) After completion of the Project</p> <p>(1) Institutionalization of MIC It is essential for MIC to be a formal institution placed in the organizational structure of the Ministry of Forestry in order to play a pivotal role for sustainable mangrove management. In this respect the Ministry of Forestry has been making efforts to Institutionally and legally establish MIC as one of the institutions of the Ministry. However, the process of the formally institutionalizing MIC should be expedited in close coordination with other authorities concerned.</p> <p>(2) Assignment of full-time MIC Head MIC is tasked with important roles and functions to contribute to preventing mangrove degradation and rehabilitating degraded mangrove areas and securing sustainable mangrove management in Indonesia. The management of MIC requires lots of responsibility and high capability to pursue its mission. Therefore, full-time MIC head should be assigned as soon as possible as the head of the watershed management center in Bali concurrently works as MIC head at present.</p> <p>(3) Further Strengthening of Information Dissemination Capability. One of MIC's important activities is to collect various information and data on mangrove ecosystem and its management and to disseminate such information to organizations concerned with sustainable mangrove management and the public. MIC should be one of major institutions to play such an important role, and a master plan for information and data collection and establishment of database at MIC should be formulated to strengthen its function and to give a direction on its activities.</p> <p>(4) Effective Use of the Extension Strategy The extension strategy which is planned to be completed by the end of the Project period should be effectively used as a reference both in formulating future policy regarding extension services and in implementing extension activities on sustainable mangrove management.</p> <p>(5) Future Cooperation The purpose and the outputs of the Project will have been achieved to great extent by the end of the Project period. However, there are a few more issues, as mentioned above, to be tackled for further development of MIC. In this regard, OCA should consider continuous cooperation though the scale of cooperation and inputs from HCA might be much less as compared to the present Project.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Malaria Control In Lombok And Sumbawa Island					
	Others						
	Japanese	ロンボックおよびスンバワ島におけるマラリア対策					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number	0600331	Project ID	0065095C0	Total Cost	110,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health -						
Division in Charge	At that Time	Regional Department I (Southeast Asia)					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/11 - 2004/10	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country	Tropical Disease Center of Airlangga University, Health Office of West Nusa Tenggara, Ministry of Health					
	Japan	Institute of Tropical Medicine					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Project for Construction of the Tropical Disease Center of Airlangga University						
Overall Goal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appropriate malaria control plans can be devised and executed according to epidemiological conditions of each area in NTB province, and be adopted. 2. Malaria control established in the Project is adopted as a model in Indonesia. 						
Project Purpose	Technically effective and financially feasible malaria control including monitoring system is established in the model areas of Lombok and Sumbawa islands.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To apply effective anti-malaria measures (human, imagines, chrysalides) and monitoring methods. 2. To reflect useful information obtained from agencies indirectly concerned to the project. 3. To enhance capacity of the health department of the Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) province and the prefectures for implementing anti-malaria measures and making practical application. 4. To promote the residents in the model areas for obtaining the basic knowledge about malaria and deepening the understanding about the anti-malaria measures. 5. To improve the capacity of local experts of anti-malaria measures at the Tropical Disease Center (TDC). 						
Project Overview	<p>In the past, Indonesia had given priority for anti-malaria measures to important economic blocs such as Java, Bali and urban areas. As a result, areas outside of the targeted sites (include the target areas of the mentioned project) has still suffered from the spread of malaria. As the tourism development has been promoted in the southern part of the NTB, which is the target sites of the mentioned project, the Government of Indonesia has implemented anti-malaria measures focusing on alongside the shore, considered as the potential malaria-infected districts. Despite the measurements, local residents and tourists sporadically developed malaria.</p> <p>The Institute of Tropical Medicine, Nagasaki University, the implementing institution of the mentioned project started the joint research on malaria with the Tropical Disease Center (TDC), Airlangga University. From 1992 to 1998, the two institutions and the health department of the NTB implemented the Malaria Control in Lombok and Sumbawa Islands, Indonesia.</p> <p>Nagasaki University took charge of the mentioned study, which is based on results from outcome of research and activities. The project, implemented as "Development Partnership Program", aims to establish anti-malaria measurements at the project area.</p>						

IDN-03-003

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	9	Counterparts	32
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	4			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Lessons about project management and operation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Because periodical meeting had been held by relevant parties of malaria countermeasure, network between relevant parties had been strengthened. These networks would make project operation smooth and are effective to sustain the effect of project. It would serve as a reference of implementing other issues. •In project that short-term experts would go and return, allocation of long-term staying staff would be important for smooth progress of the project. <p>(2) Lesson about cooperative project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •In order to strengthen cooperative relationship, it is important to clarify the way of communication between relevant parties and division of roles, such as asking for project commission agency to send periodic report to overseas office, and sending report of project commission agency from ICA head office to overseas office. •In order to promote understanding and cooperation about cooperative project against NGO of Japan, etc., it would be better to make opportunity to publicize the achievement of projects such as holding open report meeting of implementing issues, and conduct PR activities actively against support agencies. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

IDN-03-004

Project Title	English	Project On Supporting Industries Development For Casting Technology In The Republic Of Indonesia					
	Others						
	Japanese	鑄造技術分野裾野産業育成計画					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number	0600240	Project ID	0061426E0	Total Cost	880,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			Trade and Investment Promotion			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/04 - 2004/03	Period of Extension	-			Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Directorate General of Small and Medium Industries and Trade, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Agency for Research and Development of Industry and Trade, Meral Industries Development Center					
	Japan	Materials Process Technology Center					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Small and medium scale foundry industries will be able to provide domestic assembly industries with casting products to meet their quality level.						
Project Purpose	Technical services for small and medium scale foundry industries extended by MIDC will be improved.						
Outputs	<p>0. Project operation unit will be enhanced</p> <p>1 Machinery and equipment will be provided, installed, operated and maintained properly.</p> <p>2 Technical capability of the counterpart personnel (hereinafter referred to as (A/C/P")) will be upgraded.</p> <p>3 Trial prototyping services will be implemented systematically.</p> <p>4 Technical dissemination services will be implemented systematically.</p> <p>5 Information services will be implemented systematically.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Japanese evaluation team (hereinafter referred to as "the Japanese Team") organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and headed by Mr Yoshihide Teranishi visited the Republic of Indonesia from 6 October, 2003 for the purpose of conducting a final evaluation jointly with the Indonesian evaluation team (hereinafter referred to as "the Indonesian Team") on the Project on Supporting Industries Development for Casting Technology in the Republic of Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") on the basis of the Record of Discussions (hereinafter referred to as "the R/D") signed on 15 December, 1998, Through careful investigation and discussions, both Teams summarized their findings in this report.</p>						

IDN-03-004

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	61	Counterparts	40
Equipment	292,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	8,292 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	18			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Because of holding in estimation of independence of C/P and adopting technical transfer in principle of attaching importance to cooperative structure between technical sections, motivation of MIDC to working increased comparing to prior assistance from Belgium.</p> <p>(2) It was also confirmed that the project led to technical transfer which inter-sectional allocation of expert is effective and strengthen technical service provision structure (long-term experts of casting technology management and manufacturing technology, and short-term experts specialized in facility maintenance and patrol coaching). These cases would be referred in other similar projects.</p> <p>(3) In this project, clarifying indicators of super-goal and achievement level of the project purpose, confirming indicator provision system from implementing agencies, and selection of equipment that suit the needs of target group, were put forth that should be improved at the planning period. These would be necessary to be recognized as points to keep in mind in the planning period of similar projects.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Establishment And Capacity Building Of Regional Export Training And Promotion Centers					
	Others						
	Japanese	インドネシア地方貿易研修・振興センター					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	613520000	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			-	Trade and Investment Promotion		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2002/07	-	2006/06	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	National Agency for Export Development of Ministry of Trade, Regional Export Training and Promotion Center of East Java Province, North Sumatera Province, South Sulawesi Province, South Kalimantan Province, Indonesia Export Training Center					
	Japan	Trade Policy Division, Trade Policy Bureau, Technical Cooperation Division, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	<p>Project for the Establishment of the Indonesia Export Training Center</p> <p>The Project for Establishing the Indonesia Export Training Center</p> <p>The Project on Human Resource Development in Trade Sectors</p>						
Overall Goal	To promote the export of SMEs in the regions where RETPCs are established						
Project Purpose	Model RETPCs (in Surabaya, Medan, Makassar, and Banjarmasin) provide export training, trade information and promotion services to SMEs in the respective regions.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Management and operation system of the project is established at respective RETPCs to provide export training and information/promotion services through collaboration with the Project Team 2) C/P at RETPCs are skilled in managing export training services 3) C/P at RETPCs and the Project Team are skilled in utilizing IT, including distance learning techniques, for export training services 4) C/P at RETPCs and the Project Team are skilled in managing trade information and promotion 5) C/P at RETPCs and the Project Team are skilled in utilizing IT for trade information and promotion services 6) C/P at the Project Team obtain know-how of replicating capacity building programs of RETPCs into other regions 						
Project Overview	<p>Since the Economic Crisis in 1997, Indonesia has been undertaking political and economic reforms. In order to earn foreign exchanges, control inflation, safeguard the country's balance of payment, and revitalize the economy, it is important to strengthen export competitiveness of industries in the non-oil and gas sector. Particularly attention has been drawn to promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) that account for a good proportion in terms of the number of enterprises and employment opportunities. PROPENAS (National Development Plan: 2001~2004) prepared in November 2000 places its importance on the SME promotion program and export promotion. Over the year, JICA extended a series of technical assistance to IETC (Indonesia Export Training Center) as part of assistance programs for export promotion of SMEs.</p> <p>Through the series of JICA's cooperation programs, the capacity of IETC, as an implementing center for export training, has been strengthened, and services provided by IETC have been highly commended by the business sectors. However, the geographical distribution of participants to training courses is skewed to Japan and its proximity. While Indonesia has been proceeding with the decentralization of authorities to provincial and district governments, the Indonesia government planed to establish Regional Export Training and Promotion Centers (RETPCs) at major cities in regions in order to transfer technologies acquired by IETC. For the establishment and capacity building of RETPCs, the Indonesian government has requested the Japanese government to extend a new project-type technical cooperation.</p>						

IDN-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts	49	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Integrated Sediment Disastermanagement Project For Volcanic Area					
	Others						
	Japanese	火山地域総合防災					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number	600248	Project ID	61509	Total Cost	890,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Water Resource / Disaster Management			-	Comprehensive Disaster Management		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/04	-	2006/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Directorate General of Water Resources, the Ministry of Public Works					
	Japan	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, SABO Technical Center					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Integrated sediment-related disaster mitigation measures are implemented in hazardous areas.						
Project Purpose	Engineers involved in disaster mitigation and local residents become able to plan and implement disaster mitigation measures to reduce the impacts of sediment-related disasters on villages in volcanic areas.						
Outputs	<p>(1) Planning and implementation methodologies of sediment-related disaster mitigation measures are established through the cooperation between engineers on disaster mitigation and local residents. (Establish integrated sediment-related disaster management model)</p> <p>(2) Methodology to establish local organizations and systems for promoting disaster mitigation measures are established (Establish local organizations and systems for disaster mitigation)</p> <p>(3) Engineers to implement appropriate countermeasures on disaster mitigation measures are trained. (Train engineers in disaster mitigation)</p> <p>(4) Training programs for engineers involved in sediment-related disaster mitigation are established. (Establish training programs for engineers)</p> <p>(5) Disaster investigation, planning and implementation methods for disaster rehabilitation measures of devastated areas are established (Establish methods of disaster rehabilitation measures of devastated areas)</p> <p>(6) Popular rainfedl gauges etc. are developed and distribution plan is made. (Develop popular rainfall gauges etc.)</p> <p>(7) Database system for Sabo information is established (Establish database system for Sabo information)</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In Indonesia, as local development takes place, risks of loss of life and assets by flow of debris and other sediment are increasing in various regions.</p> <p>In such situation, JICA implemented two project-type technical cooperation projects, namely the Volcanic Sabo Technical Center Project from 1982 to 1990 and the Sabo Technical Center Project from 1992 to 1997. Both projects introduced Sabo technologies of Japan to Indonesia and trained a total of some 220 engineers of designing and implementing Sabo facilities.</p> <p>As one of the major issues of the country is development of social infrastructure in hilly and mountainous areas, it is urgently needed to foster staff who are not only competent in civil engineering but also capable of preparing integrated regional plans for disaster management based on socio-economic characteristics of the regions, formulating project implementation schemes, and establishing and implementing disaster prevention projects with community participation.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Indonesia, therefore, requested project-type technical cooperation of Japan in order to establish methodologies to plan and implement integrated disaster management measures and to foster experts for such tasks.</p> <p>After several preparatory studies, the Record of Discussions (R/D) was jointly signed by the leader of Japanese Implementation Study Team and the Director General of Water Resources of the Ministry of Settlement and Regional Infrastructure of Indonesia on March 2001 to commence the Integrated Sediment-related Disaster Management Project for Volcanic Areas (herein after referred to as "the Project"). The Project period is five years from April 1, 2001 to March 31, 2006.</p> <p>As remaining period of the Project is less than a half year, terminal evaluation is required to assess the progress, achievement and performance of the Project, and recommend actions to be taken in the rest of the Project period and after the termination of the Project.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	14	Short-term	69	Counterparts	27
Equipment	127,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	223,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	23				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Development and dissemination of "the technical guidelines for the ISDM"</p> <p>The draft technical guidelines for the ISDM, which are basis for establishing the ISDM model and the regional disaster management system, are being developed under the Project as the results of the project activities in the Merapi model area. However, application, verification and improvement of the draft guidelines could not be practiced within the 5-years project period. Therefore, to improve the draft guidelines more general and applicable in other hazardous pro areas, it is necessary to revise the draft guidelines based on applied cases of the guidelines in some other areas, after then, the ISDM model and the regional disaster management system will be established. When the guidelines are established, it will be expected that the responsibilities of local administrative organizations in the provincial, regency and village levels in regard to the disaster management will become clear, and also it will become possible that STC makes necessary support for local governments in order to settle appropriate linkages between local governments and local residents.</p> <p>(2) Verification of the technical guidelines</p> <p>Several technical guidelines such as "the guideline on warning and evacuation system", "the manual to investigate sediment-related disaster" and "a system on disaster investigation to formulate appropriate disaster information transmission flow" etc, will be developed at draft level by the end of the Project. After the end of the Project, it is necessary to verify whether staff of STC and local governments can utilize these guidelines, and revise them.</p> <p>(3) Verification and improvement of the popular rainML gauges</p> <p>Development of the popular rainfall gauge, which is low cost with little necessity of maintenance, has been tried under the Project. One of the rainfall gauge produced, which is automatic recording type, is scheduled to install in the Merapi model area by the end of the Project. However, there is no sufficient time to finish verification and further improvement of the automatic recording type rainfall gauge. Therefore accomplishment of verification and further improvement of the automatic recording type rainfall gauge is necessary after the end of the Project.</p> <p>(4) Strengthening of the training course/ training program for engineers</p> <p>By conducting the training courses such as the WIDE course and the OJT course under the Project, engineers who can make plan of the ISDM and conduct technical support, have been developed, and target initially settled in the project plan is almost achieved. However, it was difficult to develop engineers who can implement the ISDM comprehensively. Therefore, it is recommended STC to train engineers who are engaged in the ISDM activities, by improving the curriculum of the training courses and also introducing the contents of the technical guidelines on the ISDM.</p> <p>In regard to the MPBA course, which is implemented by cooperation with the Gadjah Mada University, it is surely expected that capacity development of the Indonesian lecturers will be continued and coordination by the steering committee for the MPBA course will be continued, but still it is necessary to revise the curriculum by introducing the ISDM concept in accordance with its verification and improvement in future.</p> <p>(5) Strengthening of functions of STC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current status of STC is a sub-project of the Ministry of Public Works, and it is decided that the status of STC will become a project in the year 2006. It is expected that the status of STC will be up to permanent status such as ife&z'(management unit). In relation with establishment of the ISDM model and the regional disaster management system mentioned above recommendation (1), linkage between STC and local governments should be strengthened further. It is important to sustain accumulated technologies at STC. In order to assure technical sustainability of STC and considering advanced age of STC technical staff, allocation of staff of younger generation is expected. <p>(6) Role of Sabo technology for comprehensive disaster management and for catchment basin management in relation with the new Water Law No.7 year 2004 of Indonesia</p> <p>The roles of Sabo technologies in comprehensive disaster management and in catchment basin management are already clear in the new Water Law No.7 year 2004 of Indonesia. For the future cooperation between Japan and Government of Indonesia to facilitate the assistance on how the Sabo technology can contribute on the land and water conservation, and catchment basin management in off stream area should be conducted. This cooperation will be planned and examined in near future.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	The Forest Fire Prevention Management Project Phase II					
	Others						
	Japanese	森林火災予防計画II					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number	600241	Project ID	614420	Total Cost	410,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Conservation of Biodiversity		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/04	-	2006/04	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Directorate General of Forest, Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry, the offices of the four targeted National Parks					
	Japan	Forestry Agency, Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Indonesian forest, especially those in national parks (NPs) are protected from forest fire						
Project Purpose	Forest fire prevention management activities (which are sustainable, feasible and replicable with Indonesian resources) to protect NPs are carried out for the four target NPs						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The capacity of the Indonesian Government to engage in early warning and detection is improved 2) The capacity of the Indonesian Government to engage in initial suppression of fires in forest areas is improved 3) The awareness of people of the necessity for forest conservation and forest fire prevention is increased 4) Methods and techniques for Integrated Green Belt (IGB) and Sloping Agriculture Land Technology (SALT), developed in Phase I are examined 5) A model for an integrated fire prevention management is developed 6) The project is managed properly 						
Project Overview	<p>While Indonesia is rich in tropical forests (1.09 million km²), which account for around 10 percent of the world's tropical rainforests, the area has continued to shrink 1 percent per year. One of the main causes is forest fire, as from 1997 to 1998, total 810 thousands hectare of forest was lost by wildfire. The Government of Indonesia put emphasis on the measurement against forest fire. Under these conditions, the Ministry of Forestry in Indonesia and the JICA implemented the project "Forest Fire Prevention Management Project Phase I" (15 April, 1996 - 14 April, 2001). To utilize developed technical methods in the project, the Government of Indonesia submitted a request to the Government of Japan for implementing the five-year plan "Forest Fire Prevention Management Project Phase II" (15 April, 2001 - 14 April, 2006) in order to improve the method of initial forest fire suppression, and develop capacity for forest fire prevention.</p>						

IDN-05-003

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	11	Short-term	6	Counterparts	31
Equipment	51,160 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	125,240 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	24			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Obtaining cooperation from educational institution should be considered in the project. In this project cooperation from University of Lampung had been obtained for increasing awareness of residents and changing their movement. This type of cooperation would promote the educational institution to plan and implement new activities by the trigger of project and also contribute to independent expansively.</p> <p>(2) Awareness improving activities about management of forest fire prevention should be introduced in curriculum. Just like in this project, the sustainability of awareness improving activities would up-rise in case environment education is introduced in the part of curriculum which local government is able to decide.</p> <p>(3) In about implementation of the project, it would be better to promote cooperation between neighboring countries about information exchange and training.</p> <p>(4) Because fire occurs not only in national park and forests, but also in plantation and farm land, cooperation with various organizations is demanded for its prevention. Therefore, organization and system, which have function to adjust various organizations, would be important.</p> <p>(5) When patrolling national park for prevention of fire in forest, it would be effective and efficient to patrol for deforestation and prevention of poaching at the same time.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

IDN-05-004

Project Title	English	Coal Mining Enhancement Project At Education And Training Unit For Underground Mining					
	Others						
	Japanese	石炭鉱業技術向上プロジェクト					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	61513	Total Cost	770,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Natural Resource and Energy			-	Mining		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/04	-	2006/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Underground Coal Maining Education Training Center , Education and Training Agency for Energy and Mineral Resources of Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources					
	Japan	Coal Division, Natural Resources and Fuel Department, Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, Mine Safety Division, Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Underground coal mining technology is enhanced in the Republic of Indonesia. (The technologies transferred to BDTBT are utilized effectively for management (supervision, inspection), operation and planning of the underground coal mines in Indonesia.)						
Project Purpose	BDTBT is able to train coal underground mining supervisors and technicians, and mine inspectors						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administrative system of the project is established. 2.Operation and maintenance system of machinery and equipment of the project is established by Counterparts. 3.Preparation for implementation of the five (5) courses by Counterpart is completed. 4.The five (5) courses are being implemented at BDTBT 5.The usefulness of the courses implemented at BDTBT is known by the mining companies and organizations related to mining in Indonesia. 						
Project Overview	<p>Although almost Indonesian coal mines are operating with the open-cut mining methods, the underground operations are forecast to increase in future. Based on this forecast, JICA carried out "The Master Plan Study On The Human Resource Development for Coal Production Increase in Republic of Indonesia" from 1996 to 1997. According to the result of the Study, it is estimated that the coal production from the underground mines will increase gradually, and underground manpower will increase inevitably. In respond to the investigation result, the Indonesian Government requested the project-type technical cooperation for Coal Mining Enhancement Project from Japan. In April 2001, JICA started this Project that has been managed for five years.</p>						

IDN-05-004

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	34	Counterparts	30
Equipment	300,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	14			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Settling of the regular technology exchange forum with domestic coal mines in order to upgrade the trainers are desirable. 2. Dispatching the trainers to the relevant international mining conference is desirable. The methodology of communication between C/Ps and Japanese engineers and lecturers also should be discussed 3. Settling of regular meeting (both multilateral and bilateral) with mining companies, Dinas Pertambangan, and Universities to discuss training needs is desirable. 4. Before being promoted or rotated from BDTBT it is recommended that the trainers should have the degree of acquisition for the underground mining technology. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

IDN-05-005

Project Title	English	Freshwater Aquaculture Development Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	淡水養殖振興計画					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number	600245	Project ID	0061506E0	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Others			Others			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2000/08 - 2005/08	Period of Extension	2005/08 - 2007/08	Period of Follow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country	Directorate General of Aquaculture of Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Jambi Freshwater Aquaculture Development Center					
	Japan	Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (National UniversityÅj, Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Sustainability of freshwater aquaculture of small-scale fish farmers is improved.						
Project Purpose	Dissemination activities for appropriate applied freshwater aquaculture technologies available to small-scale fish fanners are developed and strengthened.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High-quality broodstock of existing freshwater fish culture species is supplied to seed production units. 2. Quality of aquaculture products (seed and grow-out fish) of existing freshwater fish culture species is improved. 3. Fish breeding technologies for new fish culture species are developed. 4. Effective extension models adjusted to the local conditions are established. 5. The stakeholders in the project area are more interested in freshwater aquaculture. 						
Project Overview	<p>Based upon the Record of Discussions (hereinafter referred to as "the R/D") signed on March 29, 2000, the Government of Japan and the Government of Indonesia have been implementing the Project since August 28, 2000. The Project is scheduled to be implemented for five (5) years at BEAT Jambi and is to complete on August 27,2005.</p> <p>Nearly four and a half years have passed since the commencement of the Project. At the termination of the Project, JICA dispatched. the Terminal Evaluation Team to Indonesia in order to evaluate the Project jointly with Indonesian authorities and to give advice for the project activities of remaining project period, and discuss about the post-Project.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	19	Counterparts	30
Equipment	152,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	85,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	254,000 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	20			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1. Development of the Aquaculture Technology</p> <p>1-1 Possibilities of Transfer Technology in Indonesia BBAT Jambi has conducted the activities to establish "hybrid technology" for freshwater aquaculture on common carp, tilapia, patin, freshwater prawn, and sand goby by introduction of Japanese and Indonesian technology. From now on, the BBAT Jambi should make efforts to utilize the technology accumulated and succeeded for long history of freshwater aquaculture in Java and other area in Indonesia.</p> <p>1-2 Relationship between BBAT Jambi and Other Organizations The Project has maintained the suitable relationship with BPBAT Bengkulu (Freshwater Aquaculture Development Center under Bengkulu Province) in the field of carp culture. It is desirable that BBAT Jambi collaborate with such organizations of local governments, being arranged by DGA.</p> <p>2. Countermeasures of the Fish Diseases</p> <p>2-1 Countermeasures of KHV Disease KHV (Koi Herpes Virus) disease in common carp is now occurring in the western part of Indonesia. However, some of common carp naturally infected with KHV might survive, but they will become carrier of KHV. Therefore, once the disease occurred in the private farm, the fish should be never transferred to the other farms, because the infected fish may transfer the virus to healthy fish. The Project should keep the stock of the KHV free carp for the dissemination to the farmers in KHV uninfected area. When carp seeds produced from broodstock of virus-free are distributed to the farmers, in addition to the carp seeds, a pamphlet that some information to prevent an occurrence of the disease is described should be also distributed.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

IDN-05-006

Project Title	English	The Demonstration Study On Carbon Fixing Forest Management In Indonesia					
	Others						
	Japanese	炭素固定森林経営現地実証調査					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	006504510	Total Cost	267,177 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/01 - 2006/01	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country	Forestry Research and Development Agency of Ministry of Forestry, Research and Development Centre for Forest and Nature Conservation					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Forestry Agency, Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Carbon sequestration and mitigation of global warming are enhanced through establishment and management of tree plantation ¹ .						
Project Purpose	New techniques and methodologies to for carbon fixing forest management ² which are expected to promote and to enhance foreign and domestic investments for tree plantations, are established.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Methodologies to estimate carbon fixation benefits of plantation forests are developed. 2. New technology for charcoal-applied plantations to maintain and enhance carbon fixation potential is developed. 3. More effective technology for charcoal production is developed. 4. Cost and revenue of CDM plantations are estimated 5. Data and information necessary for potential CDM participants are made available 						
Project Overview	<p>The third Conference of the Parties (COP3) to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Kyoto recognized that afforestation and reforestation could be counted as sink and used for achieving green house gases emission reduction commitment in 1997. In this situation the demonstration study, based on the request from Indonesian government in March 2000, was planned to carry out for the purpose of establishing new techniques and methodologies in relation to carbon fixing forest management. In consequence of discussion and field survey by both sides, JICA and FORDA, Ministry of Forestry signed the document in December 2000 to start the new project.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	30	Counterparts	16
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	74,505 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	11			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The Project will terminate on January 7, 2006, according to the schedule as described in the R/D, and will be handed over to the Indonesian side. FORD A, on behalf of the Government of Indonesia, will take a whole responsibility for maintenance and continuation of the Project.</p> <p>1 Measures to be taken after the Termination of the Project</p> <p>(1) Proper Management of the Experimental Sites The experimental sites established by the Project are necessary to be maintained properly after the cooperation period because further data collection and analysis from them are very useful for the maintenance of the data and the development of the products of the Project</p> <p>(2) Continuation of the Measurement and Analysis of Carbon Stock In order to fully utilize the data for carbon estimation obtained by the Project, the measurement and analysis of carbon stock are necessary to be continued as the plantations and the secondary forests grow.</p> <p>(3) Maintenance and Renewal of Data and Database The data newly obtained and the results of the analysis of them are required to be kept in order. These are also necessary to be stored in the database for references.</p> <p>(4) Provision of the Information to Potential CDM Participants The techniques and methodologies developed by the Project will not become valuable until potential CDM participants utilize them, so utilization and dissemination of them are one of the key issues for the post-project FORDA, with close cooperation with other governmental or private organizations, is required to provide information to potential CDM participants through any channels. It is necessary to update the manuals and maintain the web-site after the completion of the Project. In addition, holding dissemination seminars for interested CDM stakeholders is suggested.</p> <p>(5) Provision of the Institutional and Financial Arrangement for the above mentioned Measures The arrangement for the post-project described in the recommendation item is necessary to be continued or strengthened after the termination of the Project in order to carry out the measures mentioned above.</p> <p>(6) Use of the Project's Products by the Government of Japan With the permission of the Government of Indonesia, the Government of Japan could use the products of the Project.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	The Project For Strengthening Decentralized Environmental Management System In Indonesia					
	Others						
	Japanese	地方環境管理システム強化					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	0061297E2	Total Cost	550,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			-	Air Pollution/Acid Rain		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2002/07	-	2006/06	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Environment, Environmental Management Center, Provincial Environmental Impact Management Agency, North Sumatra Province					
	Japan	Ministry of the Environment, National Institute for Environmental Studies					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Experts(Policy Adviser) Senior Volunteers Grant Aid						
Overall Goal	The national and local levels' capabilities of environmental management are strengthened.						
Project Purpose	A framework of environmental management in which PUSARPEDAL/EMC and BAPEDALDA work together is established by initiative of PUSARPEDAL/EMC						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Options of countermeasures to specific environmental problems are developed in the model site (North Sumatra province) based on the reliable monitoring data and scientific knowledge. 2) Capabilities of PUSARPEDAL/EMC for providing KLH and BAPEDALDA with scientific knowledge and technical guidance on environmental management are reinforced. 3) Know-how of proper environmental monitoring and surveillance methods are transferred. 						
Project Overview	<p>For the establishment of a principal institution that possesses proper skills in environmental management, "the Environmental Management Center Project (hereinafter referred to as "EMC Project") in Indonesia started in January 1993 in response to a request from the Government of Indonesia to the Government of Japan. Basic environmental monitoring techniques have been transferred by the EMC Project. However, in the process of decentralization, the environmental management system in local governments had not been fully established and the knowledge of techniques for solution of environmental pollution was not sufficient. Therefore, the Government of Indonesia again requested technical cooperation to Japan. The Project for Strengthening Decentralized Environmental Management System in Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") started on July 1, 2002, based on the Record of Discussions (hereinafter referred to as "the R/D"), signed on March 22, 2002, between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	22	Counterparts	84
Equipment	113,550 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	12			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Toward the achievement of the overall goal Technical supports to BAPEDALDAs and local environmental laboratories for monitoring and planning/implementing countermeasures are expected to be the important role of PUSALPEDAL/EMC as a national center laboratory BAPEDALDAs have important roles in the local environmental management administration, such as correspondences to the environmental issues across the districts/cities, coordination among districts/cities, planning and management of environmental monitoring system in the province. Therefore, PUSARPEDAL/EMC should continue its efforts to develop the collaboration with BAPEDALDAs. For this collaboration, PUSARPEDAL/EMC needs to make support responding to different levels of the capability of BAPEDALDAs.</p> <p>KLH should make efforts to secure the necessary budget for PUSARPEDAL/EMC, recognizing its important role in the process of the strengthening local environmental management system in Indonesia.</p> <p>(2) Further utilization of results of DEMS project as good practice The information regarding the achievements of the Pilot project in NSP and improvements of the PUSARPEDAL/EMC capabilities for monitoring and analytical techniques through the DEMS Project should be widely disseminated to other sections of KLH, BAPEDALDAs, other ministries/departments and citizens, etc., informing the high capability of PUSARPEDAL/EMC and the framework of local environmental managements as a good practice.</p> <p>The reports and guidelines prepared in the DEMS Project and PUSARPEDAL/EMC are expected to be informed widely and be fully utilized by authorities concerned.</p> <p>(3) Proper management of equipments The service period of most of the equipments which were provided since 1990's has been expired. In order to assume responsibility of PUSARPEDAL/EMC as a reference laboratory which requires high level techniques for analysis, proper management of equipments is indispensable. Therefore, KLH is requested to make efforts for the better management of equipments with a longer perspective, making a plan for the maintenance and renewal together with appropriate budgetary plan.</p> <p>A few equipments which were provided in DEMS project but not properly used should be ensured appropriate measures.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Project For The Promotion Of Mass Propagation Technique Of Native Tree Species For Reforestation					
	Others						
	Japanese	郷土樹種造林技術普及計画プロジェクト					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number	600353	Project ID	65170	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Sustainable Use of Natural Resources		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2004/02	-	2007/02	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Forestry Research and Development Agency of Ministry of Forestry					
	Japan	Komatsu Ltd.					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The Forest Improvement Project The Forest Improvement Project Phase II						
Overall Goal	The Project for the Promotion of Mass Propagation Technique of Native Tree Species for Reforestation and Rehabilitation						
Project Purpose	To improve technical capacity of the forestry sector, such as private & state timber planting companies, tree farmers, governmental institutions and universities, in order to produce planting stocks of the native tree species.						
Outputs	<p>1) To establish the model nurseries by using the system of mass-propagation system, co-developed by the Ministry of Forestry and trustee, at each branch office of the Directorate General of Forestry Research & Development Agency, the Ministry of Forestry. To develop mass-propagation nursery techniques adjusted to regional environments. To transfer the basic techniques of mass-propagation nursery to counterpart of branch offices obtains.</p> <p>2) To transfer basic techniques of mass-propagation nursery of the native tree species to each organization of forestry sector, though conducting training courses and technical support.</p> <p>3) To develop mass-propagation techniques for several native tree species with high potential of demand within the forestry sector.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In order to halt rapid decrease of the forest resources, the Ministry of Forestry in Indonesia has implemented various measures, such as: industrial afforestation for increasing production of lumber and preserving natural forest, and social afforestation. The government also has been pursuing breeding early maturing variety of tree species and strengthening prevention of natural forest from wildfire. The Government of Japan has implemented technical cooperation in this field. As a result, the Indonesian counterparts have improved the technical skills of breeding nonnative early maturing species such as Acacia mangium, and afforestation of using these species rapidly. On the other hand, diffusion of afforestation using naïve species, which can preserve biodiversity and also are high in demand from the lumber market, has become increasingly important in recent years. Under these conditions, the Government of Japan announced the type B of Proposal of Technical Cooperation (PROTECO Type B) and received project proposals from three institutions. After reviewing each proposal, the one of Komatsu Ltd. was selected.</p>						

IDN-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)	
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	1	Short-term	Counterparts	24
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD) 91.26 (000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities	
Others				Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	The Project On Enhancement Of Civilian Police Activities					
	Others						
	Japanese	市民警察活動促進プロジェクト					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	0061537E0	Total Cost	556,011 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Governance			-	Public Administration		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2002/08	-	2007/07	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Indonesian National Police					
	Japan	National Police Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Enhancement of the Civilian Police Capacity-Building of the Indonesian National Police Experts(Policy Adviser)						
Overall Goal	System of civilian police established by police stations and police officers is deployed throughout the country						
Project Purpose	Civilian police activities are implemented at Bekasi Police Resorts (BPRs) as a model police stations.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Management of BPRs, model police stations, is improved to ensure the civilian police activities. 2) Practice on criminal identification in BPRs is improved. 3) Communication control and command system of BPRs is improved. 4) Training programs of "Ágpolice station management", "Ágcriminal identification" and "Ágcommunication and command control" are improved. 						
Project Overview	<p>Indonesia National Police (INP) was separated from the Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI) and re-launched as civilian police directly under the president of Indonesia following a decision by the People's Consultative Assembly in August 2000 to do so amid progress in democratization of the country. For three decades until then, INP as part of TNI was responsible for the maintenance of national public order. It is important that INP win public confidence as civilian police and maintain national order accordingly. This in turn contributes to economic stability and investment promotion. In fact, the Indonesia government regards reform of INP as a priority in the National Development Program (PROPENAS). These circumstances prompted the Indonesian government to ask Japan to provide assistance in modernizing police capabilities and building institutional capacity of INP. In response, Japan launched the Support Program for Reform of Indonesian National Police, which involved different schemes, including the Individual Expert Assignment of an advisor to the Chief of INP in February 2001. At the center of the program was this technical cooperation Project. This Project is aimed at upgrading the capabilities and organizational capacity of the former Bekasi Police Resort, located near Jakarta, to the levels appropriate as a civil police station, which in turn, is expected to become a model police resort in Indonesia. The Project originally selected the Bekasi Police Resort as the target site. However, as part of the political reform movement in Indonesia, Bekasi Police Resort was divided into two police resorts, POLRES Metro Bekasi (Metro Bekasi Police Resort); and POLRES Bekasi (Bekasi Police Resort), in October 2004.</p>						

IDN-06-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	11	Short-term	23	Counterparts	27
Equipment	59,828 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	81,273 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	185			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Program support This project is the core of “National Police Development Support Program in Indonesia”, which is an assistance utilizing plural scheme aimed for reinforcement of organizational capacity as city police. In the project, program manager stayed at upper agency (National Police Headquarter of Indonesia) of Bekasi Police, which is the counterpart agency of the project. Project adjuster held the additional post of program secretariat and held periodic program meeting every week. These were effective to promote activities considering cooperation between each component of program and one same direction of program target.</p> <p>(2) Technical transfer utilizing equipment In technical transfer utilizing equipment, it is necessary to maintain at appropriate time regardless of the maintenance would be implemented in the frame of project or not. Although it is difficult for project relevant parties to taking in accurately about progress schedule of equipment maintenance which is implemented in outside of project frame, it is necessary to consider about schedule of equipment maintenance when establishing the implementation plan.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

IDN-06-003

Project Title	English	Project For Empowerment Of Water Users Association						
	Others							
	Japanese	水利組合強化計画プロジェクト						
Country	Indonesia	Project Number	600262	Project ID	61533	Total Cost	340,000 (000 JPY)	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department						
	At Present							
Period of Cooperation	2004/04	-	2007/03	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Directorate of Water Resource Management of Ministry of Public Works, Water Resource Management Service, South Sulawesi Province, Water Resource Management Service, Gowa District						
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Bili-Bili Irrigation Project Study for Improvement of Irrigation Systems and Empowerment of Water Users' Associations for Enhancement of Turnover Program							
Overall Goal	In the area of the Bili-Bili Irrigation System, the proper operation and maintenance of irrigation facilities is introduced through empowerment of WUAs by Local Government assistance and collaboration between Local Government and WUAs.							
Project Purpose	In the Model Area, the model for the proper operation and maintenance of the irrigation facilities is established through empowerment of WUAs by Local Government assistance and collaboration between Local Government and WUAs.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WUAs in the Model Area are strengthened. 2. In the Model Area, Irrigation water is distributed efficiently to the farmland. 3. Irrigation facilities in the Model Area are adequately managed and improved based on local conditions. 4. In the Model Area, the farming system with efficient use of irrigation water is introduced. 5. The staff of the Local Government and other stakeholders related to empowerment of WUAs acquire the knowledge and experience to provide the proper assistance to WUAs. 							
Project Overview	<p>To reduce financial burden, the Government of Indonesia is promoting the policy, which requires participation of water users association (hereinafter referred to as "WUA") in irrigation management and operation. However, most of WUAs are not sufficiently functioning for some reasons such as; they have been established without full reflection of farmers' interests or farmers have not realized the merit to pay irrigation service fee. Moreover, local governments are still not able to support WUAs activities substantially because of the shortage of skilled human resources and experiences though they have responsibilities to do so.</p> <p>To address these situations, the Government of Indonesia proposed the technical cooperation to establish the models of empowerment of WUAs through the technical guidance to the local governments and farmers in the model areas.</p> <p>In accordance with this proposal, JICA has been providing supports to the implementation of the Project since April 2004.</p>							

IDN-06-003

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	6	Counterparts	43
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	17,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 132 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	10			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Implementing structure of action component which community is directly targeted In project which would implement activities that resident of community is directly targeted, it would be necessary to consider about local situation such as language, culture, custom, overall condition of gender, behavior pattern, etc. when approaching the targeted resident. There are some examples that government agencies can not respond in their activity field. Therefore, it is important to build up implementing structure including cooperation with NGO, etc. which has experience in same field in targeted area and has been already structured confidential relationship with residents.</p> <p>(2) Understanding of accurate data for project management At the time of evaluation, it was favorable for understanding progress and achievement of the project that accurate data of project activities had been understood and organized. Collecting and organizing data would take time and work, and would burden to project implementation team. Though, it is very favorable for overall project management to understand not only the achievement of indicators, but also precise and accurate information about project activities.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Technical Cooperation For Community Empowerment Program With Civil Society In Indonesia					
	Others	Pembangunan Kemitraan untuk Pemberdayakan Masyarakat					
	Japanese	市民社会の参加によるコミュニティー開発技術協カプロジェクト					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	61565	Total Cost	295,780 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Governance			-	Civil Society		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2004/01	-	2006/12	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	National Development Planning Agency, State Secretariat, Provincial Governments (10 provinces in the eastern area), Local NGO					
	Japan	SOMNEED, SHAPLA NEER					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The policies and programs of community development are formulated and implemented with participatory approach.						
Project Purpose	The collaboration among the governments (national and regional), NGOs* and communities is improved in community empowerment.						
Outputs	<p>1 Participatory approach for community development taken by the governments (national and regional), NGOs and communities is improved.</p> <p>2 The good practice cases of community development activities in the target area is accumulated and disseminated.</p> <p>3 Pilot Activities of community empowerment are initiated based on local initiatives.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>After the disintegration of Suharto administration in 1998, the Republic of Indonesia has promoted democratization. During the process, the state development has been transiting from the conventional top-down management determined by the central government to the decentralization of power attaching importance on initiatives of local governments as well as the bottom-up system mainly composed by citizen's participation. In line with the transition, the participation of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and resident organizations to development projects implemented by administrations.</p> <p>However, the government did not have sufficient human resources and capacity to promote the participation and improve capacity of NGOs and resident organizations. For that reason the cooperation and network between the government and NGOs and resident organizations were still immature. Due to the fact that the country was under the strong influence of the top-down management of development system, both local governments and the central administration did not put enough confidence on each other. Therefore, the central administration does not have enough capacity to understand the resident-level of needs and activities. To make matters worse, the central government has rarely been informed by local administrations about the situations and information at local regions, and appropriately reflected the present situation and needs of local residents to the policies, the projects and the programs.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, the Government of Indonesia submitted the request to the Government of Japan for supporting promotion of cooperation between Indonesian government (both central and local) and NGOs and residents in order to promote community development. From January 2004 to December 2006, the three-year project "Community Empowerment Program with Civil Society in Indonesia" was implemented.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	23	Counterparts	9
Equipment	3,766 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	47,529 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	3,759 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	19			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>To finalize the project activities and to ensure the project effect, the following points are recommended:</p> <p>(1) The Project needs to analyse comprehensive outcomes of the Project that was brought by each activities and its process. Monitoring of local initiatives done by stakeholders, it needs to be focused more on its result and related factors rather than the record of activities. By the end of the project terms, all stakeholders shall be sharing such result of analysis, in which outcomes and impacts of the Project would be observed.</p> <p>(2) The Project needs to define the quality of Master Facilitators to certify their ability. In present condition, the level of those for implementing activities have deferred by each Master Facilitator. Minimize those gaps should increase quality and reliability of the Project.</p> <p>(3) The Project needs to prepare teaching contents by using project outputs. The Project has made documents and visual contents just for recording project activities, but not for utilization. Therefore, the production of how to teach present experiences and approaches such as ICTs and GPCSs by the Project is required.</p> <p>(4) Also, the Project needs to disseminate its experience among the relevant government officials and NGOs on how to apply the concept and approach along methodology.</p> <p>(5) Government of Indonesia need to support the Project to disseminate its outcome to other regions. Also, the government may concern to fulfil implementing related National law No.25/2004, by utilizing the outcome of the Project.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Human Resources Development For Local Governance (Phaseäf)					
	Others						
	Japanese	地方行政人材育成プロジェクト・フェーズ2					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	0060110E0	Total Cost	350,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Governance			Public Administration			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Regional Department I (Southeast Asia)					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2005/04 - 2007/03	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Education and Training Agency of Ministry of Home Affairs, Directorate General of Regional Development, Education and Training Board of North Sumatera					
	Japan	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Local Autonomy College, Hyogo Prefecture					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Human Resource Development for Local Governance Phase II						
Overall Goal	Human resources for local governance in administrative management and regional development are developed through the training delivery						
Project Purpose	<p>Project purpose I Capacity of training management for human resources development of local governmental officials is improved.</p> <p>Project purpose II Public administration methods or techniques based on new policies or guidelines relate to decentralization and regional autonomy of Indonesia are widely disseminated and understood by local governments.</p>						
Outputs	<p>Output < Education and Training Agency of Home Affairs (B. Diklat) and Education and Training Board of North Sumatera Province (Provincial Diklat)></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training curriculums and modules are improved to be more practical based on the needs of local governments. 2. The efficient training is implemented by means of the training collaboration by B. Dikl in Jakarta and Provincial Diklat in North Sumatera. <p><Education and Training Board of North Sumatera Province (Provincial Diklat)></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Training aiming at improvement of public service is implemented. 4. Partnership among the training institutions (between province (propinsi)/provinces or between province(propinsi) and district (kabupaten) /municipal (kota) is established. <p>OutputÄE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guideline for the inter-regional partnership and its implementation methods are understood by the local governmental officials. 2. Guideline for the new roles of sub-district head (camat) responding to the new Decentralization and Regional Autonomy Law and its implementation methods are understood by sub-district head (camat). 						
Project Overview	<p>Japanese supports for decentralization process have given the focal point on the training of local government officials in order to support the Indonesian self-efforts for the improvement of capacity of human resources for local governance in the field of administrative management and regional development.</p> <p>The project namely "Human Resources Development for Local Governance Phase II" had commenced its activities in April 2005 setting main purposes as shown below, and now by extending its support by aiming at further achievement for the higher level of implementation skill of training management and the socialization related activities on Decentralization Policy from central level to Local Government,</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	4	Counterparts	124
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	136,900 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	4			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Education and Training Agency of Ministry of Home Affairs (B.Diklat of MoHA) Mar 2007 1. "Manual" is to be completed through sharing information of formulation of the manual with provincial B.Diklats including B.Diklat of Sumut Guidance and Advice are expected to assist the process of foregoing manual to be enacted as Government Regulation. Additional 2 courses of "Reform for Camat Training" to be implemented. 2. Dissemination of Information regarding to the results from Monitoring of Training courses of "Camats" and "Good Governance" is to be reinforced to local governments through Newsletter and in other measures. 3. Information regarding to the implementation of decentralization collected by B.Diklat of MoHA is to be disseminated to the other Directorate Generals of MoHA.</p> <p>Apr. 2007 1. "Manual" is to be disseminated to the regional governments through various activities such as Coordination Meeting of B.Diklat of Provinces and Districts/Municipalities in June and July every year. 2. Continuous activities related to above mentioned 2. and 3. are to be implemented.</p> <p>Directorate General of Regional Autonomy (OTDA) Mar. 2007 1. "Implementation Guidance for Monitoring" is to be prepared. 2. Monitoring activity based on foregoing guidance is to be implemented as well as a report of the results to be produced.</p> <p>Apr. 2007 Ongoing "Local Government cooperation Course" is to be implemented for other regions.</p> <p>Mar. 2007 1. Training Management Standard implemented by B.Diklat of Sumut is expected to be synchronised with "Manual" Following Training courses to be implemented. 1) Inter Regional Cooperation Training (Training for Capacity Development of Heads of Sub District in North Sumatra Province) 2) Inter Regional Cooperation Training (Training course of "Good Governance" in Tanjung Balai) 3) Training course of "Legal Drafting" 2. Follow-up Activities for the training course of "Good Governance" a. Monitoring b. Revision of Training materials c. Implementation of TOT Training. (Subject to further discussion)</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Training Of Agricultural Extension Officers On Improvement Of Farm Management					
	Others						
	Japanese	農業経営改善のための農業普及員訓練計画プロジェクト					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	614560	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2004/01	-	2007/01	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Agency for Agricultural Human Resources Development of Ministry of Agriculture, Kayuambon Balai Besar Diklat Agribisini					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The Project for Improvement of Agricultural Extension and Training System						
Overall Goal	Farm management in selected districts is improved through the MP3 training.						
Project Purpose	Field extension officers in selected districts acquire skills in extension methodology through the improved training program (MP3 method2).						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) MP3 training program is improved in BDA-Kayuambon; 2) TOT (training of trainers) program is established in BDA-Kayuambon; and 3) The training program is applied to selected districts. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Indonesian government had shifted its policy focus of the agricultural sector development, under a national development plan called PROPENAS 2000_2004, from the increase of food production to the improvement of farm income¹. Under this policy, strong emphasis was put on "agribusiness and agribusiness system development" by which the farmers and other players concerned with the sector were encouraged to pursue higher profitability through the increased production of high-value products and strengthening of efficient marketing channels. Under this context, the government had come to recognize that it was essential to improve the agricultural extension services by enhancing the capacity of agricultural extension workers so that they could respond to the needs of farmers. The government had, however, not developed an effective training system for extension workers, which led to a request to the Japanese government for a technical cooperation on this development issue.</p> <p>Against such a background, the Project for Improvement of Agricultural Extension and Training System ("PIAETS") was implemented from September 1999 to March 2002 with an aim of developing a new training system for extension workers in the country. As a result, the PIAETS training approach was developed and piloted in Bandung District of West Java with a great success. The project was terminated on March 31, 2002 but the Indonesian government had requested the Japanese government to support a successor project by which the newly developed PIAETS training system was further improved and extended to other areas of the country.</p> <p>Based on the request from the Indonesian government, JICA dispatched preparatory study missions and formulated a successor project to the PIAETS. Consequently, the Project for Training of Agricultural Extension Officers on Improvement of Farm Management was initiated and has been implemented since January 5, 2004, based on Record of Discussions (R/D) signed on October 29, 2003 between the representatives of the both governments. The Project is scheduled to terminate on January 4 next year. Before the termination, JICA dispatched the Terminal Evaluation Mission to Indonesia with an aim to evaluate the performance of the Project and give advice to the Project in elaborating implementation plans for the remaining and after the project period.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	2	Counterparts	10
Equipment	12,492 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	25,342 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	7				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>In regard to the measures that need to be taken after the termination of the Project in January 2007, the Team recommends the following^:</p> <p>(1) Securing budget. Based on the mid-term action plan formulated before the end of the Project, the AAHRD/BATD needs to ensure the fund availability for BBDA/BDAs to conduct the MP3 training for target districts in the next few years.</p> <p>(2) Post-training evaluation. By the time the current evaluation study was conducted, the results of post-training evaluation had been collected only from 2 districts (Subang and Gowa). In order to confirm the results of the Project, the Project should ensure the collection and analysis of the post-training evaluation information from all the BBDA/BDAs.</p> <p>(3) Impact assessment. During the project period, the Project was not able to conduct a farm survey to measure the impact of the MP3 training on the improvement of farm management in the target areas, which has been set as the Overall Goal. It is recommended that the AAHRD/BATD in collaboration with BBDA/BDAs and local governments conduct an impact survey within a few years. The survey should include such information as to how many advanced cases extension officers have disseminated to farmers, how many cases were actually adopted by farmers after the termination of the Project and how successful they were in terms of the improvement of farm management.</p> <p>(4) Use of database. Database of the advanced farm management technologies produced by the Project must be a valuable source of information for extension activities. It could be a way to extend the benefits to other areas beyond the districts directly targeted by the Project. For this reason, it is expected for the AAHRD/BATD to continue the update using a newly created Database unit and utilize the database even after the Project terminates.</p> <p>(5) Use of equipment To sustain the project inputs for longer period, it is expected that equipment provided under the Project be used mainly for the MP3-related activities.</p> <p>(6) Collaboration within the AAHRD. The Team believes that effective collaboration among bureaus and departments within the AAHRD will be essential to further improve the method and offer more effective and efficient extension services, and eventually realize the higher-level of development goals. To start with, a networking among BBDA/BDAs and Database Unit in the agency needs to be established and managed.</p> <p>(7) Incorporation of the Project outcome into other projects. Collaboration with other donor-supported projects is also important. It is recommended that the AAHRD/BATD take a leading role to incorporate the Project outcome into other projects such as 2KR-funded P4S training project, World Bank supported FEATI, and IF AD supported READ (Rural Empowerment Agricultural Development).</p> <p>(8) Exchange of experience with other countries. Sharing the experience of the Project at the various occasions such as the meetings of ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Agricultural Training and Extension (AWGATE) is encouraged. Meanwhile, there has been a request from the Indonesian side concerning the provision of opportunities to exchange experience and information of similar projects (participatory agricultural extension) implemented in other countries. Since this would be useful not only for Indonesia but also for other countries, it may be worthy for JICA to consider to provide such opportunities.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Project For Development Of Vocational Rehabilitation System In The National Rehabilitation Centre For The Physically Disabled People					
	Others						
	Japanese	ソロ身体障害者職業リハビリテーション					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Social Security			-	Support for Persons with Disabilities		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1994/12	-	1997/12	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Directorate General for the Development of Social Rehabilitation, Ministry of Social Affairs, national Rehabilitation Center for the Physically Disabled People, Prof. Dr. Soeharso, Surakarta					
	Japan	Japan Association for Employment of Persons with Disabilities, the Employment Promotion Corporation					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The Project for Development of Vocational Rehabilitation System in the National Rehabilitation Centre for the Physically Disabled People						
Overall Goal	Achievement of social pnrucipadon through employment promotion for the disabled people at the Solo area,						
Project Purpose	Development of the vocational rehabilitation system for the disabled people at R.C.solo.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ability of the staff of RC Solo to provide vocational guidance and to make vocational assessment is developed. 2. The RC Solo staff can utilize the new vocational rehabilitation system, 3. The staff of RC Solo is trained in the fields of machine sewing and computer vocational training. 						
Project Overview	<p>While the Indonesian economy has developed rapidly, establishment of social infrastructure such as social welfare and medical treatment has lagged behind. Socially disadvantaged people were left to bear the burden. Because the rehabilitation system was inadequate, people with disabilities still suffered to being lower socioeconomic status, even though they accounted for about 3.1 percent of the total population (around 5.5 million people).</p> <p>To tackle these situations, the Government of Indonesia put emphasis on improving vocational capacity of people with disabilities from the view of human resource development. People with disabilities gained the opportunity to vocational training in rehabilitation centers all around the country with a core of the Rehabilitation Center Solo. However, since institutions and equipments were obsolescence as well as old, only two in ten people were able to achieve employment. The Government of Indonesia submitted a request to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation aiming for establishing the consistent vocational rehabilitation system to achieve following aims: cultivate tutors for vocational rehabilitation programs; implementing vocational rehabilitation course; cultivating vocational evaluation experts; and gathering information for employment.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	10	Counterparts	23
Equipment	49,500 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	18,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	13			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Vocational Rehabilitation System Social(pre-vocational) rehabilitation system has been carried out at RC Solo in the long run. However, the Vocational Rehabilitation System has just introduced and developed by the cooperation of Japan through this Project. To attain the sustainability of the Vocational Rehabilitation System, the Team would like to request of the Indonesian side that necessary measures to secure the employment of the graduates from RC Solo in the companies/ and to revise the teaching materials in order to meet the real needs of labour market, shall be taken.</p> <p>(2) Allocation of human and financial resources First, some C/PS are scheduled to be moved into new NVRC Cibinong, so it will be needed to supplement other staff in the post to maintain the current activities. Second, after the project is terminated, it will be required of the budget allocation to sustain the same level of the activities as the project. Thus, the Team would like to request strongly Ministry of Social Affairs to allocate human and financial resources sufficiently to RC Solo in 1998 and after..</p> <p>(3) NVRC Cibinong Project Although the Indonesian side considers the RC Solo project as a pilot project of the NVRC Cibinong Project, Japanese side considers the RC Solo Project as independent one which has its own purpose. In other words, RC Solo and NVRC Cibinong exist separately each other. Thus, the Vocational Rehabilitation System shall be executed in each center in parallel. The Team would like to request of the Indonesian side that two centers shall be managed with close contact each other in order to establish the Vocational Rehabilitation System in Indonesia.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Environmental Management Center Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	環境管理センター					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management -						
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1899/12 - 1899/12	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country	Environmental Impact Management Agency, Environmental Management Center					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	<p>1 EMC will support BAPEDAL strengthen its capability in environment management.</p> <p>2 EMC will support BAPEDAL to strengthen environmental laws and regulations enforcement, and reduce the total volume of pollutions emitted from various sources.</p> <p>3 EMC will support DAPEDAL to strengthen local government capability in environmental management.</p>						
Project Purpose	<p>1) EMC will establish the methodologies for the environmental monitoring in the fields of air, water pollution and toxic substances, and develop environmental database.2) EMC's function as a reference laboratory will be developed and EMC will perform a role of the reference laboratory accordingly.3) HAPEDAL will implement the national environmental monitoring program and EMC will encourage and support environmental monitoring activities.4) EMC will identify the present environmental quality in Indonesia based on the environmental monitoring database.5) EMC will develop environment. human resources particularly for less experienced BAPEDAL staff, local government staff, local laboratories staff and other officials concerned through EMC training activities.</p>						
Outputs	<p>1. EMC researchers will secure basic technology necessary for environmental monitoring activities in the field of air, water pollution and toxic substances and for the environmental monitoring, database.</p> <p>2. The reference laboratory in EMC will perform the role of the technical center for environmental monitoring and inspection for industries and will analyze pollutions by the sophisticated technique and accept analytical services from private sectors.</p> <p>3-1. Local laboratories under supervision of the Governors will perform many types environmental monitoring and environmental inspection activities addressed to industrial plants.</p> <p>3-2. According to the EMC'S technical support, environmental management implemented by BAPEDAL will be strengthened.</p> <p>4. EMC will develop an environmental monitoring database which owns a mechanism that local laboratories report their monitoring data to EMC, and publish the present state of environmental quality in Indonesia.</p> <p>5. EMC'S training will develop human resources with experiences and knowledge for environmental management.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Through the success of its National Development Plans, Indonesia has achieved the invigoration of economic activities to raise Indonesian people's living standard and to promote the country's emergence as a newly industrialized nation.</p> <p>To measure environmental issues, becoming essential and crucial according to this rapid economic development, industrialization and urbanization in Indonesia, the Government of Indonesia set up its administrative and legal structure for environmental protection and environmental pollution control. The Government of Indonesia also decided in its Fifth Five-Year Development Plan (REPELITA V) to "promote sustainable development and control environmental pollution."</p> <p>Regarding environmental administration, the Office of the Minister of State for Development and the Environment (PPLH), presently the Office of the Minister of State for the Environment (LH), was established in 1978. The Environmental Impact Management Agency (BAPEDAL) was also established in 1990 and launched its operations in 1991. Simultaneously basic legal supports have been implemented, such as the Act for Environmental Management in 1982, the Government Regulation for Environmental Impact Management in 1986, and the Government Regulation for Water Pollution Control in 1990.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, the Government of Indonesia designed the "Project for Establishment of Environmental Management Center (EMC)" as an affiliate of BAPEDAL and requested the assistance to the Government of Japan.</p> <p>The Government of Japan provided the grant aid of JY2.687 million to establish EMC. The construction of the building and installation of the equipment were completed in July 1993 and all EMC facility was transferred to the Government of Indonesia on August 1, 1993.</p> <p>The Record of Discussion (R/D) and the Tentative Schedule of Implementation (TSI) for the implementation of JICA Technical Cooperation were agreed between the JICA mission team and BAPEDAL on October 24, 1992. JICA started its technical cooperation for this EMC project on January 1, 1993. The duration of JICA Technical Cooperation is five years.</p> <p>According to the Presidential Decree No. 77 in 1994, EMC was officially recognized as PUSARPEDAL, a part of BAPEDAL. Also, EMC secured a higher position in BAPEDAL. As a result, EMC/PUSARPEDAL reports directly to the Head of BAPEDAL, who reports directly to the President. This higher position has made it possible for EMC to provide technical support to BAPEDAL as a whole.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	12	Short-term	20	Counterparts	86
Equipment	260,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	220,000 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	39			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1. General (1) Environmental issues are the subject which must be tackled from a global perspective. So environmental cooperation is one of the priority areas in Japanese official development assistance. Furthermore technical cooperation project for capacity building in environment in Indonesia, such as the IIMC Project, is recognized to be essential to improve environmental quality and to protect people's life and health from pollution. It is also recognized that cooperation to such capacity building is imperative in the long term perspective.(2) It is recognized that the period of the Project will be necessary to extend for about two years, so that it will accord with the EMC's necessity for intensive preparation in 1998 and 1999 to implement the role of reference laboratory and training activities followed by their full operation in 2000.</p> <p>2. Role of EMC The National Environmental Monitoring Program will be strongly expected to be developed and implemented by BAPEDAL as soon as possible. From this viewpoint, EMC should contribute to strengthening of environmental management in BAPEDAL through its technical support in good cooperation with a JICA expert dispatched to BAPEDAL. EMC should also support BAPEDAL's legal and institutional actions concerning local environmental management.</p> <p>3. Support to Regional Laboratories The development project of 39 regional laboratories through OECF was decided in December 1994 and its consultation work started in August 1996 for three years, and AusAID is also providing its assistance to 21 regional laboratories under the similar concept of the OECF project. The total number of 60 regional laboratories will be completed by 1999 and fully operated in 2000. Human resource development in these regional laboratories through providing training courses and individual technical guidance by EMC staff is essential for establishment of the nation-wide environmental monitoring system and also the national environment programs.</p> <p>4. Environmental Monitoring Database EMC is developing the laboratory information management system. An environmental monitoring network as a part of the National Environmental Monitoring Program should be developed to collect data from regional laboratories with the strong initiative of EMC as a core center for environmental monitoring data.</p> <p>5. Consolidation of EMC (1) It should be emphasized that great efforts have been made by the Indonesian side for establishing EMC so that the number of EMC staff exceeds the one shown in the initial plan. Further efforts would be desirable in terms of quantitative and qualitative improvement of its human resources. (2) Also, in order to strengthen EMC administration, introducing general administration section seems to be necessary in the EMC organization structure. Moreover, direct allocation of a budget to EMC might be effective for this purpose.</p> <p>6. EMC Laboratory Management In order to strengthen EMC laboratory management, (1) appropriate human resources allocation, improvement of each staffs capability for monitoring-related technology, and reinforcing staff management should be achieved, (2) recently introduced inventory system, which will assure effective management, must be maintained and utilized adequately, (3) instruments and apparatus should be maintained appropriately, and (4) quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) should be established.</p> <p>7. Development of Methodology For consolidation of EMC laboratory functions,(1) methodology for planning, sampling, analysis and evaluation related to environmental monitoring must be improved, (2) analytical methodology for monitoring which is appropriate to Indonesian physical conditions should be investigated, and (3) efforts to develop methodology for environmental survey should be started.</p> <p>8. Training Activity Reinforcing capability for training activity is necessary in line with the increase of number of courses for regional laboratory staff. For this purpose, (1) administrative procedure from planning to evaluation must be sophisticated, (2) training materials must be refined and improved for covering all fields of environmental monitoring, and (3) staff training must be stressed on in order to raise their trainers capability.</p> <p>9. Cooperation with Other Donors</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Biodiversity Conservation Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	生物多様性保全					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation -						
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1995/07 - 1998/06	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country	National Development Planning Agency, Indonesian Institute of Science, PHPA					
	Japan	Environment Agency, Japan Wildlife Research Center					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To support the Government of Indonesia to achieve aims for the strategy of maintenance biodiversity and action plan of biodiversity.						
Project Purpose	To strengthen the organizational capacity of Indonesian Institute of Sciences (Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia/LIPI) and the Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHPA), in order to conserve biodiversity, in the field of study and research of natural environment, and planning and maintenance of national parks.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To maintenance information database of biodiversity in each field (related documents, sample, field records and maintenance activities of parks) at the LIPI and the Research and Development Center for Biology (RDCB). 2) To strengthen scientific capacity of researchers working at the botanical and zoological department, in the fields of biological systematic and other specific areas in the LIPI and the RDCB. 3) To maintenance the management plan of the Gunung Halimun National Park (GHNP) as the model of conserving intraregional biodiversity and comprehensive research of biodiversity. 4) To promote education about ecology environment for conserving biodiversity at the area of the GHNP and the neighboring areas. 5) To promote efficient exchange and use of information and data of biodiversity between the LIPI and the PHPA. 						
Project Overview	<p>Indonesia has the hot and humid tropical climate, and is renowned for its biodiversity in the world. On the other hand, the destruction of the natural environment and the reduction of species have become serious because large-scale deforestation of tropical forest due to the rapid increase of population and development of industry. As the basic policy for the conservation of biodiversity and natural environment in Indonesia, the Government of Indonesia formulated the Biodiversity Action Plan for Indonesia (BAPI) in 1991.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, The Government of Japan and the Government of the United States issued "Japan-US Global Partnership Action Plan" in 1994. The plan aimed to manage and conserve the natural environment in developing countries as a Japan-US Environment Collaboration, and Indonesia was selected as the target country. In response, the Government of Indonesia submitted a request to the Government of Japan for the project-type technical cooperation and grant aid cooperation for promoting the most efficient methods of conserving biodiversity in Indonesia.</p>						

IDN-97-003

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

IND-02-001

Project Title	English	The Project For Prevention Of Emerging Diarrheal Diseases In India					
	Others						
	Japanese	新興下痢症対策プロジェクト					
Country	India	Project Number		Project ID	541061	Total Cost	490,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			- Other Health Issues			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1998/02	-	2003/01	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diarrheal Diseases					
	Japan	National Institute of Infectious Diseases International Medical Center of Japan, Sapporo Medical University, Osaka Prefecture University					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Improvement of preventive and therapeutic methods for diarrheal diseases						
Project Purpose	Technology will be developed and established for emerging diarrheal diseases at the National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases (NICED).						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effective identification of enteric pathogens is developed up to molecular level. 2. Newer therapeutic approaches are developed for emerging diarrheal diseases. 3. Scrumbank concerning diarrheal diseases is established. 4. Drug resistance on enteropathogenic organisms can be monitored effectively. 5. Referral library for the strains and diagnostic serum of enteropathogens is established. 6. Biologic monitoring of diarrheal pathogens is conducted in human and reservoir. 7. Network of relevant hospitals is improved. 8. Project management is well done. 						
Project Overview	<p>Indonesia struggled with high child mortality rate, and its number one cause of mortality was acute diarrheal syndrome. The main reason that acute diarrheal syndrome was widespread was because of inadequate technology skills of prevention, diagnosis and medical treatment. Especially preventive measures against diarrheal syndrome were urgently needed due to emergence of dysentery bacilli with drug resistance. The National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases (NICED) in Kolkata, acting as a center of diarrheal syndrome research in Indonesia, developed various diarrheal syndromes of research, prevention and medical treatment. The NICED was appointed as the cooperating institution by the World Health Organization (WHO). The Government of Indonesia submitted a request to the Government of Japan for measures against diarrheal syndromes through following activities: human resource development molecular biology and epidemiology; maintenance of research institutions; and promotion of joint project. In respond, the Government of Japan implemented the project.</p>						

IND-02-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts		Long-term	Short-term	Counterparts		
Equipment	252,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	20,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	12			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>On the basis of the Final evaluation, the Team has made the following recommendations.</p> <p>(1) Clarification of How the Achievement of the Project Will Benefit the Local People NICED is now recognized as an authority on prevention of diarrhoeal diseases through the five-year JICA-NICED Project. What is required next is to plan clearly and implement how its research activities will benefit the local people: what is to be done and what is to be achieved in future years.</p> <p>(2) Public Relations of the Project Although some efforts have been made by JICA and NICED to publicize the results achieved, further efforts should be made to disseminate information on research outputs, directed especially to the Japanese taxpayers, so that they understand inputs from JICA are useful to the local people. Indian laboratories in general and NICED laboratory in particular possess high level's of expertise in tropical diseases in developing countries. An exposure of Japanese scientists to tropical diseases through a 2- week course would provide rich and unique experience to them. JICA could consider supporting such training workshops at NICED.</p> <p>(3) Lessons Learned The key factors which have helped in achieving the unqualified success of the Project have been the mutual appreciation of the strengths of the scientists. Both sides have collaborative spirits rather than an attitude of patronization, and cementing friendship. The Project is a model of a successful bilateral collaboration and has contributed towards further technical and cultural relationship between the two countries.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	National Institute of Cholera & Enteric Diseases		Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	No Issue		Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The five third-country training programme in which 60 people took part and 8 domestic programme in which 120 people from different area in India took part were conducted in the project. The 60 Japanese short-term experts visited National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases (NICED) to exchange their knowledge and technology. The 24 scientists and 6 technical officers of NICED participated in the counterpart training program in Japan. The number of types of diarrhea species and subspecies confirmed by NICED have increased from 12 to 35. The number of laboratories which can confirm diarrhea bacteria on the molecular level have increased from 4 to 40 through the annual training program. The average impact of the publication of NICED is increasingly large.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>They have cultivated high research capability and there does not seem to be any problem in the current status of the project. On the other hand, there is a concern that their high skill has not been spreading nationwide.</p>			

Project Title	English	The Project For Strengthening Extension System For Bivoltine Sericulture In India					
	Others						
	Japanese	養蚕普及強化計画プロジェクト					
Country	India	Project Number	602342	Project ID	0541062E1	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2002/08	-	2007/08	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Central Silk Board of Ministry of Textiles, Department of Sericulture, Government of Karnataka, Department of Sericulture, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Department of Sericulture, Government of Tamil Nadu					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The Bivoltine Sericulture Technology Development Project The Project for Promotion of Popularising Practical Bivoltine Sericulture Technology						
Overall Goal	To improve the quality and production amount and quality of bivoltine sericulture, and to increase income of bivoltine silk raising farmers and workers at silk reeling industry.						
Project Purpose	To get the extension system off the ground.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To formulate an action plan for promotion of bivoltine sericulture. 2. To establish coordination and collaboration mechanism among the Central Silk Road, Ministry of Textiles (CSB) and the Department of Sericulture (DOS) for extension of bivoltine sericulture. 3. To establish a system of mass production of quality bivoltine silkworm seed. 4. To train staff of DOS to obtain necessary knowledge and techniques for bivoltine sericulture, and to improve the research institute appropriate for bivoltine sericulture. 5. To establish an extension model for spreading bivoltine sericulture in identified states 						
Project Overview	<p>While the demand of mulberry silk has been rising rapidly, the most of silk was multivoltine variety or combination of bivoltine and ultivoltine that was inferior in both quality and yield. India relied on imports from China for most of the quality bivoltine variety that became warp thread of up-market silk fabric. The Government of India has suffered chronic shortage of foreign currency, and realized the importance of increasing the amount and improving quality of mulberry silk. In 1989/1990 - 1994/1995, the Government of India implemented the national plan of silkworm development using financial support from the World Bank and other donors. During implementing the plan, the government submitted a request to the Government of Japan for developing bivoltine sericulture. In response, JICA implemented Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (BSTD) Phase-I as a technical cooperation project from 1 June, 1991 to 31 May, 1996, in order to develop appropriate technology required for promotion and improvement of the production amount and quality of bivoltine sericulture. The project successfully developed laboratory demonstration of laboratory demonstration of bivoltine sericulture. After completion of the project, the Government of India requested further technical cooperation to the Government of Japan, and JICA decided to implement the Project for Promotion of Popularizing the Practical Bivoltine Sericulture Technology (PPPBST) Phase-II from 1 April, 1997 to 31 March 2002, for verification and demonstration of technology package achieved in phase-1 of the project. The project demonstrated that introducing the bivoltine sericulture technology was possible and income of selected farming families marked substantial rise. Based on the outputs of the Phase-II of the project, the Government of India developed popularizing bivoltine sericulture technology at three states in southern area, namely Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu which account for 90 percent of the production of mulberry silk. The government also formulated the long-term plan for increase of production to 6700 tons by 2007. To achieve the aims, the government submitted a request to the Government of Japan for implementing the Project for Strengthening Extension System for Bivoltine Sericulture (PEBS) Phase-III for establishing the extension system for bivoltine sericulture. JICA signed the R/D on April, 2002, and implemented technical cooperation from 11 August, 2002 to 10 August 2007.</p>						

IND-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	15	Counterparts	
Equipment	92,853 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	22,309 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	18			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India, CSB Complex, BTM lay Out, Madiwala,	Umbrella Organization	More priority has been given for promotion of Quality Silk in India	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Achieved	No Issue		Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The project has just finished this fiscal year (August 2007). Not only the project objective “to put the dissemination system of bivoltine sericulture on a track” but also the overall goal “to improve the amount and quality of production of bivoltine sericulture, and to raise the income of bivoltine sericultural farmers and silk industry” have already been achieved. As for sustainability, the autonomous increase of the number of bivoltine sericultural farmers, which is one of the important indicators of the project, shows that the dissemination system of bivoltine sericulture is well established in India. Following the success of the projects conducted by JICA in past 15 years, the government of India plans to expand the JICA model in the next five-year plan. It is expected that the government will enhance the finance and the organization. As the terminal evaluation has just finished, please see the terminal evaluation report (written by Rural Development Department) for details.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>In spite of the said result of the cooperation, much secondary silk made in China is still imported to India. In a year from 2005 to 2006, the amount of domestically produced silk in India was 17,300 tons, while the annual amount demanded was 26,000 tons. This supply-demand gap comes from insufficient supply of high grade secondary silk which textile manufacturers with automatic looms mainly use as warp in India. As a result, they depend on foreign imports. The amount of the import of the silk in this period was 8,400 tons, while 8,200 tons of them were imported from China. Following problems remain behind this situation in Indian secondary silk.</p> <p>1) Improvement of technology of yarn-making (improvement of quality of silk) They attained some progress in the past projects through improvement of yarn-making machines as preliminary steps for strengthening the yarn-making department. As for the cooperation to this field, however, it was not set as a main project objective. Thus technical improvement has been making little progress among most of the yarn makers. Moreover, the quality checking system has not yet established. Therefore there is no way of objective evaluation for silk traders and textile manufacturers.</p> <p>2) Expansion of production As mentioned above, there is still a big supply-demand gap although the production of secondary silk in India is trending upwards with the increase of production of secondary cocoon. In order to expand its production, it is essential to increase production of secondary cocoon in parallel with improvement of technology of yarn-makers. It is necessary to take measures such as introduction of new loan scheme with low-interest for small-scale farmers in order to promote dissemination of the technical package stabilized in the past cooperation among silkworm breeders, sericultural farmers, and yarn makers.</p> <p>3) Changes in the consciousness of silk traders and textile manufacturers Among the silk made in India, the production of the secondary silk is still limited. Therefore, it is not well recognized among silk traders and textile manufacturers as well as its high quality (fineness and shred resistancy) compared to multivoltine secondary silk. In these cases, they are traded without distinction in the silk exchanges.</p>			

Project Title	English	The Project Of Haraz Agricultural Human Resources Development Center					
	Others						
	Japanese	ハラース農業技術者養成センター計画					
Country	Iran	Project Number		Project ID	4121016	Total Cost	880,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/07	-	2004/06	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Productivity of rice is improved and rice production yield is increased.						
Project Purpose	The Haraz Agricultural Human Resources Development Center functions as a technology center for developing human resources concerned with land consolidation and rice production in consolidated land. (Agricultural engineers, technicians and farmers master developed technologies and use them.)						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A system for training implementation is completed. 2. Teaching materials are prepared. 3. Lecturers for training are secured. 4. Training for engineers, technicians and farmers is implemented in accordance with the training implementation plan. 5. Pilot model farms are operated as a base for demonstration and dissemination of appropriate mechanized cultivation technology in Haraz basin area. 						
Project Overview	<p>Demonstration and exhibition of rice crop agricultural technologies were carried out through a project under the project-type technical cooperation scheme entitled the project. The Project would aim to strengthen and enrich the Center's training functions for engineers.</p> <p>In response to this request the Government of Japan dispatched a Basic Study Team, Preliminary Study Team, and supplementary Study Team to Iran to confirm the necessity of assistance and to discuss the details of the Project with the Iranian side. This resulted in the signing of the Record of Discussions for the Project by an Implementation Study Team on April 20,1999. The Project was commenced in July 1999 and will continue for a five-year period until June 2004.</p> <p>In April 2000, a Management Consultation Team was dispatched to Iran to discuss and prepare PDM, PO, and a monitoring and evaluation plan.</p> <p>After two and half years from the commencement of the Project, the Mid-term Evaluation Team was dispatched in February 2002 with the aim to understand and evaluate the progress of the Project as well as to modify the future Project activities.</p>						

IRN-03-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	40	Counterparts	38
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 5,036 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	17			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The new training center should soon be utilized for full-scale training. 2. In order to effectively and sustainably utilize the Center, allocation of sufficient budget and personnel, and provision of official certificate are important. For those purposes, it is necessary that the official position of the Center should shortly be determined in the Ministry of Jihad-e Agriculture. 3. In order to achieve the Intermediate Goal, adaptation of skills and the training courses should be developed and modified according to technical needs on rice cultivation and land consolidation. 4. The Team recommended that the possibility of any support should be considered by the Japanese side according to Iranian requests. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Project On Energy Management Promotion In The Islamic Republic Of Iran					
	Others						
	Japanese	省エネルギー推進プロジェクト					
Country	Iran	Project Number	603914	Project ID	4121023	Total Cost	653,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Natural Resource and Energy			-	Energy Conservation		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/03	-	2007/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Energy, Energy Efficiency Office, Ministry of Energy, Azarbaijan Higher Education and Research Complex					
	Japan	Energy Conservation Center Japan					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Through promotion of rational use of energy, enhancement of energy management in the industrial sector is achieved.						
Project Purpose	The National Training Center for Energy Management (NTCEM) contributes to the energy management of the industrial sector.						
Outputs	<p>Output 1: The Project is operated to contribute effectively coordinating with the policies and administration for the industrial energy conservation target designed by I.R. Iran.</p> <p>Output 2: Counterparts are able to operate and maintain the training facilities and equipment.</p> <p>Output 3: Both theoretical and practical training for energy related engineers are maintained and managed.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Islamic Republic of Iran (hereinafter referred to as LR.Iran) is one of the world's biggest oil producing countries with a 11.1% share of the world oil deposit (132.5 billion barrel) and Japan imports 15% of its oil from I.R. Iran (2004).</p> <p>Meanwhile, in recent years, domestic energy consumption in I.R. Iran has been growing rapidly and reached about 44% of the total energy production. A study predicted, in case the trend continues from now on, that I.R. Iran would become an oil importing country by 2018.</p> <p>Approximately 75% of I.R. Iran's foreign currency earnings depend on the petroleum products and if the trend is not evaded, a significant impact will be brought up on the national economy as well as the society of I.R. Iran.</p> <p>It is, therefore, an important issue for I.R. Iran to secure oil export through establishing efficient energy utilization.</p> <p>In order to solve the problems, the government of I.R. Iran, as stated in the 3rd five-year national development plan (2000-2004), is preparing to execute the following countermeasures;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Introduction of energy pricing system by market prices (2) Enlightenment activities on energy conservation (3) Implementation- of demonstration projects for energy conservation (4) Financial assistance to energy conservation projects (5) Enhancement of legal systems relevant to energy management . . . " (6) Increase the share of renewable energy in electricity basket . . . <p>Under the circumstances, the government of I.R, Iran conveyed its request of international cooperation to the Japanese government on 18th September 2000.</p> <p>The proposed project aimed for improvement of energy efficiency in the industrial sector of I.R. Iran (the Islamic Republic of Iran). Upon receiving this request, the Japanese .side made four rounds of preliminary studies and discussions, and on 16th November 2002, both parties signed the Record of Discussion for this Project. In March 2003, the Project was commenced with four year cooperation period and five Japanese long-term experts have been dispatched.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	19	Counterparts	11
Equipment	144,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	25,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	127,000 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	11			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) According to R/D, eight (8) technical Counterparts were to be assigned to the Project. However, currently, six (6) of them are assigned. The number of the Counterpart is considered the lowest possible to conduct the training courses on the regular basis. When there is absence of a lecturer, it is difficult to conduct the training courses under the present circumstances. Moreover, the Counterparts are too busy to spend time for acquiring practical technologies and developing their skills on energy conservation. The Iranian side is recommended to increase the number of the Counterpart staff.</p> <p>(2) Internal/External evaluation report 1) Internal evaluation of the course According to the PDM, AHERC is expected to analyze the data and information and compile internal evaluation reports. However, this assignment is virtually conducted by EEO. The Team recommends that AHERC will be positively involved in the process of internal evaluation as was originally intended in the Project in order to improve the quality of the training courses, 2) External evaluation of the course The external evaluation plays an important role to follow up the activities of ex-trainees and the effects of the training courses to realize the energy saving in their factories. However, the number of the reports so far submitted is not satisfactory. SABA is recommended to continuously encourage ex-trainees to submit the reports, and analyze them.</p> <p>(3) To promote energy conservation activities in I.R.Iran, it is recommended that the joint periodic meeting among EEO, SABA and NTCM/AHRC will be held continuously. Three parties are expected to enhance information sharing and build closer relationship.</p> <p>(4) Revisions were made two times for the textbooks. However, mistakes and errors such as lacking of necessary formulae for calculation, etc. are still found. The Iranian side (EEO, SABA and AHERC) should review the comments made by the Japanese experts and improve the quality of the textbooks.</p> <p>(5) The contents of the training courses should be reviewed and improved continuously reflecting feedback from industrial sector, ex-trainees, EEO, SABA, and others so that the training can meet the needs of the real operation in factories.</p> <p>(6) To promote the cooperation between the training center and factories that dispatched the ex-trainees, SABA and NTCM should conduct aftercare activities continuously by answering questions from ex-trainees. Both Organizations should reflect these questions to improve the course as well.</p> <p>(7) According to R/D, the Iranian side take the responsibility to construct the lighting system. The lighting system is under construction at the time of final evaluation. The Iranian side is recommended to complete the lighting system by the termination of the Project. The Japanese side will verify the system.</p> <p>(8) The spare parts list (Heat and Electricity) including prices and manufacturers is under preparation by the Japanese side. The Iranian side is required to mobilize the budget necessary for procuring the spare parts referring to the list by the termination of the Project.</p> <p>(9) The automatic control system for air/fuel ratio of the furnace only works within certain ranges of the set points. This problem is not considered to have great effects on the training course implementation. For this problem, the Japanese side will prepare the manual of operation of how to use the system by the termination of the Project.</p> <p>(10) The Joint Evaluation Team considered that some follow up activities, such as dispatching short-term experts, might be desirable to ascertain the effort of Counterparts more involved in practical training and factory audit technologies.</p> <p>(11) Counterparts of the NTCM/AHERC are required to strengthen the ability in the practical fields in order to conduct the training courses more effectively. For the purpose, the Iranian side is recommended to take countermeasures such as establishment of a science and technology committee for energy saving, international technical exchange program, and so on.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

JAM-02-001

Project Title	English	The Project On Strengthening Of Health Care In The Southern Region					
	Others						
	Japanese	南部地域保健強化プロジェクト					
Country	Jamaica	Project Number		Project ID	2421001	Total Cost	540,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			- Other Health Issues			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1998/06	-	2003/05	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health, Southern Regional Health Authority					
	Japan	Hirosaki University, Aomori Prefecture					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The health status of the population of Jamaica is improved by strengthening the function of the regional Health systems						
Project Purpose	Health care system in the Southern Region is strengthened, focusing on prevention of chronic lifestyle diseases (CLDs)						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The administrative/organizational capacity of the Southern Regional Health Authorities is improved 2. The functions of parish health centre facilities are improved. 3. Human resource skills are improved 4. CLD prevention model is developed and implemented in Manchester 5. The CLD prevention model is extended to St.Elizabeth and Clarendon 						
Project Overview	<p>Health indicators of Jamaica are at a relatively good level when compared with Central and Southern American countries. However, chronic lifestyle diseases such as hypertension and diabetes have been increasing along with negative lifestyle changes and ageing of the population. The Government of Jamaica has been making efforts to strengthen and decentralize the health system.</p> <p>Under such circumstances, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) started cooperation with the Southern Region in June 1998 in response to the official request of the Jamaican Government.</p>						

JAM-02-001

Inputs (Japan)					Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	13	Short-term	15	Counterparts	22	
Equipment	85,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	29,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	18				Land and Facilities		
Others					Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The Project terminates at the end of May 2003 as originally planned. To sustain the outcome of the Project after the end of the project period, it is proposed to fulfill the following:</p> <p>Remaining period of the Project</p> <p>(1) strengthening of the equipment maintenance procedure It is important to review the equipment list and to ensure availability of maintenance manuals, including information on companies which undertake equipment maintenance, especially for the equipment which is not maintained by the Health Facilities Maintenance Unit of the MOH.</p> <p>(2) Recommendation for maintaining staff motivation One of the most important factors of the success of the Project is the high consciousness among health staff in 3 targeted parishes. To maintain this motivation, staff recognition/award programmes should be strengthened and broadened to include staff in CLD prevention activities.</p> <p>(3) Promotion of health education targeting the youth Further promotion targeting youth will be needed. For example, introducing the basic knowledge of healthy lifestyle as a component of school health education will contribute to the prevention of CLDs in the future.</p> <p>(4) Team operation of Wellness/Mobile Clinic As mentioned in the previous chapter, operation of Wellness/Mobile Clinic would be further improved through more effective teamwork and application of best practices. That will lead to the services being more client-oriented and reduce waiting time.</p> <p>After the end of the project period</p> <p>It is proposed that the Government of Jamaica ensures adequate budgetary allocation, ongoing staff training in order to continue the CLD prevention model in the Southern Region and to replicate it in other regions. The health screening fee collected at Wellness/Mobile Clinics should be expended on the operation of these clinics. As a specific measure, it is recommended to have a training course at SRHA for the health staff from other regions. It is meaningful not only for the other regions but for the staff of the Southern Region to enhance their ability and motivation. In addition, free checks should be maintained as one of the priorities of CLD prevention model. The service is simple but indispensable to promote public awareness of CLDs. To introduce Wellness/Mobile clinic to other regions, it is essential that free checks are undertaken at the same time. To follow-up project activities, it will be of great use to dispatch short-term experts in the field of health examination and health information within 2 years after the end of the project period. The experience achieved by the Project will provide useful information for other Caribbean countries, which also have CLD-related problems. Third-country-training inviting health staff from Caribbean countries to Jamaica should be considered.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	The Project For Family Planning And Gender In Development Phase 2					
	Others						
	Japanese	家族計画・WIDプロジェクト フェーズⅡ					
Country	Jordan	Project Number		Project ID	42450020	Total Cost	121,964 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			- Other Health Issues			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2000/07 - 2003/06	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	
Organization	Partner Country	National Population Commission, Ministry of Health, Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development					
	Japan	National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, International Medical Center of Japan, Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Fertility in Karak Governorate is decreased.						
Project Purpose	Family planning practice is increased in 6"main" target areas and 3 follow-up areas in Karak Governorate.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity of CST (Community Support Team), Facilitators, and LCC (Local Credit Committee) and LAC (Local Advisory Committee) is strengthened. 2. Positive social attitudes towards women and FP (Family Planning) are increased. 3. MOH's services in maternal and child health, RH (Reproductive Health), and FP are strengthened. 4. Women's self-empowerment and their status within families are enhanced through their economic participation. 5. Monitoring activities are conducted. 6. Capacity of counterparts is strengthened. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Project commenced on July 1, 2000 with a cooperation period of three years, as the second phase of the previous Project that lasted also for three years from July 1, 1997 until June 30, 2000. The Project is implemented jointly by the Higher Population Council (hereinafter referred to as "HPC"), former National Population Commission, the Ministry of Health (hereinafter referred to as "MOH") , and the Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development (hereinafter referred to as "JOHUD") in cooperation with JICA, for the purpose of promoting family planning practice in the target areas through: (i) enhancing communities awareness especially among women in relation to RH and family planning; (ii) encouraging women to get involved in income generating activities; and (iii) strengthening the services of MCH (Maternal and Child Health) Centers.</p> <p>In accordance with the R/D and the Tentative Schedule of Implementation (hereinafter referred to as "TSI") , JICA has dispatched 12 Japanese Experts (including 4 short-term Experts) to Jordan and has hosted 5 Jordanian counterparts in Japan for training, and has also taken necessary measures to provide equipment to facilitate the implementation of the Project.</p> <p>Since the beginning of the Project, various activities (e.g. conducting surveys, implementing workshops and trainings concerning RH, family planning, awareness-raising, providing small business opportunities as a credit scheme and technical assistance to women, as well as follow-up) have been implemented in the six main target areas and three follow-up areas of Phase I in Karak Governorate.</p>						

JOR-02-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	4	Counterparts	15
Equipment	65,360 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	56,600 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	5			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>It is recommended to evaluate project's impact some years later after the completion of the project, because the impacts of project intervention that aims at RH behavioral change requires certain period of time.</p> <p>Readiness of the supporting structure of JOHUD (CDCs and Head Office) for sustaining CSTs and Facilitators, the valuable fruits of the Project, should be clarified so that CSTs and Facilitators can actively continue their activities.</p> <p>It is desirable that HPC, MOH and JOHUD convey and spread experience attained through this Project to other parts of Jordan. In particular, the Jordanian Project experience should be applied to a new Project, Community Empowerment Program, which is proposed by JOHUD to JICA.</p> <p>Experience should also be disseminated as training programs to Arab countries. For its smooth implementation, it is desired that the first training session should be implemented by the end of the Project.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

JOR-02-002

Project Title	English	Information Technology Upgrading Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	情報処理技術向上					
Country	Jordan	Project Number		Project ID	42410020	Total Cost	361,822 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Technical & Vocational Edu. & Training		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/12	-	2002/11	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Computer Technology, Training and Industrial Studies Centre					
	Japan	METI, Center of the International Cooperation for Computerization					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Training courses in the field of C/S system are provided to Arabic countries by erase.						
Project Purpose	Technical services in the field of C/S system provided by CTTISC are upgraded.						
Outputs	<p>0. The Project operation unit is enhanced.</p> <p>1. The necessary machinery and equipment are provided, installed, operated and maintained properly.</p> <p>2. Technical capability of C/P is upgraded.</p> <p>3. Training courses in the field of C/S system are implemented.</p> <p>4. Software development service in the field of C/S system is enhanced.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The government of Jordan has long poured its national development efforts into the promotion of science and technology. Among others, a particular emphasis is put on information technology (hereinafter referred to as "IT") for social development of the country and the enhancement of its international competitiveness.</p> <p>Within such a context, the Computer Technology, Training and Industrial Studies Centre (hereinafter referred to as "CTTISC") of the Royal Scientific Society (hereinafter referred to as "RSS") and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") started technical cooperation in 1990. With the aim of human resources development in IT sector, the Project-type Technical Cooperation (1990-1994), which was the first phase of the Project, and a Third-country Training Program "Systems Engineering" (1993-2001) were successfully implemented.</p> <p>The second phase of the Project-type Technical Cooperation, which is subject to this final evaluation, then commenced for the duration of three years from December 1999 to cope with the rapid and tremendous development in IT sector in recent years.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	19	Counterparts	35
Equipment	131,263 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	5,724 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 696 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	8			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>After the completion of the present cooperation, it is keenly anticipated for RSS/CTTISC to positively tackle with every possible measures in line with e-Government, e-Learning and REACH initiatives in close liaison with such clients as the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, private sector and so forth, thus ensuring its sustainability as well as contributing to the development of software and IT service sector.</p> <p>Taking the above into consideration, the Evaluation Teams recommend the following for further enhancement of the benefits and effects that have been brought about by the Project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Immediately upgrading PCs to be able to conduct courses that need the latest software tools especially in Multimedia and Web Computing; 2) Sustaining and further improving the quality of services of CTTISC, namely, continuous upgrading of knowledge and skills as well as training materials; 3) Improvement of training management of CTTISC; 4) Strengthening of marketing in training and software development services of CTTISC; 5) Sharing of acquired information and know-how among C/P through the utilization of web-based training (hereinafter referred to as WBT); and 6) Concentrating on specialized training courses, which will have more impact on the role of CTTISC. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	The Project For The Specialized Training Institute In Hashemite Kingdom Of Jordan					
	Others						
	Japanese	職業訓練技術学院プロジェクト					
Country	Jordan	Project Number		Project ID	4241013	Total Cost	1,118,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Technical & Vocational Edu. & Training		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1997/10	-	2002/09	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Labour, Vocational Training Corporation					
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Employment and Human Resource Development Organization of Japan					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To satisfy the demands of local metal working and machinery industries for local skilled labor						
Project Purpose	To enable the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) to bring up higher quality skilled labor in the fields of metal works and machinery at the Specialized Training Institute.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To establish the organization of management and administration in the Institute. 2. To provide the necessary machinery and equipment for training in the fields of metal working and machinery. 3. To develop the capability of instructors I the Institute. 4. To implement adequate training courses in the fields of metal working and machinery. 						
Project Overview	<p>VTC was established in 1976 as a semi-autonomous organization under the supervision of a tripartite Board of Directors. The Board is chaired by the Minister of Labor with membership representing the government, employers and labor unions. VTC provides the chances for the vocational training to prepare the technical labor force and raise their efficiency in the various specialties and levels of the vocational training other than academic.</p> <p>The innovation of the system and expansion of vocational education and training are among the principal objectives of the Plan for Economic and Social Development 1993-1997. The Plan also indicated the necessity of creation of new training centers and the expansion of vocational training. In addition to this, due to the unemployment situation in Jordan, VTC was urged by the Government of Jordan to play a more important role in vocational training.</p> <p>Based on this, in February 1994 the government of Jordan made a request to Japan for implementation of a project-type technical cooperation for the establishment and operation of a new vocational training center in the field of metal works and machinery. In response to the request, the Japanese government conducted three studies in 1995 and 1996. Using the results of these studies, Japan dispatched an implementation consultation study team to Jordan in April 1997, and in October of the same year it commenced a five-year project.</p> <p>This project initiated with the purpose of enabling VTC to provide improved training at STIMI for local skilled labor in the fields of metal works and machinery.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	12	Short-term	13	Counterparts	31
Equipment	481,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	30,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	114,000 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) Technical Transfer among Instructors Considering the mobility of personnel and other factors, technical transfer to more than one core instructors is indispensable. Transfer of technique can be achieved indirectly to other instructors of the section assuring achievement of basic skills. As mentioned above, STIMI is already facilitating transfer of technique and skills among the instructors to cope with volatility in number of the instructors. It is expected to continue further efforts to share the technique among the instructors in the same field.</p> <p>2) Allocation of Sufficient Personnel Currently VTC provides STIMI with a larger number of instructors than other training centers of VTC. In this connection, it is highly recommended that STIMI should maintain the current number of instructors, so that STIMI can continue to be able to bring up higher quality skilled labor. The success of STIMI can be measured in a way by the quality of graduates rather than quantity.</p> <p>3) Survey on the Reduction of Applicants The quota of trainees is 15 to 20 in each section and the three sections met the quota through 1999 to 2001. STIMI already executed good activities in public relations to secure enough number of applicants for the craftsman level course. Therefore VTC and STIMI are recommended to survey the reason of the reduction in 2000 in number of applicants.</p> <p>4) Public Relations Not only for recruitment of incoming trainees, public relation activities to advertise STIMI will be beneficial to STIMI's operation in general. STIMI is requested to implement further strengthening of its active advertising public relation activities, such as seminars, inviting leaders of industry and personnel related to secondary schools.</p> <p>5) Expected Upgrading Training Instructors have already sufficient technical level to provide the training course for craftsman level therefore the course could be managed by themselves. In order to contribute more to the Jordanian industry, it is desirable to continue and try to expand upgrading training for currently employed workers after the end of the Project implementation.</p> <p>6) Utilization of Textbooks Currently in a joint effort, textbooks for training are being prepared in English and being translated into Arabic. It is highly recommended that the preparation of the textbook be completed and then translated into the Arabic language, if and when needed. Translation into the Arabic language may be useful, so that the trainees can use them. Even more important will be the efforts of the Project and STIMI to make best use of the textbooks in the training, which will help assure the sustainability of STIMI's technical level in training, helping the instructors to share the skill among them. Instructors are expected to be able to fully use these textbooks.</p> <p>7) Allocation of Sufficient budget/ Maintenance of Equipment VTC has been allocating budget to STIMI for the operation. The budget allocation for maintenance is necessary, as the equipment will be depreciated in the course of continued training activities. For sustainable operation of STIMI, VTC is expected to continue to support STIMI with sufficient budget allocation for maintenance and spare parts of the equipment of STIMI. The Project is finishing preparing the information on contact points for the maintenance of the equipment to make the communication with the related companies and the information should be utilized by STIMI.</p> <p>8) Needs Survey In STIMI, needs survey is well implemented principally by visiting OJT trainees at their companies where OJT training is conducted for the trainees of STIMI. It will be very beneficial for the training of STIMI to continue and expand needs survey even after the completion of the Project. To implement adequate training courses in STIMI, systematic investigation on industrial needs in the fields is indispensable to improve both craftsman level and upgrading course.</p> <p>9) Advisory Committee Advisory Committee is expected to open more frequently in order to coordinate training program with labor market needs.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

KEN-02-001

Project Title	English	Kenya Medical Training College Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	医療技術教育強化プロジェクト					
Country	Kenya	Project Number		Project ID	5151099	Total Cost	220,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			- Other Health Issues			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1998/03	-	2003/02	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Kenya Medical Training College					
	Japan	Institute of Public Health, International University of Health and Welfare					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Competent co-medical personnel are produced in the Republic of Kenya.						
Project Purpose	The educational capacity of KMTC is improved.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Teaching staff have competency in teaching methodology. 2) Curricula are reviewed. 3) Development and usage of teaching materials are increased. 4) Teaching staff are certified to have received training in core knowledge and skills in various health-related disciplines. 5) More teaching staff have competency in conducting and teaching research. 6) IT infrastructure is established and maintained. 7) Lecturers have IT literacy. 8) Educational environment is improved and maintained. 9) MLMT programs for teaching staff are held on annual basis. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Project started on March 1, 1998 with a five-year cooperation period and has been implemented by the Kenya Medical Training College (hereinafter referred to as "KMTC") in cooperation with JICA. Through the Project Cycle Management Workshop conducted by both sides in October 2001, PDM was modified. The Overall Goal and Project Purpose specified in the PDM were agreed upon as follows: Overall Goal: Competent co-medical personnel are produced in the Republic of Kenya. Project Purpose: The educational capacity of KMTC is improved.</p>						

KEN-02-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	12	Short-term	25	Counterparts	18
Equipment	132,819 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	18			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) In order to facilitate the procurement of equipment to each department, the responsible long term Japanese experts and their counterparts should agree upon the details of equipment.</p> <p>2) In order to reinforce the function of the IT department and SSR, a self-reliant system should be established within KMTC so as to cope with equipment maintenance, trouble shootings, and provision of technical supports.</p> <p>3) In order to minimize the discrepancy between KMTC and MTCs, it is recommended that MLMT courses should be organized more than once a year and more MTCs' teachers are trained through these courses. In conducting MLMT courses, we advise Kenyan side to make most use of the group training method, which has been introduced during the period of the Project. In addition, for the future plan, it is preferable that MLMT courses be integrated by KMTC into in-service training courses organized in a more regular basis, targeting not only MTCs' teachers, but also other health workers.</p> <p>4) Efforts should be made by Kenyan side to assure the adequate allocation of a necessary budget to each department of KMTC in order to maintain equipment provided during the period of the Project. Concerning IT infrastructure, which is a major part of the provided equipment and contains potential for future development, Kenyan side should foresee, not only the cost for maintenance and renewal of the hardware, but also the expansion of the system.</p> <p>5) Kenyan side should seek as much as possible the consistency of counterparts for the long term experts, because the changes of counterparts may interfere with the smooth technical transfer of the experts.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

KEN-02-002

Project Title	English	Strengthening Of Mathematics And Science In Secondary Education					
	Others						
	Japanese	中等理数科教育強化計画					
Country	Kenya	Project Number		Project ID	5151110	Total Cost	860,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Elementary and Secondary Education		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1998/07	-	2003/06	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Education Science and Technology, Kenya Science Teachers College					
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Hiroshima University and more					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	JOCV						
Overall Goal	Capability of young Kenyans in Mathematics and Science is upgraded.						
Project Purpose	Quality of Mathematics and Science education at secondary level is strengthened through INSET of teachers in the Pilot Districts.						
Outputs	<p>(1) A system of INSET for the District Trainers in Pilot Districts in Mathematics and Sciences will be established at KSTC.</p> <p>(2) A system of INSET in Mathematics and Science will be established in the Pilot Districts.</p> <p>(3) Role of KSTC and District INSET Centres as resource centres will be strengthened.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Republic of Kenya aims at making the country industrialised by the year 2020. One of the means and ways of achieving this is by putting emphasis on the strengthening of Mathematics and Science education as a key factor to industrialisation.</p> <p>The Japanese Government puts high priority on the Mathematics and Science education in the aid policy for the Republic of Kenya. In this regard, JICA dispatched the Project Formulation Study Team for the Republic of Kenya in 1995 and 1996, to examine what the Japanese cooperation should be in the education sector. As a result of these studies, the Project Type Cooperation, which includes the In-Service Training for Mathematics and Science teachers, was proposed as one of the feasible plans.</p> <p>The Government of Kenya (GOK) requested the Japanese Government for the Project Type Cooperation in accordance with the proposal. The Government of Japan dispatched preliminary study teams in 1996 and 1997 to discuss the detailed plan of the Project As a result of these discussions, it was agreed to implement the Project, which aimed to establish the In-Service Training (INSET) system at both National and District levels, and enhance Mathematics and Science education in secondary level. Both sides signed the R/D on 27th February, 1998.</p>						

KEN-02-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	12	Short-term	33	Counterparts	31
Equipment	122,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	35			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The Team understands that GOK had submitted official request for the next phase of SMASSE to cover whole country.</p> <p>According to the evaluation results, the Project has achieved the Project Purpose very satisfactorily. The INSET effects on the process of teaching and learning in classrooms which is essential for further improvement of Mathematics and Science education have registered a notable change. The INSET activities have enabled secondary school students to enhance their capability in Mathematics and Science. However, the coverage of only 9 out of 70 Districts has limited the attainment of Project Overall Goal.</p> <p>Both sides, therefore, agreed it is necessary to expand the regular INSET to all Districts in order to attain the Overall Goal of the Project faster. Whereas the Team appreciates GOK's limited resources as inputs for the expansion in terms of staffing, funding and physical facilities, GOK assured the Team that it would take the necessary measures timely as indicated below: -</p> <p>(1) Assignment of more academic and administrative staff The Government of Kenya should secure enough academic and administrative staff for the INSET Unit at KSTC. Current establishment of 7 members per subject should be increased to at least 10. Similarly, current administrative staff of 9 should be increased to at least 12.</p> <p>(2) Allocation of enough budget MOEST will increase current SMASSE recurrent budget of KSh 3.5 million to at least KSh 20 million with effect from GOK fiscal year 2003/04 as had been agreed earlier. However, it was noted that this increase must be effected within MTEF. MOEST further assured the Team that MOEST would put extremely high priority on SMASSE during its budget allocation for 2003/04. MOEST also assured the Team that it would request all DEBs to authorise their District Planning Committees (DPCs) to collect SMASSE funds as is the case under current operation.</p> <p>holidays; MOEST should take necessary measures to acquire adequate physical facilities for SMASSE such as accommodation, laboratories, offices and other facilities through such a measure as conversion of existing Institution into SMASSE National INSET Centre and/or provision of land.</p> <p>Regional Collaboration As an unexpected positive impact of the Project activities, regional collaboration has become part and parcel of the Project activities. Both parties agreed that the issue is very important, and will be given the necessary support towards realisation of the collaboration activities.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

KEN-02-003

Project Title	English	African Institute For Capacity Development (Aicad)					
	Others						
	Japanese	アフリカ人造り拠点フェーズ1					
Country	Kenya	Project Number		Project ID	5151116	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Urban /Regional Development			-	Regional Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2000/08	-	2002/07	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Education Science and Technology, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology					
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Training Program in Third Countries Grant Aid Experts						
Overall Goal	To develop human resources who will contribute to poverty reduction and social-economic development in African region.						
Project Purpose	To prepare the establishment of African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD) which covers 3 functions: cooperative research; training and extension; and information networking.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) AICAD is established in JKUAT 2) The network among university, and research institutions in the East African countries is promoted 3) Cooperative research development is planned and initiated 4) Training and extension program is planned and initiated 5) Information networking program is planned and initiated 						
Project Overview	<p>The Japanese government hosted the Second Tokyo International Conference on African Development II (TICAD II) in October 1998. In the Tokyo Agenda for Action, adopted at TICAD II, the Japanese government set out a plan to support capacity development in Africa with the establishment of the African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD). This plan was built on more than 20 years of experience of JICA in assisting the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT). JICA supported the establishment and development of JKUAT as an institution of higher education and made considerable achievements. Under the plan, JICA started the preparatory phase (Phase I) of this technical cooperation project for a period of two years from August 2000.</p>						

KEN-02-003

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)			
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	6	Counterparts	6	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	2-3(per				Land and Facilities		
Others					Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

KEN-05-001

Project Title	English	The Interanational Parasite Control Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	国際寄生虫対策					
Country	Kenya	Project Number	604721	Project ID	5151129	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			Other Infectious Diseases			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/05	-	2006/04	Period of Extension	-	Period of Folow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Kenya Medical Research Institute					
	Japan	Keio University, Nagasaki University, Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, International Medical Center of Japan, The Japanese Society of Parasitology					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Project for Construction of KEMRI The Project for Building P3 Laboratory for KEMRI						
Overall Goal	To strengthen counter-measurement of parasites and field research around Kenya and neighboring countries through human resource development and research ability improvement.						
Project Purpose	The Eastern and Southern Africa Centre of International. Parasite Control (ESACIPAC) plays the central role for human resource development and promoting development of a network for human resource and information.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EACIPA as an international center is strengthened to carry out its mandates effectively. 2. Appropriate strategies for control of targeted parasitic diseases, for which school health-based model is been established in Kenya, are developed 3. Policy makers and concerned members of the participating countries are sensitized and committed to the project 4. Appropriate training to enhance human capacity is undertaken 5. Information and human network on parasite control is developed with the participating countries, ACIPAC, WACIPAC, international organization and other institutions 6. Applied field research activities are undertaken, including application/development of appropriate tools. 						
Project Overview	<p>After the Project of Control of Infectious Diseases at Kenya Medical Research Institute was completed on April 2001, the Government of Kenya requested to the Government of Japan for implementing the Project for Research and Control of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases. The aims of the project were followings: to develop measurements against HIV/AIDS and viral hepatitis from the view of safety of blood, and against opportunistic infection disease; and to implement promoting human resource development and establishing information network relating to parasitic disease measurements as a part of the international measurements against parasitic diseases (the Hashimoto Initiative) at Kenya and neighbor countries such as Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana. From April 2003, the project was divided into the Research and Control of Infectious Diseases Project and the International Parasite Control Project, in order to implement efficient technical cooperation.</p>						

KEN-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	14	Counterparts	26
Equipment	63,252 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	109,389 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	5			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

KEN-05-002

Project Title	English	The Research And Control Of Infectious Diseases Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	中央医学研究所感染症研究対策					
Country	Kenya	Project Number	604723	Project ID	5151130	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Others			Others			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/05 - 2006/04	Period of Extension	-			Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Kenya Medical Research Institute					
	Japan	Osaka University, Kyorin University, National Hospital Organization Nagasaki Medical Center					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Project for Construction of KEMRI The Project for Building P3 Laboratory for KEMRI						
Overall Goal	The health situation in Kenya is improved by strengthening research capability and developing human resources at KEMRI and related institution						
Project Purpose	Sustainable research and development related to HIV/AIDS, acute respiratory infections (ARI), and viral hepatitis (VH) is realized						
Outputs	1) An R&D system for HIV/AIDS diagnostic kits (PA kits) is developed 2) Diagnosis, prevention, and treatment for ARI caused by HIV/AIDS are developed.						
Project Overview	<p>The Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) is the leading medical institution Kenya, and the Government of Japan implemented technical cooperation as Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the Research and Control of Infectious Diseases Project by April 2001. The Government of Japan implemented technical cooperation project for promoting measurements against hepatic inflammation, diarrhea, HIV/AIDS and acute respiratory tract infection that were the leading cause of death in children. The new phase of the project-type technical cooperation started from May, aimed to promote measurements against HIV/AIDS and viral hepatitis from the view of safety of blood, against opportunistic infection disease, and against parasitic diseases as a part of the international measurements of parasitic diseases (the Hashimoto Initiative). From April 2003, the project was divided into the Research and Control of Infectious Diseases Project and the International Parasite Control Project, in order to implement efficient technical cooperation.</p>						

KEN-05-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	20	Short-term	40	Counterparts	
Equipment	102,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	16			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

KEN-06-002

Project Title	English	The Research And Control Of Infectious Diseases Project (Third Country Training Program)					
	Others						
	Japanese	ケニア中央医学研究所(第三国研修)					
Country	Kenya	Project Number	604723	Project ID	5151130	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Others			Others			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/05	-	2006/04	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Kenya Medical Research Institute					
	Japan	Osaka University, Kyorin University, National Hospital Organization Nagasaki Medical Center					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The Project for Improvement of Facilities for Control of Infections and Parasitic Diseases at Kenya Medical Research Institute						
Overall Goal	The health situation in Kenya is improved by strengthening research capability and developing human resources at KEMRI and related institution						
Project Purpose	Sustainable research and development related to HIV/AIDS, acute respiratory infections (ARI), and viral hepatitis (VH) is realized						
Outputs	1) An R&D system for HIV/AIDS diagnostic kits (PA kits) is developed 2) Diagnosis, prevention, and treatment for ARI caused by HIV/AIDS are developed.						
Project Overview							

KEN-06-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

KEN-97-001

Project Title	English	Nys Engineering Institute Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	NYS技術学院					
Country	Kenya	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Technical & Vocational Edu. & Training		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1988/01	-	1993/01	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	National Youth Service Headquarters, National Youth Service Engineering Institute, Ministry of Research, Technical Training and Technology					
	Japan	Ministry of Labour, Employment Promotion Corporation					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Project for Construction of CIAST Project for Construction of NYS Engineering Institute						
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose	To establish the training system for cultivating human resources for engineers for obtaining knowledge and techniques in both basic and practical sustainably and voluntarily, at the training institution.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To establish the comprehensive maintenance and operation system including teaching management. 2) To operate and maintenance equipment appropriately. 3) To improve capacity of trainers. 4) To operate training programs appropriately. 						
Project Overview	<p>When the Government of Kenya implemented the Fifth National Development Plan from 1984 to 1988, the government aimed to regional development and human development. As a part of the plan, the government formulated a project to enhance and strengthen the National Youth Service (NYS).</p> <p>In line with the aim, the government submitted a request to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation in five engineering areas (electronics, electron, mechanism, construction equipment and car manufacturing). The main aim of the cooperation was to improve the training programs of engineers, which the NYS used to take charge of implementation, to further training course for middle-level experienced engineers.</p>						

KEN-97-001

Inputs (Japan)					Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	20	Short-term	17	Counterparts		
Equipment	249,200 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	144,700 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	170,000 (000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	37				Land and Facilities		
Others					Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

KEN-97-002

Project Title	English	Mwea Irrigation Agricultural Development Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	ムエア灌漑農業開発計画(F/U)					
Country	Kenya	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1991/02	-	1996/01	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	1996/02 - 1998/01
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development, National Irrigation Board					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose	<p>1) To review the technical superiority of form of agricultural management for double cropping and its profitability. 2) To promote agricultural development at Mwea area and contribute increase in production of rice in Kenya, through popularizing technologies and techniques for double cropping</p>						
Outputs	<p>1) To improve techniques of rice farming 2) To introduce soybeans as the secondary crop 3) To develop appropriate techniques of water management 4) To develop irrigation and other techniques at practical level 5) To develop appropriate maintenance methods of irrigation facilities 6) To formulate and operate training plans 7) To develop teaching materials during training course and curriculum</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Government of Japan implemented the Mwea Irrigation Agricultural Development Project from February 1991 to January 1996. After the completion of the project, it was agreed about necessity of demonstrating the developed techniques among farmers, and reviewing the receptive capacity of farmers towards each developed technique. As a result, the period of cooperation was extended in two years and the follow-up project was implemented.</p> <p>The target areas of the follow-up cooperation project were following: water management; irrigation drainage; cultivation of rice; farming equipment; and training.</p>						

KEN-97-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	6	Counterparts	9
Equipment	26,550 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	16,300 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	4				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

KEN-97-003

Project Title	English	Kenya-Japan Social Forestry Training Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	社会林業訓練計画					
Country	Kenya	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Fisheries Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1992/11	-	1997/11	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Research, Technical Training and Technology, Kenya Forestry Research Institute, Forestry Department					
	Japan	Forestry Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Rural people in Kenya are equipped with appropriate tree planting & management skills						
Project Purpose	The KEFRI develops its silviculture, nursery and extension techniques for semi-arid areas, and together with other forestry extension agents, enhance their capabilities in training and extension.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knowledge and skills of government and NGO staff in promoting social forestry and agroforestry are improved. 2. Grassroots level persons and agents in semi-arid areas of Eastern province acquire knowledge and skills on social forestry. 3. Model approaches for transferring suitable tree farming technologies in semi-arid areas to target groups/individuals are developed. 4. Appropriate tree planting techniques are developed and promising tree species semi-arid areas are identified. 5. Nursery techniques suitable for semi-arid areas are developed. 						
Project Overview	<p>The deforestation and desertification in Kenya have been becoming increasingly serious in recent years, especially in semiarid areas due to unstable weather, low productivity of the ground and increase in population. As a result, the conventional forestry, which aimed to producing of lumbers, has become increasingly unsuited for residents' demands and land-use planning at semiarid areas. The Government of Kenya formulated the plan of increase in production of seedlings in order to provide them to residents. The government also submitted a request to the Government of Japan for training engineers.</p> <p>In response, the Government of Japan started the project of nursery training and technical development in 1985 to implement technical cooperation and grant aid. Then the government started the project of social forestry training in 1987 for implementing following activities: training programs at centers Muguga and Kitui; development of forestry technologies at pilot forest; and activities of popularizing at neighboring villages.</p> <p>The Government of Kenya highly rated the five-year technical cooperation and submitted requests to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation and grant aid in order to achieve promoting further social forestry. The aims were enriching the existing institutions and constructing new research and training institutions for diffusing training methods and research of social forestry to areas with different climate conditions, and to further develop social forestry by using experience and techniques obtained through past projects.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	16	Counterparts	18
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	16			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The following recommendations, with no order of priority, should be noted:</p> <p>(a) Establishment of integrated demonstration models Based on the lessons learned from the current phase, several demonstration models integrating tree planting, nursery and traditional/refined agroforestry technologies should be established by verified extension approach: possibly by combining the already tested models. These demonstration models should be utilized as a basis for information exchange between farmers and the extension agents. In establishing the models, gender issues and multi-purpose nature of tree planting should be clearly recognized.</p> <p>(b) Strengthening collaboration between relevant organizations To promote effective extension activities, it is an indispensable condition that technologies developed and improved at KEFRI be properly transferred to extension staff in FD. For this purpose, the linkage between KEFRI and FD should be further strengthened and FD should also be a counterpart organization in the possible next phase. Also, the collaboration between active organizations such as relevant government departments (Forestry, Agriculture, Land Reclamation, etc.), international organizations (ICRAF, WFP, UNEP, FAO, and other international donors/NGOs) should be strengthened to facilitate a more useful approach to extension.</p> <p>(c) Establishment of innovative mechanisms for extension Innovative mechanisms should be established to facilitate extension at the regional and grassroots levels. The mechanisms should involve KEFRI, national and extension agents of FD, and other government departments, rural people as demonstration models and other relevant organizations. This will facilitate a more effective dissemination of knowledge to extension agents and people at the grassroots. To backstop these extension activities, it is necessary to continue some training activities. These activities will focus on gender and farmer issues.</p> <p>(d) Verification of developed technologies and production of comprehensive technical packages. It is important to continue further work to evaluate/refine tree planting technologies and analyze outstanding themes. This is necessary considering the challenging nature of tree planting in semi-arid areas in Africa and the comparative limitedness in time and scope of the experiments conducted by the project so far. It is therefore imperative that post Phase II cooperation emphasizes dryland forestry technological development in order to enhance forestry extension in the semi-arid areas which is still in fancy. KEFRI's capability in information dissemination should be strengthened to facilitate information flow between extension agents and local people. Comprehensive technical packages on tree planting and extension approaches should be produced and made available to extension agents and local people.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

KHM-02-001

Project Title	English	Secondary School Teacher Training Project In Science And Mathematics					
	Others						
	Japanese	理数科教育改善計画					
Country	Cambodia	Project Number		Project ID	211043	Total Cost	500,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Education			- Other Education Issues			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2000/08	-	2003/07	Period of Extension	2003/08	-	2005/03
Organization	Partner Country	Faculty of Pedagogy, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport					
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Nagoya University, Aichi University of Education, Gifu University, Mie University, Nara University of Education, Tokai Women's Junior College					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Training Program in Japan Experts						
Overall Goal	Capability of Science and Mathematics teachers is enhanced.						
Project Purpose	(1) A medium-term and long-term plan for improving secondary school teacher training in science and mathematics is prepared. (2) Capability of Faculty of Pedagogy (FOP) in science and mathematics education is enhanced.						
Outputs	(1) The quality of existing pre-service teacher training programs is improved. (2) Trainers are prepared for the introduction of new ideas. (3) Activities for promoting science and mathematics education are conducted. (4) A future plan for secondary science and mathematics teacher training is prepared						
Project Overview	<p>The Cambodian Government has sought a range of external assistance in order to achieve the holistic national development. However, it has been widely acknowledged that the lack of appropriate and necessary human resources hampered the country from achieving its goal yet the respective sector received less external support compared to other sectors.</p> <p>In such context, the Cambodian Government has requested the assistance to Japanese Government in developing upper secondary teacher training in science and mathematics in particular. Although, the improvement in respective subjects has generally been regarded critical to the development of the human resources relevant to the industrialization and economic development of the respective society, the given situation has been challenging. The appropriate educational infrastructure and human resources to enable development of science and mathematics education have been insufficient. For this reason, the Secondary School Teacher Training Project has been launched by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) upon request of the Cambodian Government.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	19	Counterparts	12
Equipment	46,705 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	12			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Extension of the project period For the reasons below, the Team recommends the extension of project period for one year and three months. 1) As the level of achievement of Output 1 "The quality of existing pre-service teacher training programs is improved" and Output 2 "Trainers are prepared for the introduction of new ideas." are low, the project purpose 2 is less likely to be achieved by the end of the original project period. 2) The project has been effectively implemented, though to the limited extent. However, the introduction of experiments and construction of SMEC have brought significant changes and a gradual improvement in teaching practices in the respective subjects. Thus, supporting additional two academic years will lead to the lasting effectiveness of the project activities as well as the resources provided by STEPS AM.</p> <p>(2) Plan of Operation (PO) for the extension period In the case of one year and three months extension, the detailed Plan of Operation (PO) for the extension period shall be discussed between Cambodian side and Japanese side, and completed by the end of March 2003.</p> <p>(3) Science and Mathematics Education Center (SMEC) The both sides agreed to establish a committee for practical use and management of SMEC. The committee shall consider the management of the center for the maintenance, an annual plan for practical use, and budget for maintenance after completion of the project.</p> <p>(4) Arrangement of personnel Recruitment and arrangement of the counterpart personnel shall be considered with JICA experts for effective and efficient technical cooperation.</p> <p>(5) Medium-term and long-term plan Medium-term and long-term plan, mentioned in the 4-1, shall be discussed by both the Cambodian side and the Japanese side. A draft shall be completed by the end of July 2003. In the case of extension of the project period, both the Cambodian and the Japanese side shall apply for the feasibility study of the plan, and shall organize a committee for implementation of the feasibility study.</p> <p>(6) Proper Budgetary allocation The team has confirmed that the budget for upper secondary teacher training will be allocated from the Priority Action Program (PAP). The government of Cambodia shall allocate appropriate budget for the implementation of the Project, especially for the operational cost of SMEC and workshops conducted for the teachers working in the provinces (in-service training).</p> <p>(7) Workshops for provincial teachers FOP resource shall be used practically for the workshops for provincial teachers, and TTD shall disburse the budget for the workshops at the right timing, and continue their effort even after the completion of the Project</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	NIE	Umbrella Organization	Salary + trainers increased + National budget increase as well	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

KHM-03-001

Project Title	English	National Tuberculosis Control Project In The Kingdom Of Cambodia					
	Others						
	Japanese	結核対策プロジェクト					
Country	Cambodia	Project Number		Project ID	211044	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			- Infectious Diseases Control			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/08	-	2004/07	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health, Centre Nationale Anti-Tuberculose					
	Japan	Research Institute of Tuberculosis, National Institute of Infectious Diseases, Chiba University, Nagoya University, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Grant Aid						
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose	The high quality Directly Observed Treatment, Short-Course (DOT) and tuberculosis treatment services will be disseminated to nationwide within the framework of the New Health System.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve the skill of the National Centre for Tuberculosis and Leprosy Control (CENAT). 2. To strengthen the National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTP)'s functions such as: formulating plans, implementing training, surveillance, monitoring and assessing. 3. To strengthen the nationwide tuberculosis check-up network. 4. To strengthen tuberculosis surveillance and research activities. 						
Project Overview	<p>In Cambodia, the main causes of death were infectious diseases, especially tuberculosis. The number of tuberculosis patients has increased five percent per year, and tuberculosis was sweeping Cambodia.</p> <p>In cooperation with WHO, the recovery rate has been improved dramatically due to the substantially reformed National Tuberculosis Program. However, implementation of training and education of staff, who engaged in travelling clinics around the areas for tutoring and countermeasures against tuberculosis, has reached a stalemate due to rapid process of reformation and shortage of staff. Also, anxiety about whether the government could halt further spread of tuberculosis because of the wide spread of HIV infection was intensifying. Due to the fact that most of tuberculosis patients were around working age (20's to 50's), the spread of tuberculosis directly relates to economic problems. To make the matter worse, because establishing the severance system and implementing research had been extremely difficult, the government was not able to grasp the full extent of spreading of tuberculosis. As a result, the government was not able to formulate a long-term plan to tackle the problem.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, the Government of Cambodia submitted a request to the Government of Japan for implementing the project-type technical cooperation of the Tuberculosis Control Project. It aimed to implementing training programs for medical staff relating to enhancement of operating capacity of tuberculosis program.</p>						

KHM-03-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	49	Counterparts	
Equipment	142,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	15			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

KHM-05-001

Project Title	English	Battambang Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	バットアンバン農業生産性強化計画					
Country	Cambodia	Project Number		Project ID	211061	Total Cost	281,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/04 - 2006/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Agronomy and Agricultural Land and Improvement, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing, Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Battambang					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The Technical Service Center for Irrigation System Project						
Overall Goal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Farmers' livelihood in Kamping Puoy area is to be stabilized. 2) Agricultural productivity in Battambang province is to be enhanced. 						
Project Purpose	Participating farmers' agricultural productivity in Kamping Puoy area is to be enhanced and their livelihood stabilized with their active participation.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Conditions in target areas are to be ascertained 2) Rice production technology is to be improved 3) Farming practices of participating farmers are to be improved (including crop diversification) 4) Activities by farmers' groups are to be promoted 						
Project Overview	<p>Although the Kingdom of Cambodia (hereinafter referred to as "Cambodia") struggled with civil war and political turmoil for a long time, the Paris Peace Agreements were concluded in 1991 and the government of Cambodia was established. Thereafter, general elections were held in 1998 and a new administration was formed, which is providing domestic stability and is focusing on the reconstruction and development of the country. In Cambodia, about 84% of the total population is engaged in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, accounting for about 40% of the GDP. Rice is a particularly important product, accounting for about 90% of the country's total cultivated land. However, due to a lack of irrigation facilities, cultivation takes place mostly through wet season cropping, which relies on rain. Therefore, such agriculture is susceptible to weather and is therefore unstable, and the yield of rice remains at the very low level of 1.9t/ha. Under such conditions, many farmers are still living in poverty, and the improvement of agriculture in the region is an urgent issue. Consequently, the government of Cambodia had been requesting a technical cooperation project aimed at the improvement of agricultural technology and the diffusion thereof to farms. Japan International Cooperation Agency dispatched individual experts in January 2001 for a one-month period, and implemented the Project Formulation Study in April that same year. As a result, a plan "to establish a system to proliferate quality seeds based on the Bek Chan Agricultural Station and to promote their diffusion through demonstrations and exhibitions at actual farms" was suggested in Battambang Province, which has a high potential for agricultural production, serving a major role as it does in rice cultivation in Cambodia. Based on this suggestion, the First Preparatory Study Team was dispatched in January 2002, followed by the dispatch of the Second Preparatory Study Team in May 2, 2002 and the dispatch of the Project Implementation Study Team in December of the same year. Through these dispatches of study teams, the framework of the project was created and an agreement was reached on an implementation system in partnership with the government of Cambodia.</p>						

KHM-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	4	Counterparts	13
Equipment	18,800 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	55,300 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	1,600 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	4			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) The project approach intended to strengthen relationship between rice farmer and market (especially rice miller) was confirmed as effective to improve the income of farmers. For strengthening the relationship, BARN (Battambang Agriculture and Rural Network), launched by the project, greatly contributed. Department of Agriculture should consider maximally to utilize private sector in rural development in the future.</p> <p>2) One of the indicators set to measure the accomplishment of project was “The quality of rice produced by group member is regarded as high quality”. If rice produced by farmers would be accepted to the market as high quality rice, farmers would be able to earn more income, and it is absolute to lead directly to the project target. Because evaluation of this indicators depends on the market, it might not be objective, but this indicators would be more relevant for market directional project.</p> <p>3) Most of the activities in the project has close relation to irrigation water. In the PDM, it was stipulated that exterior condition for the accomplishment of project target is “If there is no extreme lack of irrigation water”. But, because of the lack of water in Kamping Poy dam, irrigation water was useable for only one cropping season out of 3 years of project period. This obviously inhibited the realization of training effect implemented in the project. Therefore, in about project that irrigation is in main part, it would be better to include measures in the plan which would enable to secure project achievement in case lack of irrigation water</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Provincial Department of Agriculture, Battambang	Umbrella Organization	Retired and separating Forestry Administration from PDA	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Generally Active / Good		Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Unknown	No Issue		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The sufficient investigation is necessary in order to confirm the status of achievement of the overall goals. It is difficult to forejudge only with this questionnaire.</p> <p>At present, the new project which disseminates the results of the project to the other area within the province has been conducted for the implementing organization. The said area is utilized as a model sight. Capacity building for the implementing organization is continued, although the direct aid is not provided.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The implementing organization of the project does not have enough fund to autonomously expand the projects, and it is forced to wait for the support by other donors. FAO and NGOs have been funding to the area after the project .</p>			

KHM-05-002

Project Title	English	The Project For Technical Service Center For Irrigation System In Cambodia					
	Others						
	Japanese	灌漑技術センター計画					
Country	Cambodia	Project Number		Project ID	211046	Total Cost	720,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/01	-	2006/01	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Irrigation projects are properly implemented by MOWRAM and PDWRAM						
Project Purpose	The technical capacity of the engineers and technicians of MOWRAM and PDWRAM is improved in the fields of survey, planning, design, construction management and water management with participation of farmers for irrigation systems.						
Outputs	<p>1. The technical capacity of the full-time counterparts in the fields of survey, planning, design, construction management and water management with participation of farmers is improved through the On-the-Job Training (OJT).</p> <p>2. Series of training courses are organized to transfer skills in survey, planning, design, construction management and water management with participation of farmers to other engineers and technicians of MOWRAM and PDWRAM.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Agriculture is the prime industry of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Agricultural production contributes to approximately 37% of the country's GDP, and more than 80% of the national population relies on agriculture for their living in 2000. Despite abundant farmland and water resources, agricultural productivity of the country has rather been low mainly due to deficient irrigation systems, which is one of the essential development issues of the country.</p> <p>RGC made a request to the Government of Japan (GOJ) for a technical cooperation that aims at technical transfer on rehabilitation of existing irrigation systems such as survey, planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance.</p> <p>In response to the request, JICA dispatched the Preliminary Study Team and the Supplementary Study Team to confirm the need for assistance and to discuss the details of the Project with Cambodian side. The Implementation Study Team signed the Record of Discussions on the Project on September 21, 2000. This 5-year project started from January 10, 2001 and will be completed in January 9, 2006.</p>						

KHM-05-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	15	Counterparts	24
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 218 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	12			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Items to be implemented during the remaining period of the Project (until January 2006)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To accomplish scheduled activities in the remaining period of the Project. 2) To conduct 3 kinds of the scheduled training courses 3) To accomplish preparation of manuals and texts 4) To conduct a seminar for presenting outcomes and good examples of the Project to higher officials of MOWRAM and PDWRAM. <p>(2) Items to be implemented after the period of the Project (after January 2006)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Follow up study on the training courses Follow up study to the ex-participants of the training courses of the Project should be conducted to know whether ex-participants utilized knowledge and skills learned at the training course for their jobs and also to know what kinds of knowledge and skills are necessary for them. Results of the follow up study should be utilized for improving the training courses. 2) Duration of the training courses. There are opinions that the durations of training courses are too short for understanding well about contents of the training course. Durations of the training courses should be examined. 3) Further improvement of manuals and texts It is necessary to continue improving contents of manuals and texts. And also some manuals and texts are necessary to translate in Khmer language. 4) Provision of tools and instruments to PDWRAM It is recommended to provide PDWRAM with tools and instruments that are necessary to maximize training results and to share knowledge and skills with staff of PDWRAM such as theodolite and leveling instrument. 5) Accomplishment of construction work of irrigation system in the model site Irrigation facilities have been constructed in the model site, but it is not possible to accomplish within the project period. Therefore it is necessary to accomplish construction work of tertiary canals and related structures. 6) Extension and scale up of activities of TSC TSC has to extend the outcomes of the Project and also scale up activities of TSC. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Technical Service Center for Irrigation and Meteorology	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>At present, the phase 2 of the project has been conducted for the implementing organization. Expanding the project activity, the pilot projects are in place in the two provinces in addition to the model sight. Sustainability (especially in organizational and financial aspects), which was regarded as a task at the end of the phase I, has been gradually improving with the support by the experts of the phase 2 project, though it takes some time.</p> <p>In particular, their effort to organize and to bear a part of the local cost (30%) with the government budget is appreciated.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p>			

KHM-06-001

Project Title	English	Capacity And Institutional Building Of The Electric Sector					
	Others						
	Japanese	電力セクター育成技術協力プロジェクト					
Country	Cambodia	Project Number		Project ID	0211077E0	Total Cost	454,976 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Natural Resource and Energy			-	Energy Supply		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2004/09	-	2007/09	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Electricity Authority of Cambodia, Electricite? du Cambodge					
	Japan	Japan Electric Power Information Center Inc., The Chugoku Electric Power Co., Inc.					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Stable and safe supply of electric power in Cambodia						
Project Purpose	EAC: Effective and proper management of Electric Power Technical Standards by EAC EDC: Effective and proper management of distribution system by EDC						
Outputs	1) Clarification of rules with respect to General Requirements of Electric Power Technical Standards 2) Smooth performance of work to authorize and approve licenses 3) Upgrading of knowledge and skills for guiding licensees <EDC> 1) Development of knowledge and skills for the maintenance of the distribution system 2) Development of knowledge and skills for the recovery of the distribution system 3) Development of the capacity for designing and enhancing the distribution system						
Project Overview	<p>Electrification rate, generation and consumption of electricity in Cambodia are much lower than those in neighboring countries. Due to the civil war and other factors, the country has many problems, including the deterioration of power-transmission facilities and lack of engineers. On the other hand, demand for electric power has been rapidly increasing in recent years, mainly in cities, and it is necessary to enhance and improve the technology for maintaining and managing the ability to supply energy in order to cope with the further expansion of demand in the future. Under the circumstances, the Cambodian Government requested support from Japan for the development of legal systems to maintain and operate electric power facilities and for the technical cooperation related to the operation of the facilities.</p>						

KHM-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	31	Counterparts	23
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	10			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) There was remark from C/P that training in neighboring countries of Cambodia was very favorable for improving knowledge and technology because the present condition has been similar. When planning training in Phase 2 project and other, it would be necessary to confirm the presence or absence of resource in neighboring countries, and consider about cost-benefit performance compared to training in Japan.</p> <p>(2) Because of lack in quantitative data when measuring achievement of indicators in PDM, there was indicator that is indefinite in realization of accomplishment. In the future, it would be necessary to implement baseline survey according to the plan to measure clearly and quantitatively about performance of efficiency, effectiveness, and impact.</p> <p>(3) This project took an approach to improve the capacity of existing organization and human resource instead of newly securing facilities and human resource for project implementation. Generally, in developing countries which financial/organizational vulnerability is in high degree, it is not appropriate in viewpoint of sustainability to secure new organization and human resource for project implementation, and had been found past cases here and there that became a problem. In this viewpoint, approach of this project would be a good example for other projects.</p> <p>(4) Active involvement to the project by top side of organization, active participation of C/P to the project activities, sufficient budget for local cost, sufficient budget for C/P's salary in order for C/P to implement project activities actively, high similarity between daily work and project activities, existence of human resource which have high technique, developed circumstance of ICT (Information-Communication Technology)</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Distribution Department of Electricite du Cambodge (EDC)	Umbrella Organization	Transmission and distribution department has been reorganized into 2 departments	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	The Project On Capacity Building For Water Supply System					
	Others						
	Japanese	水道事業人材育成プロジェクト					
Country	Cambodia	Project Number		Project ID	211426	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Water Resource / Disaster Management			-	Water Resource Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/10	-	2006/10	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority, Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy					
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Kitakyushu City Waterworks Bureau, and more					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The Project for Improvement of Water Supply System in Siem Reap Town Project for Construction of Phum Prek Water Treatment Plant						
Overall Goal	Super Goal: To expand the access to safewater in urban area Overall Goal: The capacity of operation and maintenance for water supply facilities will be improved in Cambodia						
Project Purpose	1) The capacity of operation and maintenance for water supply facilities will be improved in PPWSA 2) The circumstance of capacity building for water supply system will be improved in Cambodia						
Outputs	1) Capacity of water distribution management is improved 2) Water treatment plant in PPWSA is appropriately operated and maintained 3) Water quality monitoring system is established and the capacity for water quality analysis sill will be improved in PPWSA 4) Human resource development is implemented based on the long-term human resource plan of PPWSA 5) Training program will be implemented according to the needs of provincial waterworks						
Project Overview	<p>Due to the civil war continued until the beginning of 1990, the human resources, society and the state system of Cambodia have been totally destroyed. Water supply systems were not immune to the destruction, and people in Cambodia suffered with scant supply of water because operation and maintenance of water work had been abandoned. After the end of the civil war, the Government of Japan and other donor countries had cooperated to support the Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority (PPWSA) to construct water work institutions in order to expand the capacity of water supply. But still 52 percent of people living in the city did not have the access to safe water. By April 2002, the Municipality of Phnom Penh constructed the Chrouy Changva Water Treatment Plant with the loans from the World Bank, and expanded and rehabilitated the Phum Prek Water Treatment Plant which is planned to finish by October 2003. Due to the completion of these two water treatment plants, the water treatment capacity of PPWSA doubled from 120 thousand m³/day (supplied to 332 thousand people) to 235 thousand m³/day (supplied to 545 thousand people). In order to implement operation and maintenance the plants, human resource development is urgently needed. On the other hand, the Department of Portable Water Supply (DPWS) of the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy (MIME) operates water supply systems at 28 cities other than Phnom Penh. At the year of 2002, the total water treatment capacity was 38 thousand m³/day and supplied 126 thousand people. New water supply facilities are planned to be constructed at the Siem Reap City by the Grant Aid Cooperation, six water supply facilities are planned to be rehabilitated with the Asian Development Bank's loan, and 149 water supply facilities are planned to be constructed by the World Bank's loan. In order to manage and generate these newly constructed water supply facilities, the MIME/DPWS is obliged to develop human resources while the department does not have enough experiences and knowledge to do technical training and assistance. To overcome the problem, the Government of Cambodia requested the implementation of "The project on Capacity Building for Water Supply System" in order to achieve capacity building for water supply system through technical training to staffs working at local water work institutions.</p>						

KHM-06-003

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	23	Counterparts	20
Equipment	10,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	17			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

KOR-97-001

Project Title	English	The Project For Development Of Water Quality Renovation System					
	Others						
	Japanese	水質改善システム					
Country	Korea	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management -						
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1993/09 - 1998/08	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Environment, national Institute of Environmental Research					
	Japan	Environment Agency, National Institute for Environmental Studies					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Renovation of water quality in the Republic of Korea						
Project Purpose	Development of locally suitable water quality renovation system in the Republic of Korea						
Outputs	<p>1) Locally suitable technologies for the treatment of domestic and livestock wastewater are developed.</p> <p>2) Water quality management system for the Kyeong-an srarn lausin is developed.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>With the rapid economic development since the beginning of 1960s, environmental problems, especially water pollution, have been worsening fast in Korea.</p> <p>With such a background, the National Institute of Environmental Research of Korea (hereinafter referred to as "NIER") undertook researches concerned with the prevention of eutrophication of lakes, water quality management of rivers and technology of treatment of waste-water with the support of the National Institute for Environmental Studies of Japan. The Japanese Government had also cooperated with the Korean Government in this area by dispatching experts since 1987, when the plan to establish the laboratory under NIER near the lakeside of the Paldang Lake was under formulation. Consequently, the needs for more intensive technical cooperation for the form of joint study were recognized by both governments. Then the Japanese Technical Cooperation for the Joint Study Project was undertaken for 3 years from February 1990 to January 1993 for the purpose of the development of technology for prevention of eutrophication of lake and water quality management system for the main stream of the Han River its tributary.</p> <p>As the result, it was identified that the locally suitable technologies for the treatment of domestic and livestock wastewater and water quality management system for lakes and rivers needed to be developed urgently. Accordingly, the Korean Government submitted a proposal for Technical Type Cooperation to the Japanese Government.</p> <p>After the acceptance of the above proposal by the Japanese Government, JICA dispatched Preliminary Study Team in June 1993, another study team in July 1993 and the implementation Study Team in August 1993, during which the R/D was signed. The needs and rationale of the Project were confirmed by these studies and the Project started on September 1, 1993.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	Counterparts	49	
Equipment	385,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	22,500 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	14			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>I Recommendations on technical cooperation after the end of the project period.</p> <p>(1) As described above, expected Outputs and Project Purpose of the Project were almost achieved through continuous efforts by NIER staff and me JICA experts in the project period. The Korean Team, however, requested one year extension of the cooperation particular in the field of the development of maintenance aspect of technology of water environment renovation.</p> <p>Both Teams recognize that the above mentioned cooperation is necessary because of the following reasons:</p> <p>1) Situation of water environment in Korea has become even more serious than the time when the Project started, which is evidenced by the recent official statistics, in spite of the introduction of a series of laws and regulations. The new president of the state has emphasized the necessity for the improvement of the situation and inducted the issue in the recently released package of policy targets. Consequently, the expectation to and the responsibility of NIER in coping with the issue is increasing.</p> <p>2) Basic technology of installation and maintenance of treatment facilities has been well developed in NIER as mentioned above. The technology, however, has not been fully established to the level enough to disseminate the skill to the wider range of public.</p> <p>3) One year extension of the cooperation in the field of the development of maintenance aspect of technology of water environment renovation is expected to contribute to the further development and standardization of the technology suitable for Korea, which will appear in the form of highly practical installation/maintenance process manuals for small and middle size wastewater treatment system.</p> <p>4) The above expected output will be highly effective for the dissemination of the appropriate skills, eventually contributing to the realization of the purposes of the above mentioned laws and regulations.</p> <p>(2) The Team requested that technical cooperation is undertaken between two countries after the end of the project period, the condition of research such as stable and sufficient assignment of C/P should be well established by the Korean authorities concerned.</p> <p>2 Recommendations for the future orientation of the Project</p> <p>1) In developing the technology of water environment renovation and establishing a treatment system suitable for the country, structure, construction and operation/maintenance are integral components none of which can be dropped. Considering the completion of basic development of the technology which covers former two elements, now, it is very important to advance operation/maintenance aspect by emphasizing the simplification of the technology.</p> <p>2) The system including a regulation such as strict control of Nitrogen and Phosphorus in Japan should be established for the purpose of the prevention of eutrophication.</p> <p>3) The technology of livestock waste water treatment is very important because the amount of pollution load by livestock wastewater is heavier than that by domestic wastewater. Generally speaking, however, the economic foundation of the stock raisers is not very strong, accordingly the cost reduction should be well considered in development of the technology.</p> <p>4) It is expected that the equipment for wastewater treatment provided in the Project will be well utilized in the future as well.</p> <p>5) In water quality management system for rivers and lakes, technology of water quality restoration by natural purification ecosystem is very important. Information collection and technology development is encouraged to develop the utilization of such system.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

KZK-05-001

Project Title	English	Kazakhstan-Japan Center For Human Development					
	Others						
	Japanese	カザフスタン国日本人材開発センター					
Country	Kazakhstan	Project Number		Project ID	7425007	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Others			-			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2000/10	-	2005/09	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Kazakh Economic University					
	Japan	Japan International Cooperation Agency, Japan Foundation					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The process of transition to a market economy in Kazakhstan will be enhanced. 2. Mutual understanding and friendly relations between the two countries will be reinforce 						
Project Purpose	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Japan Center will play a key role in human resources development of Kazakhstan toward a market economy. 2. The Japan Center will promote mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries through information services and other programs. 						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Japan Center will be managed efficiently 2. Business Course will be continuously offered to provide practical knowledge and skills pertinent to the market economy. 3. Japanese language courses will be continuously offered. 4. Publication and visual materials related to Japan in such fields as economy, society, and culture will be provided. 						
Project Overview	<p>Since the independence in 1991, the Republic of Kazakhstan' has been promoting the various reforms to transfer to a market economy. During the rapid implementation of the democratization and liberalization reforms, the actual economy had greatly diminished temporarily, the government has been undertaking the execution of long-term development strategy "Kazakhstan 2030" which includes market-based economic growth and education improvement.</p> <p>Consequently, the country urgently needs the change in such as the legal and institutional development, economic management and reform, and development of human resource who can undertake market economy. In order to response to those needs, Japan has provided assistances including the dispatching long-term experts to assist the formation of development and various training courses.</p> <p>Meanwhile, Japan has been undertaking preliminary survey on the effectiveness of Japan Human Development Center (known as" Japan Center ") in Asian countries. The idea of establishing Japan Center was to develop human resources who can undertake the development of market economy targeting the countries facing the transition to the market economy. Under this new policy, Japan International Cooperation Agency dispatched the preliminary study team in January 1999, and exchanged Minutes on the basic framework for the Japanese cooperation in establishing Japan Center within the National Academy of Management Center in Almaty.</p>						

KZK-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	10(per			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Technical Cooperation For The Improvement Of Health Care Services In The Semipalatinsk Region In The Republic Of Kazakhstan					
	Others						
	Japanese	セミパラチンスク地域医療改善計画					
Country	Kazakhstan	Project Number		Project ID	7425005C0	Total Cost	342,194 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			- Other Health Issues			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Regional Department II (East, Southwest, Central Asia , the Caucasus & Oceania)					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2000/03	-	2003/6	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Semipalatinsk Counselling and Diagnostic Center, East Kazakhstan Oblast Oncology Dispenser, Kazakhstan Research Institute of Radiation Medicine and Ecology					
	Japan	Oita University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Radiation Effects Research Foundation, Hiroshima University, Nagasaki University					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment for Semipalatinsk Region						
Overall Goal	Health care services around Semipalatinsk region is improved						
Project Purpose	Systems for screenings, detailed health examination and diagnoses for the population in the project site is improved.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To promote the understanding by the public and the government of the effects of radiation on health. 2) To implement efficient and systematic screening using the existing health care facilities and mobile examination vehicles. 3) To perform effectively and systematically detailed health examinations on those who were selected for the examination. 4) To perform diagnoses for the diseases targeted under the project. 5) To accumulate data from the screenings, the detailed health examinations and the diagnoses. 6) To utilize the data from the screenings, the detailed health examinations and the diagnoses by the local government. 						
Project Overview	<p>About five hundred nuclear tests conducted around Semipalatinsk region in the era of the Soviet Union during the 40 years from August 1949 to October 1989 affected the people of the neighboring region through the air, water, and food contaminated by radioactive fallout. Members of the United Nations agreed on proceeding the assistance to Semipalatinsk region in 1997, and Japan proposed convening an international conference on Semipalatinsk region in the United Nations General Assembly in 1998.</p> <p>According to the result of the General Assembly mentioned above, Japan decided to assist Semipalatinsk region on health sector, and therefore dispatched Japanese experts and Project Formulation Study Team to investigate the current situations on organizations for health administration and medical facilities.</p> <p>Japan hosted an international conference on Semipalatinsk region in Tokyo in 1999 and presented Japan's position regarding future assistance through technical cooperation and grand aid for the people of Semipalatinsk region. In this context, JICA dispatched the preliminary study mission for twice to formulate and discuss the scope of the technical cooperation and exchanged the M/M on March, 2000, for agreement on commence the "Technical Cooperation for the Improvement of Health Care Services in the Semipalatinsk Region in the Republic of Kazakhstan*" for three years in purpose of establishment of systems for screenings, detailed health examination and diagnoses for the people in the project site, assistance for the analysis of the data collected by the each stage of screening and diagnoses.</p> <p>The Final Project Evaluation Study Team was dispatched on February, 2003 and jointly evaluated the three-years activities of the Project. The Team came to the point that the delay of provision of the equipment through the Grant Aid influenced the project activities and the systems for screening, detailed health examination and diagnoses was insufficiently improved. As a result, the extension of the project period for further technical cooperation was recommended by the Evaluation Study Team.</p> <p>According to the recommendation above, the Steering Committee for the Project discussed the necessity of the extension of the project period, and therefore JICA dispatched the Study Team for further discussion with Kazakhstan on June, 2003. Finally, Kazakhstan and Japan came to the agreement on the extension of the project period for two years from July, 2003 in purpose of attaining project purpose of the Project,</p>						

KZK-05-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	76	Counterparts	1,004	
Equipment	35,392 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	16			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>It is suggested that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the cooperation among medical staff, programmers of the database and other implementation bodies be strengthened in order to utilize the database efficiently and effectively, and that Kazakhstan side consider the property and accessibility of the database which has constructed in the Project. (2) the system to follow-up the people who received screening be established through the utilization of the database. (3) the team, exclusively for screening practices, be organized. (4) the Kazakhstan side consider issues on further expanding new knowledge and skills transferred under the Project to other regions. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

LAO-02-001

Project Title	English	The Agricultural And Rural Development Project In Vientiane Province In The Lao People'S Democratic Republic Phase Ii					
	Others						
	Japanese	ヴィエンチャン県農業農村開発計画フェーズ監					
Country	Laos	Project Number		Project ID	2410560	Total Cost	786,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1997/11	-	2002/10	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Cabinet of Agriculture and Forestry, Provincial Agricultural and Forestry Service Office (PAFSO), Vientiane Province					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan Green Resources Corporation					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Community Empowerment Program The Agricultural and Rural Development Project in Vientiane Province						
Overall Goal	The agricultural and rural development is promoted in Vientiane Province.						
Project Purpose	The methodology and technique for participatory and sustainable agricultural and rural development is established in five villages in Vientiane Province.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The methodology of planning, implementation and evaluation on agricultural and rural development is improved. 2) Appropriate technology for improving agricultural infrastructure is established. 3) Regionally appropriate techniques for agricultural production of rice and other crops, livestock and fish culture is established. 4) The rural living environment is improved. 5) The methodology of organizing and managing the farmer's group is strengthened. 6) Technical capabilities of farmers, village leaders and government staff concerned are improved. 						
Project Overview	<p>In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, agricultural development plays an important role in its development policy. However, the management capability of the staff of the agriculture sector was low, so it was necessary to improve the capability of governmental staff as well as to organize a system that enables farmers to proactively join and lead the agricultural development.</p> <p>For that purpose, the government of Laos requested Project-type Technical Cooperation to the government of Japan aiming at improving the abilities of the staff through implementing comprehensive agricultural and rural development based on the agreement of farmers at rural villages.</p> <p>Upon the request, prior to implementing full-scale cooperation, the government of Japan introduced a preparatory project as the first phase to collect information over a period of two years which started on November 1, 1995. Based on the survey results of the current situation and needs of the sites, and introduction of the Project Cycle Management method, the government of Japan carried out the project of agricultural and rural development in five target villages.</p>						

LAO-02-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	13	Short-term	21	Counterparts	22
Equipment	49,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	152,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	3,000 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	16			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Project director should be allocated to organization which has authorization of developing systems such as main ministry in order to develop structure for effective project implementation and accomplishment of project goal. Project director should not be combined with project manager, which would be allocated to targeted area of the project as person responsible in the field.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

LAO-02-002

Project Title	English	The Forest Conservation And Afforestation Project Phase 2 In Lao People'S Democratic Republic					
	Others						
	Japanese	森林保全・復旧計画フェーズ監					
Country	Laos	Project Number		Project ID	2410420	Total Cost	630,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Natural Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1998/07	-	2003/07	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Vientiane Province, Department of Forestry of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry					
	Japan	Forestry Agency, Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Study on Watershed Management Plan for Forest Conservation in Vangvieng District The Reforestation and Extension Project in the Northwest of Thailand						
Overall Goal	To contribute promotion of implementing the forest management plan in Laos through establishing technique and maintenance methods for conservation and rehabilitation of forest in the Nam Ngum Dam watershed.						
Project Purpose	To formulate the action plan for forest conservation and rehabilitation by the local government and residents based on the rural development action plan.						
Outputs	To formulate the village forest maintenance plan and village development action plan by the local government and residents at model villages.						
Project Overview	<p>In the Nam Ngum Dam watershed, northern Vientiane in Laos, forest degradation progressed rapidly due to disorderly swidden agriculture and inappropriate deforestation. Under these circumstances, the Government of Lao submitted a request to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation on forest conservation and afforestation based on participatory method, in order to achieve prevention of water source depletion and afforestation of deteriorated forest.</p> <p>Since the target of the project was local residents, it was necessary to review basic cooperation concept and action plan with residents' participation. Therefore, the Government of Japan and the Government of Lao PDR implemented a two-year project-type technical cooperation "The Forest Conservation and Afforestation Project in Lao People's Democratic Republic".</p>						

LAO-02-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	11	Short-term	20	Counterparts	32
Equipment	51,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	128,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	6,000 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	18			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Before the completion of the Project 1)The recommendation report can be recognized as the overall products of the interventions of the Project. By the end of the Project, much focus should be given to compile the results of the intervention and finalize this report including process analysis on VFMPs, cost-benefit analysis on PSS, income generation models and technical manuals on forest management methods. The institutional status of the Afforestation Center should be considered before the termination of the Project in order to strengthen roles, responsibilities, and institutional arrangement. This is also required in order to fully utilize the facilities of the Center as well as the Outputs produced by the Project.</p> <p>(2) After the completion of the Project 1)There is a need for strengthening further ownership of the Lao government in order to manage and sustain the Outputs produced by the Project effectively. 2)PSS based on 15-year contract will bring income to the villagers in a long period. In order to generate income in a short period, PSS should be combined to agro-forestry activities and non-timber forest products such as rattan and medical plants. 3)The regular monitoring of VFMPs, PSS and income generation activities need to be undertaken by Hinheup and Vangvieng DAFOs under the technical supervision of the concerned authorities at both provincial and central levels regarding their feasibilities after the completion of the Project. These will provide useful information that enables VFMPs, PSS and income generation activities to be adopted by the district authorities, and later to be officially endorsed by the relevant authorities for further application. 4)All Outputs produced by the Project should be continuously disseminated and applied by the initiatives of the central government to the northern part of Lao PDR where its socio-economic and natural environment is similar to that of the target areas in the Project. Since the severe forest degradation and poverty as a result of shifting cultivation are identified in the northern part of Lao PDR, it is a high priority area in terms of forest conservation as well as poverty alleviation at the national level.</p> <p>Lessons learnt from the Project</p> <p>The Team identified the following lessons learnt from the Project: 1)The clear framework is required for every project before any interventions. If the original PDM was not logically formulated by the planner, it should be revised by the project stakeholders at the earlier stage of the project. Since the activities tend to be carried out by way of trial in the case of the process-oriented project, it is very important to formulate the clear framework and set up the clear indicators that reflect the Project Purpose and Outputs appropriately. It is also necessary to carry out regular monitoring activities based on these indicators and to accumulate the lessons learnt from each activity. Furthermore, if the capacity building is incorporated into the project, it is effective to set up indicators that can measure the qualitative and quantitative aspects, for example, by rating scales. 2)It is necessary to develop the appropriate countermeasure for making a means of livelihood and improving the living conditions among local people in order to reduce the trend of forest degradation including the shifting cultivation. The most appropriate income generation activity should be identified and carried out based on the socio-economic and natural conditions in a given community.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	The Project On Electric Power Technical Standard Establishment In Lao People'S Democratic Republic					
	Others						
	Japanese	電力技術基準整備					
Country	Laos	Project Number		Project ID	0241084E0	Total Cost	371,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Natural Resource and Energy			-	Energy Supply		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2000/05	-	2003/04	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts, Department of Electricity, Electricite du Laos					
	Japan	Policy Planning Division, Electricity and Gas Industry Department, Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, Japan Electric Power Information Center, Inc.					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Lao Electric Power Technical Standard Is enacted.						
Project Purpose	DOE will be abic to establish and mnintain Lao Electric Power Techiiicai Siandsed.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Necessary Information for Lao Electric Power Technical Standard will be collected 2. Necessary technique for establishing/maintaining Lao Electric Power Technical Standard will be mastered. 3. Necessary contents of Lao Electric Power Technical Standard will be grasped 4. The Lao Electric Power Standard starts to be disseminated. 						
Project Overview	<p>Lao People's Democratic Republic, here in after referred as Laos, has the potential hydropower capacity of 20,000MW, hydropower energy development using the capacity is expected to progress rapidly by introducing private foreign capitals. Many hydropower plant projects are under the planning stages. The most of existing power plants, the power transmission and the transformation facilities are designed and constructed by foreign capitals. Accordingly, different power technology standards have been applied to each power plant. The differences of the design standards create the differences in insulation performance of each power plants. The differences of insulation performance make effective countermeasure operation impossible.</p> <p>It is urgent needs for Laos to cultivate human resources capable enough to develop and apply the electric power standard suite to Laos. Under the circumstances, the government of Laos requested the Japanese government the project type technical cooperation program aiming at the human resources development for the efficient and suitable electric power administration.</p> <p>On receipt of the request, the Japanese government collected information on the background, the detailed contents, and the implementation organization of the cooperation. After the collection of the information, the Japanese government dispatched Japanese Preliminary Study Team in March 1999 to confirm the possibility of the project type technical cooperation. Then, the Japanese government conducted Japanese Supplementary Study Team from November to December 1999 to discuss the contents of technical cooperation based on PDM, and to investigate existing power plants in Laos. Taking the results of the supplementary study into account, the Japanese government dispatched Japanese Implementation Study Team in March 2000 to sign in the Record of Discussion (hereinafter referred to as, R/D) confirming the start of the 3 years project from May 2000.</p>						

LAO-02-003

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	23	Counterparts	17
Equipment	33,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	26,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	1,000 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	8			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>During the cooperation period and after the completion of the Project, it is anticipated that DOE and EDL in close cooperation will undertake the efforts to the enactment of LEPTS for the safe and stable power supply of Laos. Taking the above into consideration, the Japanese team recommends the following for further enhancement of the benefits and effects that have been brought about by the Project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) It is recommended that DOE and EDL should organize the group which establishes, maintains, and disseminate LEPTS; 2) It is recommended that DOE and EDL should maintain and elaborate trainers training courses and seminars on LEPTS for the officers and engineers in provincial areas; 3) It is recommended that DOE should watch and take necessary measures if it is necessary for the smooth progress of the official procedure for the enactment of LEPTS; 4) It is recommended that DOE and EDL should collect statistical data and information of accidents and troubles related to the electric power system. DOE and EDL is able to utilize the above mentioned data and information to improve the standard. 5) It is recommended that regulations and guidelines of LEPTS should be established. 6) It is recommended that DOE and EDL should effectively utilize equipment, books, and standards provided by the Japanese side for the establishment and maintenance of LEPTS. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

LAO-03-001

Project Title	English	The Aquaculture Improvement And Extension Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	養殖改善・普及計画					
Country	Laos	Project Number	601467	Project ID	0241086E0	Total Cost	394,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Others			-	Others		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/02	-	2004/02	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Fisheries Agency), Saitama Prefecture					
Contracted Party	Fisheries & Aquaculture International Co.,Ltd			IC Net Ltd.			
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To enhance activities for technology improvement and extension in the field of aquaculture in the Lao PDR.						
Project Purpose	To establish the NADC and to develop the capability of Counterparts for technology improvement and extension activities in the field of aquaculture throughout the country.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The NADC is constructed and its experimental facilities and equipment are fully established. 2. Aquaculture technology of counterparts are improved. 3. A database on the aquaculture situation is established and the present status of aquaculture is clarified.. 4. A methodology for technical training course for provincial and district officers is established. 5. The networks between the NADC and provincial and district offices, research/education institutes, and donor agencies, are strengthened. 						
Project Overview	<p>The government of Lao PDR has set a target to increase annual supply of fisheries product per capita to 20 -23 kg by the year 2020. Although aquaculture development is perceived as the most promising measure to achieve the target, aquaculture has not shown adequate development up to the present. Department of Livestock and Fisheries (hereinafter referred to as "DLF") identified three major constraints to hamper aquaculture development in the country, namely 1) insufficient seed supply, 2) low capability in technology improvement/development, and 3) inadequate extension activities.</p> <p>There was no national technical center being able to conduct improvement and extension of aquaculture technology based on the nationwide aquaculture development plan in Lao PDR. When the fact-finding study team of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") visited Lao PDR in 1998, the DLF requested of the JICA team a technical assistance for the establishment of such a national technical center. After a series of studies and discussions, DLF and JICA signed the Record of Discussion (hereinafter referred to as "the R/D") to implement "the Aquaculture Improvement and Extension Project (hereinafter referred to as "AQIP")" in July 2000. The AQIP is scheduled to be implemented for three (3) years from February 19, 2001 at the Namxouang Aquaculture Development Center (hereinafter referred as " the NADC") and is to be completed on February 18, 2004.</p> <p>In the final year of the Project, JICA dispatched the Project Evaluation Team to Lao PDR to evaluate the Project jointly with Laotian authorities and to give advice to the Project in elaborating implementation plans for the remaining and after the project period.</p>						

LAO-03-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	8	Counterparts	12
Equipment	17,611 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	80,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	10			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Preparation of detailed extension plan. The detailed extension plan will be drawn up after the termination of the AQIP. The joint evaluation team recommends that following items should be included in the detailed extension plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Technical contents > Regional characteristics and target areas > Dissemination methodology of technical information > Human resources > Budgetary plan. <p>(2) Improving financial sustainability of the NADC. Financial sustainability of the NADC is evaluated to be low, although some amount of budget was allocated constantly by the government of Lao PDR. The joint evaluation team recommends that the NADC should start income generating activities to supplement the budget for the NADC. At the same time, DLF should make a budget allocation for periodical maintenance of the facility and the equipment of NADC. NADC should improve its managerial capability in terms of administration and operation of the NADC's various activities.</p> <p>(3) Improving technical sustainability of the NADC. The NADC staff have acquired most of basic technology for seed production and grow-out, etc. However, technical capability of the NADC staff is to be further strengthened for improving aquaculture technology and its dissemination. It is desirable that the extension unit of the NADC is strengthened in terms of manpower and technical capability.</p> <p>(4) Strengthening training activities at the NADC. The NADC conducted two technical training courses in May 2003. Training is one of the main mandate of the NADC. The NADC should positively organize a variety of training courses to meet technical needs of provincial and district officials concerned with aquaculture development and extension while developing training curricula and training texts and materials.</p> <p>(5) Strengthening publicity of the NADC and dissemination of technical information. It is important and necessary for the NADC to have more general public and governmental and private organizations concerned know better the role, activities and technical achievements of the NADC. The NADC should make more efforts to disseminate general information as well as technical results through a variety of mass media and technical periodicals published by the NADC, etc.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

LAO-05-001

Project Title	English	Legal And Judicial Development Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	ラオス法制度整備					
Country	Laos	Project Number	601488	Project ID	0245071E0	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Governance			-	Legal and Judicial Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/05	-	2006/05	Period of Extension	2006/05	-	2007/05
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Justice, Office of the Public Prosecutor General, People's Supreme Court					
	Japan	Ministry of Justice, Nagoya University and more					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Institutional capacity enhancement of the legal and judicial authorities which include the Ministry of Justice, the People's Supreme Court, and the Office of Supreme People's Prosecutor						
Project Purpose	To enhance legal knowledge and practice of the Ministry of Justice staff and judiciaries in Lao PDR						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Database for Laws and ordinances is developed 2) Digest of Laws and ordinances is widely utilized 3) Civil law textbook and law dictionary are developed 4) Prosecutor's manuals are developed 5) The quality of precednet digests of Supreme Court will be improved 6) Number of potential law related trainners is increased 						
Project Overview	<p>Currently, Lao PDR is moving toward market-oriented economy. Thus, social security enhancement needs to be justified in terms of legal and judicial implementation. Lawyers and legal officers are the key implementers to give legal consultations and advices and judicial treats to general public. The Legal and Judicial Development Project has been launched in May 2003.</p>						

LAO-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	8	Counterparts	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	22(per			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Development Of The Faculty Of Economics And Management Of National University Of Laos					
	Others						
	Japanese	国立大学工学部情報化対応人材育成機能強化プロジェクト					
Country	Laos	Project Number		Project ID	0245069E0	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Tertiary Education		
Division in Charge	At that Time	JICA Laos Office					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/04 - 2006/03		Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	2006/04 - 2008/03
Organization	Partner Country	National University of Laos					
	Japan	Tokai University, Meiji University					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Experts(Policy Adviser)						
Overall Goal	The industrial department in National University of Laos develop human resource in IT field, and respond to the demand of government agency and industrial field.						
Project Purpose	The operational capacity of baccalaureate degree program in IT field of industrial department in National University of Laos was strengthened.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Course for gaining bachelorship in IT field that is competitive in international standard was implemented (30 personnel per year). 2) Facilities of IT course were improved, and operation management system of equipment maintenance management was developed. 3) Teachers in IT field were developed, and the teaching capacity was improved. Number of teachers are developed that would enable course operation. 4) Textbook and material of IT related course in Laotian language was developed. 5) The research capacity of industrial department in National University of Laos was strengthened through promotion of academic exchange with other universities (KMITL, Japanese University, etc.) and international cooperative research activities. 						
Project Overview	<p>Not only in developed countries, but also in ASEAN countries, they have been speeding up economic development by utilizing information technology. Laos is less advanced in IT, and expansion of economic disparity between other counties is concerned. In about IT measure in Laos, importance of IT education was mentioned for the first time in seventh congress of People's Revolutionary Party held at March, 2001. It was clearly stated to activate economy and nation by utilizing IT. As a specific measure, it was stated in "Implementation measure for industrialization and modernization in the nation" in measurement conference held at January, 2003 to place importance in education of information technology field, and to promote economic and social environment by promoting information development and access not only in field of communication but also in the field of tourism, transportation, health, and environment.</p> <p>Referring to the Survey about IT utilization (January, 2001) which is targeted to 64 main government agency, the number of PC possessed by targeted agency was 2,587 out of total of 12,312 staffs. This number had been increased 26% in rate from previous survey (March, 1999). Although, the number of staffs who work on IT related business is only 184 persons (1.5% of all staffs). It would be very difficult in both quantity and quality to lead operation management of IT field, which would expand in the future by only 184 persons. Therefore, Laos government has come under pressure to the necessity of developing educational structure promptly in order to provide human resource, who understand international standard technology and is able to introduce appropriate technology, for government agency and private sector. National University of Laos had been established at 1995 as the only university in the nation, by integrating university and college under jurisdiction of each department. Its industrial department is the largest department that has quarter or more students out of all students. But from the graduated student at 2001 and 2002, only 50 students gained bachelor's degree in electricity subject which is related to IT field. In order for Laos to develop human resource in IT field effectively in the future, it is necessary to develop the structure to develop human resource in the level of bachelor's degree in short-term and effectively.</p> <p>Consequently, Laos government had requested to Japan for implementation of technical assistance about baccalaureate degree program in IT field of industrial department in National University of Laos. The assistance started from April 2003.</p>						

LAO-05-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	47	Counterparts	
Equipment	18,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	24,342 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received					Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	The Project On Riverbank Protection Works					
	Others						
	Japanese	河岸侵食対策技術プロジェクト					
Country	Laos	Project Number		Project ID	245124	Total Cost	101,148 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Water Resource / Disaster Management			-	Disaster Management		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2005/01 - 2007/03		Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Roads, Ministry of Communication, Transport, Post and Construction					
	Japan	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism					
Contracted Party	NIKKEN Consultants, Inc.			NEWJEC Inc.			
Related Cooperations	The Study on Mekong Riverbank Protection Around Vientiane Municipality						
Overall Goal	Riverbank erosion of Mekong River around Vientiane Capital will be mitigated through execution of riverbank protection works under the Riverbank Protection Mater Plan (M/P) formulated in the Study on Mekong Riverbank Protection around Vientiane Municipality in the Lao P.D.R.						
Project Purpose	(1) MCTPC will be able to execute the riverbank protection works properly. (2) The riverbank protection measures which selected in the M/P will be disseminated in Vientiane City and the information on the measures will be disseminated in the local area of Lao P.D.R.						
Outputs	(1) Basic functions and institutions of the new organization for riverbank protection projects will be established and secured for activities. (2) MCTPC will be able to construct the riverbank protection facilities based on M/P and the effort to improve maintenance setup will be conducted. (3) Efforts to spread the information on riverbank protection measures which selected in M/P will be implemented. (4) Effectiveness of pilot riverbank protection facilities will be confirmed and riverbank protection measures which selected in M/P will be reviewed.						
Project Overview	<p>(1) Since population and property has concentrated on the Mekong riverbank in Vientiane Capital City in Laos, factory sites, private houses, power lines, fields and roads has been damaged frequently by bank erosion. In order to cope with this erosion, the Government of Lao P.D.R. (GOL) has constructed gabion works from the beginning of the 1990s. However, since the cost was high due to the use of imported material, GOL could execute only around 100 m in length annually and the maintenance was also difficult. For this reason, GOL needed effective and continuous riverbank protection measures.</p> <p>(2) With these backgrounds, GOL requested technical cooperation of the Government of Japan (GOJ) for the development of low cost and effective bank protection works introducing traditional river works of Japan and formulation of bank protection master plan which can be carried out on the budget of Laos. According to the request of GOL, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) conducted a development study "The Study on Mekong Riverbank Protection around Vientiane Municipality" from 2001 to 2004. In the Study, large-scale bank protection pilot works with 1 km length were executed as a part of the Study not only for riverbank protection but preservation and creation of favorable riverine environment (to be covered by vegetation in several years after completion), actually using traditional river works of Japan. In the Study, technology was transferred to the Department of Roads (DOR) of Ministry of Communication, Transport, Post and Construction (MCTPC). A riverbank protection master plan (the M/P) was formulated in 2004 proposing construction method implemented by GOL using national budget in principle, implementation schedule (2005-2020), set up of permanent organization and citizenship education.</p> <p>(3) After the completion of the Study in 2004, GOL will implement riverbank protection measures steadily based on the implementation schedule of the M/P using only national budget in principle in severe financial situation. In the Study, MCTPC counterpart (the C/P) assisted the Study Team, however, their experience is not yet enough in formulation of annual project plan, implementation of project, maintenance and management. Therefore, technical support in the beginning stage of the M/P project will contribute to effective use of the Study result and mitigation of the bank erosion damage in Laos greatly. Moreover, the traditional river works in Japan are selected as bank protection method, which is cheap as compared with conventional method in Laos and uses only materials and equipment procured only in Laos. The applicability of these construction methods in the Mekong River has been monitored during the Study, however, the sedimentation and vegetation growth could not be confirmed completely, since it is less than two years from the completion of the Pilot Works. Although GOL will continue these monitoring, it is technically difficult to carry out investigation and proper check only by GOL.</p> <p>(4) With these backgrounds, GOL requested a technical cooperation project of GOJ aiming at offering technical assistance to the M/P based riverbank protection project implemented by GOL and monitoring of introduced construction method. In response to the request, the GOJ has decided to conduct "The Technical Cooperation Project on Riverbank Protection Works in the Lao P.D.R. (the Project)".</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	1	Counterparts	4
Equipment	9,598 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Enforcement of Riverbank Protection Unit According to interview with WAD, Riverbank Protection Unit will be promoted to the division and strengthen especially in personnel aspects through reorganization of MCTPC. But the new division will require enforcement in other aspects as below.</p> <p>(1.1) Technique The Unit have acquired a certain level of skill in riverbank protection with the traditional method in Japan (cobble stone with willow branch covering lower bank, log hurdle and soda mattress) through the Project. Now the Unit can implement design of construction plan, preparation of bid for construction, construction management, and completion test by its own resources. But the Project has been implemented only at Sibounheuang - Muang Wa site so the Unit has limited experiences of riverbank protection with the method at other sites. The Team insisted that continuous support is necessary for the Unit to have additional experience of the riverbank protection at other sites under the different situation of nature and different river condition hereafter.</p> <p>(1.2) Budget The construction budget for new facilities has been allocated well, but the budget for the unit operation, training of staff, monitoring and maintenance was not allocated yet. Budget insufficiency might diminish staffs incentive to acquire variety of skill and disseminate their skill and experience to other provinces. The Team insisted that MCTPC should take necessary measures to allocate the budget corresponding to unit's overall activities.</p> <p>(2) Improvement of coordination between MCTPC and DCTPC-Vientiane capital Technical level of the C/P is not enough in some aspects because they have only limited experiences of riverbank protection activities at Ban Horn and Sithantai sites which should have been done according to M/P to train them to construct facilities under variety of river conditions. The reason why they could not execute activities as planned can be attributed partly to insufficient coordination between MCTPC and DCTPC-Vientiane. MCTPC usually entrust DCTPC-Vientiane with construction activities in Vientiane. The Team requested MCTPC to make a better coordination with DCTPC-Vientiane to promote riverbank protection effectively.</p> <p>(3) Strengthening partnerships with relevant organization So far MCTPC has cooperated with NOUL regarding riverbank protection such as dispatching their staff as lecturer. Owing to the steady partnership between them, many students are interested in riverbank protection and take the lecture to get credit. The team insisted that such a partnership should be maintained and strengthened ever more, however MCTPC should take partnerships with other active organizations as below to expand and disseminate their activities effectively.</p> <p>(3.1) Partnerships with international organization (3.2) Partnerships with private companies</p> <p>The Team recommended that MCTPC should take necessary measures such as expansion of construction budget to increase opportunities for more private companies to participate in riverbank protection activities.</p> <p>(4) Coordination with ministries concerned for reduction of sand taking activities at riverbed Excessive amount of sand has been taken by private companies at riverbed of the Mekong river. It is concerned that this kind of activities would be harmful for the riverbank protection as riverbanks would be reinforced by sand sedimentation over the facilities constructed by the Project. The Team recommended that MCTPC should consult with ministries concerned and reinforce necessary regulation for this matter.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Capacity Development Of Water Supply System					
	Others						
	Japanese	水道事業体人材育成プロジェクト					
Country	Laos	Project Number	601478	Project ID	241112	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Water Resource / Disaster Management			-	Urban Water Supply		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/09	-	2006/08	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Water Supply Authority of Ministry of Communication, Transport, Post and Construction, Nam Papa Vientiane					
	Japan	Saitama City Waterworks Bureau, Kanagawa Prefectural Waterworks, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, and more					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Project for the Vientiane Water Supply Development						
Overall Goal	To improve technical and administrating skills of the water supply system in Laos.						
Project Purpose	To improve the method of performing tasks (each field of laying and maintenance of water pipes, operation and maintenance of water treatment plants, and water quality management) used by staffs from water work divisions all over Laos.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To establish appropriate training systems and train nstructors. 2. To develop textbooks and teaching materials for chief engineers and disseminate them to training institutions. 3. To improve chief engineers' skills for areas relating to water works. 4. To develop guidelines for daily activities and disseminate them to appropriate places especially actual water work areas. 5. To improve daily work capacity of engineers working on the field. 6. To improve the management techniques of administrators and staffs in charge of planning of each water works department. 						
Project Overview	<p>Since the coverage of the urban population who can access to the water supply in Lao PDR is only 48.9% in 2002, the safe and stable water supply is the important issue for improving the living condition and sanitation for citizens in urban areas. In order to accomplish the target to supply safe water to 80% of the urban population by the year 2020, which was mentioned in the National Development Plan, several donors including JICA, ADB and AfD assistant to the development of water supply sector in Lao PDR.</p> <p>However, the number as well as the technical level of staffs working for water supply authorities is not enough to perform proper operation and maintenance. In addition, according to the sector development plan of water supply, the number of PNPs including branches will increase from 21 to 123 and the number of the technical staff will also increase from 507 to 2,037 by the year 2020. Therefore, it is much concerned that the scarcity of the human resources will be an obstacle for sustainable urban water supply in the future.</p> <p>Therefore, MCTPC requested JICA to implement a technical cooperation project for the capacity development for water supply authorities aiming to establish the training system for water supply including development of trainers and to train all the engineers and technicians in order to improve the service performance.</p>						

LAO-06-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)	
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	11	Counterparts
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	4				Land and Facilities
Others					Others

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

LAO-97-001

Project Title	English	The Agricultural And Rural Development Project In Vientiane Province					
	Others						
	Japanese	ヴィエンチャン県農業農村総合開発					
Country	Laos	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1995/11	-	1997/10	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Vientiane Province					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To promote agriculture and rural development in Vientien.						
Project Purpose	To establish participatory methodology and technology for the sustainable agriculture and rural development at 5 project targeted villages.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To improve methodology for the agriculture and rural development 2) To improve technology for agricultural infrastructure development 3) To study and improve on the appropriate technology for agricultural production and disseminate them 4) To improve living environment of farmers 5) To strengthen the farmers' association 6) To provide trainings stated above areas. 						
Project Overview	<p>TTThe Government of Laos put emphasis on improving the living standard of farmers as well as promoting market-oriented economic reform. The government tried to promote the comprehensive village development including inexpensive and sustainable maintenance of village infrastructure.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, the Government of Laos submitted a request to the Government of Japan for a project-type cooperation of demonstrating the participatory development of agricultural village at selected villages, and transferring technology to the Lao counterparts.</p>						

LAO-97-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	Counterparts	43(total)	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

LAO-97-002

Project Title	English	The Forest Conservation And Afforestation Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	森林保全・復旧計画					
Country	Laos	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1899/12	-	1899/12	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To contribute promotion of implementing the forest management plan in Laos through establishing technique and maintenance methods for conservation and rehabilitation of forest in the Nam Ngum Dam watershed.						
Project Purpose	To formulate the action plan for forest conservation and rehabilitation by the local government and residents based on the rural development action plan.						
Outputs	To formulate the village forest maintenance plan and village development action plan by the local government and residents at model villages.						
Project Overview	<p>In the Nam Ngum Dam watershed, northern Vientiane in Laos, forest degradation progressed rapidly due to disorderly swidden agriculture and inappropriate deforestation. Under these circumstances, the Government of Lao submitted a request to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation on forest conservation and afforestation based on participatory method, in order to achieve prevention of water source depletion and afforestation of deteriorated forest.</p> <p>Since the target of the project was local residents, it was necessary to review basic cooperation concept and action plan with residents' participation. Therefore, the Government of Japan and the Government of Lao PDR implemented a two-year project-type technical cooperation "The Forest Conservation and Afforestation Project in Lao People's Democratic Republic".</p>						

LAO-97-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	7	Counterparts	8
Equipment	46,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Since the main purpose of the Project has been to prepare the concrete action plan for forest conservation and afforestation, which will be implemented by the local people and the local governments at model villages in the Nam Ngum Dam Watershed Area, the Team has strongly recommended that the formulation of the definite action plan for forest conservation and afforestation should be accelerated and completed by the end of the Project. In addition, the Team emphasized that the following actions should be taken in the remaining development process of the action plan for forest conservation and afforestation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) to complete well-designed village forest management plans for the model villages and formulate a simplified version of the guidelines for their practical application to the village level, 2) to develop an appropriate mechanism to accommodate the local development needs, not directly related with forest conservation and afforestation but proposed in the village development action plans, since such mechanism would be indispensable to successfully carry out the action plan for forest conservation and afforestation as a whole, and 3) to continue to effectively integrate the participatory approach and social/gender consideration into the development of the action plan for forest conservation and afforestation. <p>Finally, the Team has well understood the serious situations of the forest degradation and deprived rural livelihood in the Lao PDR and recognized the importance of the implementation of the action plan for forest conservation and afforestation in the main phase of the Project.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

LKA-02-001

Project Title	English	Dental Education Project At University Of Peradeniya In Sri Lanka					
	Others						
	Japanese	ペラデニア大学歯学部プロジェクト					
Country	Sri Lanka	Project Number		Project ID	661124	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Other Health Issues		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1998/02	-	2003/01	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	University of Peradeniya, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Health and Indineous Medicine					
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Japan Association of Private Dental schools					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Continuing advances in teaching, service and research in the Dental faculty and Dental Hospital (teaching) Peradeniya is promoted for the improvement of oral health status for Sri Lankan people.						
Project Purpose	Dental Faculty and Dental Hospital (teaching) Peradeniya achieves optimal standard of function.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knowledge and skills for academic staff was improved 2. Capability of technical staff was improved 3. Capability of general nurses & dental nurses was improved 4. Management capacities were further improved at Dean's office, Core Group of the Dental faculty and Deputy Director's Office of the Dental Hospital (Teaching) Peradeniya 						
Project Overview	<p>Oral health is an entry point for total health promotion, particularly in Sri Lanka, because there are higher demand for treatment of oral diseases, including rampant caries among children periodontal diseases and oral cancer, which have higher prevalence rate than those of countries in the northern hemisphere. This view needs to be highlighted among the general public as well as government health policy makers in Sri Lanka as many other health issues were considered to be more serious and life threatening in Sri Lanka in the past.</p> <p>With the advancement of promotive, preventive and curative health services, Sri Lanka has reached a standard where such health indicators as Infant Mortality Rate(IMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Average Life Expectancy are more improved than those of other developing countries with similar economic conditions.</p> <p>Oral cancer which is theoretically regarded as a preventable cancer can be controlled by early detection and promotion of health education community people. In Sri Lanka the prevalence rate is, however, 11 % (male) and 5 % (female) of the total number of malignancies as determined in a population based survey (WHO, 1986). In Sri Lanka, it is reported that approximately 3 5 %of cancer patients who visited the 5 major hospitals which have cancer units had oral cancer (NCCP, 1994). It should be noted that the demand for oral cancer prevention and treatment in Sri Lanka was considered to be high. Together with the steep increase of needs for adult treatment in conventional dental services, this particular fact on oral cancer justified the implementation of this project, which can potentially contribute to prevention, early detection and standardization of oral cancer treatment through improved quality of dental education clinical services and research.</p> <p>Despite the existence of various measures prepared for human resource development in the health sector of Sri Lanka, training of dental personnel (dental surgeon dental technician, dental surgery assistant, dental therapist, and so on) was, unfortunately, an area which was left behind in terms of physical facilities, equipment and human resources (trainers).</p>						

LKA-02-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	140,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	27,700 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Major achievements owe much to the efforts of the Sri Lankan counterparts and Japanese experts. However, there are some issues remaining to be solved, especially issues surrounding the management structure of the Faculty of Dental Sciences and the Dental Hospital. The difficulties can be minimized by considering the following recommendations.</p> <p>(1) Management capacity of the Faculty of Dental Sciences and the Dental Hospital should be further strengthened by the change of management and independent source of funding procedures for the establishment of the Act of parliament for the creation of the Board Management for the Dental Hospital is highly recommended to be urgently finalized by effective measures taken by the Ministry of Tertiary Education and Training and the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and welfare.</p> <p>(2) Financial support for the Faculty of Dental Sciences and the Dental Hospital is recommended to be ensured. It is a critical issue for continuing the present level of education, research, and clinical services before and after the termination of the Project.</p> <p>(3) The mechanism to ensure the maintenance of the facilities, equipment and instruments of the Faculty of Dental Sciences and the Dental Hospital is recommended to be strengthened.</p> <p>(4) The ownership and responsibility for funding the Dental Hospital are recommended to be clarified among related parties to establish financial credit to meet the increasing demand for the maintenance and renewal costs for instruments and equipment after the termination of the project.</p> <p>(5) The Faculty of Dental Sciences and the Dental Hospital are recommended to provide technical training in dental health for neighboring countries, and play an important educational role at an international level.</p> <p>(6) The Faculty of Dental Sciences and the Dental Hospital are recommended to strengthen the cadres to meet the increasing demand based on the assessment of their present performance.</p> <p>(7) A referral system among the Dental Hospital and other public dental institutes is recommended to be strengthened to provide cost-effective and efficient services in oral health care for patients.</p> <p>(8) Dental surgeons, dental technicians and dental surgery assistants educated by the Faculty of Dental Sciences and the Dental Hospital are recommended to be placed in the government sector and/or in the private sector.</p> <p>(9) The Faculty of Dental Sciences is recommended to mobilize support from universities in other countries and international and domestic NGOs for the development and sustainability of the project.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Faulty of Dental Sciences	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Achieved	No Issue		Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>They have been working actively, as it continued conducting the third contry training until 2007 after the project had completed. They have been making full use of the results achieved in the technical cooperatopn project. Many equipments provided in the grant aid assistance and the technical cooperation project have been utilized beyond their estimated service lives. Their technical level has reached so high that it is expected that the activity would be intensified as a center of dental education in/around Sri Lanka. There remains some concern in fiscal sustainablity as it is a budget for renewal of the equipments. However, it is regarded that there is not any big problem as thier own revenue has been increased and their capacity has been enhanced.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The activities have been progressing and the results achieved in the technical cooperation is fully utilized. The third-country training have been conducted, and their technical level is high enough to give instructions to the other countries. There is no problem in technical sustainability. The faculty of dentistry is planning to further expand its activity, however, there is no prospect for enough budget for this plan.</p>			

LKA-02-002

Project Title	English	Foundry Technology Development Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	鑄造技術向上計画フォローアップ					
Country	Sri Lanka	Project Number		Project ID	661099	Total Cost	100,700 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			-	Industrial Technology		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1995/12	-	2003/05	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Industrial Developmen, Industrial Development Board					
	Japan	METI, The Materials Process Technology Center					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Technical capability and production capacity of foundry industry in Sri Lanka will be improved						
Project Purpose	Industrial Development Board (IDB) will be able to provide appropriate technical services for local foundry industry.						
Outputs	<p>0. Project operation unit will be enhanced</p> <p>1. Machinery and equipment related to foundry technology will be provided, installed, operated and maintained properly.</p> <p>2. Technical capability of Sri Lankan counterpart personnel (C/P) will be upgraded.</p> <p>3. Training courses related to foundry technology will be implemented systematically.</p> <p>4. New skills and technology will be introduced to foundry industry through seminars and publications</p> <p>5. Technical services will be systematically provided.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Japanese evaluation team (hereinafter referred to as "the Japanese team") organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and headed by Mr. Keiichi Takeda visited the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka from February 11, 2003 for the purpose of conducting a final evaluation jointly with the Sri Lankan evaluation team (hereinafter referred to as "the Sri Lankan team") on the Follow-up Programme of Japanese technical cooperation for the Foundry Technology Development Project in the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (hereinafter referred to as "the F/U Programme") on the basis of the Record of Discussions signed on May 21, 2001 (hereinafter referred to as "the R/D").</p> <p>Through careful investigation and discussions, both teams summarized their findings in this report.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	2	Counterparts	12
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	8,292 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received					Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1 Recommendations to the Sri Lankan government</p> <p>1-1 The Sri Lankan government should make further efforts to clarify the significance of promoting the foundry industry through intensive discussion with related parties in line with the ongoing undertaking for formulating the action plan for the machinery industry.</p> <p>1-2 The Sri Lankan government should establish an institutional framework capable of providing reliable statistics on the foundry industry at the macro level.</p> <p>1-3 The government should give state agencies like IDB incentives for raising revenue on their own.</p> <p>2 Recommendations to IDB</p> <p>2-1 IDB should maintain its efforts to continuously improve the quality of its technical services.</p> <p>2-2 IDB should become the "leading BDS (Business Development Service)", facilitating the activities of the private sector foundries. In order for IDB to play this important role, some more specific recommendations could be provided</p> <p>2-3 IDB should seek self-sufficiency gradually. In order to gain revenue through providing technical services, it is critically important that the private sector recognizes the competence of IDB and shall be willing to pay for its services. It is appropriate to state that IDB is still on the way of gaining such competence and, during the transition period, reliance on government funding should be justified as the investment for further upgrading the technical capability of the C/Ps and thus improving the quality of the technical services and its reputation in the private sector. In other words, self-sufficiency would be achieved only if the C/Ps accumulates more practical experiences through daily involvement with the private sector.</p> <p>As a starting point, IDB might consider charging the clients fees only to cover the direct expenses for factory visits. IDB's activities for producing currently imported goods in-house should be justified as a means of increasing revenue as well as upgrading the technical level of the C/Ps only to the extent that such activities do not crowd out the private foundries.</p> <p>2-4 It is recommended that IDB should make utmost efforts to find private foundries that will undertake the production of the castings such as manhole covers/frames and surface boxes that are currently successfully produced by IDB. This should not only be a symbolic occasion implying the achievement of the overall goal but also significantly improve IDB's reputation among the private sector.</p> <p>2-5 As a part of its human resource development program, IDB should try to disseminate the knowledge and skills acquired through technology transfer from the Japanese experts to other personnel within the organization as well as private foundries so that IDB can continue to play the expected role even in the unfavorable event where the current C/Ps leave IDB. To this end, the practice of making workers multi-skilled should be maintained even after the follow-up period.</p> <p>2-6 IDB should, for the time being, concentrate on further enhancing its expertise in the cast iron field, which has been the main topic of the seven year cooperation, rather than ambitiously expanding its expertise in other foundry technologies. Considering the limited human resources of IDB, an attempt to cover all areas of foundry technologies might end up with the situation where the IDB personnel are familiar with textbook knowledge of various fields but cannot appropriately handle the inquiries from the private sector based on actual daily business operation.</p> <p>2-7 In order to ensure that machinery and equipment operate in good condition, it is necessary to establish stable procedures for procuring necessary spare parts and consumables, backed by sufficient financial allocation. To achieve this, the Foundry Division should be given enhanced financial authority to cover its day-to-day expenditures. In addition, IDB might consider making a contract with a reliable agent, if any, for the maintenance of machinery and equipment.</p> <p>2-8 It is strongly recommended that the project activities should be continued even after completion of the F/U Programme. In order to ensure this, the resources made available to the FTDP and the F/U Programme should remain in the Foundry Division and be maintained in proper condition in the same manner as they were during the cooperation period.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Industrial Development Board of Ceylon	Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Generally Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The IDB fully exerts its power as an organization. They increased personnel from 600 at the time of project to 650, and also, expanded the field activities such as conducting trainings. The equipments are effectively utilized in the field activities and trainings, however, not well-maintained. As for sustainability, they show extreme lack of collaboration with outside companies. Trainings to meet the needs of companies and development of manufacturing capability are the tasks to be achieved, however, it is considered that the effect is realized as it is aimed.</p>		
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>As there now remain 3 counterpart officials, while there were 6 at the time of project period, it is necessary to provide capacity development of other staffs. In order to assure sustainability, it is necessary to increase its revenue by enhancing collaboration with outside companies and by conducting a training course to meet their needs.</p>		

MAR-05-001

Project Title	English	The Project For The Establishment Of An Extension System For Artisanal Fisheries					
	Others						
	Japanese	零細漁業改良普及システム整備計画					
Country	Morocco	Project Number	604408	Project ID	4691055	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Fisheries			-	Other Fisheries Issues		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/06 - 2006/05	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country	Derection de la Formation Mariitimes et de la Promotion Socioprofessionnelle, Ministère de l'Agriculture, de Développements et des Rural Pêches Maritimes					
	Japan	Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology,					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The Study of Fishing Villages Development Plan						
Overall Goal	To improve the social and economic situation of people (both men and women) working at artisanal fisheries, and to maintain coast fishery resources.						
Project Purpose	To promote the established programs and educating system efficiently and formulate it as the national project.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To identify the current situation of families working at artisanal fisheries, such as fishery style, resources and living standard. 2) To formulate disseminating programs divided with themes to the people working at artisanal fisheries. 3) To formulate curriculum and teaching materials in order to training extension staff and coordinators and implement their capacity building. 4) To promote above-mentioned activities at fishing villages. 5) To establish the mechanism for monitoring and assessment and feedback of promoting activities. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Government of Mongol places both reduction of income disparity between regions and conservation of fishery resources as the important policy challenge. Especially, the fishery sector (the agency in charge is the Ministry of Fisheries) implemented various measurements of human resource development. However, since there was no system of fishery extension worker in Mongol, no extending program had been implemented towards small-scale fishing people. Under these circumstances, the Government of Mongol submitted a request to the Government of Japan for project-type cooperation about development of extending program suitable for the country, and as a result that extension workers effectively implement diffusing activities.</p>						

MAR-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	12	Counterparts	38
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	15			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good	Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Not Much Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>They show substantial progress by continuance of the activities after the project, considering that there had not been any dissemination system before the project started. The overall goal (to redress disparity between areas) is too high to achieve at the moment. However, it is expected that the activities to be socially recognized and to be further activated, as the nation announced poverty reduction (INDH) as its main policy.</p>		
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>CNV, the counterpart organization, takes a major role to discuss effective strategy of diffusion system. However, they have currently been focused on development of diffusion materials. It is not yet at the stage of fulfilling its full function.</p>		

MDG-02-001

Project Title	English	The Aquaculture Development Project In The Northwest Coastal Region Of Madagascar					
	Others						
	Japanese	北西部養殖振興計画					
Country	Madagascar	Project Number		Project ID	6181037	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Fisheries			Fisheries			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1998/04 - 2003/03	Period of Extension	2003/012 - 2006/05	Period of Follow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country	Shrimp Culture Development Center, Department of Aquaculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Halieutics Resources					
	Japan	Fisheries Agency, Kumamoto Prefecture					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Project for Construction of CDCC						
Overall Goal	It is not mature to talk about the achievement of the overall goal at present though initiation and expansion of small-scale shrimp culture, still Dot a viable size , is a positive indicator for the achievement of the overall goal.						
Project Purpose	The achievement of the Project purpose is fairly satisfactory. CDCC counterparts have mastered seed production and pond culture management in CDCC ponds under normal condition. CDCC is able to carry out training programmes targeted small-scale shrimp farmers and other stakeholders. For extension works, however, CDCC has not obtained technical capability in pond culture management appropriate to local conditions, feed development and disease control.						
Outputs	The accomplishment of the outputs is evaluated to be fairly satisfactory. Especially, technology improvement on seed production and on shrimp culture is accomplished well, and the CDCC staffs techniques have leveled up. However, the outputs relating extension activities are not effectively accomplished.						
Project Overview	Based upon the Record of Discussions (hereinafter referred to as "the R/D") signed on December 18, 1997, the Governments of Japan and of the Republic of Madagascar have been implementing the Project since April 1, 1998 in the Shrimp Culture Development Centre (Centre de Development de la Culture de Crevettes:CDCC; and hereinafter referred to as "CDCC") in Mahajanga. The five-year Project cooperation period (hereinafter referred to as "the Project period") provided in the R/D comes to the end on March 31,2003. As the Project period remains less than three months, JICA dispatched the terminal evaluation team to Madagascar to evaluate the Project jointly with Malagasy authority, i.e. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (hereinafter referred to as "the Ministry"), and to elaborate recommendations for the post-Project period as well as lessons learned from the implementation of the Project.						

MDG-02-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	14	Counterparts	8
Equipment	116,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	89,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	11			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The joint evaluation team recommends the Malagasy and Japanese Governments the following measures to be undertaken in the post-Project period, provided that the Malagasy Government fulfils the ownership of CDCC's activities, whose sustainability should be furthered.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	Diminished / Less Active	Not Active / Not Good	Not Much Used	
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Mostly Achieved	Many Issues	Partially Not Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The project was conducted with the purpose of developing extensive shrimp culture in a sustainable way with the participation of small-scale shrimp farmers. As the farmers do not require shrimp culture anymore in response to declining international price of shrimps, shrimp culture trainings and the dissemination activities have not been conducted. Now they only sell juvenile fish on a small scale. As it is mainly caused by the external factor, the depression of its international price, it is highly appreciated that they started producing juvenile tilapias instead in response to the changing situation. The new technical cooperation project centered on CDCC with the purpose of diffusing tilapia culture is planned to be undertaken from next fiscal year. However, as the project does not aim to activate CDCC, the counterparts need effort to establish stable operation system by themselves, using the project.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>Following the sign of the M/M for the above mentioned project, 2,000,000 ariary was provided from the Fishery Promotion Foundation to the CDCC, which was originally financially independent, as a budget for FY2008. Since it is impossible to maintain the financial independency without the technical cooperation project, the sustainability is questionable. Though they use the provided machinery and materials partially in small scale activities and production of juvenile tilapias, the radical reform is required in order to encourage the useage of those machinery and materials as an organization.</p>			

MDG-05-001

Project Title	English	The Aquaculture Development Project In The Northwest Coastal Region Of Madagascar (Extention)					
	Others						
	Japanese	北西部養殖振興計画(延長)					
Country	Madagascar	Project Number		Project ID	6181037	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Fisheries			-	Fisheries		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1998/04	-	2003/03	Period of Extension	2003/012	-	2006/05
Organization	Partner Country	Shrimp Culture Development Center, Department of Aquaculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Halieutics Resources					
	Japan	Fisheries Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To develop the small-scale shrimp culture in a sustainable way with the participation of small-scale shrimp farmers in the northwest coastal region of Madagascar						
Project Purpose	To Strengthen the capability of the Shrimp Culture Development Center to develop shrimp culture technology considering the local environment and situation						
Outputs	1) Water management system for small-scale shrimp culture is established. 2) Developmet of shrimp feed production for small-scale shrimp culture is improved. 3) Quarantine system for shrimp culture is improved.						
Project Overview							

MDG-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	1	Short-term	34	Counterparts	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received					Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	Diminished / Less Active	Not Active / Not Good	Not Much Used	
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Mostly Achieved	Many Issues	Partially Not Good	
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	<p>The project was conducted with the purpose of developing extensive shrimp culture in a sustainable way with the participation of small-scale shrimp farmers. As the farmers do not require shrimp culture anymore in response to declining international price of shrimps, shrimp culture trainings and the dissemination activities have not been conducted. Now they only sell juvenile fish on a small scale. As it is mainly caused by the external factor, the depression of its international price, it is highly appreciated that they started producing juvenile tilapias instead in response to the changing situation. The new technical cooperation project centered on CDCC with the purpose of diffusing tilapia culture is planned to be undertaken from next fiscal year. However, as the project does not aim to activate CDCC, the counterparts need effort to establish stable operation system by themselves, using the project.</p>			
Current Situation/Progress	Issues:			
	<p>Following the sign of the M/M for the above mentioned project, 2,000,000 ariary was provided from the Fishery Promotion Foundation to the CDCC, which was originally financially independent, as a budget for FY2008. Since it is impossible to maintain the financial independency without the technical cooperation project, the sustainability is questionable. Though they use the provided machinery and materials partially in small scale activities and production of juvenile tilapias, the radical reform is required in order to encourage the useage of those machinery and materials as an organization.</p>			

MEX-03-001

Project Title	English	Reproductive Health@ Prevention Of Uterine Cervical Cancer@					
	Others						
	Japanese	女性の健康					
Country	Mexico	Project Number		Project ID	2451081	Total Cost	420,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			- MCH/Reproductive Health			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/07	-	2004/06	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Prevencon y Control del Cáncer Cérvico Uterino, Centro Nacional de Euidad de Género y Salud Reproductiva, Secretario de Salud Asistencia, Servicio de Salud de Veracruz					
	Japan	Okinawa Prefecture, and more					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To reduce the mortality rate with uterine cervical cancer at the state of Veracruz.						
Project Purpose	To increase early detection of uterine cervical cancer at the state of Veracruz.						
Outputs	<p>1) To increase the number of women who take uterine cervical cancer check-up regularly.</p> <p>2) To improve the quality of service at cytodiagnosis department during uterine cervical cancer check-up.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The high death rate of gynecologic cancer, especially cervical cancer became a serious issue in the United Mexican States. Among women over 25 year-old, cervical cancer accounted for the top of the cause of death, and it also accounted for third highest cause of death among women in all age (1995). The Ministry of Health, Mexico placed prevention of cervical cancer as one of the main issues to over come. The main reasons of high death rate by cervical cancers were following: women did not have adequate knowledge about health care and cervical cancer; and cervical cytology system which achieves early detection of cervical cancer was yet to developed. Under these circumstances, the Government of Mexico submitted a request to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation in order to achieve increase of consultation rate of cervical cancer detection and improvement of cervical cytology system at Veracruz State as the model state.</p>						

MEX-03-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	26	Counterparts	21
Equipment	149,982 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	62,635 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	18				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •In the stage of project launching, using enough time to understand the system and circumstance of assisting party, and seeking for reasonable assistance plan and approach on that basis, is the conditions for improvement of ownership and sustainability, not only for effective assistance. •In about implementation of JICA technical assistance project, it should avoid from causing estrangement between Project Design Matrix (PDM) and actual activities due to entrenching the PDM. Therefore, project team should revise PDM appropriately through monitoring. In case differences have occur between the plan and actual activities, it should be adjusted by JICA, which is responsible for project operation management. •Great achievement in cytologic diagnosis field had been made through synergetic effect of program for cancer of uterine cervix by Mexico side and technical assistance made by Japan side. Complementary assistances (technical assistance) of new measure and system introduced by Mexico side would lead to a great achievement. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

MEX-03-002

Project Title	English	The Agricultural Machinery Test And Evaluation Project In Mexico					
	Others						
	Japanese	農業機械検査・評価事業計画					
Country	Mexico	Project Number		Project ID	2451073	Total Cost	730,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/03	-	2004/02	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Dirección General de Agricultura de Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación, Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Forestales Agícolas y Pecuarias, Campo Experimental Valle de México					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Bio-oriented Technology Research Advancement Institution					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Agricultural machinery with appropriate performance and safety for small and medium farmers are developed and extended.						
Project Purpose	Strengthen evaluation test system through drafting of the methods and standards of evaluation tests as well as through the improvement of technique and knowledge for the execution of evaluation test.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The types of machinery to be dealt with in the Project are selected on the results of preliminary surveys. 2) Techniques for evaluation tests are improved. 3) Evaluation standards are drafted. 4) Experts for evaluation tests are fostered. 5) Evaluation test system is strengthened. 						
Project Overview	<p>The modernizing farm management and improvement of social and economic welfare in rural areas, through the mechanization of small and medium scale farmers and the improvement of their productivity, is important within the context of overall Mexican agricultural policy. However, progress in agricultural mechanization has been sluggish, among other things, because of the lack of active government agency participation in creating uniform standards for testing and evaluating agricultural machinery. This is essential in guaranteeing the quality and performance of agricultural machinery. Therefore the Mexican Government, through SAGARPA (formerly SAGAR), has decided to introduce a testing and evaluation system for agricultural machinery performance. To implement this important effort, the Mexican Government has requested to Japan a project-type technical personnel. This project started in March 1999 as a 5 years cooperation project aiming strengthen evaluation test system through drafting of the methods and standards of evaluation tests as well as through the improvement of techniques and knowledge for the execution of evaluation test.</p>						

MEX-03-002

Inputs (Japan)					Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	13	Counterparts	45	
Equipment	149,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	88,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	14				Land and Facilities		
Others					Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>It is necessary to continue execution of the Alianza program. It is necessary to establish promptly a structure or organization as an organization of certification in INIFAP. Grade up of its capability and technical transfer to staff of other organization is necessary. In order to further strengthen CENEMA's skills, it is recommended to participate in regular training courses of JICA related the agricultural machinery. Assistant to the field o testing and evaluation of tractor by Mexican side and Japanese side are necessary.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

MEX-05-001

Project Title	English	Project On The Assistance Plan For Small Producers In El Soconusco" Region					
	Others	ÀiäOÅj					
	Japanese	チアパス州ソコンusco地域小規模生産者支援計画					
Country	Mexico	Project Number		Project ID	2455025	Total Cost	90,274 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Poverty Reduction			-	Poverty Reduction		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/03	-	2006/02	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Secretary of Rural Development, Government of the State of Chiapas					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The living condition of community people are improved in the municipalities o Tapachula, Acacoyagua, Union Juarez and Tuzantan.						
Project Purpose	Mini projects "on initiatives of the community and municipality start at the communities othe than pilot ones in the municipalities of Tapachula, Acacoyagua, Union Juarez and Tuzantan.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Municipal functions are improved for management of mini projects for sustainable rural development. 2. Positive results are produced by the mini projects in Pavencul, Los Cacaos, San Rafael, Tuzantan, and Ruben Jaramillo. 3. Municipalitie are supported more by secretariats and other institutions related to sustainable rural development (SDR, SAGARPA, etc...). 4. Guides are utilized by municipal officials, to improve the management of projects for the communities. 						
Project Overview	<p>The United Mexican States focused on establishing the bilateral free trade system, and the country was regarded as the Upper Middle-Income Countries (UMICs) at the Development Assistance Committee's standard (DAC/OECD). However, its social and economic system suffered from widening disparity between rich and poor, and between affluent areas and deprived area. The current administration put emphasis on necessity of development at the southern and southern-east states, where poverty were greatest, in the National Development Plan, implemented from 2001 to 2006. The Chiapas State in southern Mexico was placed as the lowest state in the country for its marginal index (MI), which is the standard of measuring poverty by the standard of Mexico, and its poor results of human development index. Especially, in El Soconusco Region in the Chiapas State, vast number of small-scale producers was badly affected by collapse of the price of coffee beans and corns. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) formulated the Master Plan (M/P) based on the development study to the Chiapas State. The state submitted a request to JICA for implementing some of the project proposed in the M/P. In response, JICA started three-year technical cooperation from February 2003, based on the requested background study in 2002 and dispatch of short-term experts. The main target of the project was small-scale producers mainly dominated by women and four cities and five villages was selected as its model region.</p> <p>The mentioned project selected the Secretariat of Economy;. Coordination of International Affairs (SAGARPA) as Mexican counterpart of the project (C/P) with the core of the Secretaria de Desarrollo Rural del Estado de Chiapas (SDR). JICA and the counterparts implemented series of activities aiming capacity development and approach from both residents and administration through utilizing the existing official support program. The main activities of the project were following: organizing women and promoting the activities for implementing improving quality of life in village-level; and enhancing administrative capacity of village development in state and city governments at administration level.</p>						

MEX-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	6	Counterparts	7
Equipment	9,700 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	17,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	3			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1. Recommendation toward the Completion of THE PROJECT 1) Clear conceptualization of the "Guideline" 2) Reference to the law of sustainable rural development 3) Support to the pilot villages 4) Research on gender and rural society</p> <p>2. Recommendation for the Future 1) Recommendation to the state government of Chiapas (1) Creating "Rural Improvement Budget/Fund" (2) Assisting "Municipal Council for Sustainable Rural Development" (3) Establishing "Rural Improvement Unit" at the Soconusco SDR a a Model Institution 2) Recommendation to the 4 (four) pilot municipalities (1) Institutionalizing public relation activity (2) Strengthening the functional competence of SRDG (3) Institutionalizing the use of "Guideline"</p> <p>3. Recommendations to JICA 1) JOCV volunteers and the project 2) Action after PAPROSOC</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

MEX-06-001

Project Title	English	The Project For The Improvement Of Regional Veterinary Diagnostic Services In The Jalisco State					
	Others						
	Japanese	ハリスコ州家畜衛生診断技術技術向上計画プロジェクト					
Country	Mexico	Project Number		Project ID	2451084	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/12	-	2006/12	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Secretariat of Rural Development, Government of the State of Jalisco					
	Japan	Agricultural Production Bureau of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Research Council					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Animal health status is improved in the State of Jalisco						
Project Purpose	The integrated diagnostic system is strengthened at the laboratories of the State Committee for the Fomentation of Livestock and Animal Protection (COMITE) in the State of Jalisco.						
Outputs	Basic examination techniques are improved at El Salto Lab. Diagnostic techniques for infectious diseases prevailing in the State of Jalisco are improved at El Salto Lab. Knowledge and techniques of animal health are improved in personnel concerned with animal health, including the other COMITE laboratories in the State of Jalisco.						
Project Overview	<p>As the income gap between urban and rural areas is getting wider in Mexico, development of rural areas with job creation is one of the most urgent subjects at present. Although the livestock industry may be the expected candidate to develop rural areas, there exist serious contagious diseases such as brucellosis and tuberculosis in cattle in this country and these are the most severe constraints for the promotion of livestock industries. Livestock diseases are direct causes of economic loss to farming households and nation. Some of those may also be pathogenic to human and sometimes infect human through livestock products. It is therefore essential to control the occurrence of animal diseases for the development of livestock industry.</p> <p>For these reasons the Mexican government requested the Japanese government for the project-type technical cooperation (presently technical cooperation project) called 'Improvement of regional veterinary diagnostic services' to improve the animal health status as a result of enhancement of diagnostic technologies and diagnostic facilities in the rural areas.</p> <p>The Mexican request is becoming more and more important issue in late years since consumers' expectations for food safety are increasing all over the world and the necessity for harmonisation of animal health status are also increasing under the situation that global trade is expanding rapidly.</p> <p>According to the request, JICA dispatched several missions to preliminary investigate the proposal in detail and to draw up an overall plan. Both Governments signed the R/D on 18 July 2001 and the Project began at the period of five years starting from 10 December 2001.</p>						

MEX-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	3-4(per			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

MNG-02-001

Project Title	English	Maternal And Child Health Project In Mongolia					
	Others						
	Japanese	母と子の健康プロジェクト					
Country	Mongolia	Project Number		Project ID	451040	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Other Health Issues		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1997/10	-	2002/09	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health, National Center for Communicable Disease, Public Health Institute, and more					
	Japan	University of Tokyo, Chiba Prefecture, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To promote maternal and child health in Mongolia.						
Project Purpose	1) To eliminate IDD 2) To achieve self-reliance in the EPI						
Outputs	1) IDD Elimination Programme a) National IDD laboratory is established b) All the salt factories produce iodized salt c) All the salt on the retail level is iodized and purchased by consumers d) Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP) of the people about the importance of using iodized salt is enhanced e) Referral system for monitoring the progress of IDD elimination is established f) National IDD Programme becomes self-sustainable 2) EPI a) Reliable clinical surveillance system is established b) Reliable cold chain is established c) Willingness for vaccination is enhanced						
Project Overview	<p>In Mongolia, the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) has initiated based on existing immunization activities starting since 1962. The government of Mongolia launched specific disease control initiatives in 1993 for EPI targeted diseases with the assistance from international organizations (UNICEF, WHO) and had achieved high immunization coverage. However, the government of Mongolia had difficulties in self-reliance in the EPI.</p> <p>On the other hand, according to the results of various surveys in 1992 and 1993 conducted by the Government with the assistance of UNICEF, Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) was acknowledged as a serious problem in Mongolia.</p> <p>From these points of view, in order to promote maternal and child health, the government of Mongolia requested the government of Japan to launch a project on technical cooperation. The government of Japan responded to the request and implemented the Project in October 1997 to eliminate IDD and to enhance the quality of EPI.</p>						

MNG-02-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	23	Counterparts	31
Equipment	106,500,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	70,305 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 1,122 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	13			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) In cooperation with donor agencies, the government of Mongolia should establish its ownership and conduct planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of programmes.</p> <p>(2) Regarding programme implementation, it is needed that the government of Mongolia enhances its coordination mechanism and communication capacity with the donor agencies.</p> <p>(3) For future development of the IDD Elimination Programme, the government of Mongolia should commit to legislation on universal salt iodization and assistance to local salt iodization manufacturers.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Public Health institute	Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good	Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>This project aims to promote maternal and child health by strengthening the EPI system and by putting IDD under control in Mongolia. Since the implementing organizations are different in each component, the evaluation sheets are submitted from each organization. Considering the present situation and direction in each component, the project objective and overall goal have not been achieved yet but on the way to achieve.</p> <p>EPI: At the moment, UNICEF, WHO and JICA continue to support according to the EPI midterm plan, as it is difficult to implement only with Mongolian budget. The EPI implementing system has been taking root in Mongolia. The implementing situation such as maintenance and distribution of vaccine is well controlled. On the other hand, however, financial independence is yet to be achieved. Though Mongolia is warned about maintenance of the provided equipments and is induced its self-reliant efforts, it has not been improved. The coordination and maintenance system in the Ministry of Health, Social and Welfare needs more improvement.</p> <p>IDD: Mongolia takes positive action towards IDD such as conducting trainings. In Uvurhangay district, the target area, they conducted monitoring for dissemination rate of ionized salt. The implementing system is well established though there are some budget restrictions for the local governments.</p>		
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>EPI implementing system is well-established with the support by the donors. As shown in the description by Mongolia, however, there remain some issues in the provided equipments. JICA requires Mongolia to perfectly ensure engineers and financial resources needed for procurement of parts. They are required more efforts to attain it.</p> <p>As for IDD, they have not yet achieved the project objective, to bring IDD under control of Mongolia, they have been taking positive actions toward the goal such as conducting the training to IDD extension workers by follow up in Uvurhangay district last fiscal year. They also conduct IDD monitoring activities every year. Mongolian approach is basically appreciated, though there remain some issues for self-sustainability such as assurance of budget of IEC activities, tax regarding salt source.</p>		

MNG-06-001

Project Title	English	The Japan-Mongolia Center For Human Resources Develop,Ent Cooperation					
	Others						
	Japanese	日本人材開発センター(日本センター)プロジェクト					
Country	Mongolia	Project Number		Project ID	455040	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Others		-	Others			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Regional Department II (East, Southwest, Central Asia , the Caucasus & Oceania)					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2002/01 - 2007/01	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country	National University of Mongolia, Ministry of Science, Technology, Education and Culture					
	Japan	Japan Foundation					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	<p>1) The Japan-Mongolia Center becomes the important institution for developing human resources to shift Mongol to a market economy. 2) Mutual understanding between Japan and Mongol is deepened through information services, various events and programs which are implemented at the Japan-Mongolia Center.</p>						
Project Purpose	<p>1) The Japan-Mongolia Center becomes the important institution for developing human resources to shift Mongol to a market economy. 2) Mutual understanding between Japan and Mongol is deepened through information services, various events and programs which are implemented at the Japan-Mongolia Center.</p>						
Outputs	<p>1) The Japan-Mongolia Center becomes an institution open to the public and used effectively and efficiently. 2) The business study courses will provide practical knowledge and technology necessary for the development of market economy and be expanded to the rural area. 3) Japanese language courses will always meet the needs of Mongolian people, business, public sector, and provides the activities responded to the special needs for Japanese teachers. The courses will be expanded to the rural areas. 4) Publications related to Japanese economy, society, culture and audio-visual materials will be improved at the Center. Consequently the Center will be utilize for improving the relationships between Japan and Mongolia.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Government of Japan has mainly promoted policy and macro aspect of support in Mongol such as: economic policy support; industrial policy support; tax system reform; and for small and medium-sized enterprise support. On the other hand, amid transformation of economic systems, it was urgent for development of human resource for bolstering real economies (economics and management), administrative officials for reinforcing institutional aspects and strategists in Mongol.</p> <p>The Government of Japan proceeded with the preparations for establishing the Japan Center at countries making the transition to a market economy in Asian region, which included Mongol as one of the target countries. The aims were developing practical human resource to support transition to a market economy, and implementing aid with a Japanese flag.</p>						

MNG-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Mongolia-Japan Center for Human Resources Development	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	No Change	Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose	
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Not Much Achieved	Many Issues	Partially Not Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The activities are enhanced in the phase 2 of the project. One year has passed since the phase 2 started based on the results and lessons learnt in the phase 1. Compared to the phase 1, the collaboration with various organizations including other donors has been enhanced. The project is a key part of "human resources development to contribute to market economy," one of the Japanese priority assistance areas for Mongolia. The collaboration with various organizations has been enhanced.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>Since the counterparts hold the belief of long-term continuation "at the initiative of Japan" since the project started, they do not regard sustainability in organization, finance, and technology as essential concerns. Also, since the priority issues for the counterparts to work out do not always correspond to the activities of the project, technical continuance cannot be expected even if the organizational and financial sustainability is secured. The project did not (did not need to) have a counterpart to transfer technology to, while there were many targeted personnel. Accordingly, the fact that the personnel transferred technology to and the counterpart organizations are different makes it difficult to ensure sustainability. The counterpart expects to use it as a university school-house, considering the present situation that classrooms are lacking though they appreciate its significance. There is a fundamental incompatibility with the JICA's intention.</p>			

MWI-03-001

Project Title	English	Project On Aquaculture Research And Technical Development Of Malawian Indigenous Species					
	Others						
	Japanese	在来種増養殖技術開発計画					
Country	Malawi	Project Number	604818	Project ID	52410210	Total Cost	729,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Fisheries		-	Stock Enhancement and Aquaculture			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/04 - 2004/03	Period of Extension	2004/04 - 2006/05	Period of Follow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental affairs (Department of Fisheries)					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To establish appropriate fish-farming techniques in Malawi						
Project Purpose	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To establish seed production techniques for new aquaculture species 2. To establish appropriate fish-farming techniques for existing aquaculture fish species 						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Reproductive ecology and spawning habits of new aquaculture species are clarified 1.2 Brood stock rearing techniques of new aquaculture species are established 1.3 Induced spawning and larva/fry rearing techniques for new aquaculture species are established 2.1 Appropriate fish species and farming methods for variable physical, technical and socio-economic conditions are clarified 2.2 Constant seed production of Clarud catfish is achieved 2.3 Techniques developed at NAC are verified at selected fish farms 2.4 Farmer's willingness and interest in fish-farming is promoted 3 Mechanism to continue activities that are initiated by the project is established 						
Project Overview	<p>The inland fishery in Malawi plays a very important role, as it accounts for some 70 percent of the total animal protein intake of Malawians. The per capita consumption of fish, however, has fallen. Moreover, since 1992, the law, which prohibited the introduction of exotic species into the Malawian waters in order to conserve indigenous fish species from the viewpoint of biodiversity, was came into force. Under these circumstances, the Government of Japan implemented the project-type cooperation "the Project on Aquaculture Research and Technical Development of Malawian Indigenous Species", with the Government of Malawi on April 1996. The three-year project achieved developing the basic technology for the aquaculture of Malawian indigenous fish species, developing research environments, and selecting fish species which were suitable for aquafarming. The Government of Malawi submitted a request of technical cooperation to the Government of Japan for establishing fish-farming techniques.</p>						

MWI-03-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	12	Short-term	13	Counterparts	12
Equipment	59,840 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	69,050 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 19,448,300 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	21				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>In Malawi, one of the poorest countries in Africa, expansion of freshwater cultivation is expected as effective for increase in income of small-scale farmers and improvement of nutrition, but feeding for its cultivation has been one of the main constraining factors. Therefore, extensive cultivation utilizing fertilizer, which is available in the field such as poultry manure, is desired, instead of intensive cultivation attaching importance to increasing the amount of production. It is necessary to consider about efficient implementation scheme by cooperation with other fields such as stockbreeding and agriculture. Education and medical care is undeveloped in Malawi, and persons are deceased by many infectious diseases (infection rate of HIV has been said to surpass 50%), and has been one of the factor that decrease average life expectancy rate. This has influence on retention of technical staffs in the project. In the viewpoint of retention of technology, allocation of C/P as much as possible should be considered.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Department of Fisheries		Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Not Active / Not Good		Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Not Much Achieved	Many Issues		Partially Not Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>It became institutionally possible to utilize the extension workers placed in the field after the Ministry of Fisheries, the implementing organization, was incorporated into the Ministry of Agriculture. However, the dissemination system has not yet been enhanced because of the lack of knowledge about fish-culture among the workers. The technical level is decreased in 70% of the pilot project sites. The improvement and dissemination of the fish-culture technology achieved in the technical cooperation project have not progressed. Considering the fact that the technique developed in the project requires much initial investment, that the dissemination is difficult without financial support by the government, and that technical manuals are not yet prepared, sustainability cannot be much expected from financial and technical points of view.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The complex farming technology which combines stock raising and fish-culture was developed in the project. However, considering that the manuals are not systematically prepared, that the cost to introduce the technology is relatively high, and that the extension workers do not have sufficient knowledge about fish-culture, there remain issues for nationwide diffusion of technologies by the government of Malawi.</p>			

MYN-03-001

Project Title	English	Irrigation Technology Centre Project Phase Ii					
	Others						
	Japanese	灌漑技術センター計画 フェーズ監					
Country	Myanmar	Project Number		Project ID	3010610	Total Cost	63,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/04	-	2004/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	2004/04 - 2005/01
Organization	Partner Country	Irrigation Department of Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To raise agriculture productivity through improvement of irrigation technology.						
Project Purpose	To upgrade the irrigation technology especially in water management in Ngamoeyek Project Area as a model, applying the basic irrigation technology which was achieved through the Phase Project.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Irrigation technology of water management and maintenance in main facilities is improved. 2) Study method for water management of terminal irrigation system is improved. 3) Technical supporting system for water management is improved. 4) Irrigation information management technology is improved to monitor irrigation projects. 5) Water management technology is disseminated to technical staff of Irrigation Department and farmers in test farm through training. 						
Project Overview	<p>Based upon the Record of Discussions signed on December 23, 1987, the Government of Japan and the Government of Myanmar implemented the Technical Cooperation Program for the Irrigation Technology Center Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Phase I Project") since April 1, 1988.</p> <p>The purpose of the Phase I Project was to upgrade irrigation technology through activities such as the collection and analysis of technical data, the preparation of design criteria for irrigation facilities, the test and analysis on soil and construction materials, and the training of irrigation engineers, which is expected to contribute to agricultural development in Myanmar.</p> <p>After the Phase I Project, the Government of Myanmar requested a project type of technical cooperation to upgrade irrigation technology especially on water management, applying the basic irrigation technology which was gained through the Phase I Project.</p> <p>In response to this request, the Government of Japan dispatched a Preliminary Study Team in October 1988 for the purpose of collecting more detailed information to formulate the framework of the project. An Implementation Study Team was dispatched in December 1998 for the purpose of working out the details of the Project, and the Record of Discussion was signed on December 19, 1998. The Project was started on April 1, 1999. The Advisory Team was dispatched from November 28 to December 4, 1999, and the detailed Tentative Schedule of Implementation and the Plan of Operation (hereinafter referred to as "PO") were formulated. When two and a half years had passed since the commencement of the Project, the Mid-term Evaluation Team was dispatched to review the activities during the first half of the project period, and revised PDM1 to PDM2 in accordance with the progress of the project activities and other external circumstances. Since then, the project activities have been conducted based on PDM2, which was revised in the mid-term evaluation study.</p>						

MYN-03-001

Inputs (Japan)					Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	13	Short-term	19	Counterparts	35	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	5,025 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	29				Land and Facilities		
Others					Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>As mentioned in the Conclusion, in the process of the preparation of the technical book, the aforementioned three fields are behind schedule. In order to complete those sections of the technical book, proper actions need to be taken from both Japan and Myanmar in the future.</p> <p>1) Japan: further assistance for Myanmar Regarding the three fields in which the outputs have not been achieved, further assistance from Japan is necessary in accordance with the degree of non-achievement of the Project Purpose.</p> <p>2) Myanmar: appropriate preparation for the acceptance of the further assistance from Japan Appropriate organizational structure and personnel assignment and budget of the ITC need to be maintained as in the Phase II project. ITC should include the contents of both water management and agronomy in the training for ID engineers and farmers, in collaboration with MAS. Regarding equipment/machinery, the Myanmar side has agreed that all the equipment/machinery provided in the project (see annex 5) should be used after the project period is completed.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Not Much Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>the achievement of the phase 2 of the project is well sustained with the effort of ITC. At the moment ITC is conducting "Intermediate Goal Areas (IGA) Project" (2005~2010) in order to attain the mid-term objective introduced in the mid-term evaluation in 2001 so as to work as a bridge between the project objective and the overall goal. It is expected that the achievement of the mid-term objective would sufficiently possible by 2010. The gap between the mid-term objective and the overall goal is so great that it is assumed difficult to achieve the overall goal targeted at more than 300 irrigation areas across the country by 2015, about ten years after the completion of the phase 2. However, many positive impacts by the activities have been realized. Judging from technical, institutional, and financial points of view, sustainability of the project is evaluated as quite high. The expected impact, which means increase of rice unit crop by technological improvement of maintenance of water in the irrigation area, is not yet shown by data. The cropping intensity of rice in the target area has been, however, increasing every year, and the results of terminal facilities improvement and water control in agricultural field have been realized. In order to attain the overall goal, it is essential to accelerate the present activities of technical diffusion of ITC, as well as to enhance the research capability of irrigation technology and to improve efficiency of technical training method towards the staffs and the farmers.</p>		
	<p>Issues:</p>		

MYN-06-001

Project Title	English	Community Forestry Training And Extension Project In Dry Zone In The Union Of Myanmar					
	Others						
	Japanese	乾燥地共有林研修・普及計画プロジェクト					
Country	Myanmar	Project Number		Project ID	0305032E0	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/12	-	2006/12	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Forest Department of Ministry of Forestry					
	Japan	Forestry Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	<p>Project de Construction de la Peche Artisanale</p> <p>Project de Developpement de la Peche Artisanale</p> <p>The Study on Integrated Mangrove Management Through Community Participation in the Ayeyawady Delta in the Union of Myanmar</p>						
Overall Goal	The local residents who voluntary engaged in community forest activities enjoy benefits from the community forests. The objective is achieved through the Forestry Department in the Ministry of Forestry promoting the participatory forest management under the code of community forests.						
Project Purpose	The local residents who voluntary engaged in community forest activities enjoy benefits from the community forests. The objective is achieved through the Forestry Department in the Ministry of Forestry promoting the participatory forest management under the code of community forests.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To formulate the promoting plan of he participatory forest management though the code of community forests. 2) To achieve following capacity building of the staff in charge of promoting. Through training programs, they understand the importance of the participatory forest management and obtain information and skills necessary for promotion. 3) To implement the promoting activities of the participatory forest management at villages at dry zones as a part of training for the staff in charge of promoting. 4) To regularly monitor the extent of the participatory forest management diffusion. 5) To strengthen the coordination between the Dry Zone Greening Department (DZGD). 						
Project Overview	<p>Myanmar, with a total area of 67.65 million hectare which accounts 1.7 times that of Japan, has 34.38 million hectare of tropical forest which occupies 51 percent of its land area. It is estimated that around 40 percent of the closed forests in continental South East Asia, the healthiest forest which can include whole efficient ecosystem inside, is in Myanmar. However, according to the World Forest Resources Assessment published by FAO in 2000, the amount of deforestation in Myanmar during 1990 and 2000 was around 1.4 percent, which is the highest rate in ASEAN countries. This is mainly due to acquisition of foreign currency through exportation of timbers, fuels and building materials. The deforestation deeply influenced the life of local residents. Since Myanmar relied heavily on timber as energy sources, as it accounted around 80 percent of total sources, the main cause of deforestation is logging operation. To make the matter worse, around one third of the total population dense at the central region of the country. The area is the dry zone suffering precipitation deficiency, and deforestation and soil flowage are especially severe.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, the Government of Myanmar promoted forest conservation which included promotion of aforestation at dry zone and participatory forest management by local residents. In 1995, the government announced the code of common forest in order to promote community forestry.</p> <p>The Government of Myanmar submitted a request to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation for promoting participatory forest management by local residents under the code of common forest. The main aims were enhancement of the defusing capability of Forest Department officials and improvement of life standard of residents living in and around villages.</p> <p>In response, JICA started the five-year technical cooperation project from December 2001. The mentioned project aimed to enable the local residents able to gain profits such as fuel-wood timbers and other products necessary for daily life from forests, through training toward the Forest Department staffs and on-the-job technical guidance, and implementing activities supporting voluntary participatory forest management by local residents.</p>						

MYN-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	2	Counterparts	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Central Forestry Development Training Centre (CFDTC)	Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: It is confirmed that the implementing system of training established in the project has been continued after the project. The trainings are conducted 10 times a year with 180 participants in total. At the moment, the counterpart plans to revise the text to be used in the training. They plan to conduct a needs survey to consider local and users' needs.</p>		
	<p>Issues: Sustainability is partially questionable from financial point of view as it is reported that some parts of the activities are forced to limit by the limitation of annual budget.</p>		

MYN-06-002

Project Title	English	Strengthening The Capacity Of Central Statistical Organization Of The Union Of Myanmar						
	Others							
	Japanese	中央統計局能力強化計画プロジェクト						
Country	Myanmar	Project Number	601852	Project ID	0305050E0	Total Cost	190,000 (000 JPY)	
Sector / Issue	Governance			-	Statistics			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department						
	At Present							
Period of Cooperation	2005/10	-	2007/10	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Central Statistical Organization of Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development						
	Japan	Statistics Bureau of Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, National Statistics Center, Japan Statistical Association						
Contracted Party	ICONS International Cooperation Inc.			Japan Statistical Association				
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Statistics produced by CSO will be utilized in the drawing up process of socio-economic development plans.							
Project Purpose	CSO will be able to produce statistics accurately and timely for statistical surveys implemented by CSO, and provide highly reliable data to policy makers, administrators, researchers, and other relevant users.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Statistical methodologies for Wholesale Price Index(WPI), Household Income and Expenditure Survey(HIES) Including the Informal sector and other surveys conducted by CSO will be improved. 2. Data obtained from NMS will be analyzed and evaluated appropriately. 3. Statistical database management system will be improved. 4. Management/Operation/Maintenance systems for the client server and the LAN system will be improved. 5. Statistical data provided through CSO homepage and other measures will be improved. 							
Project Overview	<p>The Central Statistical Organization (CSO) is the only government agency in the Union of Myanmar (hereafter referred to as "Myanmar") that compiles statistics, establishes statistical standards, and conducts socioeconomic censuses and surveys. CSO was falling behind in compiling statistics that were necessary in formulating economic policies. In fact, CSO was having difficulty in conducting statistical surveys of private business establishments, which had been experiencing rapid growth since 1998. This was mainly because CSO was slow in introducing updated statistical techniques and retained an outdated system for compiling statistics. These circumstances prompted the Myanmar government to make a request to the Japanese government on a technical cooperation project aimed at improving the statistical surveying skills at CSO.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	10	Counterparts	31	
Equipment	33,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	1,700 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	5			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The monthly wholesale price collection needs to be continued for calculation of WPI from 2007 onward, using the 2007 average prices as a base, and re-estimating the weights based on the results of 2006 NMS.[CSO]</p> <p>To implement the first large-scale independent survey on the informal sector, CSO would start preparation for designing the survey, training staff for implementation, and facilitating software for data processing. [CSO]</p> <p>In order to transfer and install the computer network system and the statistical database system currently existing in the Project site to CSO in Nay Pyi Taw, and to establish the LAN system of the CSO by the end of the Project, it would be essential for the JICA expert in charge to work in the computer section of CSO in Nay Pyi Taw. CSO would get a necessary approval to invite the expert to Nay Pyi Taw to expedite the smooth transfer of the system.[CSO and Japan]</p> <p>OJT would be necessary for the staff of CSO on management/operation/maintenance for the client server and the LAN system and the statistical database system, after the system has been successfully transferred to CSO. Procedures and guideline that comply with the system working under the new conditions would be formulated.[CSO and Japan]</p> <p>After the system has been stabilized as the LAN system within CSO, CSO would take farther steps to expand its system by connecting to the Intranet system of the Ministry to promote data sharing within the Ministry.[Mainly CSO]</p> <p>CSO would recognize that the budget be appropriated for replacing and upgrading the PCs and servers that JICA provided since 2003, so that the system be maintained in a good condition.[CSO]</p> <p>CSO would transfer the classified stock of the current library in the project site to CSO in Nay Pyi Taw. After the library has been settled, CSO would introduce the database in the new library, and improve the convenience for the library users.[CSO]</p> <p>The Project team would organize at the final stage of the implementation, a statistical seminar to present the Project outputs, and appeal its achievement to an extensive range of participants, including personnel from academic side, so that the results of the Project would not be confined within the CSO and the Ministry.[CSO and Japan]</p> <p>CSO would consider a careful personnel management to utilize and sustain the level of skills acquired through the Project activities inside of the CSO, and continue appropriate trainings to share the knowledge and skills for that purpose.[CSO]</p> <p>In order that the Project outputs firmly promote the achievement of the Project purpose, the Project team would emphasize importance of authorizing the Project outputs as official guidance, and utilizing them for enhancement of the function and capability of CSO. To this end, the Project team would make efforts to involve the decision makers, and keep them informed of the progress in the Project implementation until the end of the Project.[CSO and Japan]</p> <p>JICA and CSO would conduct the post-evaluation of the Project implementation to confirm the results of the strengthening of the statistical capacity in CSO in a few years, after the Project has been completed.[CSO and Japan]</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Central Statistical Organization	Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The project has just finished in August 2007, and it seems too early to judge the achievement status of the overall goal and the actual development. In regard to the continuous implementation of various statistics surveys planned together with the experts during the project, it seems to be well prepared, judging from the report that the counterpart is formulating an implementation plan.</p>		
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The counterpart shows no improvement though it was pointed out from the expert team that it was important to secure necessary numbers of personnel to conduct the surveys. Therefore, there seem to be an institutional problem in human resources as for sustainability.</p>		

MYS-02-001

Project Title	English	The Project For The Aquatic Resource And Environmental Studies Of The Straits Of Malacca In Upm					
	Others						
	Japanese	水産資源・環境研究計画					
Country	Malaysia	Project Number		Project ID	91126	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Fisheries			-	Fisheries		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Nature Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1998/05 - 2003/05	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country	Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM), Faculty of Science and Environmental Studies, Malacca Straits Development and Research Centre(MASDEC)					
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Fisheries Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The issues pertaining to the coastal zone management and development as well as conservation of aquatic resources and environment of the Straits of Malacca are addressed.						
Project Purpose	Research capability of the University Putra Malaysia (UPM) in the field of aquatic resource and environment studies are strengthened.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Oceanographic conditions and current status of pollution in the Straits of Malacca are analyzed. (2) Aquatic resources are validated. (3) Impacts of pollution on aquatic resources and marine environment are analyzed and assessed. (4) Socio-economic aspect of resource utilization is assessed. (5) The mitigation and abatement measures of environment problems are formulated. (6) Ecological and environmental risks of marine pollutions are assessed by qualitative values. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Central Statistical Organization (CSO) is the only government agency in the Union of Myanmar (hereafter referred to as "Myanmar") that compiles statistics, establishes statistical standards, and conducts socioeconomic censuses and surveys. CSO was falling behind in compiling statistics that were necessary in formulating economic policies. In fact, CSO was having difficulty in conducting statistical surveys of private business establishments, which had been experiencing rapid growth since 1998. This was mainly because CSO was slow in introducing updated statistical techniques and retained an outdated system for compiling statistics.</p> <p>These circumstances prompted the Myanmar government to make a request to the Japanese government on a technical cooperation project aimed at improving the statistical surveying skills at CSO.</p>						

MYS-02-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts	31	
Equipment	122,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	39,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	18			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) To continue the scientific activities for the conservation of the Malacca Straits, MASDES/UPM should seek appropriate budget and human resources from both national and international contributors.</p> <p>(2) To maintain the current internet-based GIS, at least one highly qualified system engineer/technician needs to be hired. In addition, periodical meetings for MASDEC GIS by all the groups need to be held to exchange the date situation so that collaborative works among MASDEC members can be secured.</p> <p>(3) For the comprehensive management and research of environment and ecosystem in the Malacca Straits, MASDEC/UPM, in cooperation with national relevant organizations, should further promote regional collaboration works with neighbouring countries.</p> <p>(4) To consider effective countermeasures to reduce the pollution and eutrophication of Malacca Straits, MASDEC/UPM should increase efforts in research and analysis on discharge/spill-out from land. In addition, MASDEC/UPM should cooperate with national relevant organizations to detect major sources of pollution and investigate practicable opinions to reduce such pollution.</p> <p>(5) To secure the internal collaboration of MASDEC and to develop appropriate risk analysis of Malacca Straits, each relevant group should have periodical coordination meetings and cooperate to design the joint activities, especially for more effective research cruise in Malacca Straits. In addition, relevant group leaders should seek to secure the successor of current acting scientists and experts.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Department of Environmental Management	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

MYS-02-002

Project Title	English	Japan-Malaysia Technical Institute(Jmti)					
	Others						
	Japanese	日本・マレーシア技術学院					
Country	Malaysia	Project Number		Project ID	0091121E0	Total Cost	1,230,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Technical & Vocational Edu. & Training		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1998/01	-	2004/01	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Manpower Department of Ministry of Human Resources					
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Employment and Human Resource Development Organization of Japan					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Project of the centre for instructor and advanced skill training (CIAST) in Malaysia. Experts						
Overall Goal	To satisfy the industrial needs for industrial technologists in the field of advanced technology.						
Project Purpose	To foster highly skilled industrial technologist (L4* or equivalent) in the fields of advanced technology in manufacturing, electronics, computer and mechatronics at the Japan-Malaysia Technical Institute (JMTI).						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Systematic vocational training is planned at JMTI. 2) Measures to enroll qualified trainees are established. 3) Necessary numbers of qualified instructors in the above fields are trained for JMTI. 4) Necessary training courses in the above fields are defined, prepared and conducted. 5) Adequate facilities, machinery and equipment for training are prepared and made operational. 6) JMTI is well managed in terms of organization, personnel and finance. 						
Project Overview	<p>During the term of the Second Long-term Comprehensive Plan implemented (1991 - 2000) by the Malaysian government, the production of the manufacturing industry in 2000 was estimated to have increased to 37% of the gross domestic product, accounting for approximately 81% of the overall exports. Against the background of this industry-led economic growth, the Sixth Malaysia Plan (1991 - 1995) placed its emphasis on human resources development, to meet the needs of the labor market and to expand the chances for educational training. The Seventh Malaysia Plan (1996 - 2000) emphasizes promotion of technical education and human resource development in high-tech areas in response to the change in the growth path from investment-led economic growth to productivity-led economic growth. Under these circumstances, as it recognized the urgency of developing skilled workers and catching up with advancing technologies in the increasingly sophisticated industrial world, the Malaysian government laid out a plan to establish a vocational training center (the Japan-Malaysia Technical Institute: IMTI) to develop highly skilled engineers equipped with a knowledge of advanced technologies, and requested Japan to provide a project-type technical cooperation.</p>						

MYS-02-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	24	Counterparts	158
Equipment	559,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	66			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) Technical advisory committee has been set in JMTEI, and information about request from industrial world and new technology has been provided by enlightened committee members. It was effective to set this type of committee from the initial stage of the project.</p> <p>2) Due to the delay of facility construction and equipment inputs in Malaysia side, technical transfer had been delayed in this project. Careful planning and monitoring are necessary for facility construction and equipment inputs.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Japan-Malaysia Technical Institute (JMTI)	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

MYS-03-001

Project Title	English	The Project For The Follow-Up For Strengthening Of The Food Safety Programme In Malaysia					
	Others						
	Japanese	食品衛生プログラム強化					
Country	Malaysia	Project Number		Project ID	95052	Total Cost	378,229 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Other Health Issues		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2004/06	-	2005/05	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health					
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and more					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To reduce health hazard caused by eating food. 2) To increase consumer's confidence in food safety in Malaysia. 						
Project Purpose	To increase the availability of safe food for Malaysian consumers.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Food hygiene management is strengthened. 2) Means to prevent food in the market, which is not in compliance with the Food Act and Regulations, are strengthened. 3) Means of providing information on food safety for consumers is improved. 						
Project Overview	<p>Before the commencement of the Project, a Japanese long-term expert was dispatched to strengthen the food safety management of Malaysia. During the two years, good human relationship between the staff of the Ministry of Health and the Japanese long-term expert was established. In addition, before the Project was started, the Ministry of Health had implemented a food safety program on their own, and counterparts were well prepared to address the Project activities.</p> <p>Under such circumstances, the Project was started in June 2001 based on the request from Malaysia for strengthening of the food safety programme that they had already implemented by themselves. In the project, 5 out of 14 food laboratories were targeted; 1 National Public Health Laboratory; 1 Public Health Laboratories (Johor Bahru); and 3 Food Quality Control Laboratories (hereinafter referred to as "FQCL") (Perlia, Sarawak, and Kelantan) out of 11 FQCL. Various activities have been implemented as shown in the PDM (See appendix 2).</p> <p>During the Project period, JICA dispatched the Japanese Consultation Team for monitoring the progress of the Project in January 2003. Before the termination of the Project period, JICA also dispatched the Final Evaluation Team headed by Ms. Kayoko Mizuta, Special Technical Advisor, JICA, to Malaysia from January 4 to 20, 2004 in order to evaluate the implementation and achievements of the Project.</p>						

MYS-03-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	23	Counterparts	28
Equipment	137,261 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	31,953 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	19			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>For the remaining of the project;</p> <p>(1) Post campaign study of consumer awareness on food safety should be implemented. Since result of the survey is used as the indicator 3-1, it is essential to get the result.</p> <p>(2) Post survey for small and medium scale industries should be conducted, and the result should be analyzed and be reflected to the "Guideline on Food Hygiene Practice for Small and Medium Scale Food Industries toward HACCP."</p> <p>(3) The report on food consumption pattern survey should be finalized and made available.</p> <p>(4) "Food Safety Guidelines for Educational Institute Hostel Kitchen Focusing on Critical Areas" should be distributed to those in charge of food safety and management at educational institutes through the State Health Departments as well as the Ministry of Education. The State Health Departments should provide training on the use of this guideline to those responsible for food safety and management.</p> <p>For the future;</p> <p>(5) A quality assurance programme at NHPL should be strengthened. In addition to that, Quality Assurance Unit at NPHL should be established and operated by the middle of 2004.</p> <p>(6) Effort should be made for capacity building in the total dietary intake study of chemical containments.</p> <p>(7) Evaluation should be conducted to ensure counterparts have technical competency to carry out food analyses.</p> <p>(8) The Ministry of Health should review the manpower requirement at the Food Quality Control Division and also at the ground level to ensure more effective and efficient food safety programme in Malaysia.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Food safety and Quality division	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

MYS-03-002

Project Title	English	Japan-Malaysia Technical Institute(Jmti)					
	Others						
	Japanese	日本・マレーシア技術学院(延長)					
Country	Malaysia	Project Number		Project ID	0091121E0	Total Cost	1,230,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Technical & Vocational Edu. & Training		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1998/01	-	2004/01	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Manpower Department Ministry of Human Resources					
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Employment and Human Resource Development Organization of Japan					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To satisfy the industrial needs for industrial technologists in the field of advanced technology.						
Project Purpose	To foster highly skilled industrial technologist (L4* or equivalent) in the fields of advanced technology in manufacturing, electronics, computer and mechatronics at the Japan-Malaysia Technical Institute (JMTI).						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Systematic vocational training is planned at JMTI. 2) Measures to enroll qualified trainees are established. 3) Necessary numbers of qualified instructors in the above fields are trained for JMTI. 4) Necessary training courses in the above fields are defined, prepared and conducted. 5) Adequate facilities, machinery and equipment for training are prepared and made operational. 6) JMTI is well managed in terms of organization, personnel and finance. 						
Project Overview	<p>During the term of the Second Long-term Comprehensive Plan implemented (1991 - 2000) by the Malaysian government, the production of the manufacturing industry in 2000 was estimated to have increased to 37% of the gross domestic product, accounting for approximately 81% of the overall exports. Against the background of this industry-led economic growth, the Sixth Malaysia Plan (1991 - 1995) placed its emphasis on human resources development, to meet the needs of the labor market and to expand the chances for educational training. The Seventh Malaysia Plan (1996 - 2000) emphasizes promotion of technical education and human resource development in high-tech areas in response to the change in the growth path from investment-led economic growth to productivity-led economic growth. Under these circumstances, as it recognized the urgency of developing skilled workers and catching up with advancing technologies in the increasingly sophisticated industrial world, the Malaysian government laid out a plan to establish a vocational training center (the Japan-Malaysia Technical Institute: IMTI) to develop highly skilled engineers equipped with a knowledge of advanced technologies, and requested Japan to provide a project-type technical cooperation.</p>						

MYS-03-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	24	Counterparts	158
Equipment	556,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	66			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) Technical advisory committee has been set in JMTEI, and information about request from industrial world and new technology has been provided by enlightened committee members. It was effective to set this type of committee from the initial stage of the project.</p> <p>2) Due to the delay of facility construction and equipment inputs in Malaysia side, technical transfer had been delayed in this project. Careful planning and monitoring are necessary for facility construction and equipment inputs.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Japan-Malaysia Technical Institute (JMTI)	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

MYS-03-003

Project Title	English	The Project For The Development Of Technology Related To The Processing Of Feed Based On Agro-Industrial By-Products Of Oil Palms Production In Malaysia					
	Others						
	Japanese	未利用資源飼料化計画F/U					
Country	Malaysia	Project Number		Project ID	0091123E0	Total Cost	50,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1997/03	-	2002/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences, and more					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The livestock industry in Malaysia is developed through the stable supply of feed based on agro-industrial by-products of oil palms.						
Project Purpose	Effective, practical and viable method system for conveying by-products of oil palms into processed feed are developed.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The methodology for processing oil palm fronds and other by-products of oil palms into processed feed is developed. 2) An appropriate method of animal feeding management on the processed feed is developed. 3) The viability of the processed feed for practical use is verified. 						
Project Overview	<p>The demand for stock farm products in Malaysia has been increasing. The self-sufficiency rate of beef is as low as 25 percent, and that of dairy products is less than 5 percent, because the country has had only a short history in stock breeding and has not established a sufficient production system. To promote the livestock ruminant industry, such as dairy cattle, the establishment of a stable supply system for coarse feed is essential, but the development of more grassland to acquire coarse feed has been difficult from the aspect of forest resources conservation.</p> <p>Under the circumstance, JIRCAS and MARA had conducted ten years of basic research on the use of the agro-industrial by-products of oil palm fronds (OPF), a major crop in Malaysia, as coarse feed, and identified the nutrition value of oil palm. Based on this achievement, the Malaysian Government requested Japan to provide Project-Type Technical Cooperation to develop the technology of coarse feed production using oil palm fronds (OPF) for practical use.</p>						

MYS-03-003

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	6	Counterparts	35
Equipment	27,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	23,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	10			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Project Team should fully utilize the last three months to accomplish the remaining task and prepare the termination of te project.</p> <p>(2) The Committee strongly expects that MARDI/Malaysian government should provide the leadership and commitment for the dissemination of the tecnologies developed through the Project. To disseminate the achievement of the Project, it is essential for MARDI to make best efforts independently including the implementation of the "incubator system" and promote the technology to the local clients through collaboration with related institutions of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Primary Industry and Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>(3) The Committee expects that the final seminar scheduled on February 17, 2004 would be the best opportunity to carry out public awareness and promotion in relation to the achievement of the Project and to formulate methods for technology dissemination to interested parties.</p> <p>(4) MARDI should take necessasry measures to acquire the patents as soon as possible which are in the process of application to SIRIM with close consultation with JICA. Likewise should other countries request these patented technologies from JICA, JICA would do so in close consultation with MARDI before transferring them.</p> <p>(5) MARDI should continue to conduct feeding experiments during and after the Project and increase the number of field trials. The Committee recognized that it is important to gain the reliability of data so that the benefits of the technology can be easily understood by the interested parties.</p> <p>(6) To use the pilot plant effectively after the Project period, it is essential to prepare the maintenance system including allocation of budget and assignment of necessary staff and additional workers at the operation level.</p> <p>(7) To develop the livestock industry in Malaysia, MARDI should consider the possibility to make the best use of the indivisual technology components generated from the Project. For example, it is conceivable that the chipped OPF could be fed directly to livestock without further processing.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	STRATEGIC LIVESTOCK RESEARCH CENTRE, MARDI	Umbrella Organization	Allocation of the 9th Malaysian Plan	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Project On Networked Multimedia Education System					
	Others						
	Japanese	マレーシアマルチメディアネットワーク教育					
Country	Malaysia	Project Number		Project ID	0091146E0	Total Cost	910,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Information and Communication Technology			-	Information and Communication Technology		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/07	-	2005/06	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Energy, Water and Communications, Multimedia University (Cyberjaya Campus)					
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Networked Multimedia Education System has spread out to institutions in the fields of engineering, IT and multimedia, located within and outside of Malaysia.						
Project Purpose	Networked Multimedia Education System is established in MMU(Cyberjaya) as a hub site, and MMU(Melaka), PSDC, ILP, TTC, and UNIMAS, as remote sites.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Tele-education classes are technically operating smoothly. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. A tele-education output system is constructed at MMU (Cyberjaya). ii. A tele-education receiving system is constructed at each of the designated remote sites. iii. Tele-education classes are effectively operated by the teaching staff. iv. Proper maintenance is done for tele-education system machinery. 2) Tele-education courses are properly managed under the curriculum provided by MMU (Cyberjaya) and/or other participating remote sites. 3) Tele-education classes are done effectively for the students, with usage of intelligently built multimedia teaching materials. 						
Project Overview	<p>Malaysia created the Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC) to be the test-bed for innovation, and to be the catalyst for the country's entry in to the information age. Through the MSC, the country's vision to be a fully industrialized nation by the year 2020 will be actualized. To achieve these goals, Malaysia needs to transform from a low-skilled and labor-intensive economy into a high-skilled and capital-intensive economy. In the process, there is an urgent need to develop sufficient knowledge workers for the national development, particularly in the area of engineering, information technology.</p> <p>In Malaysia as human resources development for IT is a priority area for the national development in the Seventh Malaysia Plan 1996-2000 (7MP), the Cabinet of Malaysia in 1997 decided to establish Multimedia University (hereinafter referred to as "MMU") at Cyberjaya. However, since the demand for knowledge workers in very large, MMU has had to explore and develop a non-traditional mode of education that can reach anyone at anyplace and any time.</p> <p>To tackle such challenging tasks, in August 1999 the Malaysia Government officially requested the Japanese Government to cooperate for the development and establishment of the Networked Multimedia Education System (hereinafter referred to as "NMES").</p> <p>In response, the Japanese Government has sent a series of missions from May 2000 to April 2001 to conduct studies for the formulation and implementation of the Project. The Project launched in July 2001, scheduled for four years.</p> <p>The Networked Multimedia Education System Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") is a collaborative project between the Ministry of Energy, Water and Communications (hereinafter referred to as "MEWC") and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") with the aim of setting up a satellite-based tele-education infrastructure and applications in Malaysia, focusing on IT and multimedia training and education. This project is to experiment and explore the viability and the possible approaches to distance education in Malaysia.</p> <p>The Project is a government-to-government project (G-to-G) whereby the Japanese government provides the expertise and system equipment for the project while the Malaysian government provides the location and supporting infrastructure in Malaysia to ensure the successful implementation of the Project. MMU was assigned to be the implementation agency for the Project from the Malaysian side.</p> <p>The Project is a satellite based tele-education system that can support the transmission of live interactive lectures from the hub site located at MMU, Cyberjaya to learning centres at 5 remote sites located at: 1. Penang Skills Development Centre (PDSC), Penang 2. Multimedia University, Melaka 3. Institute Latihan Perindustrian (ILP), Kuantan, Pahang 4. Telekom Training College (TTC), Kota Kinabalu, Sabah 5. University Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS), Kuching, Sarawak</p>						

MYS-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	24	Counterparts	35
Equipment	468,805 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	16,564 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	15			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The Final Evaluation Team recommends that the Project be closed as is planned. To sustain and further enhance the positive results of the Project, the followings are suggested;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) to monitor the progress and outcomes of NMES classes with the newly introduced MPEG4 starting in June 2005; (2) to continue and further strengthen efforts to raise the level of satisfaction of students with NMES classes, particularly in Master's courses; (3) to continue and further strengthen efforts to increase the number of beneficiaries of NMES tele-education (i.e., more intakes of students in existing courses and introduction of NMES tele-education into other courses); (4) to consider measures to avoid the loss of system operation and maintenance expertise due to turnovers of counterpart personnel (e.g., providing permanent employment status to engineers and operators, providing incentives developing a system of technical transfer to newly-recruited engineers and operators, etc); (5) to improve teaching methods specifically for tele-education such as courseware, lecture, delivery, etc; (6) to ensure policy and budgetary ground so that NMES is expanded to more remote institutions. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Networked Multimedia Education System (NMES)	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	The Project For The Capacity Building Of National Institute Of Occupational Safety And Health In The Field Of Occupational Safety And Health					
	Others						
	Japanese	労働安全衛生能力向上計画					
Country	Malaysia	Project Number		Project ID	0091137E0	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Social Security			Labour an Employment			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2000/11	-	2005/11	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Occupational Safety and Health of Ministry of Human Resources, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health					
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Japan Industrial Safety and Health Association					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Trend of occupational accidents and diseases in industries is decreased.						
Project Purpose	Capacity (technical support, human resource development, collection and dissemination of information) of National Institute of Occupational Safety and health (NIOSH) is upgraded.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Methods on working environment control are acquired. 2. Preventive measures on occupational and work related diseases are developed. 3. The system for work control from ergonomic viewpoint is improved. 4. Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) training programs and research and Development activities are improved. 5. Function of collection and dissemination of information for raising of awareness on safety and health are improved. 6. Function for providing necessary information for policy development is strengthened. 						
Project Overview	<p>For the purpose of upgrading quality of measures for prevention of occupational accidents and diseases in Malaysia, the Government of Malaysia established National Institute of Occupational Safety and health (NIOSH) in 1992, which was to provide training and technical services to industries from the viewpoint of occupational safety and health. It has played a leading role in this field in Malaysia. In April 2000, with the promulgation of the Occupational Safety and health (Use and Standards of Exposure of Chemical Hazardous to Health) Regulations 2000, the capacity building of NIOSH in terms of its manpower was considered to be indispensable. Accordingly, the Government of Malaysia requested the Government of Japan to implement a cooperation project with a view to enhancing the capacity of NIOSH.</p> <p>On October 17, 2000, the Implementation Study Team from JICA and the Ministry of Human Resources (MOHR) reached an agreement to start the Project. Accordingly, a five-year technical cooperation program between Malaysian and Japanese Governments started with the arrival of four Japanese experts in Malaysia in November 2000. At this time, the original PDM was prepared and officially signed between Malaysian and Japanese sides.</p> <p>Overall Goal was set as "The occupational accidents and diseases in enterprises in manufacturing and construction industries are decreased." Project Purpose was agreed as "The Capacities (technical support, human resource development, collection and dissemination of information) of National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) are improved".</p> <p>At that time, target area of technical transfer was agreed on occupational health, industrial hygiene and ergonomics. Capacity of information and communication technology (ICT) was aimed to be strengthened through provision of equipment.</p> <p>In February 2003, the joint Mid-term Evaluation was conducted by Malaysian and Japanese sides. Both sides agreed that the Project activities had been successfully implemented and progressing very well towards its purpose through the efforts of Malaysian counterpart personnel (hereinafter referred as "C/P") and Japanese experts. In addition, at the Mid-term Evaluation, the original PDM was reviewed and agreed as the modified PDM (PDM2) between Malaysian and Japanese sides. The Overall Goal of the Project was modified as "Trend of occupational accidents and diseases in industries is decreased" because the Project activities were not limited to manufacturing and construction industries. A major modification was that activity; "To acquire technical skills for proper use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) including respirators and hearing protectors" was included. One of the recommendations of the Mid-term Evaluation was to introduce "Training Bond" to C/Ps who were trained in Japan. Under this "Training Bond", C/Ps are requested to work in NIOSH at least for one year. Another recommendation was to promote the internal technical transfer of skills and knowledge acquired to other NIOSH staff. Following this, the importance of "Technical Talk" was emphasized.</p>						

MYS-05-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	37	Counterparts	60
Equipment	160,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	34,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	30			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) In this project, assistance had been conducted by dispatch of trainers and in financial field not only against NIOSH, which is the direct counterpart, but also against seminars held by NGO which is not directly related to the project, such as Society of Occupational and Environmental Medicine(SOEM). As a result, it provided positive impact against activities of NIOSH, such as improvement of consciousness about occupational health and safety by participants of the seminar, and increased the name recognition and needs of NIOSH.</p> <p>(2) The project issued number of publications. These publications were widely distributed to companies and increased the consciousness against occupational health and safety. As a result, it provided positive impact such as increasing companies to participate the activities of NIOSH.</p> <p>(3) NIOSH conducted various efforts responding to suggestion in the mid-term evaluation. These efforts contributed to the accomplishment of project purpose.</p> <p>(4) The flexible project operation that taking in not only directly-responsible agency and section but also relevant parties outside the project, contributed to capacity development of relevant parties of occupational health and safety in Malaysia, and provided positive impact to achieve overall goal.</p> <p>(5) In about appropriate approach against occupational health and safety, understanding of various data including working environment in the field is necessary, but sometimes culture and religious custom affect to working environment. Most of the labors are Muslim. They have characteristic living/working customs based on their religion. In case JICA would implement similar project in other Muslim country, the experience of this project should be referred in this viewpoint.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

MYS-06-001

Project Title	English	Human Resource Development And Improvement In Tax Administration					
	Others						
	Japanese	税務人材能力向上					
Country	Malaysia	Project Number	600551	Project ID	0091155E0	Total Cost	47,901 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Economic Policy			-	Public Finance (Revenue)		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/10	-	2006/09	Period of Extension	2006/010	-	2007/06
Organization	Partner Country	Inland Revenue Board					
	Japan	National Tax Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To improve the basis of self assessment tax system of Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia (IRB).						
Project Purpose	To improve the capability of lecturers of National Tax Academy (NTA) and Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia (IRB) officials related to audit including investigating function and enlightening activity.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement in capability of lecturers in NTA. 2. Improvement in capability of officials in charge of audit and investigation. 3. Improvement of Reference Manual on tax audit including investigation. 4. Improvement of Guideline on procedure for tax audit including investigation. 5. More effective method of tax education and taxpayer service. 						
Project Overview	<p>With a view to modernize the tax administration in Malaysia, the Government of Malaysia has introduced the Self Assignment system for the Malaysian taxpayers. This system replaces the Formal Assessment System, which was in existence since 1947. The Self Assessment System has been implemented for the corporate taxpayers since 2001 and was extended to all other category of taxpayers in the year 2004. In line with the introduction of this new system of assesment, the tax administrators assume the new role of auditor rather than assessor.</p> <p>In order to promote this system, it is necessary to improve the knowledge of both officials of IRB and the taxpayers. Furthermore, the tax authority has to create a favourable environment for taxpayers to comply with the Self Assessment System by means of assistance and guidance programme and public relations activities.</p> <p>Based on the official request from the Malaysian Government, JICA and IRB have jointly implemented the Project for three years since October 2003, various activities have been carried out as shown in the Project Design Matrix (See Appendix 2). The Project is scheduled to be completed in September 2006.</p>						

MYS-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	21	Counterparts	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	11,230 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	12,698 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	24				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Both the Team and IRB agreed to recommend the following matters.</p> <p>(1) The additional lectures are needed to be conducted in order to further improve the capability of IRB officials. The lectures would cover the topics such as more case studies on "computer audit tools", advances skills on "transfer pricing/APA", and "ethics and integrity awareness for IRB staff".</p> <p>(2) The guideline and training materials on "estimation for small-medium business" is needed to be finalized and made available.</p> <p>(3) The Project period needed to be extended by 30 June 2007 yo accomplish the above recommended matters.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	MALAYSIAN TAX ACADEMY (MTA)	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

MYS-06-002

Project Title	English	Technical Cooperation Programme For Bornean Biodiversity And Ecosystems Conservation In SabaÇa, Malaysia					
	Others						
	Japanese	ボルネオ生物多様性・生態系保全プログラムプロジェクト					
Country	Malaysia	Project Number		Project ID	95024	Total Cost	1,160,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Nature Conservation		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2002/02 - 2007/01	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country	Institute for Tropical Biology and Conservation of Sabah University, Sabah State Science and Technology Unit, Sabah Parks, Sabah Wildlife Department, Sabah Forestry Department, Sabah Environment Protection Department, Lands and Surveys Department,					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems in Sabah is enhanced.						
Project Purpose	(1) An appropriate research and education model for conservation is established. (2) Effective management options for protected areas are developed. (3) An integrated approach to habitat management for important species is established. (4) Models to change behaviours of the target groups toward biodiversity conservation are established.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A monitoring system and integration among components for comprehensive conservation is enhanced. 2. An appropriate research and education model for conservation is established. 3. Effective management options for protected areas are developed. 4. An integrated approach to habitat management for important species is established. 5. Models to change behaviours of the target groups towards biodiversity conservation are established. 6. A more permanent framework as a basis for comprehensive conservation which is modeled from BBEC is developed. 7. The plan, progress and results of the Programme are made known to the public. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Technical Cooperation Programme for the Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation in the State of Sabah (hereinafter referred to as "the Programme" or "BBBC") has been implemented since 1 February 2002, based on the Record of Discussions (hereinafter referred to as "the R/D"), signed on 19 October 2001.</p> <p>The duration of the Programme is from February 2002 to January 2007, a period of five years. The Programme is operated based on the framework and programme design agreed in October 2001. These are the results of 16 workshops and over 20 meetings conducted in seven places in Sabah State and participated by over 300 people during the preparatory period of one and half years.</p> <p>The Programme consists of four components, (1) Research and Education Component ; REC, (2) Park Management Component: PMC, (3) Habitat Management Component: HMC, and (4) Public Awareness Component. Accordingly , the Programme has a Programme Design Matrix (PgDM) and Project Design Matrices (PDM) for the four components.</p>						

MYS-06-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	19	Short-term	31	Counterparts	117
Equipment	290,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	120,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	57				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Through BBEC, many government agency and relevant parties took comprehensive and continuous approach to the common target of conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem integrity in Sabah province. This represented synergy effect that could not gain by approach of each sector.</p> <p>(2) It can not deny the fact that adjustment took time and effort because of involvement of many agencies, relevant parties, and experts. It is considered that realization of synergy effect by integrating the program in activity level is important, but strong leadership and support/understanding from top official of government is necessary for it. Therefore, long-term activities are desired.</p> <p>(3) BBEC has fulfilling interior monitoring structure, and has been assembling progress report of the result of monitoring the performance measure such as input, activities, and output half year a time, and has been approved by joint committee. This monitoring structure contributed to steady implementation of the program.</p> <p>(4) Department of Park in Sabah cooperated with provincial office and introduced Community Use Zone (CUZ) for solving land problem between residents in the park. It can be said that local municipality contributed to structure relationship with residents. Furthermore, Wildlife Department in Sabah has been cooperated with provincial office and NGO in about implementation of eco-tourism by main role of regional residents. Therefore, cooperation between regional organization and other relevant agencies is an important factor for management of resources in regional society.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

MYS-97-001

Project Title	English	Project For Upgrading Accident And Emergency Care Service At Sarawak					
	Others						
	Japanese	サラワク総合病院救急医療					
Country	Malaysia	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Other Health Issues		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1992/08	-	1997/07	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health, Economic Planning Unit, Sarawak State Health Department, Sarawak General Hospital					
	Japan	University of Tokyo, Ministry of Home Affairs					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Contribution for improvement of accident and emergency care service in Sarawak						
Project Purpose	Improvement of pre-hospital care and development of human resources, as well as to upgrade accident and emergency care service at SGH, especially at its Emergency Department in line with the national plan for improvement of accident and emergency care service.						
Outputs	<p>1) EMS driver course developed at SGH were introduced to the Sibu Hospital 2) three other educational courses/seven seminars by short and long-term Japanese experts were conducted at the Sibu and Miri Hospital 3) some of the personnel were trained in Japan</p> <p>In additional, it is one of the indirect achievements that some SGH staff trained in the Project has moved to other hospitals in the State of Sarawak and they are making good use of what they mastered in SGH.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>With the increase in the population and the rapid development in the industrial sector, the number of the injured in logging and vehicle accidents increased in Sarawak in the face of the transportation and communication problems resulting mainly from reasons of geography. In addition, manpower and equipment for emergency medical care services were limited. In 1990, to improve the situation, the Malaysian Government submitted an official request for technical cooperation to upgrade the accident and emergency care service in Sarawak, to the Japanese Government on behalf of the Sarawak Health Department. The Japanese Government responded by dispatching the Preliminary Survey Team in 1990 and the specialists for supplementary study in 1991 to Sarawak. The Record of Discussions (hereinafter referred to as "the R/D") was signed on the January 10, 1992 between the Leader of the JICA Implementations Survey Team, Director, Planning and Development Division, the Ministry of Health, and Director of Health, Sarawak. The Project was initiated from August 1, 1992.</p>						

MYS-97-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) It is recommended that the related Divisions within the Ministry of Health evaluate the achievement of the project in reference to the national policy.</p> <p>(2) It is recommended that the Sarawak Health Department incorporate the training modules and courses which have been developed by the Project into the State Continuing Medical Education Program, and that the educational courses be refined for further human resource development.</p> <p>(3) It is recommended that ED/SGH take the initiative in the dissemination of, as well as in the improvement of, essential knowledge and skills for emergency medical care in Sarawak.</p> <p>(4) It is recommended that the Sarawak health Department institutionalize a mechanism for quality assurance and quality improvement of emergency care, in close linkage with management information system and medical statistics of the hospital.</p> <p>(5) It is recommended that the post of the head of ED be always filled by a specialist, preferably one with emergency medicine training for reasons as stated in the conclusions.</p> <p>(6) It is recommended that the Japanese Government see that the levels of emergency medical services in the Sarawak General Hospital be maintained until the discipline of emergency medicine is established, by sending relevant personnel, to help revise present training courses and modules, develop the training courses for trainers, disseminate the needed knowledge and skills to other hospital EDs, to update with new knowledge and skills in emergency medical care, and to oversee and advise on the course of action in the EMS administration.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Sarawak General Hospital, Kuching, Sarawak.	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

MYS-97-002

Project Title	English	The Effective Wood Utilization Research Project In Sarawak					
	Others						
	Japanese	サラワク木材有効利用研究					
Country	Malaysia	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			-	Industrial Technology		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Fisheries Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1993/04	-	1998/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Timber Research and Technical Training Centre, Ministry of Planning and Resource Management, Forest Department Sarawak					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Research results of effective and efficient utilization of a wider range of timber resources done by Timber Research & Technical Training Center (hereinafter referred to as "TRTTC") are applied by timber processing industry.						
Project Purpose	TRTTC acquires capabilities to do research on effective and efficient utilization of timber.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of research environment at TRTTC. 2. Transferred fundamental research techniques. 3. Wood use and manufacutre technology are developed. 3. Improvement of research abilities of researchers. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Sarawak State is renowned as the production area of timbers throughout the world; however, over-harvesting had become serious issue. In order to sustainable management of forest, the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) announced the necessity of international support for reducing cut of timber. In response, the Government of Malaysia submitted a request to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation about improving timber utilization technology and utilizing natural resources effectively and efficiently. The aims of the project is maintaining revenue generation from timbers while reducing cut of timber.</p>						

MYS-97-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	21	Counterparts	9
Equipment	493,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	12,067 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	9				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Research projects and/or tests implemented in TRTTC should be operated systematically on common materials/specimens from the same source with scientific value in order to standardize the data obtained.</p> <p>(2) Established a communication network to get appropriate advises on planning of research projects and on the selection of methods required in the implementation should be very effective to help the feasibility of TRTTC in the research/testing ability.</p> <p>(3) It is recommended that a list of the supplier for specialized equipment be drawn up TRTTC so that they can get contact when needed.</p> <p>(4) Discussion within TRTTC, among researchers in different fields and also between a research director and researchers/research assistants in charge of the implementation is one of the essential factors for feasible research activities of TRTTC as a research institute in future.</p> <p>(5) It is expected by wood industry to disseminate the improved techniques. Therefore, after the termination of the Project, suitable efforts shall be made to disseminate the results of research projects to timber industry in order to attain the overall goal of the project. For example, Publication list of the TRTTC should be distributed.</p> <p>(6) In order to develop the results of research projects and to meet the requests from the timber industry, the library in TRTTC should be further improved.</p> <p>(7) Networking should be established to get advanced information and to exchange opinions with international research institutions.</p> <p>(8) The Joint Evaluation Team is suggesting that both governments consider the possibility of after-care cooperation. Therefore, it is admirable for TRTTC to draw up and to implement a long-term action plan after the termination of the Project. After the implementation of the action plan in several years, in response to the request of TRTTC, it is expected to consider the after-care cooperation based on the post-project monitoring and proposal from the Government of Malaysia. In order to implement the above-mentioned post-project monitoring properly, TRTTC is requested to submit annual reports to JICA Malaysia office.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

NIC-05-001

Project Title	English	Project Of Integrated Pest Management					
	Others						
	Japanese	生物防除技術支援プロジェクト					
Country	Nicaragua	Project Number		Project ID	2485028	Total Cost	45,059 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Regional Department III (Latin America and Caribbean)					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2002/08	-	2005/07	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	National Autonomous University of Nicaragua, León					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The medium-sized and small farmers in the northwest region of Nicaragua put the Integrated Pest Management in Practice.						
Project Purpose	The medium-sized and small farmers in the northwest region of Nicaragua use biological pesticide for the agricultural prouction.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNAN-Leon establishes the production technology of the biological pesticide suitable to the technological capacity and demand of the farmers. 2. UNAN-Leon establishes the distribution routs for the biological oesticides produced by them. 3. The farmers understand the effects and ways toapply of the biological pesticides produced by UNAN-Leon. 						
Project Overview	<p>In the northwest region of Nicaragua, the cotton, banana and sugar cane had been produced on a large scale using massive amount of agrichemicals from 1960's to early 80's, which contaminated soil and groundwater and caused bad affects on the human body. In this regard, raised the interest on the sustainable agriculture with the environmental consideration, the Center for Investigation and Reproduction of Biological Control Agent (centro de Investigacion y Reproduccion de Controladores Biologicos, CIRCB) of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua, Leon (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Nicaragua-Leon, UNAN-Leon) has been engaged in the research and development of the Integrated Pest Management (Manejo Integrado de Plagas, MIP) since early 80's. Since before the implementation of this Project, the CIRCB had been making efforts at promoting the technology mainly to the medium-sized and small farmers through the Counterpart Fund of the Non-project Grant Aid Cooperation and also recieving the Third Country Experts from Mexico. In 2002, JICA initiated the first triangle cooperation by Japan, Mexico and Nicaragua, "Strengthening the Integrated Pest Management" (3 years of cooperation period) with the CIRCB as the implementinfg agency, for the purpose of establishing the production technology of the biological pesticide and promoting the technology to the medium-sized and small farmers.</p>						

NIC-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	2	Counterparts	16	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	19,501 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	486 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	7			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Establishment of operation management method in tripartite cooperative project In project which three parties would be related like this project, operation management would be more difficult. Therefore, JICA is introducing PCM method, it is important to structure the basis of project operation management by JICA explaining the method with responsibility.</p> <p>(2) Realization of effective input in consideration of limitation of expert dispatch In order to make effective result by dispatching short-term experts like in this project, it is important that project frame and operation management method would be structured, and the role of short-term experts would be set clearly and specifically.</p> <p>(3) Establishment of assistance structure as donor country, Japan-Mexican partnership, and program concluding country Because Mexico is a member of OECD Development Assistance Committee and is one of the countries that concluded JMPP, it is expected to develop structure that enable to make more proactive action as a donor country. Japanese side is expected to contribute to its structure reinforcement.</p> <p>(4) Implement more effective assistance by combining flexibly of other scheme of JICA In order to develop structure as a donor country by Mexico, it is considered effective to combine other assistance schemes. For Mexico to learn about the reality of aid provision, active combination with other assistance schemes, is recommended.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Rural Community Development Project for Vulnerability Reduction Against Natural Disasters at Municipality of Villa Nueva					
	Others	Desarrollo rural comunitario para la reducción de la vulnerabilidad ante desastres naturales en el municipio de Villanueva, Chinandega					
	Japanese	ビジャヌエバ市自然災害脆弱性軽減及びコミュニティ農村開発支援プロジェクト					
Country	Nicaragua	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	47,472 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Water Resources/Disaster Management -						
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/12 - 2006/12	Period of Extension	2007/04 - 2009/03	Period of Follow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country	SINAPRED					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To reduce social and economic vulnerability of 15 villages located in Villanueva city						
Project Purpose	At 8 villages in Villanueva city, the groups receiving the project assistances can continuously practice for the development of rural participation activities for reducing their vulnerability against natural disaster.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> At the 8 villages, the attendees of participatory workshops can deepen their knowledge about their level of vulnerability against natural disaster and the necessity for disaster prevention measures. At the 8 villages, village development plans for the reduction of vulnerability against natural disaster will be produced during the participatory workshops. At 8 villages, the group of people who have received the project assistances will undertake the pilot projects on the reduction of vulnerability against natural disaster and village development proposed in the village development plan. 						
Project Overview	<p>The City of Villanueva, which locates at the Chinandega Department, Nicaragua, is in deprived area with a population of 26,000 (85% of them live in rural areas). In 1998, from the Hurricane Mitch, which caused major damage to South America, the City of Villanueva suffered serious damages such as significant number of destroyed houses. In the project formation study of the rehabilitation from the Hurricane Mitch, the report indicated regardless of arrival of hurricanes, significant number of disasters of floods and land slide occurred during rainy seasons. The report concluded that these flood damages caused both loss of lives and damages to infrastructure including crops and livestock and social infrastructure. It became clear that the vulnerability of the social infrastructure towards natural disaster became one of the obstacles for promoting economic and social developments in the department and the whole country. Moreover, the report indicated that following factors in the City of Villanueva caused high vulnerability towards natural disasters: (1) Fragility of production sector (social infrastructure); (2) the destruction of natural environment due to deforestation; (3) inadequate level of awareness of disaster prevention of local residents due to poverty; and (4) wretched hygiene condition.</p> <p>Due to the repeated natural disasters, the City of Villanueva suffers a vicious spiral: the natural disasters cause a loss of productivity, which lead further poverty, then it cause further destruction of natural environment, and then vulnerability towards natural disaster. Therefore, after hit by the Hurricane Mitch, the Government of Nicaragua realized the necessity of establishing a standing institution which obtains the point of view of disaster prevention in daily life in the city and established the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Attention (SINAPRED) in 2000.</p> <p>In response to the Government of Nicaragua and its project formulation study, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) admitted the necessity of promotion of changes in the consciousness of disaster prevention among residents in local communities using participatory approach. Also in line with changes in the consciousness, JICA admitted the importance of promoting organizational system in the community, improving living standard, and enhancing environment. Moreover, JICA concluded that the necessity of the comprehensive and sustainable development of local communities, with the aim of mitigating vulnerability of social infrastructure against natural disasters.</p> <p>From above-mentioned reasons, JICA has implemented the project through implementing activities by short-term experts and local consultants (NGOs) under the cooperation with each target village and the SINAPRED, which is the disaster prevention institution in Nicaragua.</p>						

NIC-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	2	Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	0			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Road Disaster Prevention & Slope Stabilization					
	Others						
	Japanese	自然災害軽減支援プロジェクト					
Country	Nepal	Project Number		Project ID	060-0001-C-0	Total Cost	520,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Transportation			-	Land Traffic		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Regional Department II (East, Southwest, Central Asia , the Caucasus & Oceania)					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/01	-	2003/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Water Resources					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Grant Aid The Water Induced Disaster Prevention Technical Center Project Grant Aid for Grass-Roots Groups						
Overall Goal	Capacity of HMG/N and communities to cope with water induced disasters will be strengthened.						
Project Purpose	Counterparts for water induced disasters by HMG/N and communities will be promoted.						
Outputs	(1) Disaster mitigation measures and construction methods suitable for local environment will be identified. (2) Disaster rehabilitation will be strengthened through technical support of Department of Water Induced Disaster Prevention (Disaster Mitigation Support Programme) (3) Sharing of disaster information and disaster mitigation technology will be improved. (4) Awareness on disaster mitigation among HMG/N and communities will be raised.						
Project Overview	<p>Nepal is prone to water induced natural disasters due to its steep topography and heavy rain during the rainy season. Upon the request of His Majesty's Government of Nepal, JICA extended the technical cooperation for the Water Induced Disaster Prevention Technical Centre Project for seven and a half years from October 1991. With the newly set up center as the base of the activities, the project developed technologies to mitigate disasters induced by water and debris flow, and also fostered engineers in the field of disaster mitigation. Following the achievements, in November 1997 the Nepalese government requested the Japanese government to start new project-type technical cooperation for reinforcement of the disaster mitigation capability of the government and the communities. Replying to the request, JICA dispatched a preparatory study team in September 1998 to identify major components of the new project, and another short-term mission in March 1999 to elaborate the plan of operations with the Nepalese officers in charge. The two studies prepared the master plan of the project. In July 1999, an implementation study team was dispatched to sign the record of discussions (R/D) of the project and the five year technical cooperation for the disaster mitigation support programme project was commenced on 1 September in the same year. In December 2001, JICA dispatched a mid-term evaluation team, which revised jointly with the Nepalese side the Project Design matrix and the Plan of Operations to clarify the Project purpose and the prospects for achieving the purpose. With less than six months remaining before the termination of the project period, JICA has dispatched the terminal evaluation team.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	14	Short-term	40	Counterparts	41
Equipment	92,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	68,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	26				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Model Sites - "Land Use Guidelines" drafted through experiences in Dahachowk Model Site for Sabo is useful and effective for disaster mitigation. It's adaptability to other disaster prone areas would be testified. At Bagmati Model Site for Landslides, the construction work by UG will not be completed within the project period. Countermeasures for Landslide in Bagmati are good practice for prevention of other landslides in Kathmandu Valley. In case future budget allocation for this model site in FY 2004 was fulfilled, Japanese expert's technical support would be available at DQIDP's request.</p> <p>(2) Organization - The Water Induced Disaster Prevention Technical Centre Project (DPTC) culminated, reflecter in its new status as a governmental organization in March 2000. The establishment of Department (DWIDP) is the admirable outcome which DPTC & DMSP are proud of. In February 2002 the River Training Division of Department of Irrigation joined DWIDP, the budget and the number of staff scaled up drastically. At this time, a part of the dormitory of DPTC was transferred into office space for new staff who moved in DWIDP due to shortage of administrative buildings. DWIDP should maintain effective and full utilization of both the accumulated disaster mitigation knowledge and the facilities provided by Japanese side after project termination.</p> <p>(3) Training - The DWIDP conducts general and advanced disaster mitigation training courses, which were originally operated by the DPTC with the support of the Phase 1 project. These courses are carried out without any budgetary support from Japanese side. Sustainability was confirmed. The guideline produced by DMSP will be significant materials for the training courses. The training opportunity should be extended to the staff belonging to 12 branches of DWIDP in the coming years. The Water Induced Hazard Courses were opened by the Institute of Engineering, Tribhuvan University in 2001 with the support from the DMSP. During two academic years the Nepalese faculties ha acquired academic knowledge from Japanese short time experts' lectures. Godawari Hydraulic & Material Testing Laboratory offered precious experimental environment for students. Learning opportunity for disaster mitigation skill in higher education should be maintained in future.</p> <p>(4) Disaster Rehabilitation System - "Disaster Rehabilitation Frame and System" proposed in JCC in 2001 was set by the project and concerned organization. Among central government bodies, the framework was constructed on how to react the onset of disasters, mitigate their shocks and rehabilitate them. On the other hand, disaster rehabilitation mechanisms in districts are immature and insufficient. The accumulated information and skills in DPTC and DMSP are efficient tools for future development through the DWIDP's branches in district level. The DWIDP should establish local disaster rehabilitation mechanisms at district and village levels.</p> <p>(5) Information and Disaster Mitigation Education - GIS base disaster potential maps of all the 75 districts of Nepal are scheduled to be prepared and shared by relevant organizations within the Project period. Utilization of the GIS and the close network for promotion of disaster mitigation should be implemented. Trial of Disaster Mitigation Education at primary schools in model sites produced textbooks for children. The usefulness of that material is obvious, so the revision of the curriculum and the provision o the necessary training for teachers should be made.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Nepal	Umbrella Organization	Ministry of Physical Planning and Works (MPPW)	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Unknown		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The manual, the output of the cooperation, can be appreciated, judging from the fact that it is disseminated and utilized in the department in charge. The department of disaster prevention of road slope, based on this manual, has been evaluating slopes and discussing on the countermeasures.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p>			

Project Title	English	Community Development And Forest / Watershed Conservation Project Phase Ii In Nepal					
	Others						
	Japanese	村落振興・森林保全計画監					
Country	Nepal	Project Number		Project ID	60104600	Total Cost	660,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/07	-	2004/07	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation (Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management)					
	Japan	Forestry Agency, ÅiOchanomizu University, University of Tsukuba, Kyoto University, National Forestry Extension Association in Japan					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Community Development and Forest/Watershed Conservation Project The Development Study on Integrated watershed management in the Western Hills of Nepal JOCV						
Overall Goal	Poverty is alleviated and the natural environment is improved in hill areas in Nepal through active management of community resources by the people(both men and women)						
Project Purpose	A model, which is applicable in hill areas in Nepal, of participatory community resource management on an equitable and sustainable basis with active involvement of the people in its process of planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation is developed.						
Outputs	1. The people in the target areas in Kaski and Parbat districts increase their capabilities in: a. Organising and managing their groups b. Planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating community resources management on a sustainable basis, and c. Managing community resources on a socially equitable basis. 2. Counterparts increase their capabilities in: a. Developing Community Based Watershed Management Prospects, and b. Implementing participatory community resources management projects in hill areas on a sustainable and socially equitable basis						
Project Overview	<p>In the intermediate and mountainous areas of Nepal, forest areas were reduced and forest resources were degraded. These phenomenon were induced by both artificial factors (diversion of forest area to farm land due to corresponding the pressure from population increase), and natural factors (soil flowage by torrential rains). In order to overcome the issue, the Government of Nepal formulated the Master Plan for the Forestry Sector(MPFS) in 1989, and submitted a request to the Government of Japan for support to the program for prevention of soil from flowage and maintaining watershed, which was one of the six main activities of the project. In response to the request, the Government of Japan implemented above-mentioned four activities as a package project.</p> <p>The mentioned project was implemented in July 1999; however, due to the Maoist insurgency in March 2000, the framework for cooperation needed to be reviewed drastically. After that, the project resumed based on the R/D adjusted and signed on 24 August 2000.</p>						

NPL-03-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	14	Short-term	12	Counterparts	45
Equipment	34,850 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	166,210 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	5,900 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	27			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The both sides should extend the cooperation period around one year as "follow-up cooperation" which will include; -to develop the concept of "the Model", based on the knowledge and experiences shared with authorities concerned and other donor agencies -to strengthen the capacity of DSCO staffs in the field of natural resource management and social equity -to revise OG for future extension in other area, considering mainstreaming of natural resource management and social equity -to upgrade the capacity of the people in the selected VDCs for revising CBWMP and CRMP by themselves and to promote them, in accordance with revised OG. -to advise and support the activities for replication of "the Model" to other area by DSCWM. Concrete activities and input including JICA experts by the both sides will be discussed and agreed between DSCWM and JICA Nepal Office by the end of April 2004.</p> <p>HMG shall secure the safety of the person involved in the project. HMG together with JICA should make effort to apply "the Model" to the other area. HMG shall monitor the target area at least every 3-year in order to verify the effectiveness of the Model, even after the termination of the total cooperation period.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Generally Active / Good		Not Much Used
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Not Much Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>It is undeniable with completion of the project that the activities are downsized and the capacity of the government is reduced due to the budget reduction. It is appreciated, however, that they are autonomously operating activities with the limited budget. In addition, it is confirmed that the activities are expanded to outside of the target area</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>Disuse of the equipments and the increase of burden in the local government which is caused by decentralization drastically reviewed after the project are the problems.</p>			

NPL-05-001

Project Title	English	Community Tuberculosis And Lung Health Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	地域の結核と肺の健康					
Country	Nepal	Project Number		Project ID	60104000	Total Cost	420,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Infectious Diseases Control		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2000/09	-	2005/09	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health and Population (including Child Health Division), National Tuberculosis Centre					
	Japan	Research Institute of Tuberculosis, International Medical Center of Japan, Japan Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Lung health among the people is improved.						
Project Purpose	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overall performance of the NTP is further strengthened. 2. Functional models for improved community lung health are established. 						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. The managerial capacity of the NTP is further strengthened. B. Management system for the laboratory and logistics of the NTP is made sustainable. C. Models for TB control in urban and hard-to reach areas are established. D. Case management of children with ARI is improved in selected districts. E. Case management of adults with respiratory illnesses is improved in selected areas. F. Communities adopted measures for anti-smoking. 						
Project Overview	<p>JICA has collaborated with His Majesty's Government of Nepal (HMG) in implementing Community Tuberculosis and Lung Health Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") with two target activities in line with national policies in each area. One is tuberculosis (TB) control and the other is control of lung diseases other than TB. The Project was initiated in September 2000 and will be completed by the September 2005.</p>						

NPL-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	14	Counterparts	23
Equipment	43,130 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	96,060 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	6			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) NTC is to enforce urban and hard-to reach areas DOTS in the current areas, and to replicate to other areas. (2) Every staff is to review and implement what s/he learned from the training/project. (3) TB orientation to HIV health workers is to be continued by NTC/CTLHP in collaboration with the National Center for AIDS and STD Control by the end of the project to further build the capacity of HIV care workers in dealing with the TB/HIV issues.</p> <p>(1) NTC is to develop a five-year pilot plan and proposal for TB/HIV for subadmission to development partners by the end of July 2005. (2) NTC is to plan and conduct tuberculosis prevalence survey. (3) MOHP is to expedite the process of increasing NTC staff.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good		Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>As evaluated in the terminal evaluation conducted in September 2005 that relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability are realized, the Nepal Tuberculosis Center (NTC) slightly has increased their budget and planed to build hospital wards. The center utilizes the models formulated and promotes the national tuberculosis program, as a core organization of tuberculosis country care. The project objectives, 1) improvement of the national tuberculosis program and 2) establishment of functional model of lung health in the model area, are in progress. However, sustainability from the point of institutional human resources development is considered to be unsatisfactory because of the limitation in the budget of the Ministry of Health. JICA continues to support it by dispatching JOCV and conducting the trainings for human resources development. Also, it is reported that there are some problem in the equipments provided in the scheme of Grant Aid in 1980s (X-Ray and MMR).</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The problem of the limited budget is shown in some cases, such as in aging equipments provided in late 1980s. Also, human resource development is not enough at NTC because they are pushed by tuberculosis medical care at the field.</p>			

Project Title	English	The Horticulture Development Project Phaseä/In Nepal					
	Others						
	Japanese	ネパール園芸開発計画(フェーズ2)					
Country	Nepal	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1992/11	-	1997/11	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	1997/11 - 1999/11
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Agriculture					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To develop fruits production particularly in the hilly areas in Nepal.						
Project Purpose	To establish suitable techniques for fruit production especially Japanese Pear as well as continue in achieving the set objective for the Phase-II.						
Outputs	1) Improvement of techniques for fruit production. 2) Training and Extension						
Project Overview	<p>HMG/N implemented "Horticulture Development Project" (hereinafter referred as "the Phase-I") for 5 years from October 1985, and "Horticulture Development Project Phase-II"(hereinafter referred as "the Phase-II") from November 1992 with the cooperation of the Government of Japan.</p> <p>Final Evaluation of the Phase-II was jointly conducted by the Government of Japan and HMG/N on July 1997. It was found and concluded that the objective of the Phase-II had been almost successfully achieved, but some critical issues were to be solved. Based on these findings, it was recommended that 2 year Follow-Up programme was necessary.</p> <p>Based on this recommendation, Resident Representative of JICA in Nepal and the authorities concerned of HMG/N agreed to sign on Record of Discussions for the Follow-Up on 10th November 1997.</p>						

NPL-97-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	4	Counterparts	
Equipment	100,732 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	10,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	21			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) For sustainable development of achievements of the Project, HMG/N should secure necessary budget and reassign the staff to the Centre.</p> <p>(2) Long and short term training system introduced through the Project should be continued at the Centre.</p> <p>(3) Long term trainee should be organised to exchange their knowledge, skill, information, etc. among them.</p> <p>(4) Machines and Equipment provided through the Project, should be utilised and maintained under the responsibility of the Centre.</p> <p>(1) Technically the Centre has been developed as a centre of excellence in horticulture. Therefore, institutionally it should be upgraded to have a national status in horticulture for the hilly area of Nepal.</p> <p>(2) In order to develop fruit production, HMG/N is hoped to introduce support system for fruit farmers in hilly area such as low-rate loan.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Active / Good		Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	No Issue		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The government keeps interests in the project, coupled with the fact that JOCV group was dispatched applying the result of the past project. The target crops such as persimmons and pears are partially taking roots.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>Though the farmers strongly expect the crops to contribute increase of their income in the mountainous area, limited budget and availability of engineers do not allow the activities to be expanded.</p>			

Project Title	English	Primary Health Care Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	プライマリヘルスケア					
Country	Nepal	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Other Health Issues		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1993/04 - 1998/04	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	1998/04 - 1999/03		
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health					
	Japan	Saitama Prefecture					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To improve the health status of the population in the model districts, that is Bhaktapur and Nuwakot through intensification of Primary Health Care (PHC) services, in accordance with the National Health Policy, 1991.						
Project Purpose	(1) To develop MIS for PHC which allows timely and effective resource management (2) To promote participatory community health planning through health education including nutrition and community organization (3) To increase the access of the rural population to health care services through upgrading the health facilities and training the health personnel. (4) To strengthen the functional cooperation between the DHOs and the district hospitals for providing comprehensive health care services for the target population.						
Outputs	1) To prepare the newly-developed and accurate health statistics and regular reports by health care personnel and they are utilized as the basic sources. 2) To promote activities of health care by boosting awareness of local residents towards health care. 3) To promote of utilization of PHC center, health posts and sub-health posts of local residents, and to establish referral system between health care institutions of higher levels. 4) To promote of utilization by health care service, and to improve medical treatment. 5) To improve training on health care staff through formulating training plan and developing teaching materials						
Project Overview	<p>In 1992, the Government of Nepal and the Ministry of Health put together the plan for strengthening the Primary Health Care System (PHC), based on the National Health Policy formulated in 1991. As a part of activities for general improvement of PHC in Nepal, the Government of Nepal submitted a request to the Government of Japan for implementing the project-type technical cooperation in order to improve the standard of PHC at the Bhaktapur District and the Nuwakot District, the neighboring districts to the capital city of Katmandu.</p> <p>In response, the Government of Japan dispatched a preliminary study team in June 1992, and then dispatched an investigating team for consulting implementation in December the same year, based on the achievement obtained from the previous study. After signing and exchange of the R/D between the Government of Japan and the Ministry of Health, Nepal, the mentioned project was implemented in April 1993 for five-year implementing period.</p> <p>While the most of objectives of the project were accomplished at the Bhaktapur District, the project did not work as planned at the Nuwakot District due to adverse geographical conditions. As a result, the Government of Japan decided to implement the follow-up (FW) cooperation featured activities at the Nuwakot District for another one year.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>In about implementation of PHC project in condition that infrastructure is seriously undeveloped and the period is about 5 years, the achievement would be clear by limiting the theme. This project is a first project that municipality, Saitama prefecture is the implementing body and proceeded the project. This experience might be a useful reference for other municipalities for their future participation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Because experts were organized by staffs of Saitama prefecture, their sense of belonging to the work site and hierarchy leaded to the project. They worked comprehensively and organizationally to undertake the project. 2) The skill and know-how that staffs of local medical administration in Saitama prefecture gained through contact with residents, were directly applicable in the field of Nepal. 3) Because the experts had experienced in the field of Saitama prefecture, they did not leave entirely up to counterpart in project process, but stood at the forefront and made achievement in a short period. 4) Because both officially and privately logistics assistance structure for the expert dispatch had been arranged by Saitama prefecture, the experts could work well in the project. 5) The number of local staff employment was greater than other project. This was because of the necessity of prompt and close communication with residents in order to implement activities with residents. But it would be better if the experts can learn the local language in the future. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>This project aims capacity building focused on District Health Office (DHO), PH Center, Health Post (HP), and Sub Health Post (SHP) as well as improvement of public health. Now that it has been 8 years since the project completed, it is confirmed that health administration mainly by DHO and HP, improvement of medical service, and strengthening of relevant organizations have been in a progress.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The role of the Ministry of Health, the counterpart, was limited in the project. Therefore, one of the objectives of the project, to disseminate the result to other provinces, is not fully confirmed. However, the overall goal is improvement of public health in Bhaktapur and Nuwakot provinces. The contribution to achieve the overall goal is fully confirmed.</p>			

OMN-97-001

Project Title	English	Fisheries Training Development Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	漁業訓練計画					
Country	Oman	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Fisheries -						
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Fisheries Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1993/05 - 1998/05	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Personnel and companies in fishery sector become able to use fishery resources more efficiently and more effectively.						
Project Purpose	Directorate General of Fisheries Resources becomes able to transfer modern fishery technologies to personnel and companies in fishery sector independently.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Management structure for the three fishery training sections is established. 2. Training vessels and training equipment are appropriately maintained. 3. Counterparts acquire modern technical skills in the fields of Fishing Technology, Marine Engineering and Seafood Technology/Quality Control. 						
Project Overview	<p>Oman has a coastline stretching 1,700 kilometers and 350 thousands square kilometers of coastal economic zone. Therefore, in order to lead Oman out of petrol-dependent economics and rejuvenate coastline fishery resources. In order to achieve these aims, the Government of Oman formulated the ten-year plan of promoting fisheries industry aiming the year of 2000, as achieving the comprehensive development of fisheries industry. The main objective was to promote fisheries industry to take an important role of improving the national economy, by raising awareness of fishing people and improving standard of technologies using at fisheries industry.</p>						

OMN-97-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>a) Participation of the counterparts in review and planning activities of their respective sections as a group in a general forum has not been systematic. In order to provide for a forum where the inputs of the counterparts are addressed and noted, the evaluation team recommends involving the counterparts in periodical meetings in the form of a technical committee. The proceedings of the technical committee will then be referred to the expected follow-up committee for consideration.</p> <p>b) The evaluation team recommended that a mechanism be established in the ministry to continue the implementation of the activities which the counterparts have acquired during their involvement in the Fisheries Development and Training Programme. The evaluation team was assured that such a mechanism already exists in the form of the Department of Extension Services and the counterparts will be incorporated in this department and will constitute the core personnel who will be responsible for the transfer of technology acquired. Also, within the ministry there is a deliberate programme to update the knowledge of the counterparts and other extension personnel each in their field of expertise.</p> <p>c) The evaluation team recommended that a proper mechanism be established to finance the operation of the project in a systematic way and based upon proper budgetary procedures which will avoid unnecessary delays in executing activities.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

PAK-06-001

Project Title	English	Balancing And Modernization Ofworkshop Facilities At Pitac, Lahore(Phase2)					
	Others						
	Japanese	金型技術向上 (PITACフェーズ2)					
Country	Pakistan	Project Number	602520	Project ID	6311380	Total Cost	822,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			Industrial Technology			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2002/09 - 2006/09	Period of Extension	-			Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Pakistan Industrial Technical Assistance Centre of Ministry of Industries, Production and Special Initiatives					
	Japan	METI					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Domestic plastic mould making industries are able to supply better quality moulds for plastic production in Pakistan.						
Project Purpose	Technical capability of PITAC is upgraded to extend technical services in the field of plastic mould technology.						
Outputs	<p>0: The Project operation unit is established for making advanced plastic moulds.</p> <p>1: The necessary machineries and equipment are provided, installed, operated, and maintained properly.</p> <p>2: Technical capability of the C/Ps is upgraded.</p> <p>3: Technical training courses and seminars are implemented systematically.</p> <p>4: Technical backup support services are implemented systematically.</p> <p>5: Advisory services are implemented systematically.</p> <p>6: Interactions of the Project with private companies are strengthened.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Government of Islamic Republic of Pakistan (hereinafter referred to as "GOP") had managed to enhance the engineering sector in view of the importance of balanced development of industries including agriculture, the leading industry of the country. In line with this policy, the Government of Japan (GOJ) supported the implementation of a three-year Project for the modernization of the manufacturing process of moulds and dies in the Pakistan Industrial Technical Assistance Centre (PITAC) from September 1982 to October 1985. GOJ also provided After-care Cooperation to PITAC from 1994 to 1995. Utilizing the machineries and equipment as well as the transferred technology, PITAC has conducted a variety of technical services to the private sector.</p> <p>After the above-mentioned cooperation Projects, PITAC came to receive strong demands from the private sector for higher-level technical services and renewal of machines. In addition, the Government of Pakistan intended to enhance the supporting industry by giving priority to the promotion of small and medium enterprises as well as to domestic parts and components industries. Under these circumstances, Japan and Pakistan agreed that Project-type cooperation aiming at upgrading plastic mould making industries through the strengthening of PITAC would be implemented through JICA.</p>						

PAK-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	20	Counterparts	30
Equipment	340,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	26			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Self-Empowerment of Counteparts (2) 5S and Environment (3) Improvement on Workshop (4) Computer Maintenance (5) Betterment of Procurement System (6) Production Standardization of the Project (7) Enhancement of Training Courses (8) Publicity and Promotion (9) Budget (10) Import of spare parts and tools (11) Counterpart Absorption (12) Issues of maintenance, trouble shooting and spare parts 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good	Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: The evaluation by the counterpart is graded "A" in every item. However, the needs required by private companies are becoming so diversified and sophisticated that the counterpart does not conduct flexible and active management to meet the needs.</p>		
	<p>Issues: Reform of the management of the center and technical improvement are required in order to offer appropriate services to meet private companies' needs.</p>		

PAK-06-002

Project Title	English	Punjab Literacy Promotion Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	パンジャブ州識字行政改善プロジェクト					
Country	Pakistan	Project Number		Project ID	0631150E0	Total Cost	160,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Other Education Issues		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2004/07	-	2007/07	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Literacy and Non-formal Basic Education Department, Government of the Punjab					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	In the Model districts, 1) The unified framework for Project Management (Planning, Implementation and Monitoring integrating each administration and Community level (Village-Union-District-Province) is remained, and 2) the literacy rate is more than Provincial EFA targets.						
Project Purpose	Literacy activities in model districts are implemented based on the unified framework for Project Management (Planning, Implementation and Monitoring) integrating each administration and Community level (Village-Union-District-Province) which is built in the project.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) LitMIS including completion of data base of 4 model districts is developed and renewed. 2) District Literacy Action Plan which reflects the needs of the community and administration is developed by utilizing the Literacy Database. 3) Literacy programs is implemented according to the Action Plan. 4) Qualified Monitoring, Reports and Program evaluation are regularly done. 						
Project Overview	<p>The government of Punjab has started !Model Districts for Literacy Campaigns to Achieve 100% Literacy Project (hereinafter referred as "Model Project")" in four model districts, i.e., Dera Ghazi Khan, Khanewal, Kushab, Mandi Bhattian. This project aims to increase the attendance rate for 5 to 14-year old children and literacy date for 15 to 35-year old people through efficient planning and resource distribution in non-formal education and literacy activities (Implementation period is from July 2004 to June 2008). Four model districts were selected among those that were with low literacy rates and in great need for literacy administrative improvement and increase in literacy rate. Based on the request from the literacy department, JICA Technical Cooperation !Punjab Literacy Promotion Project (hereinafter referred to as "PLPP")" has been started to support technical components of Model Project.</p> <p>PLPP has been supporting components such as 1) Development of Literacy Management of Information System (LitMIS); (2) Formulation of Literacy implementation plans; (3) Implementation of Literacy plans, (4) Monitoring and evaluation cycle management. Implementation period of PLPP is from July 2004 to July 2007, and one long-term expert are under assignment as a project advisor. The terminal evaluation mission has been dispatched to assess the process and output, and to bring up lessons learned and recommendations.</p>						

PAK-06-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	1	Short-term	1	Counterparts	7
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	380,000 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received					Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) LitMIS data was clarified as effective in viewpoints of (1) database is based on survey against every household, (2) database include educational information about all resident of every household and human resource information of literacy teacher, and 3) data is able convert to visual map information that represent location. Also, it was confirmed that 5 factors are effective for smooth operation of literacy class. The 5 factors are, (1) literacy mobilizer work at each union council, and play the role of promoting improvement of consciousness about education and literacy in community by considering about needs of community, (2) establish village education committee and consider about needs of community to increase the understanding against opening literacy class in the community, (3) literacy education is selected from community which has necessity of it, (4) monitoring is conducted in both public agency and NGO as exterior auditing organization, and (5) monitoring has been conducted in prescribed format.</p> <p>2) The greatest factor, which has a decisive influence on the quality of literacy class is whether or not to find out talented literacy teacher in the project targeted site. The quality of literacy education would improve if it is able to allocate teachers who have much educational experience and training experience. Existing training which is targeted for non-formal literacy elementary school teachers was held for 15 days, and training targeted for teachers of adult literacy center was held for 3 days. The period of these training is not enough, and its extension should be considered in the future. Furthermore, appropriate technical support against teachers during the implementation of literacy class, would be necessary.</p> <p>3) From the survey, it was clarified that for most of the children entered to non-formal elementary school, it is the first school entering, and they had not been leaving school in past. Briefly, they could not enter school because there was no school that is able to enter around them. This express that the present policy to close non-formal elementary school in one cycle, is inappropriate. Rather than that, literacy education should be provided continuously in order for children who reach the school age to go to school. Cooperation between formal elementary school and non-formal elementary school would be desired in the future.</p> <p>4) It is not easy to motivate adult to enter literacy class. Adults who are already in work can not understand the necessity of literacy education if its benefit is not clear. In this condition, by combining learning living/income earning skill and literacy education, it is able to make literacy education more beneficial and favorable for adults.</p> <p>5) In this project, all activities are integrated into model project which is funded by government of Punjab province, and following the policy and system stipulated in PC-1. There are some mismatch in terms of the agreement between PC-1 of model project and this project by JICA assistance. In case of implementation of JICA assistance in conjunction with activities of PC-1 in the future, it is necessary to consider about matching with PC-1 in implementation and plan designing of JICA project.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Many Issues		Partially Not Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The department to take over establishment of the database has not yet set up. The database forms a core of the Literacy Management Information System the project has been working. Following this situation, the phase 2 conducted now is rather behind the schedule.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The phase 2 is being conducted at the moment, however, the department to take over the project has not yet been setted up.</p>			

PAK-06-003

Project Title	English	Improvement Of Public Administration For Local Governments In Punjab					
	Others						
	Japanese	パンジャブ州地方行政能力向上プロジェクト					
Country	Pakistan	Project Number	602535	Project ID	0631465E0	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Governance			Local Governance			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2004/08	-	2006/08	Period of Extension	2006/08	-	2007/02
Organization	Partner Country	Local Government and Rural Development Department of Government of the Punjab					
	Japan	-					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The model of basic project cycle management on Citizen Community Board (CCB) Program is developed by improvements to components of CCB Improvement Activities in the model district.						
Project Purpose	Citizen Community Board (CCB) Program becomes more effective and efficient by improvement of performance in local governments in the model district.						
Outputs	<p>1) Obstacles and needs in communities and people for the implementation of CCB activities in the model district are identified by the local governments through socio-economic survey.</p> <p>2) Reach for improvement in public administration of CCB program in the model district is identified by the local governments through organization analysis.</p> <p>3) CCB Improvement Plan (CIP) is created and implemented with the concept of project cycle management in the model district.</p> <p>4) The local government executives officials and public representatives in the model districts acquire necessary skills and knowledge of the project activities.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Government of Islamic Republic of Pakistan (hereinafter referred to as "GOP") had managed to introduce the devolution/decentralization system realizing the importance of overall development of Pakistan inclusive of the services sector. The objectives of new local government system are</p> <p>(a) To establish a political structure with system in which local needs could be taken care create a proper monitoring system consisted of elected representatives, ensures the involvement of civil society in the development and provide a mechanism of effective checks and balances with the governments inclusive of all stakeholders.</p> <p>(b) To ensure that the genuine needs of people are provided, the basic human rights are protected, devolution of political power decentralization of administrative authority plus management functions, diffusion of the power-authority nexus, and disturbance of resources to the district level are put into practice.</p> <p>(c) To rationalize the administrative setup by defining lines of responsibility and provide protection against political interference and transfers on non-professional grounds.</p> <p>In order to ensure these policies, Government of Punjab Local Governments in model district and Government of Japan JICA decide to work together closely and effectively with collaboration and cooperation. The idea behind the project was to empower civil servants serving at local governments. impact knowledge with administrative skills through On-the-Job Trainings (OJT) and disseminate the same to communities through local government set-up on public services. In addition, facilitation of Citizens Community Boards (CCB) is one of the crucial plan to create ideal scheme of community development with the involvement of all stakeholders. Therefore, the project would be a model of its kind owing to mutual understanding among the other organizations community and donors.</p>						

PAK-06-003

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)	
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	3	Counterparts
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	5				Land and Facilities
Others					Others

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>It would be suggested that the relevant parties of Pakistan and Japan to make the following actions to continue: 1) function and service which had been responsible for CCB center, 2) facilitation and assistance function and service against CCB community group which had been responsible for CCB coordinator, and 3) implementation and monitoring of CCB Improvement Plan (CIP), after the termination of project.</p> <p>Also, they should consider more about systematic/organizational arrangement after the project completion, and on the other hand, they should consider continuously about possible alternative of budgetary measures such as utilization of CCB budget, utilization of local government budget, application of JICA follow-up scheme, and assistance from other donors.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Local Government & Community Development Department	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	No Change	Generally Active / Good		
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Not Much Achieved	Many Issues	Partially Not Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>Necessary measures to maintain the promotional function of projects such as institutional improvement and staff assignment are not taken. The masures to expand to other districts are not taken either.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>At the moment they are conducting follow-up cooperation to improve the result of the project. They are also expanding activities in province-level, district-level, and ward level. The delay of staffing to the full-time posts by the provincial government affects thhe project activities.</p>			

PAK-97-001

Project Title	English	The Genetic Resources Preservation And Research Laboratory Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	植物遺伝資源研究計画					
Country	Pakistan	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1993/06	-	1998/06	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestocks, Pakistan Agricultural Reseach Council, National Agricultural Research Center, Plant Genetic Resources Institute					
	Japan	National Institute of Agrobiological Sciences (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The Genetic Resources Preservation and Laboratory Project						
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose	To transfer technology to establish and strengthen effective methods for collection, evaluation, preservation, documentation, and distribution of PGR of crop plants, mainly cereals and grain legumes, to contribute to future crop improvement in Pakistan.						
Outputs							
Project Overview	<p>Increasing agricultural productivity is a priority activity in Pakistan. Increasing the use of plant genetic resources as breeding materials can be increased to develop a range of high yielding cultivars. Pakistan is a center of diversity for many crops species and consequently is a country where germplasm conservation is critically important. However, local land races are being eroded by the spread of improved cultivars, economic development and urban expansion. Previously germplasm collected in Pakistan could not be preserved for long periods due to a lack of appropriate seed storage facilities.</p> <p>In the Government of Pakistan "7th Five Year Plan (1988-93)" increasing agricultural productivity by the use of high yielding varieties and strengthening the research organization and facilities of the National Agricultural Research Center (NARC) including conservation of plant genetic resources were priority activities.</p> <p>In 1989 the Government of Pakistan requested the Government of Japan to support the facilities and technologies for collection, preservation and evaluation of plant genetic resources to be used as materials in breeding to support the construction of a genebank system by the technical cooperation program. In 1993, the facility for the Genetic Resources Preservation and Research Laboratory (GRPRL) was completed. This was followed by a 5 year Project to transfer technologies for the management of genetic resources of food crops. This Final Evaluation Report discusses the results of a Joint Evaluation of this 5 year project which was entitled "The Genetic Resources Preservation and Research Laboratory Project".</p>						

PAK-97-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	22	Counterparts	21
Equipment	140,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	39,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 830 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	16			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To sustain food security in Pakistan, improvements in the National Genebank System and promotion of the use of PGR should continue. Increased collaboration between PGRI and other provincial and National Institutes is encouraged. 2. It is suggested PGIR may prepare a long term plan for the optimal use of financial and human resources. PGRI may consider measures to secure additional sources of funding. 3. PARC is urged to allocate sufficient budge to PGRI, with account being taken for the effects of inflation. 4. It is recommended that NARC expedite the payment for various expeditures to ensure the smooth functioning og PGRI. 5. PARC is advised to ensure continued strength of scientific manpower of the PGRI. 6. To ensure activities of PRGI continue smoothly maintenance of equipment should be done expeditiously. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Institute of Agri. Biotechnology and Genetic Resources	Umbrella Organization	Due to PSDP funding and Competitive Research Gran	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Generally Active / Good		Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The laboratory has steadily been conducting collection and preservation of genetic resource. There is a problem of overaging equipments, however, the activities basically stay at the expected level.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The laboratory was built with the grant aid by Japanese Government. Most equipments were also provided without any charge. Some equipments exceed the estimated service life and need repairment and renewal. Daily maintenance is undertaken, however, the budget is not enough to retool them on a large scale.</p>			

PAN-02-001

Project Title	English	The Cattle Productivity Improvement Project In The Republic Of Panama					
	Others						
	Japanese	牛生産性向上計画					
Country	Panama	Project Number		Project ID	2511022	Total Cost	533,883 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1998/04	-	2003/04	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	The University of Panama					
	Japan	Agricultural Production Bureau of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To contribute to the improvement in the income of the small-scale cattle farmers.						
Project Purpose	To improve the cattle productivity of small-scale cattle farmers by suitable cattle production technology.						
Outputs	<p>(1) Methods for forage production management will be established suited to local areas. (2) Methods for feeding management will be established suited to local areas. (3) Methods for reproductive management will be established suited to local areas.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Livestock breeding in Panama is an important activity, which is about 40% of the whole agricultural sector (10% of GDP). But 90% of the livestock farmers are small and medium scaled, having nonproductive and inadequate breeding methods. Practically, their income is low and unsteady since they are very weak in farming management. Also, Panama's joining WTO formed a free market inside the country, and consequently, cheaper and better meat, dairy and other products imported from foreign countries. This caused a threat to the earnings of those farmers. Therefore, the productivity improvement of stock farming and profit stability became urgent major issues that require solutions.</p> <p>Under such circumstances, the Government of Japan received an official request from the Government of Panama for technical cooperation to introduce superior breeding methods, reproduction improvement and feeding management of mainly dairy cattle so as to raise the productivity of livestock farming.</p>						

PAN-02-001

Inputs (Japan)					Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	16	Counterparts	11	
Equipment	120,831 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	59,685 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	350 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	21				Land and Facilities		
Others					Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) PROMEGA should fully invest during the remaining five months to accomplish the remaining tasks and prepare for the termination of the Project. A system should be established for the proper utilization and maintenance of equipment provided by JICA.</p> <p>(2) The allocation of necessary budget, assignment of personnel, and provision of equipment to strengthen the current activities of counterparts are required to attain the Overall Goal.</p> <p>(3) Economic incentives are one of the keys to effectively extend appropriate technology to small-scale farmers. Therefore, PROMEGA should provide positive support in farm management to small-scale cattle farmers.</p> <p>(4) Appropriate cattle production technology developed by the Project is primarily to be demonstrated at the selected farmers' level.</p> <p>(5) PROMEGA has the organization to implement the Project, based on the agreement between UP and the related institutions.</p> <p>(6) PROMEGA is expected to play an important role in providing technical cooperation with other Central American countries in this sector.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>Mr. Cordero, the president of the institute, occasionally reports how far the activities have been proceeding after the project completed. They have been developing their activities proactively. Last October they received the third-country counterpart training of MEXPEGA project being conducted in Bolivia. In February they plan to hold the national seminar for small and medium-scale producers as a follow-up project in this fiscal year.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>As mentioned above, they have been developing the activities proactively. On the other hand, it is difficult for small and medium-scale producers, beneficiaries of the project, to survive in globalization, following the trend of regional economy such as FTA. Under this situation, the counterpart is making an attempt to provide them advice and support, however, it does not seem to have sufficient knowledge.</p>			

PAN-05-001

Project Title	English	Panama Canal Watershed Conservation Project In The Republic Of Panama					
	Others						
	Japanese	パナマ運河流域保全計画 (PROCCAPA)					
Country	Panama	Project Number		Project ID	2511023	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2000/10	-	2005/09	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente					
	Japan	Forestry Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Land use of the western watershed of the Panama Canal is improved to be more suitable for watershed conservation.						
Project Purpose	Members of the farmer's groups assisted by the Project practice participatory activities that contribute to watershed conservation in a suitable manner.						
Outputs	<p>(1) Members of the farmer's groups assisted by the Project acquire practical knowledge and technical skills on land use suitable for watershed conservation.</p> <p>(2) Farmer's groups are strengthened to carry out participatory activities that contribute to watershed conservation.</p> <p>(3) Project personnel acquire knowledge and experience to carry out their extension work.</p> <p>(4) Understanding on watershed conservation and its importance are promoted among the participants of the environmental education programs.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Panama Canal Watershed has been in difficulties as a water source of the Panama Canal due to the deforestation caused by the increasing population in the region. Therefore, the Panamanian Government recognizes the needs to improve land use in the Panama Canal watershed offering alternatives to small-scale farmers such as afforestation and the agro-forestry techniques through methodologies oriented toward participatory development.</p> <p>In such a context, the Government of Republic of Panama requested to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation on the Project. In respond to the request, the Government of Japan, through JICA, dispatched the study team to discuss and agree with the Panamanian authorities concerning the framework of the project implementation. In August 2000, Redord of Discussions (R/D), which the official document describes context of the Project, was signed and the Project was due to be carried out from October 1, 2000 for 5 years.</p>						

PAN-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	11	Counterparts	11
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	13			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Measures to be implemented before the termination by the Project;</p> <p>(1) To take necessary steps to reinforce the capacity of APRODECA to monitor and support the activities of the farmers' groups assisted by the Project to maintain and develop the result of the Project.</p> <p>(2) In order to develop the previous point, the necessary budget needs to be allocated or obtained through coordination with the related organizations.</p> <p>(3) To strengthen networking activities with other related organizations.</p> <p>Measures to be taken for after project termination;</p> <p>(1) ANAM finalizes the budget for the post PROCCAPA operation in order to assure the sustainability of PROCCAPA groups.</p> <p>(2) ANAM finalizes the budget for the plan that ANAM currently holds, in order to assure the horizontal expansion and sustainability of the PROCCAPA approach.</p> <p>(3) CICH establishes stronger supporting system for participatory watershed conservation by organizing related donors so that experiences and lessons learned can be shared.</p> <p>(4) ANAM encourages the related organizations to allocate necessary budget to strengthen farmers' group through organizations such as APRODECA and promotes the implementing agencies to allocate the necessary budget in order to disseminate participatory watershed conservation.</p> <p>(5) JICA provides further advise to ANAM and the concerned authorities on the monitoring about the above activities in order to disseminate the PROCCAPA approach.</p> <p>(6) ANAM fulfills its plan to use the Center for Sustainable Development (CEDES0) for research and development in training new extension workers and farmers who could give sustainability and permanence to PROCCAPA and similar projects.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Achieved	No Issue		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The residents' groups have been leading the activities after the project completed. It is notable that one of the residents' groups opened up a market for their products in the nearby supermarket.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>There seem to be no problem about sustainability in the target area of the project. As establishment of dissemination mechanism of the Ministry of Environment, the counterpart, was not included in the component of this project, there remains a problem from the aspect of dissemination of the result of the project.</p>			

PAN-06-001

Project Title	English	Water Quality Monitoring Technique					
	Others	Technica de Monitreo de Calidad de Agua					
	Japanese	水質モニタリング技術計画プロジェクト					
Country	Panama	Project Number		Project ID	2515018	Total Cost	220,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			-	Water Pollution		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Regional Department III (Latin America and the Caribbean)					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/10	-	2006/10	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Autoridad Nacinal del Ambiente					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The management for the observance and accomplishment of the wastewater standards in the Republic of Panama is strengthened.						
Project Purpose	The accurate monitoring information about wastewater (industrial, residential) and natural water (rivers, lakes, and seas) in the Province of Panama is provided by the ANAM analytical Lab.						
Outputs	<p>(1) Necessary equipment for water quality analysis and compliance monitoring can be supplied and operated definitely in the ANAM Lab.</p> <p>(2) ANAM Lab scientists can make water quality monitoring and analysis by themselves for natural water and wastewater in accordance with environmental standards.</p> <p>(3) Monitoring results provided by ANAM's Lab scientists can be opened to the public through the publication and on the Website of ANAM.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The majority of Panama's population of approximately 2.8 million is concentrated in Panama prefecture, where Panama City, the national capital, is located. The river water running through Panama City's streets is severely polluted. The pollution is now so serious that shellfish and other benthonic organism are unable to survive.</p> <p>This water pollution can be primarily attributed to the fact that domestic wastewater and water discharged from factories and offices are flushed directly into the river without treatment. This, in turn, is because of a lack of sewer pipes and water purification facilities, failure to maintain and repair existing facilities so that they cannot be operated, and inadequate legal restrictions and monitoring systems governing industrial waste.</p> <p>In February 2000, the Panamanian government established the Regulations for Wastewater, a law setting standard values for wastewater in order to improve the severe water pollution. In addition, the government formulated the Plan to Purify the Panama Bay and Urban Water, a Project to build sewage and treatment systems. The government and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).</p> <p>However, Panama lacks the analysts, laboratories for analysis and systems for administrative monitoring needed to accurately ensure accomplishment of water quality monitoring system and to strengthen the role for verification of compliance with wastewater regulations.</p> <p>Thus the Panama government requested the Japanese government to carry out a technical cooperation Project to rebuild the current water quality analysis laboratory, train analysts and promote and reinforce water quality monitoring. In response to this request, the Japanese government began a three-year technical cooperation Project in October 2003.</p>						

PAN-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	5	Counterparts	19
Equipment	45,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	6			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p><Short term recommendations> (1) Continuous contact with JICA (2) Beforehand application for the budget (3) The condition needed for the technical capacity development</p> <p><Long and Mid term recommendations> (1) Job descriptions (2) Accreditation on the ISO 17025</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The technology of the laboratory for water quality inspection has been quite improved through this project. It is required further to enhance the laboratory since the area in need of water quality monitoring has been expanded during the project.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The enhancement of the laboratory mentioned above is difficult to achieve only with the self-reliant efforts of the Ministry of Environment, the counterpart organizaion.</p>			

Project Title	English	The Sustainable Agricultural Training And Extension Project In Rural Areas In The Republic Of Panama					
	Others	Proyecto de Capacitacion y Extension Agropecuaria Sostenible en Areas Rurales en la Republica de Panama					
	Japanese	中山間地における持続的農村開発普及計画プロジェクト					
Country	Panama	Project Number		Project ID	2511030	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Regional Department III (Latin America and the Caribbean)					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2004/01	-	2007/01	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario, Instituto Nacional de Agricultura					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To increase the agricultural productivity of small-scale farmers at the project targeted areas.						
Project Purpose	To establish a model for sustainable dissemination system by farmers' initiative						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To demonstrate the appropriate technologies at cultivate fields implemented by the pilot project. 2) To establish the human resource developing system which farmers take initiative in order to spread appropriate technologies. 3) The appropriate technologies which were demonstrated pilot fields to neighboring villages were disseminated through farmers' initiatives. 4) The supporting system for farmers to disseminated appropriate technologies which farmers take initiative are developed. 						
Project Overview	<p>Panama is the second country, after Brazil, with the greatest disparity in wealth in all Central and South America. At the year 1997, the Gini coefficient for consumption was 49 and the Gini coefficient for income was 60. Poverty distribution is overwhelmingly concentrated in the rural areas rather than urban areas.</p> <p>In rural areas, poverty ratio is 65 percent, while the ratio is only 15 percent in urban areas. In addition, there is a tendency that the poorer the area the greater the people's reliance on agriculture for their income. While Panama's main agricultural products are rice and corn, due to the hilly terrain, there are many small-scale farmers, most of whom have kept practice of the traditional slash-and-burn with shifting agriculture. However, it is hard to keep the practice of traditional slash-and-burn agriculture sustainable under the huge pressure from population growth on a limited cultivable area. As a result, farmers have become unable to produce enough even for their own family consumption, because the slash-and burn style has degrading the soil quality and declining the agricultural productivity. From October 2000, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has sent experts to the National Agricultural Institute (INA), who assisted in the development, improvement and investigation of technology that is appropriate to small-scale farmers. In the INA, various researches had been implemented, such as experiment of cultivation for organic farming methods, the raising of small livestock experiments and researches on utilizing renewable energy and environmentally-sound farm systems. However, due to the inadequate extension system, the appropriate techniques and pertinent information did not reach many farmers. As a result, significant number of farmers was still forced to live in the midst of poverty. For these reasons, the Government of Panama requested the Government of Japan for implementing the project for technical cooperation for improvement of the extension system for spreading the technology which was appropriate to small farmers in deprived area.</p>						

PAN-06-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	2	Counterparts	9
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	2-4(per			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	No Change	Not Active / Not Good	Partially Used	
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Not Much Achieved	Many Issues	Partially Not Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>During the project, the rural schools were established in the four villages with the purpose of improvement of agricultural productivity, and introduce and dissemination of organic agriculture. The concept "from farmers to farmers" was realized, however, sustainability is questionable as the dissemination system to utilize the concept has not been established.</p> <p>The National Institute of Agriculture and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, the counterparts, plan to utilize the Familias Unidas, the fund for rural development, to increase rural schools from 4 to 16. However, they have not reached a solution of the essential problem such as quality and amount of the extension workers.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The National Institute of Agriculture and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, the counterparts, plan to utilize the Familias Unidas, the fund for rural development, to increase rural schools from 4 to 16. However, they have not reached a solution of the essential problem such as quality and amount of the extension workers.</p>			

PHL-02-001

Project Title	English	The Project For Upgrading Human Resource Development For Air Navigation Systems Specialist At The Civil Aviation Training Center Manila					
	Others						
	Japanese	マニラ航空保安大学校航空管制技術官育成計画					
Country	Philippines	Project Number		Project ID	0121336E0	Total Cost	520,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Transportation			-	Air Traffic		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1997/10	-	2002/09	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Air Traffic Management, of Department of Transportation and Communications, Civil Aviation Training Center Manila					
	Japan	Japan Civil Aviation Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The Project For Empowerment For The Civil Aviation Training Center Manila						
Overall Goal	In the Philippines, the facilities for air traffic navigation and communications are operated, maintained and managed properly therefore the safety of the air traffic is increased and aircraft is navigated efficiently.						
Project Purpose	Training courses for ANSS are improved therefore sufficient number of highly qualified ANSS are produced.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the training courses for ANSS, appropriate curriculum and teaching materials are developed. 2. Highly qualified instructors are produced for the training courses for ANSS. 3. The training courses for ANSS are properly managed. 						
Project Overview	<p>The government of the Philippines has determined to give the highest priority to ensure the safety of air transportation in order to achieve the continuous development of the country. The aeronautical sector, which is the mean to improve transportation, plays an important role in national development. The country has been developing aviation security facilities and main airports across the country by Japan's yen loan and foreign aid. The Civil Aviation Training Center (CATC) had been established as an institution for aeronautical education under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1978.</p> <p>However, the aid for CATC by UNDP came to a halt in 1988 due to the fluid political situation. As a result, all the educational and training equipment at CATC provided by UNDP became old and did not work properly. CATC faced a serious problem in functioning as a training institute to foster the air navigation systems specialist.</p> <p>In order to improve this situation, the Government of the Philippines planned to revitalize CATC to produce sufficient number of highly qualified air navigation systems specialist. The Government of the Philippines submitted the proposals for Grant aid for equipment at CATC in 1996 and Project-type Technical Cooperation for human resource development in 1997 to the Japanese Government.</p> <p>The Japanese Government dispatched a preliminary survey team in January 1997. As a result of the investigations and discussions, both the Philippine side and Japanese side agreed to implement the project in order to upgrade human resource development for air navigation systems specialist at CATC.</p> <p>The Technical Cooperation was commenced with the signing of the R/D in September 1997. The Project was initiated in October 1st, 1997. The term of cooperation is until September 30th, 2002.</p>						

PHL-02-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	26	Counterparts	18
Equipment	120,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	20			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>In this project, various problems such as vulnerable management structure occurred because of the organization in Philippine is diversified to organization which has supervisory responsibility and organization which has operation responsibility. When implementing the assistance related to this project or considering human resource development in other field in the future, it would be better to consider about organizational structure of targeted agencies and decision-making terms, and clarify supervisory/operation structure.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Civil Aviation Training Center	Umbrella Organization	More new courses are being implemented/ conducted, more number of participants and more number of Instructors
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation: The project objective, to foster Air Navigation Systems Specialists and instructors with specialized knowledge, is fully achieved. They have been playing important role to foster other specialists (including the ones from the third countries). On the other hand, fostering of the specialists at the local airports and assignment of full-time instructors at the Civil Aviation Training Center have not fully achieved because of limited budget.		
	Issues: Human resource development at the Civil Aviation Training Center Manila has been proactively conducted. There is no problem in activities. On the other hand, the inveterate shortage of budget causes the limitation of training frequency and training participation from rural area. It also provokes the problem that a part of provided equipments are already disabled and irreparable.		
Current Situation/Progress			

PHL-02-002

Project Title	English	Modernization Of Industrial Property Administration					
	Others						
	Japanese	工業所有権近代化					
Country	Philippines	Project Number		Project ID	121357	Total Cost	400,516 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			Industrial Development Institution			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/05 - 2003/05	Period of Extension	-			Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Intellectual Property Office					
	Japan	International Affairs Division, General Affairs Department, Japan Patent Office,					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose	The IPO will be able to grant industrial property rights more promptly with increased accuracy.						
Outputs	<p>0. Project operation unit will be enhanced.</p> <p>1. Staff will be able to analyze the patent administration process and suggest for ways of improvement.</p> <p>2. Appropriate machinery and equipment will be provided installed and maintained property.</p> <p>3. A bibliographic database will be created and utilized.</p> <p>4. A document database will be created and utilized.</p> <p>5. Staff will be able to manage the patent administration processing system.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Philippine government is focused on the policy of economic development by industrialization while promoting foreign investment and export. As an infrastructure development for that, it is necessary to improve protective structure such as patent property and trademark rights and, at the same time, to develop an environment where engineers and researchers have easy access to information concerning these industrial property rights.</p> <p>In this regard, IPO holds the jurisdiction over industrial property administration including patent, utility model, industrial design and trademark. However, it used to take a considerably long time to give industrial property rights for foreign companies, and information supplied to outside organizations is inefficient.</p> <p>For this reason, the Philippine government requested cooperation from Japan aimed at human resources development in construction of the system necessary for introduction of PACSYS (Patent Administration Computerized System).</p>						

PHL-02-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	11	Counterparts	22
Equipment	188,499 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	14,658 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	11			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>In consideration of study results that there was no final agreement at the joint evaluation report, followings are the lessons learned from this project. In the final evaluation, it was clarified that there is a gap between Japan and Philippine in acknowledgement about methodology of system development. One of the factors that caused the gap is that IPO changed the policy of system development such as increasing the staffs of information system department. It is necessary to understand the condition and needs accurately about counterpart country, and revise the project plan accordingly.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

PHL-02-003

Project Title	English	The Project On Electrical And Electronics Appliances Testing In The Republic Of The Philippines					
	Others						
	Japanese	電気・電子製品試験技術協力事業					
Country	Philippines	Project Number		Project ID	1212930	Total Cost	498,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			Industrial Development Institution			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/04	-	2003/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Bureau of Product Standards of Department of Trade and Industries					
	Japan	Electrical Power Safety Division, Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The safety of the electrical appliances in the market of the Republic of the Philippines will be improved.						
Project Purpose	BPS will be able to provide appropriate technical services in the field of electrical and electronic appliances testing.						
Outputs	<p>Output 0: Project operation unit will be enhanced</p> <p>Output1: The machinery and equipment related to electrical and electronic appliances testing will be provided, installed, operated and maintained properly.</p> <p>Output 2: Testing of main electrical and electronic appliances will be able to be implemented by counterpart personnel.</p> <p>Output 3: Seminars and training courses related to electrical and electronic appliances testing will be implemented.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Republic of the Philippines has been making efforts towards industrialization. The industrial sector did not have adequate testing technology for electrical and electronic appliances, which is the foundation of industrial standardization and certification system, called the Products Standards Certification mark system. Under the circumstances, the government of the Philippines requested the government of Japan of a project-type technical cooperation of aiming at building up of the testing function of the BPSTC in 1991. The Bureau of Product Standards (hereinafter referred to as "BPS"), is under the Department of Trade and Industry (hereinafter referred to as "DTI") which is the National Standards Body of the Republic of the Philippines.</p> <p>After the receipt of the request, the Japanese government decided to take up the technical cooperation in the electrical appliances field among other testing fields, targeting at lighting apparatuses, wiring instruments, and electrical wires taking into consideration that the Philippine government puts an emphasis on consumer safety. The Japanese government approved and started the Project, "Industrial Standardization and Electrical Testing Project" from August 1993 to August 1997. The Project was highly evaluated in the final evaluation report conducted by the evaluation teams of the Philippine and the Japanese sides.</p> <p>Based on the success of the Project, the government of the Philippines requested the Japanese government to start the next project-type technical cooperation to expand the capacity of the BPSTC in the field of electrical and electronic appliances testing.</p>						

PHL-02-003

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	15	Counterparts	32
Equipment	157,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	13,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	79,000 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	15			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>During the cooperation period and after the completion of the Project, it is anticipated that the BPS and the BPSTC in close cooperation with their clients including appliance manufactures and other related organizations, will undertake every possible measure to further improve electrical and electronic product safety. Taking the above into consideration, the final evaluation team recommends the following for further enhancement of the benefits and effects that have been brought about by the Project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) It is recommended that the BPSTC should increase the number of personnel as needed and rotate the C/Ps to familiarize themselves with other testing and calibration works to secure the staff members for the urgent case, such as sudden absence of some staff members, personnel changes, and so forth; 2) It is recommended that the BPSTC should maintain and elaborate trainers training courses and seminars on testing technology to satisfy the ever-increasing demand from the industries; 3) It is recommended that the BPSTC should keep track of equipment utilization record to trace back the testing results of equipment when a review of the results is required; 4) It is recommended that the BPSTC should collect statistical data and information of accidents and troubles related electrical and electronic appliances to be able to utilize the above-mentioned data and information to protect consumers; 5) It is recommended that the BPS should develop mid-term and long-term plan on the relationship between the BPSTC and private testing laboratories for the maximum use of testing capacity, while the BPS can undertake the accreditation of testing laboratories to cope with the increasing demand for testing; 6) It is recommended that the BPS and the BPSTC should maintain its support for the newly established PPSQF (Philippine Product Safety and Quality Foundation) to improve the awareness of consumers for safer electrical and electronic appliances. It is also expected that the joint effort between the BPS and the PPSQF to monitor the market to ensure that only certified electrical and electronic appliances will be made available in the Philippine market; 7) It is strongly recommended that the BPS should undertake necessary steps to be a member of IECEE-CB scheme, to ensure active participation to the ASEAN Electrical MRA; 8) It is recommended that the BPS and the BPSTC should utilize its experience in their electric and electronic appliances testing to contribute to the development of PNS (Philippine National Standard) and to the preparation of international standards, such as IEC; 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Bureau of Product standards Testing Center (BPSIC)	Umbrella Organization	Personnel decreased due to resignation and transfer to BPS	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Diminished / Less Active	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Partially Not Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The provided equipments are utilized well, since there are some projects being conducted at the moment. There is, however, concern about sustainability considering the fact that some staff in key position have quitted.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p>			

PHL-03-001

Project Title	English	The Cebu Socio-Economic Empowerment And Development Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	セブ州地方部活性化プロジェクト					
Country	Philippines	Project Number		Project ID	0121349E0	Total Cost	966,549 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Urban /Regional Development			-	Regional Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/03	-	2004/02	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	The Provincial Government of Cebu					
	Japan	Japan International Cooperation Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The socio-economic development of Cebu Province will be enhanced with prevalence of local government and development system on the basis of the Local Government Code.						
Project Purpose	Local development mechanism will be developed with strengthened local government administration in partnership with the local communities and NGOs for sustainable and effective use of development resources.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The capability of development administration of the Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO) is strengthened. 2) Municipal administrative methods and procedures concerning implementation of development projects will be demonstrated. 3) Experiences and know-how of the local development projects will be accumulated 4) Knowledge Management Bank (KMB) will be established in order to disseminate and share information on methods, procedures, know-how and experiences. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Philippines Government adopted the Local Code in 1991 in order for promoting the decentralization, thus a large part of the authority and functions for local development was transferred from the central to local governments. The Estrada government which came to power in 1988 declared that it would expand and carry forward the Social Reform Agenda, i.e., the anti-poverty programme launched in 1995, while further advancing the decentralization. In this connection, the Philippines Government has formulated the Central Visayas Development Plan 1993 to 1998). The Central Visayas has been considered to be the poorest district in the Philippines. According to the 1994 nationwide family budget survey, the annual earnings in this district were the lowest in the Philippines, standing at 6,409 pesos against the national average of 8,969 pesos. However, the country lacked the ability to give shape to the plan. Therefore, in 1993, the Philippine Government, in cooperation with JICA, drew up the Comprehensive Cebu Development Plan aimed at (1)sound and sustainable economic growth, (2) balanced growth and (3) social development and alleviation of poverty, and requested the Government of Japan to provide project-type technical cooperation for revitalization of the Cebu district.</p>						

PHL-03-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	13	Counterparts	12
Equipment	166,183 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	31			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The following activities are expected to be undertaken for the remaining period of the Project up to February 2004:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Completion of the KMB and training of expected users of KMB, such as MPDC (2) Completion of the population census analysis (3) Prepare for the reintegration and organizational reform of the PPDO, including assignment of sufficient number of personnel to continuously monitor and evaluate the field projects, KMB/Sugbo and data analysis implemented by the Project. (4) Continue the follow up activities for ensuring sustainability of the field projects. (5) Produce video materials to show the accomplishment of the Project including concept of the local development mechanism and achievements of various field projects (6) Document the Project experiences in the form of completion report or publication both in English and Japanese disseminate them to the public, media and personnel concerned with the Project. (7) In preparation for the phasing out of the Project, the PPDO counterparts need to be adjusted and reoriented to working for the PPDO with using the available resources and fully applying the Local Development Mechanism. (8) Organize open seminars to present and share the experiences and results of the Project to the public, media and personnel concerned with the Project. (9) Prepare for the collaboration plan with the plan Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) to be dispatched at the end of 2003; 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO)	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Current Situation:			
	<p>60 % of the small-scale pilot projects conducted by municipality in the target area have been continued. On the other hand, by a change of the government after the project, development administration mechanism at provincial-level, (cooperating system among relevant organizations such as municipality, communities and NGOs led and coordinated by province) a project purpose, did not continue. A part of responsible actors for the pilot projects and the individuals of the counterpart have utilized and the experience of the project, while it is not expanded to organizational development.</p> <p>60 % of the various small-scale pilot projects conducted in the sixteen municipalities have been continued with self-reliant efforts of the municipalities and the communities. The technology transferred to the counterpart has been utilized in their daily life. However, regional development mechanism, expected to be established as the project purpose, has not been continued because of a policy change caused by a regime change.</p>			
Issues:				

Project Title	English	Strengthening Of Flood Forecasting And Warning Administration					
	Others						
	Japanese	洪水予警報業務強化指導					
Country	Philippines	Project Number		Project ID	121423	Total Cost	130,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Water Resource / Disaster Management			-	Disaster Management		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2004/04	-	2006/04	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration					
	Japan	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Reduce loss of lives and damage to properties due to floods in the monitored river basins.						
Project Purpose	PAGASA(FFB) capability to manage and operate the flood forecasting and warning system is improved.						
Outputs	<p>(1) Maintenance program for telemetry/multiplex equipment established and utilized.</p> <p>(2) FFB is equipped with FFW equipment and facilities.</p> <p>(3) Skills of FFB personnel in issuing adequate, accurate and timely bulletins is enhanced.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In Philippine, typhoons come close around 20 times in annual average, and 9 of them hit the Philippine islands and bring frequently localized torrential rainfall. Because of such weather condition and also increase of countrywide devastated mountainous area due to large-scale volcano eruption and deforestation, flood and debris flow disasters by heavy rainfall occur very frequently. In this situation, different governmental agencies have their own responsibilities on flood control and disaster mitigation, such as flood prevention and sabo works for main rivers in the country by the Department of Public Works and Highways, flood forecasting and warning administration by PAGASA, planning and implementation of disaster mitigation by local government units (LGUs).</p> <p>The flood forecasting and warning system (FFWS) was introduced into Pampanga river basin for the first time in the Philippines as a pilot project under the grant aid of Japan in the year 1973. After that, the FFWSs were extended to Agno, Bicol and Cagayan river basins and also the flood forecasting and warning system for dam operations (FFWSDO) using Japanese loan.</p> <p>More than 10 to 30 years have passed after installation of those FFWSs and the instruments and equipment for the systems were beyond their life span. In addition, due to the sediment originating from Mt. Pinatubo, the considerable change of the river channels of the Pampanga and the Agno rivers, and interference problems, FFWSs were not worked as originally planned. In 1999 the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), presently known as the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) dispatched a study team to conduct the Special Assistance for Project Sustainability (SAPS) on the FFWSDO as well as the FFWSs. The important problems identified in the SAPS.</p>						

PHL-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	6	Counterparts	17
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	5			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Although there was great achievement in the result of the project implementation, because it was not able to collect data and information related to the outcome indicators, which had been set to measure the accomplishment of project goal and project purpose, the project failed to confirm the actual achievement.</p> <p>Also, it was not enough to explain to relevant parties about how to utilize PDM and what data to be monitored and accumulated for evaluation. It is necessary for persons who are directly related to the project to understand at the planning stage of project about effective utilization of PDM for monitoring and evaluation. Furthermore, it is necessary to understand the necessity of collecting basic information periodically.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), Department of		Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>JICA plans to conduct a technical cooperation project, which aims to strengthen the alert and forecast system for the upstream of the target area, complementing this project.</p>			

PHL-05-002

Project Title	English	Water Buffaloes And Beef Cattle Improvement Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	水牛及び肉用牛改良計画					
Country	Philippines	Project Number		Project ID	121373	Total Cost	506,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2000/10	-	2005/10	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Philippine Carabao Center, Bureau of Animal Industry of Department of Agriculture					
	Japan	Agricultural Production Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, National Livestock Breeding Center, Livestock Improvement Association of Japan					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Productivity of Water Buffaloes (WB) and Beef Cattle (BC) in the country improved.						
Project Purpose	Relevant techniques for improvement of WB and BC developed in the Province of Nueva Ecija.						
Outputs	<p>(1) Sire and dam selection techniques for WB & BC improved.</p> <p>(2) Feeding and management techniques of the PCC, BAI, and LGUs technicians improved.</p> <p>(3) Artificial insemination techniques of the PCC, BAI, and LGUs technicians improved.</p> <p>(4) Training programs for model farms on feeding and management improved.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Agriculture in the Philippines is an important sector. It accounts for 15% of the GDP and employs about 33% of the workforce. Of the total production of the agricultural sector, livestock products account for 25% of outputs. At this rate, however, the country is still not producing enough livestock products such as milk and beef to attain self-sufficiency. In this connection, the Department of Agriculture (DA) has classified water buffaloes and beef cattle as key commodities that can make good use of the grassland, promote the milk and meat production, and increase the income of small-scale farmers.</p> <p>In the Philippines, DA has been promoting and implementing Artificial Insemination (AI) in collaboration with the Local Government Units (LGUs) to improve livestock quality and productivity. However, due to the shortage of AI technicians, the program has not made remarkable achievements. In addition, the Philippines' insufficient techniques of sire and dam selection, and low AI access rate of the farmers are also serious problems.</p> <p>Under such situation, the Government of Japan has received an official request from the Government of Philippines for a Project-Type Technical Cooperation to promote AI training for technicians and improve sire and dam selection.</p> <p>For that purpose, JICA dispatched the Preliminary Study Team in October 1999 and the Second Study Team in July 2000. Both governments signed the Record of Discussions (R/D). The Project commenced in October 2000 for a five year implementation period.</p>						

PHL-05-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	11	Short-term	15	Counterparts	25
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	23			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Items to implement during the remaining Project period - The Project should fast-track the implementation of the remaining activities - The Project should develop an action plan to ensure that the gains derived from the project are sustained and optimized.</p> <p>(2) Items to implement after the Project period - The Government of the Philippines should ensure that the resources needed to sustain the gains achieved under the Project would be available - The PCC and BAI should continue the activities initiated by the Project - The PCC and PAI, in collaboration with the LGUs and other relevant institutions, should disseminate the technologies learned from the Project to the centers/stations, technicians and farmers - The PCC and NESF should strengthen their income-generation and utilization to subsidize operations - The BAI should assign additional staff for the production of forage and other feed resources at NESF - The PVO should establish a system whereby Artificial Insemination data are gathered, analyzed and reported systematically.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

PHL-05-003

Project Title	English	Improvement Of Eathquake And Volcano Monitoring System					
	Others						
	Japanese	地震火山観測網整備					
Country	Philippines	Project Number	600811	Project ID	0121424E0	Total Cost	19,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Water Resource / Disaster Management -						
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1899/12 - 1899/12	Period of Extension	-	Period of Folow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country						
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Detection capability and accuracy on seismic and volcanic activities in and around the Philippines are to be improved, and a management system for issuing prompt earthquake/ volcano information is to be established.						
Project Purpose	Data-processing and data-analysis programs are to be developed by PHIVOLCS to issue prompt and proper earthquake/ volcano information in accordance with observation data differences on quality and quantity.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The magnitude formula with maximum amplitudes of seismic wave data is to be developed. 2) Existing data-analysis software is to be improved by PHIVOLCS. 3) Data management software is to be developed by PHVOLCS. 4) Data analysis software is to be developed by PHIVOLCS. 						
Project Overview	<p>Philippine islands belong to the circum-Pacific earthquake belt and, it is one of the countries with intense earthquake/ volcano activities in the world. In the past, huge damages were occurred by the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo and the Mindoro island earthquake. A center of observation and research on earthquake and volcano activity in Philippine is the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS).</p> <p>The Project on "Improvement of Earthquake and Volcano Monitoring System in the Republic of the Philippines" (grant aid project of Japan) was implemented from the year 1999 as phase 1 project. Under the phase 1 project, replacement of equipment of PHIVOLCS was conducted with digitalized equipment for the improvement on detection capability and accuracy on earthquake observation. After that, the phase 2 project was implemented from the year 2002.</p>						

PHL-05-003

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	2	Counterparts	19
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received					Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) To further improve data processing/analysis program PHIVOLCS has been continuing further improvement of data processing/analysis software(PHILWAVE). It is suggested for PHIVOLC to provide further training for staffs who work on data processing/analysis. Because the number of staffs who work on data processing/analysis are not enough, and for assistance for staffs who work on refinement of PHILWAVE, it would be better for PHIVOLCS to newly employ personnel specialized in computer programming. Also, if there would be necessity, Japan side should provide cooperation for technical assistance to refine PHILWAVE.</p> <p>(2) To secure necessary budget and spare parts for better maintenance management for equipment and facilities It is important to spend appropriate budget for maintenance management for equipment. Especially, how much to store spare parts as stock is important because the amount of spare parts maintained in the second term of grant aid are limited. In presence, equipments are very new, and expense for maintenance management and necessary spare parts would increase progressively. The department of equipment management has been recording parts exchanging, and has been reflecting to budgetary request of next year. To continue this type of activity is important for securing necessary budget and spare parts for good maintenance management of equipment.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	No Change	Generally Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose	
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good	
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

PHL-05-004

Project Title	English	Tctp On Improvement Of Occupational Safety And Health In Small And Medium-Sized Enterprises In Selected Asean And Asia Pacific Counties					
	Others						
	Japanese	中小企業の労働安全衛生改善プロジェクト					
Country	Philippines	Project Number	600772	Project ID	0121164M1	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Social Security -						
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1899/12 - 1899/12	Period of Extension	-	Period of Folow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country						
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose							
Outputs							
Project Overview							

PHL-05-004

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Occupational Safety and Health Center-Department of Labor and Employment, Republic of the Philippines		Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	No Issue		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>Similar trainings have not been conducted after this project (the third-country training) was completed in FY2005. The implementing organization has been acting as a program coordinator for occupational health and safety training in ASEAN area.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p>			

PHL-06-001

Project Title	English	The Quality Tuberculosis Control Programme					
	Others						
	Japanese	結核対策向上プロジェクト					
Country	Philippines	Project Number	600800	Project ID	0121404E0	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			Tuberculosis			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2002/09	-	2007/08	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Health, National Tuberculosis Reference Laboratory, Infectious Disease Office, Center for Health Development					
	Japan	Research Institute of Tuberculosis					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Project for Construction of NTRL						
Overall Goal	Tuberculosis in the Republic of the Philippines is controlled : Morbidity and mortality from TB are reduced in half by the year 2010						
Project Purpose	Quality National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) is sustainably managed.						
Outputs	<p>1) Quality DOTS implementation is ensured through capacity building activities and strengthening monitoring and supervision system.</p> <p>2) Quality laboratory service become available nationwide by the formation of the network.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Philippines has been listed as one of the 22 Tuberculosis (TB) high burden countries and is ranked 9th in terms of its incidence in the world and second in the Western Pacific Region by World Health Organization (WHO). Figures of TB in the Philippines show that TB is the 6th leading cause of morbidity and mortality. The National Tuberculosis Control Program (NTP) is one of the topmost prioritized programs of the Department of Health (DOH) in the Philippines achieved full Directly Observed Treatment, Short-Course (DOTS) coverage in 2003. JICA started its technical cooperation project for improvement in public health in Cebu Province since 1992 and this project is the third phase of JICA's technical cooperation project for TB control in the Philippines. The Project has been focusing more on the sustainability of NTP compared to the previous projects.</p>						

PHL-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	65	Counterparts	
Equipment	74,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	9			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	No Issue		Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>Sustainability is reached satisfactory level from financial and economical point of view with cooperation with other donors. Philippines has conducted patrolling-guidance since the project completed to further strengthen monitoring. There are no problem in utilization and maintenance of the equipments either. Following the issuance of Administrative Order about implementation guideline for QAS system, the quality of DOTS is expected to be more improved. The ownership of the government of Philippines stays so high that they have been working proactively with staff assigned in DOH and NTRL. Moreover, in regional area, it is highly respected that regional, provincial, and municipal public health centers have been proactively working on the activities after the project completion.</p> <p>As for sustainability after the project, they achieved a result as aimed. They created the manual such as "Handbook for Quality Dots" in the project to distribute all over. Though it is a matter of no importance, it is not clear how they utilize the manual and how they assure its quality (creating a guideline including note and instruction, conducting trainings, etc.).</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p>			

Project Title	English	Philippine Coast Guard Human Resource Development					
	Others						
	Japanese	海上保安人材育成プロジェクト					
Country	Philippines	Project Number	600798	Project ID	0121396E0	Total Cost	581,533 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Governance			-	Public Safety		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2002/07 - 2007/06		Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Philippine Coast Guard					
	Japan	Japan Coast Guard					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Experts The Project for PCG Communication System Capability Enhancement on Maritime Safety & Security Training Program in Japan						
Overall Goal	Performance capability of PCG is improved.						
Project Purpose	PCG personnel with knowledge and skills to perform their functions are developed.						
Outputs	(1) Education and training management system of CGETC is enhanced. (2) Training courses (SAR, ATON, MARPOL&OSC and MARLEN) at CGETC are improved. (3) Seminars (SAR, ATON, MARPOL&OSC, and MARLEN) for the other governmental and private organization concerned are improved. (4) Monitoring & Evaluation system is established.						
Project Overview	<p>As an archipelago, the Philippines rely on maritime transportation system for basic passenger transport as well as for cargo transport. As such, maritime transportation is one of the key industries directly related to the fisheries and tourism, frequently of maritime incidents has been one of the serious issues of the country.</p> <p>Moreover, increased marine pollution, piracy and smuggling cases reported by neighboring countries urgently call for the enhancement of law to ensure maritime security at all times, as in the case of Japan who has more than 90% of crude oil transported through offshore of the Philippines.</p> <p>For that, the Philippine government has recognized the urgent needs to enhance the institutional capability building and human resource development of Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), which is responsible for implementation and enforcement of maritime transport safety policies and regulations.</p> <p>In March 2001, PCG has completed the construction of its new training building, namely Coast Guard Training Center (Coast Guard Education and Training Command; "CGETC") so as to enhance the capability of PCG personnel through education and training. However, CGETC has not fully developed its potential for education due to insufficient equipment, outdated curriculum and lack of standard textbooks. There is now urgent need for CGETC to improve in terms of facilities and faculty.</p> <p>Thus the Government of Philippines has requested the Japanese Government to carry out a technical cooperation project to improve the performance capability of PCG through the upgrade of educational and training programs. In response to this request, the Japanese Government began a 5-year technical cooperation project in July 2002.</p>						

PHL-06-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	37	Counterparts	26
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	109,598 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	32			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Short-Term -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Completion of curriculum and syllabus developed or revised on SAR, ATON, MARPOL&OSC and MARLEN with reviewed and improved evaluation/feedback system. (2) Initialization of full-time faculty system (3) Increase in number of Education and Training at local Distircts/Stations. <p>Long-Term -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Updating of contents of MARLEN according to rapid progress of law enforcement skills and knowledge. (2) Upgrading basic skills and knowledge for seamen to cope with actual situations. (3) Securing necessary amount of budget for future demand such as upgrading training courses and maintenance cost for equipment. (4) Training together with neighborly countries in the region to share common knowledge and skills 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>It is notable that they have continued submergence training implemented in the project. In order to maintain the equipments provided in the project appropriately, the department of equipment maintenance was upgraded to the position under direct control of the director general with increased staff in the Coast Guard Education and Training Command (CGETC). It is confirmed that the equipments are continuously utilized together with the training pool built in the project, according to the long-term expert (maritime safety administration) dispatched to Philippines Coast Guard (PCG). As mentioned in the response to the questionnaire, PCG has gained recognition as a model of maritime law enforcement agency through the project. Australia and United States offered support for human resource development. In particular, Australia has offered more than a dozen courses for human resource development in the fields of maritime safety.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>Supporting evidence against the response to the questionnaire in order to confirm if they have conducted appropriate and continuous training in the subjects other than submergence training. It is noted that change of instructors by personnel reshuffles of PCG conducted every 2 years is detrimental to continuous training. In order to assure continuity and quality of training, structured education and training system should be established. Most of the instructors at PCG requested by the project have already been transferred to outside of CGETC. It is required to considerate human resource, including reappointment of the former instructors to CGETC.</p>			

Project Title	English	Project On Gender Responsive Employability (Wage & Self) And Training In The Republic Of The Philippines					
	Others						
	Japanese	女性職業訓練センター強化プロジェクト					
Country	Philippines	Project Number	600808	Project ID	121420	Total Cost	134,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Others			Others			
Division in Charge	At that Time	JICA Philippines Office					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2004/02 - 2007/02		Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Technical Education Skill's Development Authority Women's Center					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Project for Construction of National Vocational Training and Development Center for Women Training Program in Japan						
Overall Goal	TESDA Women's Center is strengthened as a center of influence for economically empowering women through training, research and policy recommendation.						
Project Purpose	Employability, both wage and self, of women trained at TESDA Women's Center(TWC) is strengthened through integrated research, training, and advocacy activities of TWC.						
Outputs	<p>(1) Gender mainstreaming capacity of TESDA Women's Center(TWC) staff and TESDA gender local persons is strengthened.</p> <p>(2) TWC training systems, contents, and methodologies are improved integrating gender perspectives to enhance employability of women.</p> <p>(3) TWC one stop service (KKOSS) for employment of women (wage and self) is strengthened.</p> <p>(4) TWC's functions of policy recommendation, information dissemination and networking on economic empowerment of women are strengthened through activities of TWC.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Government of the Philippines planned to improve the status and welfare of women, settling on "Philippine Plan for Gender-responsive Development 1995-2005" in 1995 and introduced the view of Gender and Development(GAD) into mid-term development plan. However, in actually the working opportunity was limited, and the participation of women in the society varies with socio-economic status. Therefore, the Government of Philippines requested to the Government of Japan Grant Aid to improve the women's vocational skills and elevate the economic empowerment of women. In response to that, the Government of Japan provided Grant Aid for the construction of TESDA, Women's Center(1997-1998). The Center was planned to provide the vocational training for women, research and advocacy to improve the social and economic status of women.</p> <p>After the opening of the Center in 1998, the long term experts were dispatched by JICA in the field of improvement of women's status, research, advocacy, management of the Center and vocational training planning.</p> <p>In 2002 Technical Education Skill Development Authority (TESDA) Women's Center Medium Term Directions: 2002-2005 was put in place and it declared the Center to be a base of empowerment of Philippine Women in reinforcing the function of research and entrepreneurship assistance and establishing the network not only providing the vocational training. However, the entrepreneurship assistance has just started in 2002 and this activity needed to be reinforced. In addition, the research and advocacy system is not enough directed toward the women's empowerment. Under such circumstances as it was requested to strengthen the Center comprehensively and effectively, the Government of Philippines has requested from the Government of Japan a technical cooperation in strengthening the Center.</p>						

PHL-06-003

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	6	Counterparts	29
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	12			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>To TESDA Management :</p> <p>(1) TESDA should support TWC for sustaining and consolidating functions and roles as gender mainstreaming center for TVET sector.</p> <p>(2) Rightsizing & stable management composition of TWC should be adressed.</p> <p>To TWC :</p> <p>(1) TWC should continue to play its unique role in gender mainstreaming of TVET.</p> <p>(2) The past achievements by TWC be extended to more beneficiaries. In doing so, TWC should carefully identify its comparative advantages and strengthen and focus on such area of services.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Generally Active / Good		Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>It is evaluated that the project has been relatively sustainable after the project, judging from the high qualification acquirements rate, employment rate, and Entrepreneurship rate of the graduates. It is also appreciated that the number of staff has been increased compared to the time of completion of the project. However, some of the provided equipments are not used because an appropriate lecturer is not posted at the job training course. Also appropriate human resources such as counselors are not posted at TWC, thus the one-stop service function (KKOSS) has not enhanced business counseling. In all, the training course conducted by the TWC has been improved from the viewpoint of gender. It is appreciated that TWC staff have taken the gender training.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p>			

PHL-97-001

Project Title	English	The National Construction Productivity Development Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	建設生産性向上計画					
Country	Philippines	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			-	Industrial Technology		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1993/04	-	1998/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Trade and Industry, Construction Manpower Development Foundation					
	Japan	Ministry of Construction					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To attain a globally competitive Philippine construction industry through the practice of productivity improvement.						
Project Purpose	(1) To develop and establish a system of formulating and certifying work performance standards on a national level for private construction companies and government agencies, and construction engineers, supervisors, and project managers. (2) To promote and disseminate work performance standards among construction companies and government agencies and construction engineers, supervisors, and project managers through training and certification.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of a system for work performance standards 2. Training for engineers, supervision, and project managers 3. Development of a certification system for project managers, supervisors, and engineers 4. Promotion of Total Quality Management (TQM) in the industry 5. Development of a system for continuous upgrading of NCPDP systems 						
Project Overview	The construction development is regarded as on of the most important issues in the Philippines National Development Plan, however, the productivity has been declining due to the inefficient construction process. In order to solve this issue, it is necessary to develop and disseminate the construction and building standards. Accordingly, the government of Philippines requested a technical cooperation to Japan for the improvement of construction productivity.						

PHL-97-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	12	Short-term	31	Counterparts	
Equipment	322,400 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	169,000 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	20			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen CMDF linkages with other industry and institutional partners in the government and private sectors. 2. Provide inputs necessary to NCPDP: sufficient number of counterpart personnel and project staff including an expert on data gathering and processing; and adequate operational budget. 3. Ensure the optimum utilization of donated equipment through the conduct of skills and supervisory training courses in consultation with Japanese experts and in consideration of local conditions. Provide an effective maintenance program particularly for high tech precision equipment. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	Diminished / Less Active	Generally Active / Good	Not Much Used	
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Not Much Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Partially Not Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>Institutional scale and activity status: Affected by the streamlining plan by the government of Philippines, both the budget and the staff tend to be decreasing. It is considered inevitable as this trend is not only shown in the counterpart of the project but also all the Philippine's government agencies. Utilization of equipments: Some of the equipments are not utilized properly because lack of trainings among the staff.</p> <p>Realization of results: Considering the present situation of entire construction industry in Philippines, in which continuous and new employments are difficult, it is evaluated that they have not achieved the overall goal. However, in spite of these negative factors, it is considered that no more supplementary cooperation is necessary. This is because CMDC enables to assure achievement of the overall goal, and financial and technical sustainability with their original program and industry support.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p>			

PHL-97-002

Project Title	English	The Public Health Development Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	公衆衛生					
Country	Philippines	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			- Other Health Issues			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1992/09	-	1997/08	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Health, Cebu Provincial Health Office					
	Japan	Research Institute of Tuberculosis					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To develop a public health service system in the defined model area with the focus on the Tuberculosis Control Program as a model component of public health service system to improve public health of the people in the Republic of the Philippines.						
Project Purpose	To reinforce implementation of the Tuberculosis Control Program with special emphasis on case-finding and treatment, serving as a public health management model to be adopted for implementation of other local government health programs.						
Outputs							
Project Overview	<p>While the Philippines suffer one of the high tuberculosis incidence rate in the world, the anti-tuberculosis measurements were lagged behind. The Government of the Philippines recognized the importance of overcoming the problem, and formulated the national anti-tuberculosis measurement plan. The government also put significant amount of budget and received supports from donor governments and international bodies in order to focus the implementation of related activities, but the improvements were still not forthcoming. Under these circumstances, the Government of the Philippines submitted a request to the Government of Japan for cooperation in the public health field focusing on prevention and treatment of tuberculosis.</p>						

PHL-97-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Logistics should be improved at the Regional Office and between the Regional Office and DOH Manila Office.</p> <p>(2) Several health units which performance is substandard should be improved through supervision with problem solving method.</p> <p>(3) Further effort should be made to obtain cooperation of other sectors than the public health service of the Government such as Government Hospitals, NGOs, professional groups and the Local Government Units.</p> <p>(4) Effort should be made to implement DOTS in the whole areas of the project so that higher cure rate be obtained.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	The Diversified Crops Irrigation Engineering Project Phase Ii					
	Others						
	Japanese	畑地灌漑技術開発(フェーズ2)					
Country	Philippines	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1993/05	-	1998/05	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	National Irrigation Administration, Department of Agriculture					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Project for Construction of Irrigation Engineering Center						
Overall Goal	To narrow the income gap between people living in urban areas and people living in rural areas with increasing farmers' income.						
Project Purpose	To increase cropping intensity by means of adapting rational technologies to be generated in NIA for the aspects of water management, facility operation and maintenance and sound irrigation for secondary crop season.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To improve the level of NIA engineers' skills. 2) To revise crops irrigation manuals. 3) To improve the accuracy of hydrological analysis and to implement case studies. 4) To streamline water distribution and to implement case studies. 5) To introduce and apply a on trial basis, economical facility maintenance and repair skills and to implement experimental works and the case studies. 6) To establish database of basic data related to irrigation planning and management. 7) To implement training programs related to overall irrigation technique. 						
Project Overview	<p>Agriculture was the Philippines' key industry, as it accounts some 30 percents of the gross domestic product (GDP), one third of total export and nearly half of total employment. Moreover, two third of population lived in rural areas and directly or indirectly earned their living by farming industry. Even though agriculture was one of the major industries in the Philippines, more than half of the residents in the rural areas lived below the poverty line. To overcome the situation, the Government of the Philippines promoted the "Crop Diversification Policy" from the mid 1980s, aiming of raising the income of farmers. Under the situation, starting from May 1987, a project-type technical cooperation program entitled the "Diversified Crop Irrigation Engineering Project (DCIEP-I)" was carried out by the government. The five-year project was consisted of following activities: the preparation of technical manuals (standards) for secondary crop cultivation; and technical training for engineers in the National Irrigation Administration (NIA). Just before the completion of the project, the Government of the Philippines requested to the Government of Japan for a technical cooperation project "DCIEP - II", in order to verify and modify the technical manuals based on the results of the pilot projects conducted in DCIEP-I. In response, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) started the mentioned project over the five-year period, after the one-year follow-up cooperation and signing and concluding the Record of Discussion (R/D) on 28 May, 1993.</p>						

PHL-97-003

Inputs (Japan)					Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	13	Short-term	13	Counterparts		
Equipment	132,094 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	82,972 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	130,117 (000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	20				Land and Facilities		
Others					Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To secure sufficient budget and continuous arrangement of required staffs to enhance the results of DCIEP II. 2. To enhance the results of the Project and extend them widely and effectively through activities of the IEC scheme and Casecan Multi-Purpose irrigation & Power Project. 3. To maintain and utilize the donated facilities and equipment properly. 4. To realize the newly planned IEC as early as possible, which is scheduled to set up in Systems Management Department NIA. 5. To conduct detailed study on marketing and distribution of secondary crops to ensure the extension of crop diversification scheme, cooperating with related agencies. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Palau International Coral Reef Center Strengthening Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	国際サンゴ礁センター強化プロジェクト					
Country	Palau	Project Number	602880	Project ID	1665011E0	Total Cost	315,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Conservation of Biodiversity		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2002/10	-	2006/09	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Palau International Coral Reef Center					
	Japan	Ministry of the Environment, Japan Wildlife Research Center, Establishment of Tropical Marine Ecological Research , Aquamarine Fukushima, Yokohama Hakkeijima Sea Paradise					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Grant Aid						
Overall Goal	Conservation and sustainable use of coral reef ecosystem and related biota in Palau are improved.						
Project Purpose	To attain self-sustainability of PICRC, the center's administrative, researchm exhibition, and education capacity are strengthened.						
Outputs	<p>(1) Administration - Center is administered in organized and planned manner.</p> <p>(2) Aquarium Operation - Aquarium is self-sustained in exhibition, operation, and maintenance.</p> <p>(3) Research - Coral reef research and monitoring function is firmly established.</p> <p>(4) Education - Education division is capable of conducting environmental education on coastal resources for students and community.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In May 1994, a new cooperation field (coral reefs) was added to the Common Agenda at a US-Japan vice ministerial meeting. And at the first workshop of International Coral Reef Initiatives held in the Philippines in June 1995, the Japanese Government announced that it would "study the establishment of a research center in the Republic of Palau (hereinafter referred to as "the Palau Government") as a base for coral reef research. Following this announcement, Japan implemented a basic study in October 1995 and conducted a project formulation study in June 1996.</p> <p>The Palau Government planned the establishment of a center to conduct research on coral reefs and related marine life as well as enlightenment activities on preservation on coral reefs, and in August 1996 the Palau Government submitted a request to Japan for grant aid for the construction of this center. Receiving this request for grant aid, JICA dispatched a preliminary study team to Palau in February 1997. The study included discussions by Japan, the US, and Palau on the functions, operating methods, and other items that would be required of PICRC, and construction of the facilities were completed in August 2000. The Palau International Coral Reef Center was thus officially opened in January 2001 with experts dispatched by JICA since June 2000.</p> <p>The Japanese technical cooperation was developed into a technical cooperation project in October 2002, which is intended to strengthen the research and education functions of PICRC.</p>						

PLW-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	15	Counterparts	16
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	11			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Report should be written for each of research field of the Output 3 in which no report lists been produced so far.</p> <p>(2) Interpretative signs should be posted in the aquarium written in Japanese with assistance of the Japanese experts.</p> <p>(3) For the remaining period, at least one meeting should be held in accordance with the R/D.</p> <p>(1) PICRC have closer cooperation with relevant Government offices.</p> <p>(2) Administrative function, including planning of administrative jobs, be improved.</p> <p>(3) Possibility to secure financial sources should further be explored based on the review of fundraising and other relevant activities so far as well as relevant information. In the future, depending on the financial situations of the Center, possibility should be explored to increase revenues, such as collection of service fees for educational activities.</p> <p>(4) Cost reduction plan should be incorporated in annual budget plan.</p> <p>(5) Necessary financial resources should be estimated and secured for the replacement.</p> <p>(6) Localization of procurement, especially at the time of their replacement, is recommended.</p> <p>(7) Research plan of PICRC should be flexible considering uncertainty in the activities, for each fiscal year and for the term that the strategy covers in order to enhance efficiency in the research activities and to provide basis for budget planning of the Center.</p> <p>(8) Continue supporting the countries in the regions (Federal States of Micronesia and Republic of Marshall Islands) to improve their capacity on coral reef monitoring.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Palau International Coral Reef Center (PICRC)	Umbrella Organization	FY07 is the period that the Center did not have assistance from the Government of Japan through JICA. Also, during	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	No Change	Generally Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose	
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Mostly Achieved	Many Issues	Partially Not Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The staff and the budget were slightly decreased. The research grant was dwindled though the research activities have been implemented as before. The equipments provided in the technical cooperation project are frequently used. The legislation for the Network Plan in the Protected Area, the national policy including coral reef preservation, came into force, where institutional improvement about the protected area was shown. Support budget for the operation from the government was slightly decreased in the government budget draft. As a result, research grant came short and they requested the follow-up cooperation to JICA. The cooperation was implemented in the research department. They need effort to ensure operational funds. In particular, there is great concern in assurance of budget after next fiscal year onward, when the financial support based on the compact agreement finishes. It is obvious that the budget to maintain the facilities and to retool the equipments will fall short. Though the main theme is a research for coral reef preservation, it is necessary to establish a system to immediately use the result of research to preservation activities. <p>Issues:</p> <p>Renovation of the facilities and retooling of the equipments are necessary. They need to increase their own income and to strengthen the effort to gain the research grant. Improvement of research capability is a long-term task. In order to attain this, it is essential to establish a operational strategy of the institute. It is one of the most important strategies to play an international role to enhance their position as a core research institute in the field of coral reefs in the Micronesia area.</p>			

PNG-06-001

Project Title	English	The Integrated Community Development Project For The Settlement Areas In National Capital District					
	Others						
	Japanese	首都圏セトルメント地域における総合コミュニティ開発プロジェクト					
Country	Papua New Guinea	Project Number	602786	Project ID	1241039E0	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Others			Others			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2005/03	-	2007/03	Period of Extension	2007/04	-	2008/03
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Community Development, National Capital District Commission					
	Japan						
Contracted Party	RECS International Inc.			Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.			
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The approach methods of the project are utilized to promote the settlement development in the country.						
Project Purpose							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To develop capacity of the staffs from the DFCD and the National Capital District (NCDC) and settlement leaders' skill: ability to formulate plans; implementation of projects and monitoring evaluation for Integrated Community Development Project (ICDP approach). 2) To provide opportunity towards settlement leaders to exercise leadership skill with accountability in communities. 3) To share the information and moral experiences about settlement development among people working in the project. 4) To formulate the plan for utilizing the ICDP approach to community development. 						
Project Overview	<p>In recent years, inflow of people from rural areas to urban areas was promoted in Papua New Guinea. Around 100 thousands of people lived in "settlements" around the metropolitan areas, the district estimated to reach into 70. Amongst the settlements, the settlements approved by the government (planned settlements) were below one third of the total settlements. The other settlements were called unplanned settlements. Residents in the settlements had limited employment opportunities, and especially people in unplanned settlements were rejected from the public services such as education and health care. They were isolated socially and economically. Also these settlements had growing security concerns. However, both the EFCD which took in charge of strengthening NGOs and coordination and the NCDC which took in charge of settlements in metropolitan areas did not have appropriate policies to improve the situation of the settlements. In other words, the problems of settlements were left unsolved.</p> <p>The Government of Papua New Guinea established the Joint Implementation Committee (JIC) to tackle the issue of settlements, and implemented the research to identify needs towards the 12 settlements that were the potential location of the pilot project targets under the mentioned project. Then the government implemented several pilot projects towards settlement selected as the pilot project targets.</p>						

PNG-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts	3	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

PRY-02-001

Project Title	English	Project On Upgrading Verification And Inspection Technology In The Area Of Mass					
	Others						
	Japanese	質量分野検定・検査技術向上					
Country	Paraguay	Project Number		Project ID	3241087	Total Cost	475,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			-	Industrial Development Institution		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2000/06	-	2003/05	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	National Institute of Technology and Standardization					
	Japan	Measurement and Intellectual Infrastructure Division, Industrial Science and Technology Policy and Environmental Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Credibility of INTN, as a verification and inspection institute, is increased in the area of Mass.						
Project Purpose	Verification and inspection services provided by INTN are upgraded in the area of Mass.						
Outputs	<p>0. The Project operation unit is enhanced.</p> <p>1. The necessary machinery and equipment are provided, installed, operated, and maintained properly.</p> <p>2. Technical level of C/P are upgraded.</p> <p>3. Verification and inspection services are performed systematically by INTN</p>						
Project Overview	<p>MERCOSUR organized in 1995 urged the Republic of Paraguay to deal with the liberalization of trading within the South American region, and the improvement of quality and productivity for internationally recognized products and the testing technology are necessary for Paraguay. The institutionalization of the quality inspection and accreditation system conforming to international system are required for upgrading of the ability of the technologies in Paraguayan enterprises.</p> <p>INTN, which is the central organization for quality testing and certification system in Paraguay currently promotes their institutionalization. This effort is delayed comparing to other countries in MERCOSUR, due to the machinery and equipment become too old for use and the lack of human resources and technology.</p> <p>In order to overcome this situation, the Paraguayan government requested to Japan to implement the the Project for strengthening the testing and certification system especially in the areas of mass in November 1995. JICA dispatched Implementation Study Team and signed and exchanged the record of discussions on December 21,1999. The project has been implemented from June 1, 2000 to May 31, 2003 for three years.</p>						

PRY-02-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	4	Counterparts	4
Equipment	226,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	23,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	6			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) To improve the wage system of INTN where the technical C/P could gain more advantages, such as special allowance, as the countermeasure against the resignation of C/P.</p> <p>(2) To conduct the overseas training to function as the incentive of the technical staffs to stay in INTN.</p> <p>(3) To arrange the INTN organization for the technical staffs to work in the plural number or a team as a countermeasure against their resignation.</p> <p>(4) To secure the budget for maintenance of the machinery and equipment; for example, in a form of the installment saving.</p> <p>(5) The quick management and the providing the information regarding the technical services should be considered in order to improve the services.</p> <p>(6) To perform continuously the publicity activities in consideration of the significance of the Project.</p> <p>(7) To establish the system where the technology transfer would be internally performed in view of the sustainability.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The scale and performance of the organization: No particular changes in the scale have been observed. The performance of the organization reveals active by making partnership agreements with the Ministry of Health and Welfare, and other international aid organizations. 2. The operational activities: The quality and quantity test services have been provided to the pharmaceutical and food industries, while the quantity tests have been served at the regional basis. As the credence and recognition of INTN improves for its examination and credential services, the requests for the examinations from the private sector have been increasing, thus expanding its services. 3. The utilization of the equipment: The equipment has been fully and effectively utilized. 4. The effectiveness of the operation: Since the completion of the Project, the voluntary requests for the examinations from the private sector have been increasing year by year, in tandem with an increase in revenues to INTN. The increase could be attributed to the confidence in INTN for its quality and quantity test services, due to the improved examination and credential technology. 5. The sustainability of the results: The operation is evaluated as self-sustainable from the institutional, financial and economic aspects. However, the budget allocation varies year by year, depending on the political situations of the country. INTN appropriates the budget for the maintenance and repair of the equipment as needed, but cannot afford to renew it. No problems can be found in the sustainability from the technical aspect. 		
	<p>Issues:</p>		

PRY-02-002

Project Title	English	Japan-Paraguay Skill Development Promotion Center					
	Others						
	Japanese	日本パラグアイ職業能力促進センター					
Country	Paraguay	Project Number		Project ID	3241082	Total Cost	1,174,403 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Technical & Vocational Edu. & Training		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1997/09	-	2004/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Servicio Nacional de Promocio?n Profesional del Ministerio de Justicia y Trabajo					
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Employment and Human Resource Development Organization of Japan					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To meet the demand for skilled workers in the field of electronic technology in Paraguay.						
Project Purpose	To enable SNPP to provide, by its own, Upgrading Training Course and Instructor's Retraining Course with improved quality at the Center, mainly in the field of electronic technology (electronics, electronics, and refrigeration and air conditioning).						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) SPP-PJ's operation and management system is established. (2) SPP-PJ's facilities, machineries, and equipment are improved and prepared. (3) Ability of instructors at SPP-PJ improves. (4) Vocational training materials (text books, etc) are developed. (5) SPP-PJ is able to plan and implement Upgrading Training Courses which meet the needs of the industry. (6) Instructors' capacity development (training) scheme is established. (7) SPP-PJ is able to plan and implement publicity works on its own. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Paraguayan Government has been pursuing the liberalization of trade, after joining MERCOSUR, through the abolition of tariffs in the region. In the course of this liberalization, Paraguay aimed to improve competitiveness in the industrial sector. Accordingly, demand for skilled labor force, especially in electronic technology has been on the rise. Under this situation, Paraguayan authorities concerned requested Japanese Project-type Technical Cooperation in order to improve the level of skilled labor force in the field of Electronics, Electric, Refrigeration and Control, and Air Conditioning.</p> <p>The Japanese Government dispatched several study teams to investigate the feasibility of the request Project to determine the areas of focus. As a result of investigations and discussions, both Paraguayan and Japanese sides decided to implement the Project to assist SNPP with vocational training in four specialized fields mentioned above, and providing equipment and training in these fields.</p> <p>The Japanese Government dispatched a preliminary survey team in June 1996. As a result of the investigations and discussions, both Paraguayan and Japanese sides decided to implement the Project.</p> <p>The technical cooperation commenced with the signing of the R/D in July 1997. The Project was started in September 20, 1997. The terms of cooperation is until September 2002.</p>						

PRY-02-002

Inputs (Japan)					Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	14	Short-term	11	Counterparts	30	
Equipment	380,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	15				Land and Facilities		
Others					Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Instructor's Retraining Commencement of the Instructor's Retraining Course delayed as a result of delay of inputs from Paraguayan side at the initial stage of the Project. Courses to meet the needs of the industries which is demanding advanced technology should be planned, developed, and conducted to meet requirements stipulated in the Overall Goal and Project Purpose in PDM.</p> <p>(2) Upgrading Training Course Courses should be developed for Upgrading Training Courses which reflect the needs of the industry in order to match the current electronic technology needed in the Paraguayan industries, that will lead to improvement of product quality technology. In 2001, nine Upgrading Training Courses were conducted at Coronel Oviedo and were highly appreciated by participants. Conducting further Upgrading Training Course at the other center is necessary in order to upgrade the level of trainees in the areas other than Asuncion Region.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The scale and performance of the organization: No particular changes in the scale have been observed. The performance of the organization reveals active by making partnership agreements with the Ministry of Health and Welfare, and other international aid organizations. 2. The operational activities: The quality and quantity test services have been provided to the pharmaceutical and food industries, while the quantity tests have been served at the regional basis. As the credence and recognition of INTN improves for its examination and credential services, the requests for the examinations from the private sector have been increasing, thus expanding its services. 3. The utilization of the equipment: The equipment has been fully and effectively utilized. 4. The effectiveness of the operation: Since the completion of the Project, the voluntary requests for the examinations from the private sector have been increasing year by year, in tandem with an increase in revenues to INTN. The increase could be attributed to the confidence in INTN for its quality and quantity test services, due to the improved examination and credential technology. 5. The sustainability of the results: The operation is evaluated as self-sustainable from the institutional, financial and economic aspects. However, the budget allocation varies year by year, depending on the political situations of the country. INTN appropriates the budget for the maintenance and repair of the equipment as needed, but cannot afford to renew it. No problems can be found in the sustainability from the technical aspect. 		
	<p>Issues:</p>		

PRY-03-001

Project Title	English	Japan-Paraguay Skill Development Promotion Center					
	Others						
	Japanese	日バ職業能力促進センター(延長)					
Country	Paraguay	Project Number		Project ID	3241082	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Technical & Vocational Edu. & Training		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1997/09	-	2004/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Servicio Nacional de Promocio?n Profesional del Ministerio de Justicia y Trabajo					
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Employment and Human Resource Development Organization of Japan					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To meet the demand for skilled workers in the field of electronic technology in the field of electronic technology in Paraguay.						
Project Purpose	To enable SNPP to provide, on its own, Upgrading Training Courses and Instructor's Retraining eith improved quality at the center, mainly in the field of electronic technology (electric, electronics, control, refrigeration and air conditioning).						
Outputs	<p>(1) SPP-PJ's operation and management system is completed.</p> <p>(2) SPP-PJ's facilities, machinery and equipment are improved and prepared.</p> <p>(3) At SPP-PJ, the rest of the instructors' capacity development (training) scheme is established.</p> <p>(4) Vocational training teaching materials (textbooks, etc) are developed.</p> <p>(5) At SPP-PJ, planning and implementation of the Upgrading Training Courses, which meet the needs of the industry, are strengthened and expanded.</p> <p>(6) Planning and implementation of the publicity works are strengthened.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Paraguayan Government has been pursuing the liberalization of trade, after joining MERCOSUR, through the abolition of tariffs in the region. In the course of this liberalization, Paraguay aimed to improve competitiveness in the industrial sector. Accordingly, demand for skilled labor force; especially in electronic technology has been on the rise. Under this situation, Paraguayan authorities concerned requested Japanese Project-type Technical Cooperation in order to improve the level of skilled labor force in the field of Electronics, Electric, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning, and Control.</p> <p>The Japanese Government dispatched several study teams to investigate the feasibility of the requested Project and to determine the areas of focus. As a result of investigations and discussions, both Paraguayan and Japanese sides decided to implement the Project to assist SNPP with vocational training in four specialized fields mentioned above, and providing equipment and training in these fields in June 1996.</p> <p>The technical cooperation commenced with the signing of the R/D in July 1997. The Project was started in September 20, 1997.</p> <p>The result of final evaluation that was implemented in July 2002, two months before the original completion date of the Project, revealed the necessity to strengthen the Instructor's Retraining Course through further technological transfer from the Japanese experts, to develop more courses for Upgrading Training Course that match the growing demand of industries for advanced technology and to expand activities of the regional centers in order to attain the purpose of the Project. Thus, the term of cooperation was extended until March 2004. The R/D for extension was signed in August 2002.</p>						

PRY-03-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	2	Counterparts	30
Equipment	20,488 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	54,000 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	2			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Formulation of the future strategic plan for SPP-PJ (2) Development of systematized training courses diagram for regional centers (3) Strengthening of the management capability of SNPP (4) Strengthening of the partnership with industries (5) Strengthening of financial sustainability 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Not Much Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The scale and performance of the organization: No particular changes in the scale have been observed. The performance of the organization remains active. 2. The operational activities: The demand of the market (firms and students) for the vocational capacity development courses has been increasing. The instructors are lacking in some courses, such as freezing and air-conditioning. 3. The utilization of the equipment: The equipment has been effectively utilized. 4. The effectiveness and impacts of the operation: The overall goal of the Project "the demand for the electronic technicians will be met" has been achieved to some extent by supplying a number of graduates to the electronic industry. However, the numerical data are not available, due to a lack of the employment monitoring for the graduates. Without conducting the industrial survey, the school's training curriculum may be deviated from the current needs of the market. A constant consultation with the industry is, therefore, essential to match up to the existing needs. 5. The sustainability of the results: The operation is evaluated as fully sustainable from the institutional, financial and economic aspects. However, the budget allocation varies year by year, depending on the political situations of the country. No particular problems can be found in sustainability from the technical aspect. The instructors are required to catch up with the new technology and information that advance on a daily basis. 		
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The role of the organization has been highly recognized as a school for vocational capacity development. The budget is less tight than other public organizations, since the school has its own revenues. However, the budget falls short of the expenses some time, depending on the political situations of the country. The bureaucratic procedures of the school limit the flexible recruitment of the instructors, making it difficult to respond to the needs of the market.</p>		

PRY-05-001

Project Title	English	Improvement Of The Asuncion Central Market					
	Others						
	Japanese	アソンシオン市中央卸売市場運営改善終了時評価					
Country	Paraguay	Project Number		Project ID	3245014	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Post Harvest		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/11	-	2005/10	Period of Extension	2005/011	-	2006/03
Organization	Partner Country	Ayuntamiento de Asunción					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To improve the fairness, transparency and swiftness for managing the food central market of Asuncion (DAMA)						
Project Purpose	To achieve capacity building for staff from the Municipality of Asuncion in order to acquire the necessary methods and know-how of outsourcing DAMA activities and making DAMA as a joint venture of government and business.						
Outputs	To formulate and implement the undertaking project of outsourcing DAMA activities through the initiative of the market. The activities outsourced are following: management of refrigerators, cleaning and access control.						
Project Overview							

PRY-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Not Much Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The Project had two goals: 1) to privatize the market operation services, such as cleaning the market site, leasing the large refrigerators, and controlling the onsite vehicular traffic; 2) to improve the management system of the market operation. The JICA experts promoted the privatization procedures of the market operation by preparing the tendering documents, and so on. However, the privatization was not realized by the end of the Project term, and the Mayor at the time retired without realizing the privatization. When the current Mayor E? (2006-2011) took office, all the senior members of the DAMA (the central wholesale market) were replaced. While the momentum for the privatization has been weakened thereafter, the improved management system of the market operation has been effectively established.</p>		
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The Project goal of outsourcing such market operation services as cleaning the market site, leasing the large refrigerators, and controlling the onsite vehicular traffic has not yet been realized. However, the Project has led the counterparts and successfully introduced the improved management system of the market operation, which has changed the loss to profit-making. The results of the Project have been regarded as a good practice, and the improved management system has been gradually introduced to the public retail markets.</p>		

PRY-05-002

Project Title	English	Proyecto De Fortalecimiento De La EducaciÓn Permanente En Enfermer×} Y Obstetricia En El Sur De La Rca. Del Paraguay					
	Others	Fortalecimiento de Educacion Permanente en Enfermeria Y Obstetricia en el Sur de la Republica del Paraguay					
	Japanese	南部看護・助産継続教育強化					
Country	Paraguay	Project Number	603624	Project ID	3241093	Total Cost	570,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Others			Others			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/02 - 2006/02	Period of Extension	-			Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministerio de Salud Pública y Bienestar Social					
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare International Medical Center of Japan, St.Mary's Hospital, Tenshi College					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To improve the healthcare services provided by nursing and midwifery personnel in Paraguay on a national level						
Project Purpose	To establish and manage the continuing education system for maternal and pediatric health in the southern provinces (Neembucu, Misiones, Itapua and Caazapa) for human resources engaged in nursing and midwifery						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To establish and conduct continuing education training model for human resources engaged in nursing and midwifery in the pilot region 2) To establish and conduct criteria for monitoring continuing educational training for human resources engaged in nursing and midwifery in the pilot region 3) To formulate an official certification framework for nursing and midwifery personnel 4) To institutionalize continuing education for human resources engaged in nursing and midwifery at all levels 						
Project Overview	<p>This project was initiated on February 20, 2001 for the purpose of strengthening and improving the capacity of human resources engaged in maternal and pediatric health services in the southern region of the Republic of Paraguay (hereinafter referred to as "Paraguay"), where national healthcare services have been relatively underdeveloped. Although the project initially targeted three southern provinces, namely Misiones, Neembucu and Itapua, the plan was changed in May 2002 to concentrate in two provinces with the exclusion of Itapua, due to the stagnation of activities therein.</p>						

PRY-05-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	8	Counterparts	
Equipment	97,290 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	77,800 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	13,890 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	16			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Despite the project was targeted for improvement of healthcare in southern region, output which is composed of national level activity was included. This promoted the directionality of national-wide expansion of project achievement (action model). •This project was aimed for structure making of project operation, but setting monitoring as one of the output was effective for quality development of project. •In order to develop human resource of nurse and maternity nurse who are directly targeted in the project, first Japanese experts trained facilitators. The trained facilitators developed program according to the regional needs, and implemented training and monitoring to nurse and maternity nurse. This increased the dissemination effect of the training. •Training material that is able for nurse and maternity nurse who had already participated training to utilize continuously at their work site, had been developed. This was effective for maintaining the training effect. •It was effective for utilization and dissemination that the training program had been officially approved by Ministry of Health and Welfare. •Training in Japan contributed to make concrete image of continuous education and to evoke problem consciousness in the field nursing. • It was effective structure that some nurses were appointed as PM so that they can work for problems about nurse and maternity nurse proactively. •Provided equipment that have few opportunity to utilize in the field is even difficult to utilize as training material. Therefore, in order to implement practical training continuously after the completion of training, it would be better to consider about training contents and equipment by understanding the working circumstance, etc. of the field beforehand. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Generally Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Not Much Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The Project for Continued Education of Nursing/Midwifery in the Southern Paraguay, which targeted to systemize the continued education for nurses and midwives in the area, was executed in four southern prefectures of the country from the year 2001 to 2006. After the completion of the Project, the Government of Paraguay has spontaneously expanded this continued education model to other two prefectures (C? prefecture and P? prefecture). The operation has been continued actively for two years after the Project ended, while the provided materials and equipment has been used for the original purposes.</p> <p>The overall goal of the Project was "to improve the healthcare services provided by nurses and midwives nationwide in Paraguay", with the verification indicators of "improvement in quality of medical services provided by nurses and midwives", "a decrease of childbirth delivery at home assisted by traditional midwives", and "an increase in childbirth delivery at medical institutions, such as healthcare centers and healthcare posts". According to the 2005 statistics of the targeted four prefectures, the number of the childbirth deliveries at home assisted by the traditional midwives has been decreasing (16.0% in 2004, 15.8% in 2005). The rate of infant and maternal mortality has been definitely decreasing in three prefectures among the targeted four prefectures. The overall goal is yet to be reached due to the insufficient equipment and maintenance services.</p> <p>The Project established the National Center for Continued Education of Nursing and Midwifery as one of the general bureaus under the Ministry of Health. INEPEO has been run by an excellent staff to educate the facilitators to expand the continued education model nationwide. Another important responsibility of INEPEO is to develop a new education system for the purpose. However, a limited amount and a low execution rate of the budget of the Ministry has limited the INEPEO to conduct the training programs, and to monitor the local operations as planned. Since the municipal and prefectural governments, the prefectural health bureau and health councils at the targeted area, as well as the Plan International have been supporting the operations of INEPEO in various ways, including covering expenses necessary for training and monitoring, the results of the Project can be expected to be sustainable.</p> <p>Issues:</p> <p>INEPEO (National Center for Continued Education of Nursing and Midwifery) has been facing difficulties in expanding its operations nationwide, due to organizational weakness caused by a shortage of the technical staff, a low execution rate of the budget, and so on. The appropriation of the 2007 budget for INEPEO was around US\$175,000, of which only 34.4% was actually allocated. INEPEO received the resources from the prefectural health bureau, the health councils, the prefectural and municipal governments, as well as NGOs, to execute its training and monitoring operations. Especially, the Plan International (NGO) has financially supported the INEPEO operations in C? prefecture and P? prefecture, and is planning to expand its support for the operation in G? prefecture. On the other hand, the training and monitoring operations in the four originally targeted prefectures of the Project have been stagnated. INEPEO is trying to reach out CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency) for its continuing support, and is promoting to introduce a satellite education system to the southern four prefectures (the targets of the Project for Continued Education of Nursing/Midwifery in the Southern Paraguay).</p> <p>The decentralization of the healthcare services started in 2001, and the full-fledged decentralization took place in 2005 in some of the eastern areas. Since the Ministry of Health has transferred its authority of managing and operating the healthcare institutions to the prefectural health councils, INEPEO is eligible to receive the resources for the Project operation from the prefectural and municipal governments. However, while the prefectures and municipalities face more urgent and prioritized healthcare needs than training and monitoring, there are not enough resources available for INEPEO to practice the planned operations. Despite a great deal of efforts made by INEPEO, the sustainability of the Project has not been secured.</p> <p>Another problem is that the current placement of four technical staff members is too small for INEPEO to expand the continued education model nationwide. The Project has requested an increase in technical staff members in launching the Phase II of the Project.</p>		

PRY-06-001

Project Title	English	Control And Improvement Of Water Quality					
	Others	Control y Mejoramiento de la Calidad de Las Aguas					
	Japanese	水質管理・改善計画					
Country	Paraguay	Project Number		Project ID	3245015	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Water Resource / Disaster Management			-	Water Resource Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Regional Department III (Latin America and Caribbean)					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/12	-	2006/12	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Secretaría del Ambiente					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Strengthening of pollution control and environmental policy of hydric resources.						
Project Purpose	Establishing superficial water quality regulation and strengthening water resources preservation policy - Environmental Monitoring of the Ypacarai Lake in public health - Research on the influence of waters of the Ypacarai Lake in public health - Strengthening of the environmental preservation policy						
Outputs	Environmental preservation need counter measures that must be planned using participation of the river basin populations - Awaken greater interest from the citizens on environmental preservation - Determine present situation of water quality in the river basin (building a baselline in water quality) - Based on results obtained, will prepare Guides for Multi Purpose use of water resources - Determine the future pollution status of the Pantanal basin, establishing comparative data for the management and control of water quality in the Paraguay River - Increasing and implementation of monitoring measures and recuperation of the Ypacarai Lake, and research related to the use of water for public supply						
Project Overview	<p>Since the execution of the "Study on the Basin of the Ypacarai Lake and Pollution Control Plan" in the year 1983, JICA has been executing several technical assistances related to the control of water quality and its improvement.</p> <p>The Monitoring and Improvement of water quality of the Ypacarai Lake and Paraguay River is a Technical Cooperation Project, with SEAM and DIGESA, from the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare as counterpart institutions, with a period of three years from December 2003, and is composed mainly by sending third country Nikkei experts from Brazil. The main issues were the "Strengthening the administration of quality norms and environmental conservation" and the "Environmental Monitoring of the Paraguay River basin and the Ypacarai Lake". As a result of three years of cooperation, legislation related to the protection of water quality in accordance with a categorization of the rivers and streams in Paraguay has been established. On the other side, water in the Paraguay river basin has been monitored, being the most important water source, used by over one million citizens as drinkable water. With regards to the monitoring of water quality, with 26 points of study, seven water quality analyses were performed, as well as the study on the variation in quality of water in the different seasons of the year. During the three years of project execution, 12 counterparts were trained at the investigation institutes in Brazil, and have learned modern technologies related to environmental management and water quality control. Also, and besides the principal consultant, three, water quality Experts and one water management and regulation expert have performed missions to support SEAM, DIGESA and the National environmental system.</p>						

PRY-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) In projects where the execution through two or more agencies is required, it is important to anticipate the establishment of formal mechanisms of coordination between agencies, in order to ensure an effective and efficient completion of the cooperation.</p> <p>(2) JICA must provide more soft assistance aiming to orient the GoPY on the possibilities of opening other windows of financing and to incorporate other sectors.</p> <p>(3) Government must assure funds for inputs as well as salary adjustment of civil servants before starting any new project.</p> <p>(4) Civil servants from several participating agencies, remain within a formal institutional framework.</p> <p>(5) To strengthen links and relations between public and citizen sector, as well as to facilitate public participation in the preparation of environmental policies at the national and local level and strengthening of local governments.</p> <p>(6) JICA must include as a condition to implement a selection process for local counterparts: the Express commitment of the GoPY to provide financial support to the Project: commitment that the salary level of the human resources of the project are enough in order to avoid a "Diaspora" to the private sector; to assure the permanence of the trainee civil servant in his/her position during the project.</p> <p>(7) JICA must continue providing expertise with regional experts.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>One year after the completion of the Project, the counterpart conducted the water quality test once at 23 spots along the basin of the Paraguay River. The budget has been appropriated for the same test once this year. DIGESA (General Bureau of Environment and Sanitation) has been promoted from the Bureau to the General Bureau during the Project term. A new office building and a laboratory, currently under construction at the site of DIGESA, are scheduled to be completed by the end of this year. The equipment that JICA provided for the water quality analysis could be utilized more effectively thereafter.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The counterpart conducted the water quality test along the basin of the Paraguay River as a part of the Project for the Water Quality Analysis and Improvement Plan. After the Project completed, the counterpart conducted the water quality test using HPLC (liquidated chromatography) for monitoring contamination by the chemical pesticides. It has turned out that further technical training is required for the counterparts who have received the lectures of HPLC testing during the Project term, because they have not fully acquired the technology for HPLC testing.</p>			

Project Title	English	Diversification Of Beekeeping (Extension And Upgrade Of Propolice, Polen)					
	Others						
	Japanese	養蜂業の多様化支援(プロポリス、花粉等の生産普及・品質向上)					
Country	Paraguay	Project Number	603635	Project ID	3245017E0	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2005/04	-	2007/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To ensure high quality propolis and pollen and to improve in beekeepers' quality of life.						
Project Purpose	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To establish the quality control system of products from beekeeping 2) To transfer diverse technologies of propolis and pollen to beekeepers 						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To introduce appropriate production techniques to beekeepers by implementing training programs within the region and lectures. 2) To maintain the simple distribution stations for harvesting for propolis and pollen. 3) To strength the beekeeping research lab under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cattle. 						
Project Overview	<p>The technical cooperation implemented by JICA towards beekeeping in Paraguay started in 1968, when JICA dispatched a study group of beekeeping to the country. Around 20 years from 1970, total six long-term experts were dispatched during that period. The activities implemented during the period were following: 1) to introduce healthy queen bees and to improve the quality of honey products; 2) to supervise techniques of expressing royal jelly and production; 3) To supervise making and standardizing equipments for beekeeping; and 5) to enrich the research department of beekeeping under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cattle. In 1970, only 50 beekeepers had worked in Paraguay, but through JICA's technical cooperation, around 7,000 families registered as beekeepers in the 2003 national statistic.</p> <p>However, laboratory technicians in the research department of beekeeping under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cattle did not have adequate techniques to meet the unified standard of quality and hygiene inspection, which was defined among Mercosur member countries in recent years. Moreover, most of the beekeepers in Paraguay were small-scale farmers producing only honey, and they did not obtain adequate techniques to diversify honey to produce added-value products such as propolis and pollen. As a result, many of beekeepers could not improve their quality of life. Under these circumstances, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cattle of Paraguay submitted a request to the Government of Japan for a new technical cooperation that put emphasis on strengthening honey producers such as local beekeeping communities.</p> <p>After the preparatory study implemented between November to December 2004, five departments (CaaguazÁE San Pedro, Cordillera, ParaguarÁE and Presidente Hayes), where the number of small-scale farmers and people in poverty were especially high, were selected as the target areas. Among the target areas, plants which become ingredients of high quality propolis grew proliferously in the four districts (CaaguazÁE San Pedro, Cordillera, and ParaguarÁE. Therefore, in these four districts, JICA implemented technical guidance of producing high quality green propolis, and JICA implemented technical guidance of pollen collection in the Presidente Hayes District. The project started as a technical project by oversea main office.</p>						

PRY-06-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>At the four Project sites in the region (the selected groups of beekeepers), the business has been developing on average, though the situation varies site by site.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The budget shortage of the counterpart organization (the Ministry of Agriculture and Pasturage) limited the staff to make spontaneous routine patrols to the Project sites, when the JICA experts were out of the country. The technical assistance to the groups of beekeepers by the experts, accompanied by the counterpart staff, at the Project sites has resulted in a yield increase of honey. Although we cannot count much on the Ministry, the importance of training and recruit of the local staff at the Project sites needs to be emphasized.</p>			

Project Title	English	Saudi-Japanese Automobile High Institute Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	サウジアラビア自動車技術高等研修所計画					
Country	Saudi Arabia	Project Number	604163	Project ID	4391011	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			-	Industrial Development Institution		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/09	-	2006/08	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	General Organization for Technical Education and Vocational Training					
	Japan	Automobile Division, Manufacturing Industries Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Saudization in the field of automotive service engineering is promoted.						
Project Purpose	(1) SJAHI will be able to graduate technicians to local automotive service industry. (2) SJAHI will be able to provide an effective training for automotive technical services.						
Outputs	(1) The Project operation unit is established - Allocate necessary personnel as planned - Formulate plans of activities - Make budget plan and execute properly - Establish and operate management system (2) The necessary machinery and equipment for technical training are provided, installed, operated, and maintained properly - Provide and install necessary machinery and equipment - Operate and maintain necessary machinery and equipment properly (3) Technical capability of the counterpart personnel is upgraded - Implement technology transfer to the C/P - Monitor and evaluate the result of technology transfer to the C/P (4) Training methodology and materials are developed - Develop training curriculum and materials - Develop training methodology (5) Curricula for automotive technical services training are implemented systematically - Implement the training curriculum - Identify needs through company visits (6) Internal evaluations for the training are implemented systematically - Monitor progress of training - Implement evaluations						
Project Overview	<p>The population of young generation in Saudi Arabia has been on the rapid increase. The Saudi Arabian Government has been implementing the policy of so-called "Saudization", which promotes the employment expansion and development of vocational training for Saudi Arabian nationals. Saudization is described as one of the most urgent issues in the Eighth Five-Year Development Plan(2005-2009). For the realization of the Saudization, it is considered indispensable to provide vocational training of a level that satisfies requirements of private sectors.</p> <p>H.R.H. then Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz, currently the King of Saudi Arabia, visited Japan in 1998. Both Japanese and Saudi governments welcomed the joint efforts by Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (hereinafter referred to as "JAMA") and Japan Automobile Distributors in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (hereinafter referred to as "JADIK") concerning the establishment of an institute in Saudi Arabia for the purpose of contributing to the human resource development of the country and two governments showed their intention to examine the most appropriate ways of assisting the endeavor made by the private sectors of the two countries aiming at transferring technology to the younger generation of Saudi Arabia.</p>						

SAU-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	11	Short-term	7	Counterparts	
Equipment	450,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	17			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Improvement of school management and administration system</p> <p>(2) Improvement of examination and evaluation system and establishment of proper feedback system of the result of examination for the improvement of the contents of education</p> <p>(3) Renewal plan of equipment</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Saudi Japanese Automobile High Institute	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Many Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>Regarding sustainability of the Project, a low retention rate of the SJAHI employees, due to a high demand for the employees and graduates of SJAHI of the Saudi automobile industry, has been spoiling the transfer and development of the technology, as well as the indifference of some of the members of JADIK (Japan Automobile Distributors in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) to SJAHI. The result of the Project is good, considering that 742 students were graduated from SJAHI by the end of the fourth term, and 458 students are currently being trained in the fifth and sixth terms.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The phase II of the Project has been in practice for 3 years from September 2006 to August 2009. The purpose of this phase is to solve the problems that have left out of the phase I, regarding the school management and the evaluation system of the school examinations.</p>			

SEN-03-001

Project Title	English	(High-Level Technician(Bts)Training Project At The Senegal-Japan Vocational Training Center)					
	Others						
	Japanese	職業訓練センター拡充計画					
Country	Senegal	Project Number		Project ID	6421015	Total Cost	229,300 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Technical & Vocational Edu. & Training		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/04	-	2004/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Bureau of Vocational Training, Cabinet of Minister in Charge of Public and Private Vocational Training, Literacy and National Languages					
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Employment and Human Resource Development Organization of Japan					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The Senegal-Japan Vocational Training Center Project Project for Construction of the Senegal-Japan Vocational Training Center Training Program in Third Countries						
Overall Goal	High-level Technicians necessary for the economic development of Senegal are supplied by CFPT						
Project Purpose	High-level Technician Training in the fields of Industrial Information Technology and Automatics at the CFPT-S/J are well operated						
Outputs	<p>(1) Ability of CFPT-S/J BTS instructors is improved.</p> <p>(2) Equipment is appropriately used and maintained.</p> <p>(3) The curriculum of the BTS course is regularly revised and executed.</p> <p>(4) The management of the project by the administration staff is improved.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Senegalese Government has been pursuing the development policy of light industries in its national development Plan in order to transform its economic structure currently depending heavily on the agricultural crops such as peanuts and the mineral exploitation of phosphate. To implement this development policy, the Senegalese authority concerned requested Japanese Government for the cooperation in the field of technical and vocational education and training.</p> <p>The Japanese Government constructed the Senegal-Japan Vocational training Center (CFPT) under the scheme of the grant aid in 1984 and implemented the project-type technical cooperation for the purpose of training the middle-level technicians (Brevet Technician:BT) from 1984 to 1989.</p> <p>After two years of extension, the project terminated at the end of 1991. Since then, thanks to the teaching and management capacities obtained by Senegalese counterparts from Japanese experts, CFPT has kept training technicians whose levels are highly appreciated in the Senegalese industry.</p> <p>With the recent development of technologies in Senegal, the need to train higher level technicians has lead the government to implement training for high-level technicians training (BTS). Under this situation, CFPT planned to introduce BTS courses and the Senegalese authority concerned requested Project-type Technical Cooperation for the training of high-level technicians.</p> <p>The Japanese Government dispatched several study teams to study the feasibility of the proposed project to determine the areas of focus. As a result of the studies and discussions, both Senegalese side and Japanese side decided to implement the CFPT-BTS Project to assist CFPT to develop technical and vocational education and training in the fields of industrial information and automatics by signing the Record of Discussions in December 1998.</p> <p>The cooperation period of the CFPT-BTS is from April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2004.</p>						

SEN-03-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	16	Counterparts	15
Equipment	229,300 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	24,797 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	12			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Support for the Trainees' Employment</p> <p>(2) Further Improvement of the Achievement Rate of the BTS Courses</p> <p>(3) Institutionalization of Preparation of Technical Materials in Vocational Training</p> <p>(4) Systematization of Knowledge Sharing among the Instructors</p> <p>(5) Appropriate Maintenance and Management of the Equipment</p> <p>(6) Securing Own Financial Resources and Allocation of Budget from Senegalese Government</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>Currently, the senior management and instructors who have been trained by the Project are actively and effectively operating the school management and training programs. However, a lack of efforts for continued training to enhance the capacity of the personnel, and a lack of replacement efforts of the personnel causes a concern over securing the quality of management and education, in case that the existing personnel be retired.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The school operation and management needs to be reinforced. Some equipment requires renewal, but it is difficult for the school to obtain the necessary budget.</p>			

SEN-05-001

Project Title	English	The Project On Safe Water And The Support Of Community Activities					
	Others	Projet de l'Eau Potable pour Tous et de l'Appui aux Activités Communautaires : PEPTAC					
	Japanese	セネガル国安全な水とコミュニティ活動支援					
Country	Senegal	Project Number		Project ID	6421057	Total Cost	653,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Urban /Regional Development			-	Regional Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/01	-	2006/01	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Direction of Exploitation and Maintenance of Ministry of Agriculture and Hydraulics					
	Japan	Advisory Committee					
Contracted Party	Japan Techno Co.,LTD.			Earth & Human Corporation			
Related Cooperations	Grant Aid						
Overall Goal	Diffuse the sustainable water usage system throughout Senegal and improve the life quality of the residents						
Project Purpose	Sustainable water usage system will be established through the activities at the project sites						
Outputs	<p>(1) Maintenance system of the water supply facilities will be established by the collaboration among the administration, village residents and private sector.</p> <p>(2) Water management committee will be operated correctly</p> <p>(3) Water will be used in accordance with the guidelines</p> <p>(4) Activities on the production at the pilot sites will be diversified</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Japan has given assistance to Senegal to increase rural water supply for the past 25 years. One hundred nine water-supply systems were constructed under the Grant Aid Scheme. As a result, many women and children were released from the burden of fetching water, while people began to live a more hygienic lifestyle. However, the past Japanese cooperation had been focused on the construction of infrastructure, and it has since been realized that an effective operation maintenance is crucial for the sustainability of the infrastructure.</p> <p>At the request of the government of Senegal to support establishing an effective operation and maintenance system in the communities that already have the water-supply system systems constructed by Japan, and also support community development, JICA dispatched preliminary study teams three times in order to formulate and discuss the scope of the technical cooperation. The project plan agreed upon was approved and signed on October 7th, 2002 as the R/D. The project commenced in January 2003.</p>						

SEN-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	Counterparts	12	
Equipment	64,852 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	53,395 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	8			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) By the end of the project period</p> <p>a) Project shall identify concrete measures that the communities and the government of Senegal shall undertake</p> <p>b) Project shall make a concerted effort to establish at least one more maintenance contract by ASUFOR in the southern area before the end of the Project period.</p> <p>(2) After the Project Period</p> <p>a) To establish an appropriate system to continue the monitoring and follow-up at the existing sites and the expansion to new sites</p> <p>b) To develop an effective model for maintenance contract with private entitles in remote areas</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The Project sites, which have introduced the scheme of the water management unions, continue to be active not only for the union operation, but also for the community development (agriculture etc.). The government has transferred the Project operation to the sites other than the targets by its own budget, where the operation continues to be relatively active.</p> <p>Sustainability of the Project is rather difficult to judge objectively at this moment, since the Phase II of the Project is still in progress at some targeted sites, where the new investment is taking place. Also, some sites face difficulties in continuing the operation, where the water supplying facilities (preconditions which are regarded as a core of the operation) have been damaged due to a longtime use.</p>		
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>So far, any serious problem has not been observed. Some Project sites face difficulties in continuing the union operation and community activities (agriculture etc.), because the water supplying facilities, regarded as a core of the operation, have been damaged due to a longtime use. However, the serious damages that cannot be repaired by the union members, especially those caused by a longtime use, have been taken care of as the preconditions by the Project/government. Since the community activities that depend on the water supply face difficulties when water stops, the Phase II of the Project seeks the activities that do not depend on the water supply, such as an introduction of the water-saving/rain-water agriculture.</p>		

SEN-06-001

Project Title	English	Project For The Development Of Human Resources In Health					
	Others	Projet d'Appui au Developpement des Ressources Humaines dans le domaine de la Sante (PADRHS)					
	Japanese	保健人材開発促進プロジェクト					
Country	Senegal	Project Number	605461	Project ID	6421060	Total Cost	586,079 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Others			Others			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/11 - 2006/10	Period of Extension	-			Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Direction des Ressources Humaines, Division de Soins de Santé Primaires, Direction de la Santé, Ministère de la Santé et la Prévention Médecine, Ecole Nationale de Développement Sanitaire et Social					
	Japan	International Medical Center of Japan, National College of Nursing Japan					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To contribute to the growth of human resources capable of working in the primary healthcare system in Senegal						
Project Purpose	Training system of health workers who work in primary healthcare is strengthened.						
Outputs	<p>1) The reinforcement of the capacity of healthcare personnel training schools to foster human resources, particularly the capacity to foster human resources working in the primary healthcare system</p> <p>2) The improvement of the process toward establishing the in-service education system targeted for nursing staff in the primary healthcare system is improved.</p> <p>3) The establishment of an appropriate training system for Community Health Workers (Agent de Santé Communautaire, ASC) in the test area (Gossas)</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Republic of Senegal (hereinafter referred to as "Senegal") formulated the National Human Resources Training Plan (Plan National de Formation, "PNF") 1998-2002 in 1997, which identified the securing of healthcare and medical care professionals as one of the most important issues. In Senegal, there are only seven doctors and 35 registered nurses per 100,000 people, which lags far behind the average for developing countries as a whole (78 doctors, 98 registered nurses). In addition, because 73% of the country's doctors, 60% of its registered midwives and 48% of its registered nurses are concentrated in the capital city of Dakar, where 22% of the total population lives, unauthorized medical personnel are forced to provide medical care and treatment in rural areas. Under such conditions, the government of Senegal has requested cooperation from Japan in support of the implementation of the PNF.</p>						

SEN-06-001

Inputs (Japan)					Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	17	Counterparts	39	
Equipment	41,285 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY			Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	84,657 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY			Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	37				Land and Facilities		
Others					Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Due to reflect the Government of Senegal's wide-ranging requests, a wide variety of implementing institutions involved with the design of the mentioned project, and the project was consisted of broad-ranging governmental levels. As a result, after the project was implemented, various problems such as administrative issues and the project were forced to delay. Therefore, the project design matrix (PDM) was required to be reviewed. During the process of formulating the project, it is important for sharing the common understanding of the project direction and recognition of the targets between the Government of Japan and the counterpart government. Moreover, as the issue of the Government of Japan, the feasibility of dispatching appropriate human resources to Francophone Africa should be discussed.</p> <p>(2) Projects, which aim to cultivate health personnel in primary health care, tend to be implemented only at staff training institutions such as schools or appropriate places at communities. However, it will be more effective and have strong impact if the project is implemented with departments from the central government which is in charge of human resource development policies.</p> <p>(3) The training program in Japan was successfully implemented because the project implementing institutions and the training institutions shared the extensive amount of information. As a result, the mentioned project nourished a sense of ownership of the training participants, and the project was managed efficiently without significant problem.</p> <p>(4) In order to bring successful results through efficient operation and management of the project, the further extent of information-sharing about the contents of activities should be realized, and the context of budget should be promoted among people concerned with the project.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	No Change	Generally Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose	
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Mostly Achieved	No Issue	Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The Personnel Bureau serves as the center of the counterpart organizations, and adequately meets the challenges to maintain the effects of the Project. For example, the counterpart has activated the regional training centers by utilizing the equipment provided by the Project, and succeeded in increasing the number of graduates who can work at the regional healthcare institutions. At the same time, the training guides that the Project has produced help the instructors improve the quality of the healthcare training. The shortage and low quality of the regional healthcare workers are both central problems to be solved for the Senegal government.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The Project ended in October 2006. The results remain effective, and no serious problems have been observed.</p>			

SLV-03-001

Project Title	English	The Project On The Aquaculture Development In Estuary Of El Salvador					
	Others						
	Japanese	沿岸湖沼域養殖開発計画					
Country	El Salvador	Project Number		Project ID	2271029	Total Cost	362,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Fisheries			Fisheries			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Natural Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/03 - 2004/02	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Central Directorate of Fishery Development of Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Puerto Triunfo of Fishery Development Center					
	Japan	Fisheries Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The Master Plan Study on Artisanal Fisheries Development						
Overall Goal	Basic culture technology of Anadara, local oyster and introduced oyster are varified around Hiquilico marine areas.						
Project Purpose	The technica capability of CENDEPESDA regarding abell culture is improved						
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) CPT is renovated and institution building is fully established (2) Basic biological and ecological conditions of Anadara and local oyster are clarified in satuarine areas (3) Basic seed production technologies of Anadaraand local oyster are established at CPT laboratories and fields (4) Basic culture technologies of ANadara, local oyster and introduced oyster are established at CPT (5) Aquaculture technology and research capability of counterparts are improved (6) Basic culture technologies are examined and diddeminated at model communities in Jiquilisco areas 						
Project Overview	<p>The mentioned project aimed to increase income of small-scale fishing people which increased during the internal conflict in El Salvador. The main activities were following: to develop aquafarming techniques of arch shells and oysters which the small-scale fishing people picked as part of main livelihood; and to transfer wide range of information and technologies, necessary for aquafarming of shells, to researchers of biological technologies working at the Central Directorate of Fishery Development, who did not have any experience on aquafarming.</p>						

SLV-03-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	9	Counterparts	5
Equipment	57,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	37,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 600 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	5			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Further technical and financial support to the Project is essential.</p> <p>(2) CENDEPESCA shall start examining self-revenue generation</p> <p>(3) Socio-economic surveys should be advanced to identify future model communities with enough motivation for bivalve aquaculture and stock enhancement, and to establish socio-economic work plan for the activities in such field</p> <p>(4) Market information of shellfish, not only Anadara and oyster but also other useful shellfish, should be further collected</p> <p>(5) For the remaining cooperation period, the Project should;</p> <p>a) start trial aquaculture of introduced oyster and natural seed collection of Anadara with the participation of communities,</p> <p>b) clarify production cost of cultured oyster and Anadara, including the cost of seed production,</p> <p>c) enhance active communication with local communities to acquire further participation of communities.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	No Change	Generally Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose	
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Not Much Achieved	Many Issues	Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>While efforts have been made to attain the Project purpose "the technical capability of CENDEPESCA regarding shell culture is improved", the limiting factors became clear to attain the overall goal "basic culture technology of Anadara, local oyster, and introduced oyster is verified around the Jiquilisco estuarine areas". Responding to the results of the terminal evaluation study, a follow-up technical cooperation project "shell culture development plan" was launched, and efforts have been made to attain its Project purpose "an improved livelihood model is proposed based on the appropriate resource management of shell culture". This follow-up Project has been extended for two years starting January 2008, responding to the results of its terminal evaluation study that pointed out the deficiency factors in establishing the technology of producing and culturing the seed shells.</p> <p>As stated above, it takes time to establish the technology of shell culture, since the target is a living creature. Nonetheless, the experts are making ceaseless efforts in educating and training the counterpart personnel to transfer the shell culture technology. The results of the Project are rewarding, and the operation is generally in a good condition. The challenges to be met remain in establishing and reinforcing the technology of producing and culturing the seed shells. The challenges on the El Salvador side (CENDEPESCA) remain in establishing the technical and financial self-sustainability for the shell culture operation after completion of the Project.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>It takes time to establish the technology of shell culture, since the target is a living creature. Nonetheless, the results of the Project are rewarding, and the operation is generally in a good condition. The challenges to be met remain in establishing and reinforcing the technology of producing and culturing the seed shells. The challenges on the El Salvador side (CENDEPESCA) remain in establishing the technical and financial self-sustainability for the operation after completion of the Project.</p>			

Project Title	English	The Project For Strengthening Of Agricultural Technology Development And Transfer In The Republic Of El Salvador					
	Others						
	Japanese	農業技術開発普及強化計画					
Country	El Salvador	Project Number		Project ID	2271024	Total Cost	564,230 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Policy and System			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/02 - 2004/01	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Centro Nacional de Tecnologia Agropecuaria y Forestal, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Hokkaido Prefecture					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The higher and more stable income of small-scale farmers will be realized through the acquisition of techniques for sustainable farming system.						
Project Purpose	The functions of CENTA for the development and transfer of the techniques for sustainable farming system to small-scale farmers will be strengthened.						
Outputs	<p>(1) The capabilities of investigations and extension officers necessary for enhancing the development of techniques for sustainable farming system will be strengthened.</p> <p>(2) The capabilities of investigators and extension officers for implementing the extension activities will be strengthened.</p> <p>(3) The training system for investigators, extension officers and leading farmers will be strengthened.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Government of El Salvador requested the Government of Japan for a technical cooperation project to strengthen the capability in the development and extension of agricultural technology in CENTA. CENTA is an autonomous government institution responsible for research and extension service for the improvement of farminf management of farmers. In response to this request, the Government of Japan dispatched a series of study teams for the purpose of preparing the Project in 1997 and 1998.</p> <p>On October 26, 1998, the Record of Discussions on the project for the strengthening of Agricultural Technology Development and Transfer was signed between the Salvadorian Minister for Agriculture and Livestock and the leader of the Japanese Implementation Study Team. The project was commenced in February 1999 for 5-year peroid that will terminate in January 2004.</p>						

SLV-03-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	18	Counterparts	16
Equipment	167,175 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	132,750 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 46.012 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	27			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation	Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) CENTA should maintain the existing organization and human resources in order that the research and extension function should be further strengthened and thus a larger number of farmers could benefit from the quality services.</p> <p>(2) After the termination of the project, measures should be taken to secure operational budget of CENTA for sustaining and expanding the technical guidance services to small-scale farmers.</p> <p>(3) Government of El Salvador take a step to make credit services more accesible to small-scale farmers who want to construct the infrastructures, such as drip irrigation facilities and self-made small net house for seedlings.</p> <p>(4) Additional technical support by Japanese experts after the Project</p>

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	No Change	Generally Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose	
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The operation of the Project for the Strengthening Agricultural Technology Development and Transfer in the Republic of El Salvador has successfully attained its Project goal "the function of CENTA for the development and transfer of the techniques for sustainable farming systems for small-scale farmers will be strengthened" through the transfer of technology and training of the counterpart by the experts. However, the overall goal "the higher and more stable income of the small-scale farmers will be realized through the acquisition of techniques for sustainable farming systems" has not been fully attained. The sustainable farming techniques have diffused and fixed as the result of the Project operation prevailed in the targeted middle-west region of the country. The diffusion of the techniques in the west region needs further efforts. At the same time, the nationwide promotion of organizing the farmers' unions, as well as strengthening the distribution networks would be required.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>Summing up the present situations, the results of the Project remain effective in the main targeted area in the middle-west part of the country. From now on, it would be necessary to facilitate the nationwide promotion of organizing the farmers' unions, as well as strengthening the distribution networks.</p>			

Project Title	English	Nursing Education For Central America And The Caribbean					
	Others	Educacion para Enfermeria					
	Japanese	第三国集団研修「看護教育」プロジェクト					
Country	El Salvador	Project Number		Project ID	22710180	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Other Health Issues		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2002/09	-	2006/10	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country						
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To improve nursing service in El Salvador.						
Project Purpose	To improve nursing education at target schools.						
Outputs	1) To improve education towards nursing teachers 2) To standardize nursing education 3) To strengthen coordination between nursing-related education and clinical practices 4) To improve the environment of nursing education 5) To promote the activities for the self-sustaining development						
Project Overview	<p>El Salvador was impoverished socioeconomically due to the Salvadoran Civil War continued from 1980 to 1992. After end of the civil war, due to launching the recovery programs by support from donor countries and the return of refugee funds, El Salvador was on the mend economically. The President Armando Calderón Sol, who was elected in 1994 by the general election after the accomplishing peace process, formulated two plans: the new economic plan for promoting structural adjustment; and the five-year plan for socioeconomic development (1994-2000) aiming rehabilitate economy and society impoverished by the Salvadoran Civil War. The latter plan put emphasis on measurement towards strengthening the health and medical sectors, and cited improving healthcare system, activating healthcare and medical institutions, and cultivating effective posting healthcare personnel as the remained issues.</p> <p>According to the 1995 statistics of the United Nations, the population of El Salvador was 5.9 million and the country was classified as low-middle on the basis of GNP per capita of into 1,680 US dollars, World Bank Income Groups. However due to the civil war, maintenance of health and medical system was lagged behind, and especially in impoverished people, the death rates of pregnant women and infants were still extremely high. Under these situations, the Government of El Salvador put emphasis on cultivating nurses and assistant nurses, which directly related to the medical health of the people in El Salvador. To achieve the aim, the government submitted a request to the Government of Japan for the Project-type technical cooperation for formulating the nurse-training program and reviewing the system and improving quality.</p>						

SLV-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	13	Counterparts	14
Equipment	165,090 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	67,970 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	18			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) After the project started, due to the fact that El Salvador was in the recovery period, people in the country were heightened in moral. Also there was a strong need of reform of nursing education system by establishment of the higher education law. As a result, the condition for promoting the activities of the mentioned project was favorable to the implementing institutions. Adding to that, the high capacity and positive intent toward the reform of the counterparts and the sub-counterparts accounted for the success of the mentioned project.</p> <p>(2) All the organizations of El Salvador, working for administrative support and nursing education, contributed to success in the mentioned project.</p> <p>(3) The usage of the project design matrix (PDM), which was based on the project cycle management (PCM) method, was efficient for clarification of the project aims, and scheduled monitoring based on the PDM was also efficient for the project management.</p> <p>(4) Significant number of commissions was organized to establish and diffuse transferred techniques, and these commissions have been very active. These circumstances led to the success of achieving the project aims.</p> <p>(5) The experts dispatched to the El Salvador considered enough about the country's situation and implemented activities.</p> <p>(6) The close support from the Japanese counterpart (the Embassy of Japan, JICA and the domestic committee) contributed to achieving the project aims.</p> <p>(7) In order to establish and diffuse transferred technologies through the third country experts, thorough coordination of the project before starting the activity is necessary.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Unknown	No Issue		Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The counterpart of the former Technical Cooperation Project for Strengthening the Nursing Education ended in 2002 took a major role in conducting the collective training at a third country. The operation of the Project has been carried out spontaneously by the counterpart to a certain extent, with an assistance of the JICA experts when needed. An active participation of the counterpart effectuated the training in an ideal manner, same as the mid-term and terminal evaluation studies for the Project. Currently, a wide-area Project for Strengthening the Basic and Continuing Nursing Education in the Central America and Caribbean Region is in practice, together with the training participants from third countries. Also, the educational know-how for inexperienced nurses transferred to El Salvador through the aforesaid former TC Project is being extended to other countries, while the training for continuing education is being conducted in El Salvador.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>A wide-area Project for Strengthening the Basic and Continuing Nursing Education in the Central America and Caribbean Region is in practice. No major problems have been observed. Minor problems have been solved through the operation of the Project.</p>			

SYR-06-001

Project Title	English	The Capacity Building For Faculty Of Veterinary Medicine,Al Baath University					
	Others						
	Japanese	アル・バース大学獣医学教育強化計画プロジェクト					
Country	Syria	Project Number	604227	Project ID	4425005	Total Cost	83,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/12	-	2006/12	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Al Baath University					
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Nippon Veterinary and Life Science University Åformer name: Nippon Veterinary and Zootechnical College					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To accomplish the level up of diagnostic skills of Syrian veterinarians						
Project Purpose	Improvement and strengthening of veterinary education in Al Baath University.						
Outputs	<p>(1) Educational activities at FVM are enhanced and organized with effective use of equipment.</p> <p>(2) The faculty students gain a good knowledge and practical diagnostic methods.</p> <p>(3) Information and know-how on animal diseases are accumulated and used for education.</p> <p>(4) Educational system for faculty students and also re-educational programs for veterinarians are established.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In the Syrian Arab Republic, the recent high population growth rate means that increased food production should be an important development issue. The development of livestock industry is one of the major issues in agricultural development; however, in general, an extensive grazing system in a severe and dry climate may cause low productivity in Syria. In addition, animal diseases such as leukosis, paratuberculosis and brucellosis are also considered problematic, and they have impeded improvement of the production ratio. Consequently, the Syrian government has prioritized a policy to strengthen the health management of livestock, but at the production sites, it is reported that the shortage of veterinarians with technical expertise in clinical diagnosis of livestock has impeded the implementation of this policy.</p> <p>Under the background mentioned above, a proposal for technical cooperation to train veterinarians at Al Baath University so that they will be fully equipped with practical experience and clinical diagnostic knowledge of domestic animals was forwarded by the Syrian government</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	1	Short-term	3	Counterparts	18
Equipment	900 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	10,120 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 27,000 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	5			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Long Term Issues (for the future of the Capacity Building for FVM)</p> <p>(1) Self-evaluation by FVM The outcome of education takes time in usual. The level of the diagnostic skills as a veterinarian of those who was 1st year at the commencement of the Project cannot be judged fully at the termination of the Project. The constant feedback with reviewing the role and actual activities of graduates is necessary for developing the faculty. In this sense, the first meeting with veterinarians held in December in line with accreditation system is good trial to feedback the graduates for better development of the faculty.</p> <p>(2) Management with Involvement of All Staff Although the Law No.7 was introduced to support the full time work in 2006, it seems that the commitment of all teaching staff is still developing. The faculty should keep on taking its initiative to involve entire faculty.</p> <p>(3) Further Contribution to Foster the Diagnostic Knowledge and Experience The shift to focusing the practical skills is likely regarded as good direction based on the hearing from diplomas and undergraduate students of 41 to 51, with their expectation for increasing practical classes by the project activities. It is essential to arrange that each student has much opportunities to deal with equipment. As one example, graduation thesis system is worthwhile to consider.</p> <p>(4) Reference System The linkage among related organization from the ministry to FVM is to be strategically developed by Syrian government initiative. In this system FVM may contribute to the development of livestock industry more effectively and efficiently.</p> <p>(5) Maintenance of the Equipment The continuous efforts of routine maintenance and proper use of the equipment by the staff are strongly recommended.</p> <p>(6) Leading Role Not only for Syria but also for the Middle East, FVM is expected to play an important role, making use of the equipment and know-how.</p> <p>(7) Focusing the Strengthening Education Itself The level up of students leads to producing veterinarians with good technical expertise, which improves production. Research, which is for tackling the animal diseases in the production sites, is also requested to contribute to enhancement of quality of education.</p> <p>(8) Further Capacity Development of FVM Teaching Staff It is recommended for FVM to seek cooperation with Japanese universities and Japanese government in order to dispatch their staff to attend long training courses (Master and PhD), scholarships, or fellowships through the proper official channels.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	The Establishment Of The Water Resources Information Center					
	Others						
	Japanese	水資源情報センター整備計画プロジェクト					
Country	Syria	Project Number		Project ID	4421032E0	Total Cost	617,300 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Water Resource / Disaster Management			-	Water Resource Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2002/06	-	2005/06	Period of Extension	2005/06	-	2007/06
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Irrigation, Water Resources Information Center					
	Japan	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Japan Water Agency, Foundation of River & basin Integrated Communications, and more					
Contracted Party	Sanyu Consultants Inc.						
Related Cooperations	The Study on Waterresources Development in the Northwestern and Central Basins Basic Design Study on the Project for the Development of Hydrological and Meteorological Observation Network						
Overall Goal	To achieve integrated and sustainable water resources management in the Barada-Awaj Basin and the Coastal Basin.						
Project Purpose	To establish a center enabling appropriate management of water resources information.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A water resources information system (hydrological and meteorological observation stations, computer system, and computer network) is established at Main Center and two Basin Centers of WRIC. 2) The staff of WRIC acquires the necessary techniques for hydrological and meteorological observation, data collection, and data processing. 3) A section is established within WRIC for capacity building, and continuous human resources development is conducted 4) A section is established within WRIC to maintain the water resources information system, and the continuous maintenance is conducted. 5) A system is established to enable the staff of WRIC to provide necessary information on water resources management to decision-makers, planners and researchers by utilizing the water resources information system. 						
Project Overview	<p>Since 1960, Syria has implemented water resources development and water management programs to meet the increasing demand for water that has resulted from economic development and population growth. Despite such efforts, however, the problems of water shortage and water pollution have been aggravated during the past ten years due to a lack of adequate water resources management and to a decrease in the rate of precipitation. For the Syrian government, the establishment of a new water resources development plan has become the prime objective in resolving these serious water problems.</p> <p>In August 1996, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) conducted "The Study on Water Resources Development in the Northwestern and Central Basins of the Syrian Arab Republic (PHASE I)" (hereinafter referred to as the "JICA development study [Phase I]") in response to a request from the Government of Syria. The purpose of the study was to prepare a master plan for the comprehensive development of water resources in the areas of five water basins: Barada-Awaj, Orontes, Coastal, Aleppo, and Steppe. JICA also conducted "The Study on Water Resources Development in the Northwestern and Central Basins of the Syrian Arab Republic (PHASE II)" (hereinafter referred to as the "JICA development study (Phase II)") as a feasibility study for priority projects.</p> <p>Based on the results of these studies, the Government of Syria requested the Government of Japan to provide project-type technical cooperation for the establishment of Water Resources Information Center (WRIC) in order to help it improve water resources information management throughout the country, and develop decision-makers that can utilize water resources information. Short-term Japanese experts were dispatched and three preparatory studies were conducted to work out the scope of the Project.</p> <p>These studies indicated that the Ministry of Irrigation (MOI), which is the agency responsible for water resources development and management, could not pursue its responsibilities properly due primarily to a lack of accurate and reliable water resources information based on precise hydrological and meteorological observations. It was also recognized that the absence of accurate water resources information is derived mainly from: (i) insufficient hydrological and meteorological observation facilities, (ii) poor observation skills, (iii) inefficient information transmission between the MOI headquarters and the General Directorates, (iv) inadequate information sharing among water-related agencies, (v) inappropriate data saving, and (vi) insufficient information processing skills.</p> <p>In order to solve these problems in the water resources management sector of Syria, the Government of Japan formulated the Project for the establishment of Water Resources Information Center. Cooperation activities included improvement of basic meteorological and hydrological observation skills and establishment of computer systems for the Barada-Awaj Basin and the Coastal Basin, which are areas having the highest priority. Both sides discussed and signed the Record of Discussions on March 11, 2002, and started 'the Project on the Establishment of Water Resources Information Center in Syrian Arab Republic' on June 15, 2002. JICA dispatched the Japanese Project Consultation Team to the Syrian Arab Republic in 2003 for discussing with the MOI technical and administrative matters regarding the Project and both sides agreed to revise the PDM and the PO in view of the Project's progress and situations around the Project.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	14	Counterparts	79
Equipment	81,700 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	11,920 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	104,730 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	26			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The Joint Evaluation Committee carefully evaluated the achievements of the Project so far and estimated to what extent the Project will be able to achieve the Activities, the Outputs and the Project Purpose by the end of the Project's period (by June 14, 2005). The Joint Evaluation Committee consequently recommends that this Project should be extended in order to ensure the Project Purpose completely.</p> <p>Before implementation of this evaluation, the Government of Japan received the request for the extension of the project period from the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic. Then, the Project shall report the more specific requirements of Japanese inputs to JICA by January 2005.</p> <p>(1) Subjects towards the end of the project period (by June 14, 2005)</p> <p>1) Since the equipment for 248 observatories will be installed by the end of December 2004 through the Grant Aid from the Government of Japan, the MOI counterparts and Japanese experts are requested to make sure that the new equipment in addition to the existing ones are operated and maintained, the accurate data is obtained from them, the data is classified appropriately, and the data flow system including the rule of data processing is revised to deal with the increased volume of data obtained from the new equipment.</p> <p>2) To improve the accuracy for observed data* following three areas are suggested to the MOI counterparts and Japanese experts: a. Identification of errors at the field, b. Enhancement of check-up system of the data, c. Identification of discrepancy.</p> <p>3) Since publishing the Water Resources Report is one of the indicators of the Project Purpose, it is very important to make a plan including the detailed steps and time frame to produce the first publication of the Water Resources Report by June 2005. At the Workshop to be held on November 4, 2004, the concrete items to be included in the first publication of the Water Resources Report should be discussed as scheduled and the specific steps toward publishing the Report should be determined.</p> <p>4) It is recommended that the Project formulates the Detailed Plan of Input Requirement of Japanese side by January 2005, which will complement the request of the extension period submitted by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Government of Japanese. To improve the contents and the quality of the second and succeeding publications of the Water Resources Report, the capacity of MOI counterparts needs to be strengthened, especially in the areas around the analysis and report writing. Therefore, the Detailed Plan should include the following points: (i) the final results (what effects can be obtained as a result of the extension period), (ii) the necessary measurements or activities to develop the capacity of the WRIC staff to reach the final results, and (iii) specific areas or specialties which need to be strengthened for the WRIC staff.</p> <p>5) When the MOI will move to the new building in Harasta which is now under construction and to be completed in May 2004, the preparation and the works for resettling will severely affect the Plan of Operation (PO) of the Project (namely, the progress of the Project Activities) and the future plan. The MOI and the Project should keep the close contact with the MOI concerning this matter. That is, the timing of completion of the building and a detailed plan of moving WRIC Main Center to Harasta should be confirmed, so as for the Project to rearrange the PO timely.</p> <p>6) It is necessary to allocate the good amount of budget for operation and maintenance and execute the budget timely and smoothly.</p> <p>(2) Subjects after the completion of the project (after June 15, 2005)</p> <p>In case that the extension of the Project is approved by the Government of Japan, following issues are suggested to tackle in cooperation with Japanese experts.</p> <p>1) To make sure the data accuracy obtained from the other ministries.</p> <p>2) To monitor the operation and maintenance condition of equipment for observation and the software (the database and the OS) after starting the collection of loads of data from 248 of new equipment provided by Grant Aid of the Government of Japan.</p> <p>3) To evaluate the first publication of the Water Resources Report and other activities of providing relevant information to the MOI and the researchers.</p> <p>4) To enhance the contents and the quality of the Water Resources Report. That is, to improve the ability of analytical works including the analysis of water balance and the level of visualized materials including the maps outputted by GIS.</p> <p>5) To operate, maintain, and develop the function of the WRIC, the necessary human resources and the budget should be allocated to the WRIC continuously.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

THA-02-001

Project Title	English	The Research Center For Communication And Information Technology (Reccit), King Mongkut'S Institute Of Technology, Ladkrabang, (Kmitl), The Kingdom Of Thailand					
	Others						
	Japanese	KMITL情報通信技術研究センター					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	0181187E1	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Information and Communication Technology			Information and Communication Technology			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1997/10	-	2002/09	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of University Affairs, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang					
	Japan	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokai University, and more					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	KMITL reaches to international level in the field of communication and information technology and related fields						
Project Purpose	(1) The research capability of the field is strengthened up to international level in the ReCCIT and the Laboratories. (2) The research program of the field in the ReCCIT and the laboratories for graduate studies are graded up to international level.						
Outputs	(1) More advanced researches of the field is conducted in the ReCCIT and the Laboratories (2) Research management of the field is established in the ReCCIT and the Laboratories (3) The updated facilities/equipment/materials are available in the ReCCIT and the Laboratories (4) Revised research programs for graduate studies of the Field are conducted in the ReCCIT and the Laboratories (5) Cooperation in research of the Field is expanded in the ReCCIT and the Laboratories (6) Administrative management of the ReCCIT is established (7) Financial activities of the ReCCIT is secured						
Project Overview	<p>The Project is the 4th Project-type Technical Cooperation extended to KMITL since 1961. It was emerging that the needs of researchers and engineers having enough capabilities to conduct advanced research and development were increased under industrial restructuring in Thailand. Particularly the needs of human resources in the field of the communications and information technology were rapidly increasing with the expansion of market and economic growth in Thailand. Based on this, the Thai government made a request to Japan for implementation of Project-type Technical Cooperation in 1996, aiming at strengthening KMITL's research capability by establishing the research center. In response to the requests, the Japanese government conducted a preliminary study in 1996 and a long-term study in 1997. Based on the results of these studies, the Record of Discussions(R/D) was signed between Japanese Implementation Study Team and KMITL on the Project in July 1997. ReCCIT in KMITL was established in the same year.</p>						

THA-02-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	119	Counterparts	89
Equipment	648,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	40			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The activities of the project were not thoroughly evaluated in following aspects: issues of recruitment of Japanese long-term experts; and feasibility of equipment provision. As a result, there were difficulties in recruiting long-term experts and equipment provision, and due to these problems, the contribution to the project was limited. Based on the thorough preparatory study, these kinds of risk could be mitigated. Moreover, the project design matrix (PDF) should be regularly reviewed in order to dissipate the dissociation between the activities planned under the project and activities implemented on the spots.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

THA-02-002

Project Title	English	Project For Model Development Of Comprehensive Hiv/Aids Prevention And Care					
	Others						
	Japanese	エイズ予防・地域ケアネットワークプロジェクト					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	1812800	Total Cost	638,005 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health		-	Infectious Diseases Control			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1998/02	-	2003/01	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Public Health, Phayao Provincial Public Health Office					
	Japan	Tokai University, International Medical Center of Japan, and more					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The Project for Prevention and Control of AIDS						
Overall Goal	The process model of HIV/ AIDS prevention and care through "Learning and Action Network on AIDS" (LANA) is introduced to other provinces.						
Project Purpose	The process model of HIV/ AIDS prevention and care through LANA is developed in Phayao Province.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Health manpower for solving HIV/ AIDS related problems is developed. 2) An HIV/ AIDS prevention and care system is established. 3) Community response to HIV/ AIDS is promoted. 						
Project Overview	<p>HIV prevalence in Thailand has exceeded 1 %, and there is a need for not only preventive measures against HIV infection, but establishment of a care system to enable social/institutional mechanism to cope with preventive measures against HIV infection as well as construction which makes it possible for people to coexist with AIDS patients in the society. The Thai government founded the National AIDS Prevention and Alleviation Committee of Thailand in 1991 and formulated the "National Plan for Prevention and Alleviation of HIV/AIDS 1997-2001", and had actively promoted preventive measures until today. Based on the request of the Thai government, Japan implemented the "Project for Prevention and Control of AIDS" for three years from 1993.</p> <p>After the implementation of the project, taking the outputs into account and based on the social situation concerning AIDS mentioned above, the Thai government requested the Japanese government cooperation in establishing a care system in districts where a full-scale approach had not yet been initiated.</p>						

THA-02-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	30	Counterparts	102
Equipment	161,490 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	88,680 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	4,990 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	17			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) It is important to connect the medical care with the prevention for battle against AIDS. The people living with HIV/ AIDS (PHA) are not only beneficiaries of medical health services, but also play a key role under the condition that the PHA can be organized as a group.</p> <p>(2) The commitment at the government level towards the battle against AIDS becomes important. Moreover, since the situations differ from a region to other, the measurement in the community level should be promoted, dealing the AIDS program, whose situation varies from hour to hour. The decentralization policy on the health sector became advantage to the project.</p> <p>(3) In order to realize the cooperation between the health sector and other sectors and the cross-sectional approach, should be promoted the cooperation between higher levels of administrations and the joint project activities at field level.</p> <p>(4) The project purpose and the indicators should not be abstract or conceptual. The project, which requires reviewing the project design matrix (PDM), should be reviewed several times. Especially implementation of mid-term evaluation. is also important for achieving the projec purpose, to review the validity and effectiveness of the approaches and to establish the common understandings are necessary.</p> <p>(5) The cooperation for the battle against AIDS requires flexible review of the component of cooperation due to the diversified external factors. As a result, the project should be established after taking the possibilities of changes about project period and cooperation contents from the start of the project.</p> <p>(6) Due to the fact that the cooperation for the battle against AIDS has only short history, the project can be implemented without being constrained by the existing framework of medical technology. The personnel relating with the project require management capability and regulating ability in order to accurately understand and analyze the issues of public sanitation and hygiene and social problems, to offer solutions and to put in practice.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

THA-02-003

Project Title	English	Development Of The Method Of Urban Development					
	Others						
	Japanese	都市開発技術向上					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	0181356E0	Total Cost	460,636 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Urban /Regional Development			-	Regional Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/06	-	2005/05	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Town and Country Planning, Ministry of Interior					
	Japan	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Experts						
Overall Goal	Officials who belong to the local authorities such as BMA or central government organizations including DPT, NHA, and deal with the Urban Development (particularly urban land readjustment) (hereinafter referred to as "the Urban Development") are trained.						
Project Purpose	The method of the Urban Development adapted to the socio-economic context of Thailand is developed and training system for those who deal with the above method is developed						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The current situation and issues for the Urban Development are studied and analyzed, and the adaptable method in Thailand to promote the Urban Development is developed. 2. Training materials are prepared to educate government staff related to the Urban Development (urban planning and urban development courses). 3. Training courses (urban planning and urban development courses) are developed and instructors are trained to educate government staff related to the Urban Development 4. The regular training courses for urban planning and urban development (Basic Courses) commenced. 						
Project Overview	<p>Rapid urbanization, the lack of effective urban planning and urban development, and the random land development have brought about various urban problems including traffic congestion and environmental deterioration, which have affected the quality of lives in Thailand. To solve these problems, the land readjustment by which Japan developed one third of its density inhabited district, was considered to be the most effective and useful method of promoting orderly urban development in accordance with both the natural and the social environmental affairs.</p> <p>Government of the Kingdom of Thailand requested to the Japanese Government for implementation of a project-type technical cooperation aiming at training the personnel involved in the urban development and urban planning. In response to the request, the Japanese Government conducted a survey in 1998. Based on the result, Japan dispatched an implementation consultation study team to Thailand in February 1999, and in June of the same year it commenced a four-year project-type technical cooperation. This project initiated with the purpose of developing urban development methods by adapting to the socio-economic context of Thailand, at the same time by developing training system for those who deal with the above method.</p>						

THA-02-003

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	44	Counterparts	31
Equipment	81,342 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	39,089 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	21			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Establishment of legal framework for land readjustment Legal framework for land readjustment including Land Readjustment Act has been in the process of deliberation at the authority concerned, however, it has not yet been settled. It is recommended that Thai side would make every effort to set up legal framework and supporting system including technical standards and guidelines for land readjustment to be implemented and disseminated throughout the country.</p> <p>(2) Settlement of organizational framework for regular training As a part of government reorganization, regional offices of former PWD and DTCP were emerged, but the new system at regional level has not yet been settled in terms of personnel and administration. It is recommended that DPT would make the earliest necessary arrangement in consultation with the organizations concerned to settle organizational framework for DPT regional offices, so that future activity for regular training is secured.</p> <p>(3) Implementation of regular training courses of urban planning and urban development In order to make the best of the achievement made by the Project, Thai side would make necessary arrangements for commencement of regular training courses, taking advantage of training materials, curriculum and instructors nurtured by the Project. It is recommended that materials and curriculum should be continuously revised and improved by the instructors concerned in order to meet the trainees' needs. Sufficient budget and personnel should be continuously secured for the activities.</p> <p>(4) Promoting implementation of the pilot projects Implementation of the pilot projects should be encouraged furthermore so as to set up appropriate technical standards and guidelines for land readjustment, and which will contribute to the improvement of regular training programs.</p> <p>(5) Promotion of Public Relations Positive attitude for public relations shall be maintained. Especially, since the concept of land readjustment is comparatively new to Thai people, public relations activity through mass media will effectively contribute to enhance the public awareness and acknowledgement.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

THA-03-001

Project Title	English	Project For Strengthening Of National Institute Of Health Capabilities For Research And Development On Aids And Emerging Infectious Diseases					
	Others						
	Japanese	国立衛生研究所機能向上					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	18128000	Total Cost	908,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Other Health Issues		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/03 - 2004/02	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	2004/03 - 2006/02		
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Public Health, National Institute of Health					
	Japan	National Institute of Infectious Diseases, University of Tokyo, Osaka University, Hokkaido University, and more					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Grant Aid	Follow-up Project For Strengthening Of National Institute Of Health Capabilities For Research And Development On Aids And Emerging Infectious Diseases					
Overall Goal	National Institute of Health conducts biomedical studies contributing further to the control of infectious diseases in Thailand.						
Project Purpose	National Institute of Health improves its capabilities for research on HIV/AIDS and emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases.						
Outputs	(1) Conditions facilitating studies of HIV infection and AIDS are strengthened. (2) HIV-1 vaccines evaluation system using animals in the containment laboratories(BSL3 laboratory) is established (3) Facilities for the national repository system for HIV vaccine trials and the serum bank are established. (4) Capabilities of identifying etiologic agents are improved.						
Project Overview	<p>The Project was started in March 1999 based on the request from the Kingdom of Thailand for strengthening the capabilities for research on HIV/AIDS and emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases. During the Project period, managing consultation teams were dispatched from Japan for monitoring the progress of the Project in 2000 and 2001 respectively. Also the mid-term evaluation team was dispatched in 2002, reviewed achievements and made recommendation for the remaining period of the Project. Before the termination of the Project period, JICA dispatched the final evaluation team headed by Ms. Kayoko Mizuta, Special Technical Advisor, and JICA to the Kingdom of Thailand from July 29 to August 8, 2003 in order to evaluate the implementation and achievements of the Project.</p>						

THA-03-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	43	Counterparts	22
Equipment	158,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	123,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	160,000 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	15			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) More than 750 HIV infected persons have been recruited in Lampang HIV/AIDS cohort since July 2000. Detection of drug resistant viruses, HIV-specific immunity, and host genetic factors are main research targets at Thai NIH. Transfer of molecular and immunological techniques was conducted smoothly. Counterparts who have grown up during this period are now considered to be highly qualified collaborators of many Japanese researchers. Therefore, the Lampang cohort site should be maintained and scientific collaborations be promoted.</p> <p>(2) The Project has contributed to facilitating the application of transferred technologies necessary for the laboratory diagnosis of EID to development of new collaborative research activities between the kingdom of Thailand and Japan. These activities should be maintained and further expanded by mutual efforts after termination of this Project.</p> <p>(3) Thai NIH needs to make continuous efforts to update and standardize diagnostic methods, and then, transfer them to collaborating hospitals for respective diseases under the EID surveillance, which requires closer collaboration with the Bureau of Epidemiology and other MOPH agencies.</p> <p>(4) As Thai NIH has identified needs to address problems on HIV/AIDS and other emerging infections with regional or multi-national approach beyond domestic scope, regional and international collaboration should be promoted.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

THA-03-002

Project Title	English	The Modernization Of Water Managemant System Project In Thailand					
	Others						
	Japanese	水管理システム近代化計画					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	1812280	Total Cost	574,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/04 - 2005/09	Period of Extension	-			Period of Folow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Royal Irrigation Department, Department of Agriculture Extension, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To increase farmers' income through sustainable farming						
Project Purpose	In dry-season's irrigation period, through effective irrigation water utilization, the planted acreage of dry-season's field crop in the Model Area (18R canal area) is expanded, and crop diversification ii also promoted.						
Outputs	<p>1. In the Model Area, on-farm level Irrigation / Drainage Facility that are necessary for cultivating both rainy-season's rice and dry-season's fluid crops and Lateral Level Irrigation Facilities For them are rehabilitated as a modal, and related guidelines are expanded.</p> <p>2. Water management method using telematering system for the Chao Phraya River Basin (CPRB) is designed and its pilot project is implemented: Decision Support System for the operation of main facilities in the upper east bank of the Chao Phraya Delta (CPD) is developed, and as a result of it, related RID officers and farmers can compare that planned and actual data of water allocation</p> <p>3. Witter users' croups that are in charge of the operation and maintenance of on-farm level irrigation / drainage facilities are established, trained, and strengthened: furthermore, RID and water users' groups operate and maintain irrigation / drainage facilities under lateral canal level cooperatively.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In 1996, The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand (hereafter referred to as "Thailand") made a formal request for the Technical Cooperation to the Government of Japan, which is to establish modernized water management system.</p> <p>In response to this request, the Government of Japan dispatched a Preliminary Study Team in November 1997, in order to confirm the background, actual situation and problems to be improved in the field of water management and the definite contents and methodology of each activity. After the Preliminary Study, Supplement Study was conducted in July to August 1998, in order to formulate the framework of the Project. Record of Discussion (hereafter referred to as "the R/D") was signed on December 16, 1998, and the Project started on April 1, 1999.</p> <p>In November 1999 a Consultation Team was dispatched and the Plan of Operations (hereafter referred to as "the PO") was discussed. The PO was signed by Resident Representative of JICA Thailand Office, Director General of the Royal Irrigation Department and Director General of the Department of Agricultural Extension.</p> <p>In September 2001 a Mid-Term Evaluation Study was conducted which evaluated the progress of the Project based on the R/D, Project Design Matrix (hereafter referred to as "the PDM") and PO. As a result of evaluation, PDM and PO were revised and some recommendations were confirmed by Mid-Term Evaluation Team and Thai authorities concerned.</p> <p>Nearly four and half years have passed since its commencement.</p>						

THA-03-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	30	Counterparts	56
Equipment	63,170 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	35,885 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	25			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) During implementation of the mentioned project, both taking budgetary steps and accepting experts and equipment from Japan were implemented without delay, under the good relationship of mutual trust between experts and counterparts of Thailand. This is mainly because there is long-year achievement of cooperation between the Royal Irrigation Department Thailand and Japan, the certain confidence-building between two institutions was already promoted at the beginning of the project. Thailand is able to become the counterparts of the cooperation projects implemented by the Government of Japan. At the time the Government of Japan planned to implement technical transfer to neighboring countries. This relationship of mutual trust, which has been developed by long years of cooperation, should be played a key role to implement the other projects.</p> <p>(2) Among the achievements of the technical cooperation project, it is particularly worth noting about enhancement of the water management organizations. The rejuvenation of the water management organizations at the model areas should be strongly utilized, as the best practice of water management with farmers' participations implemented in each country. As mentioned before, one of the success factors of the project was that establishment of institutions and launch of water management organizations were implemented at the same time. In order to share the knowledge and experience achieved from the project, it is necessary to construct the theories, which should be well-established to be diffused, by implementing further analysis.</p> <p>(3) About the validity of the project: The urgent situation of the shortage of water resources is expected to become worsened, but diversification of crops has not become less urgent situations, comparing with the period when the project was started. The countries like Thailand, whose economic situation has been changing rapidly, the initial project purpose would have a possibility of becoming unsuitable, at the time when the project completes. As a result, based on these possibilities, implementing projects at countries with similar conditions of Thailand require flexible attitudes toward their projects.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

THA-03-003

Project Title	English	Pasture Seed Production Development Project In North-East Thailand					
	Others						
	Japanese	東北タイ牧草種子生産開発計画					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	181353	Total Cost	397,334 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/08	-	2004/08	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Livestock Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives					
	Japan	Agricultural Production Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, National Agriculture and Food Research Organization, National Institute of Livestock and Grassland Science					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Appropriate forage is secured for the development of cattle raising in Thailand.						
Project Purpose	The techniques on production, processing, and utilization of pasture seed and appropriate forage are developed for small-scale livestock' and pasture seed farmers in Northeast Thailand.						
Outputs	<p>(1) Techniques on evaluation and selection of appropriate varieties of pasture are developed.</p> <p>(2) Techniques on pasture seed production and post-harvest processing for registered and commercial seeds are developed.</p> <p>(3) Techniques on pasture seed inspection and quality control are developed.</p> <p>(4) Techniques on production, processing and utilization of appropriate forage are developed.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In line with the 9th National Socio-economic Development Plan (2002-2006), the Government of Thailand has set up the Livestock Promotion Plan, in order to promote the livestock products to meet the domestic and international demand for agricultural products.</p> <p>In the Livestock Promotion Plan, the Government of Thailand has identified the importance of increasing high quality forage production in order to respond to the cattle population increase as well as to reduce production costs of livestock products.</p> <p>The Government of Thailand has built a basic system for the purpose of supporting forage seed production for developing livestock industry. This system allocates a quota to seed production farmers for purchasing seeds and provision of seeds at free of charge to the dairy farmers who newly start cattle rearing and cooperate with the government's project. Especially in Khon Kaen area of Northeast Thailand, the seed production farmers produce the 97% of the total forage seed production in Thailand, supported by the Government the seed production farmers are eager to produce forage seeds because of its high profitability compared with rice production.</p> <p>However, there were several problems faced in forage seeds production: appropriate seed varieties are not developed in Thailand; cultivation management, inspection and the system for maintaining the quality of seed technique are not well developed; and seeds market is limited.</p> <p>In order to resolve such problems, the Government of Thailand requested Japan for the technical cooperation to promote the livestock development through improvement of the forage production and utilization techniques.</p> <p>In response, JICA dispatched an implementation study team to Thailand in March 1999, and started the Project-type Technical Cooperation over a five-year plan on August 14, 1999. A mutual consultation team was dispatched in June 2000 to work out the Plan of Operation (hereinafter referred to as "PO") and Project Design Matrix (hereinafter referred to as "PDM"). In March 2002, a mid-term evaluation team was dispatched for the purpose of evaluating the progress of the project activities, and recommended measures that should be taken for the smooth implementation of the Project in the remaining cooperation period.</p> <p>In this time, with about five months remaining in the cooperation period, the Joint Evaluation Committee, made up of Japanese and Thai teams, has been formed for the final evaluation of the Project. The purpose of the Committee is to evaluate the degree of the achievement of the Project's objectives, to identify remaining problems, and to recommend necessary measures to be taken by the both governments.</p>						

THA-03-003

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	16	Counterparts	20
Equipment	84,070 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	34,350 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	13			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Although the AND has prepared a draft of the future forage breeding plan, the further strengthening of organizational structure is encouraged. From viewpoint of institutional setting and human resource utilization, it is recommended that Forage Breeding Unit be established within the AND. The Unit would be under the Forage Research Section and be responsible for an integral part of forage breeding program. From the viewpoint of the financial resources, the DLD should establish the system where the AND is in the future able to collect fees-covering cost plus some margins from the beneficiaries for the services provided to them, and spend it by its own decision. This would enable the AND to be self-sustainable and to expand its capacity in the future.</p> <p>(2) The DLD should coordinate its own activities within the Department and with other organizations. The activities of the AND should have very close contact not only with Animal Husbandry' Division, and Extension Work and Provincial Offices, but also with other organizations, e.g. Department of Cooperative Promotion, and Dairy Promotion Organization.</p> <p>(3) Through the Project activities, a large number of manuals have been produced for various usages. It is recommended that the AND convert them in an electronic form for wider and more convenient utilization, and revise them as and when necessary.</p> <p>(4) Since diffusion of the Project outputs are essential, the AND should continuously and increasingly organize various activities for the purpose of expansion of quality' forage management. It is recommended that the AND organize the country-wide seminars and workshops jointly with JSCA to share the outputs of the Project before its termination.</p> <p>(5) The budget for the maintenance of the heavy equipment provided under the Project, such as seed processing machines, should be specifically secured in order to keep them in smooth operation and functioning after the termination of the Project.</p> <p>(6) The system to prevent contamination of pasture seeds, which often occurs in the process of distribution, has improved with such measures as use of new packages specially designed for distribution. However, seed contamination in the process of production of foundation seeds and registered seeds, will consequently damage the production of commercial seeds by farmers, causing the loss of confidence on the quality of pasture seeds. Therefore it is recommended that Thai government frequently provide staff of the Centers and the Stations, where foundation seeds and registered seeds are produced, with training programs on cultivation, harvest and cleaning.</p> <p>(7) In order to promote export of pasture seeds, quality improvement such as high germination rate and high purity is crucial For the purpose, it is recommended that Thai government conduct such activities that techniques to produce seeds of high quality are disseminated to farmers, in an effort to promote orders for pasture seeds from overseas.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

THA-05-001

Project Title	English	A Pilot Project To Construct A Recycling System In Southern Thailand					
	Others						
	Japanese	タイ国南部における生ゴミを含むリサイクルシステム構築の試みプロジェクト					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	0185050C0	Total Cost	140,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			-	Urban Solid Waste		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2002/10	-	2005/10	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Songkla University					
	Japan	Bunkyo University, Waste Policy Institute					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Progress is made toward reducing the amount of waste produced, recycled, and stabilization of the waste situation in the project area.						
Project Purpose	A system for recycling is established in the pilot project area.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Specified recyclables are collected separately in pilot areas. 2. Collected recyclables are treated appropriately in the sorting plant composting plant. 3. Recycled materials are utilized appropriately 						
Project Overview	<p>In the Kingdom of Thailand, municipal solid waste management has been conducted conventionally under the joint jurisdiction of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) and Ministry of Interior (MOI). However, coping with rapidly increasing waste in Bangkok and major cities is becoming even more difficult owing to low awareness of urban residents and policy factors or lack of experience on the part of administration. In addition, social constraints in major cities such as existence of slums and difficulties in modernizing the conventional waste management industry make the waste issue more serious. To overcome this situation, improving an unsanitary disposal, called "open dumping", has been one of major policy targets in municipalities including Hat Yai.</p> <p>Not only major cities but also their peripheral communities are facing the same situation. Thai administrative organization reform in 1995 as a part of decentralization policy created TAO (Tambon Administration Organization) as a self-governing body and imposed responsibility to manage municipal solid waste. However, in addition to budget constraints, TAOs do not have enough human resources and experiences for municipal solid waste management. Many people put their hopes on the new setup arised from decentralization, while simultaneously questioning the effectiveness of the new scheme. Because of this, there are currently strong demands for experience, know-how, and information for resolving waste issues.</p> <p>With these conditions in Hat Yai City and peripheral TAOs as a background, Prince of Songkla University (PSU) is expected to take initiative to resolve waste problems as a regional knowledge center. The implementation of source separation and recycling of waste will make it possible to obtain recyclables and to reduce waste, and for example, the recycling of food waste will improve unsanitary dumping. Food waste component in the waste of southern Thailand is about 40%, and recyclable waste accounts for 30% or more, according to a survey by PSU. This means that the promotion of recycling will help to reduce waste as much as 70% and will make the waste more sanitary by turning food waste into compost and/or other feasible products.</p> <p>Due to the reasons mentioned above, it is judged, consequently, that the project that contributes to reducing waste through introducing recycling system will make a great contribution toward waste problem solution in Songkhla Province.</p>						

THA-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) Long-term capacity development In the project, what is called capacity development is tried intentionally and partly successful. Some of municipal staff has acquired the capacity to introduce the source separation system. However, the human resources seem to be short, when the municipalities try to extend the pilot project to remaining areas. The successive capacity development will be necessary in future. Some additional assistance from the Japanese side may be considered to support the capacity development.</p> <p>2) Impact to conventional systems The source separation system will affect the present social system in many aspects. Among them, impacts to the present collection system and recycling industries are quite important. An introduction of the full source separation system in the whole municipal areas needs the fundamental change in the present collection system. The conventional crew arrangement should be changed so as to collect recyclable separations. According to the extensions of the source separation system, the collection crew should be shifted from waste collection to recyclable collection. As for the second point: recycling industry, the source separation system should be considered in a modernization process of recycling sector. The introduction of source separation should not lead to the prompt removal of informal collectors (Saleng), where recycling activities are maintained by these informal sectors conventionally. However, it does not justify a laissez-faire attitude in recycling policy, because even under such conventional recycling system, not small amount of recyclables is remained in the landfilled waste, which leads to the unsanitary and unsafe waste picking in landfills. Public policies in recycling should be considered and integrated based on the lesson from the pilot project from the viewpoint to grow recycling industries.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

THA-05-002

Project Title	English	Project On Developing The Capacity Of The Government To Post Evaluate The Externally Funded Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	海外融資プロジェクト事後評価能力向上					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	185059	Total Cost	22,400 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Economic Policy			-	Public Finance		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2004/11	-	2005/11	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Public Debt Management Office, Ministry of Finance					
	Japan	Japan Bank for International Cooperation					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Bangkok Water Supply Project (IV,V) The Project on Developing the Capacity of the Government to Post-Evaluate Externally Funded Projects						
Overall Goal	Public debt and externally funded projects are managed effectively and efficiently within fiscal sustainability framework, and it minimizes the cost of borrowing.						
Project Purpose	The capacity in monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and post evaluation of external funded of PDMO is strengthened.						
Outputs	(1) PDMO develops M&E methodology and loan disbursement index and project performance index. (2) LP-MIS becomes fully operated and used as M&E tool. (3) PDMO staffs acquire the knowledge of M&E and post evaluation method.						
Project Overview	<p>With the growing recognition of the approach of result-based management, more emphasis has been put on performance oriented evaluation in Thailand. Currently Thai government emphasizes efficient management of public investment including foreign loan. Along with this, Thai Government enacted Public Debt Management Act in 2005, which legally requires PDMO to report how the project is well performed or how the foreign loan efficiently and effectively utilized. Accordingly, it is indispensable for PDMO to improve its project monitoring and evaluation systems as soon as possible. In response to this recognition, the Government of Thailand requests the Government of Japan to carry out the Project on developing the capacity of the government to post evaluate the external funded project.</p>						

THA-05-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	1	Short-term	Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	22,338 (000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	2			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) More Opportunity for Practice and Receiving Advice on Post Evaluation of PDMO The Project provided SPLD staff and others with adequate knowledge of M&E and post evaluation, and the SPLD staff practiced actual post evaluation through joint evaluation with JBIC. However, SPLD staffs still have room to improve their capacity by acquiring "practical experience" in M&E and post evaluation. They need more practice so as to produce evaluation report at the reasonable level by implementing actual practice of evaluation. Certain system like joint evaluation with funding institutions in which a resource person occasionally monitors the monthly monitoring report and post evaluation report, and gives minimum advice is recommended to be established.</p> <p>(2) More Opportunity to Train Young Staffs PDMO plans to carry out post evaluation for all foreign funded project in 2008, and to expand the coverage to the domestic funded projects in future. It will largely increase number of target projects, resulted in increasing work loads. To tackle this problem, it is necessary to properly distribute work tasks among the PDMO and to expand working capacity. It is recommended to up-lift capacity of young staffs by increasing training opportunities for young staffs.</p> <p>(3) Improvement of Feed-back System of Monitoring Results PDMO produces monthly monitoring report and distributes in MOF and to executing agencies. However, there is limited feed-back system to solve/mitigate problem to disturb loan disbursement. It is recommended to discuss among the stakeholders such as PDMO, budget bureau and executing agencies as to how the monthly monitoring report effectively utilized to take necessary action to improve disbursement, reduce borrowing cost, and enhance fiscal sustainability.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

THA-05-003

Project Title	English	The Assistance Of Public Health Insurance Information System Development					
	Others						
	Japanese	公の医療保険情報制度構築支援					
Country	Thailand	Project Number	601160	Project ID	185054	Total Cost	313,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Social Security			-	Social Insurance/Social Welfare		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/07	-	2006/07	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Public Health, National Health Security Office					
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The number of organizations responsible for health insurance services which have adopted or scheduled to adopt new health insurance information system is increased at other provinces						
Project Purpose	The capability of National Health Security Office in administration and system development management is improved and new health insurance information system is disseminated nationally.						
Outputs	<p>Output 1: Knowledge and information necessary to establish health insurance information system is accumulated within the organization responsible for health insurance</p> <p>Output 2: Capability of management in procedural operations is improved at National Health Security Office through establishment of pilot system</p> <p>Output 3: Improvement of health insurance information system for nationwide dissemination is proposed based on the result from the pilot system</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In the past decade, the government of Thailand has been pushing forward "health reform" which includes reform of the health care sector, such as securing revenue for health care and establishment of a health security etc. In 2001, Universal Coverage scheme (30 Baht System), a health care system which covers about two thirds of the total population (47,000,000 people), was established. With this system, those who did not or could not carry health coverage are able to enroll in a health care program.</p> <p>Although the system is expected to become the first step toward a universal health coverage system, it was realized that more technical support in the information system development would be crucial for the success of the implementation of universal health security system in Thailand. Under these circumstances, the government of Thailand requested a technical cooperation project with Japan which had experience in universal health coverage system.</p>						

THA-05-003

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	20	Counterparts	68
Equipment	55,219 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	13,107 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	6,489 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	47				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Through the Project, MOPH and NHSO accumulated knowledge and lessons on implementing on-line (real time) registration system, and the efficiency of on-line system was verified. Analyzing the merits of the on-line system, it is expected that MOPH and NHSO will utilize the experience to improve procedures such as increase of registration rate and decrease of the number of duplicated registration. It is expected that the interrelationship between the Project and the new system will be recognized and shared among Thai counterparts in the context of the sustainability of the Project.</p> <p>The Project translated many documents related to the Japanese health care system and its implementation (including administrative management) into English. It is expected that these documents will be shared and utilized efficiently throughout the organization to enable further development and more efficient implementation of the Thai health care system.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

THA-05-004

Project Title	English	Developing Vocational Opportunities And Creative Activities For People With Disabilities And Commercializing Hill-Tribes Peoples' Crafts In Thailand					
	Others						
	Japanese	障害創造活動と就労機会及び山岳民族の紡ぎ糸ほか商品開発計画					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	0185065N0	Total Cost	82,860 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Social Security			-	Support for Persons with Disabilities		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2002/10	-	2005/09	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Foundation for Children with Disabilities					
	Japan	NPO SAORI HIROBA					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) People with disabilities achieve economic independence and public understanding for people with disability deepens. 2) The quality of life of the hill-tribe peoples is enhanced. 						
Project Purpose	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) People with disabilities at the SCC lead an independence living, and social understanding toward them is enhanced. 2) The living standards of targeted hill-tribe peoples are enhanced. 						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Developed and managed the hand weaving program and ensured that it function well. 2) Developed and managed the Community Based Rehabilitation (hereinafter referred to as 'CBR'), and ensured that it function well. 3) Activities are designed to support the development of the products of hill-tribe peoples. 4) Managed marketing organization to be organized separately, and ensured that it function well. 5) Developed a program to promote public awareness of people with disabilities. 						
Project Overview	<p>Saori is a technique of modern hand weaving which created by Misao Jo in Osaka, Japan. The only things to be taught are basic techniques. Saori weaving has neither rules nor restrictions on colors, weaving patterns, and materials, they are all up to the person who does the weaving. Saori weaving is especially famous among Japanese housewives as a hand weaving that encourages free expressions. Since there is no right or wrong way in Saori weaving, people with disabilities began to learn it. Saori weaving helps people with disabilities become self-reliant and participate in society.</p> <p>SAORI-HIROBA was established in 1982 to promote socialization of people with disabilities and their families through Saori weaving. It spread in Japan as well as abroad. In Thailand, many activities have been implemented since SAORI-HIROBA introduced Saori weaving machines to the Foundation for Children with Disabilities (FCD) in 1989. A Saori school was built in 1998 and Japanese teachers there have trained staff members from medical organizations or institutions for people with disabilities. FCD has introduced Saori weaving in education of handicapped children and maintained cooperation with SAORI-HIROBA. Given such background, SAORI-HIROBA proposed a JICA partnership program named the Foundation for Handicapped Children as the counterpart organization, and it was approved in 2000. The Project consists of two concepts One is the development of vocational opportunities and creative activities for people with disabilities. The other component is the commercialization of hill-tribe crafts such as a hand-spun thread. The hand-spun thread made by hill-tribe peoples is used for Saori hand weaving by people with disabilities at Saori Creative Center (SCC). The Project aims at 1) income generation of hill-tribe peoples and 2) promotion of self-reliance and socialization of people with disabilities.</p>						

THA-05-004

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	2	Counterparts	
Equipment	9,275 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	20,263 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	8				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Necessity of a support organization in Japan The activities at SCC will be passed to HFF. HFF has a weak financial base and little knowledge on the Japanese market that is important for Saori products. Therefore, HFF needs to have a support organization in Japan that provides financial support and technical advice on marketing there.</p> <p>(2) Recruitment of volunteers for product development HFF seems to have few human resources who are skilled in the product development for selling in Japan. HFF thus needs to recruit Thai and foreign volunteers with such skills.</p> <p>(3) Utilization of the Internet The website can help maintain regular communication with the Project stakeholders, attract more support for HFF and promote sales of products. The Project needs to update the website more regularly and make better use of the Internet.</p> <p>(4) Investigation of other means for self-reliance While Saori hand weaving is a unique and effective method for self-reliance for people with disabilities, the Project needs to prepare alternative work options so that people with disabilities can select a suitable one for them. With careful regard to the aptitudes of people with disabilities, HFF and its supporters should consider the introduction of appropriate technology. The ideas for appropriate technology may include drawing, and making handicrafts or sweets in a Japanese style.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

THA-06-001

Project Title	English	The Asia-Pacific Development Center On Disability Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	アジア太平洋障害者センタープロジェクト					
Country	Thailand	Project Number	601132	Project ID	0181386E0	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Social Security			-	Support for Persons with Disabilities		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2002/08 - 2007/07		Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Office of Welfare Promotion, Protection and Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security					
	Japan	NGOs in the field of disability, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The Project for the Construction of Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability						
Overall Goal	To promote empowerment of people with disabilities and a barrier-free society in developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region.						
Project Purpose	The Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability APCD is established for empowerment of people with disabilities and a barrier-free society will be strongly promoted in developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The APCD facilitates networking and collaboration among relevant agencies and groups, and formulates focal points. 2) The APCD provides information support in accessible ways towards focal points, counterpart organizations, related agencies and people associated with persons with disabilities. 3) The APCD develops human resources relating with people with disabilities in cooperation with relevant agencies/groups. 4) The operation and management system of the center is established 						
Project Overview	<p>In the Asia-Pacific region, there are around 300 million people with disabilities (one in ten people). However, most of them are isolated from the opportunity of social participation such as education and employment, and cannot receive necessary public services. In order to tackle these situations, the UN set the International Year of Disabled Persons in 1981, and established the United Nation's Decade of Disabled Persons between the years 1983 to 1992. Then in 1992, the 48th General Assembly of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) resolved to establish the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons from 1993 to 2002, and also resolved the implementation of the Agenda for Action. Japan, which was one of the co-sponsoring countries, was requested to take the leading role relating to the area of supporting people with disabilities in both domestic and international cooperation fields. In 1998, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) implemented the project formulating research for welfare measurement of people with disabilities in Thailand and Indonesia. Under these circumstances, the Government of Thailand submitted a request to the Government of Japan for the project-type technical cooperation. The aim of the project was to promote the social participants of people with disabilities and achieve their social equality through promoting empowerment of people with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific region. In response, the Government of Japan dispatched mission teams to conduct studies for the formulation of the Project three times, and concluded the R/D on July 2002, and started to implement the five-year technical cooperation project from August 2002.</p>						

THA-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	30	Counterparts	
Equipment	10,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	11			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

THA-06-002

Project Title	English	The Project Of The Japan-Thailand Technical Cooperation On Animal Disease Control In Thailand And Neighboring Countries					
	Others						
	Japanese	タイ国及び周辺国における家畜疾病防除計画プロジェクト					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	181368	Total Cost	420,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/12	-	2006/12	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Thailand: Department of Livestock Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperative, Laos: Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Cambodia: Department of Animal Health and Production, Ministry of Agriculture					
	Japan	Agricultural Production Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Secretariat of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Research Council					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The Project of Strengthening the National Institute of Veterinary Research Forest Management and Community Support Project						
Overall Goal	The technology of animal disease control is improved in Thailand and neighboring countries						
Project Purpose	The improvement of animal health is promoted in Thailand and neighboring countries						
Outputs	(1) Strengthening of regional cooperation system and resources, for effective animal disease control including Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD). (2) Disease surveillance techniques are improved. (3) Vaccine production and quality control techniques are improved.						
Project Overview	<p>Recently, political and economical situation in Thailand and neighboring countries has become stabilized and improved, and the distribution of agricultural products across the border has been promoted. Especially, the cross-border movement of livestock has been increasing, and the condition of animal health has been deteriorated, with insufficient organizational and technical system to manage and control the expansion of animal disease in this areas. With this situation, the establishment of regional strategy to control animal disease is strongly required. Therefore, in 1998, Thai government requested the Technical Cooperation Project named "Project for Animal Disease Control in Thailand and Neighboring countries" to Japan in order to address (lie above-mentioned issue. In response to the request, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) conducted a series of the studies for five times, and worked out the framework of the Project under the discussion with Thailand and neighboring countries (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam and Malaysia). As a result of the study, five-year project has been implemented since December 25th, 2001.</p>						

THA-06-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	19	Counterparts	27
Equipment	123,300 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	93,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	17			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Strengthening the Project management during the rest of the Project period</p> <p>It was suggested through the Mid-term evaluation that the functions of the Project office and NCs should be strengthened in planning and monitoring the Project activities. However, the Team realized that there were still several activities, which were not fully in accordance with PO. Moreover, there were also some cases that the close linkages had not been seen between inputs such as the provision of machinery/equipment and the activities. It is considered that strengthening functions of the Project office and national coordinators had not yet been reached to the expected level. It is strongly suggested that the Project office and NCs should play the necessary roles in accordance with their respective following functions for the smooth and effective implementation and the achievement of the Project purpose.</p> <p>Project office (DLD, Thailand, and the Japanese Project team):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Play the leading role on the Project management in collaboration with NCs (2) Examine and finalize the work plans made by NCs and formulate overall work plan covering six member countries (3) Examine the inputs (in-kind) planned by NCs and finalize them. (4) Monitor and review overall progress <p>NCs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Play the leading role in each country in collaboration with the Project office and domestic organizations concerned (2) Make annual work plan in accordance with PO (3) Plan the expected inputs (in-kind) which are required in carrying out the activities in the annual work plan (4) Monitor Project progress in each country <p>Activities to be completed during the rest of the Project period</p> <p>In general, the Project has successfully accomplished the activities and a lot of achievements have already been created. On the other hand, the team found that there were the areas which were behind the schedule and further efforts should be made. It is suggested that the Project should pay special attention to the following areas for fruitful achievements during the rest of the Project period.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Implementation of In-country activities in CLMV countries (2) Improvement of animal quarantine techniques 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

THA-06-003

Project Title	English	Appropriate Technology For Reduction Of Agrochemical In Northern Thailand					
	Others						
	Japanese	北部タイ省農薬適正技術計画プロジェクト					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	185063	Total Cost	122,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/11	-	2006/11	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Faculty of Agriculture, Chiang Mai University, Department of Agricultural Extension, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives					
	Japan	Mie University, Kagawa University					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Agrochemicals (pesticides and fertilizer) are used in appropriate ways based on precise diagnosis of disease, insect, and weed damage at agricultural fields in Northern Thailand.						
Project Purpose	Analytical technology relevant to agrochemical usage for tangerine, rose, and crucifer production is improved, and the function to distribute useful information is strengthened at the Residue Analysis and Diagnosis Center.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The actual situation of pest and agrochemical usage is grasped at model farms based on objective data and crop seasons. 2) Appropriate ways of agrochemical usage for tangerine, rose, and crucifer production are verified. 3) Information on analytical data of agrochemical residues and on safe and appropriate use of agrochemicals is disseminated. 						
Project Overview	<p>In recent years, the use of chemical fertilizers and agrochemicals has been increasing in the Kingdom of Thailand (hereinafter "Thailand"), and it is said that residues from agrochemicals that were used are causing such problems as soil and water pollution and groundwater contamination. Inappropriate use of agrochemicals has become a serious problem that threatens food safety. Among other developments, this is evidenced by the fact that agrochemical residues that exceed allowable limits have been detected in crops. Each year the number of consumers who express concern about this problem increases. Furthermore, for farming households, which make up over half of Thailand's population, use of agrochemicals is a major problem from a variety of standpoints that include harmful effects on health and negative impact on crop prices.</p> <p>Based on this background, the Faculty of Agriculture of Chiang Mai University (CMU) which is located in northern Thailand, a region in which use of agrochemicals is particularly frequent and where problems that appear to be caused by agrochemical poisoning are occurring, decided to establish the Residue Analysis and Diagnosis Center (RADC) so that actual promotion of technologies that reduce agrochemical use will take place through supply of information on agrochemicals and guidelines on appropriate agrochemical use. And in this connection, the Thai government submitted a request to the Japanese government for technical cooperation to RADC.</p>						

THA-06-003

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts	23	
Equipment	3,400 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	6,750 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	20,160 (000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	22			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) The mentioned project was implemented on a continuing basis of the past JICA project, named the plant biotechnology research project, and equipment and human resources in the latter project were used in the former project. The project is a best practice that maintaining self-independent development of a project can contribute to other projects.</p> <p>(2) The mentioned project was implemented without dispatching long-term experts from Japan. While the decision was favored for investment expenditure of the project, maintaining the project including enforcement of the budget prepared by JICA had some difficulties. After short-term experts, who were specialized in operating the project, were dispatched, the project progressed without difficulties. Other projects without dispatching long-term experts can be draw upon the mentioned project's experience.</p> <p>(3) In the mentioned project, all the counterparts from Thailand participated in the training in Japan. Not only improving their techniques, the counterparts can share common awareness of the issues and project aims. However, the training, which was implemented during the project, can be more specific to cover the areas especially needed.</p> <p>(4) While contributing human security and basic human needs (BHN) through projects and the importance of hands-on approach have been discussed, the mentioned project indicates the importance of implementing the research cooperating project aiming development of basic technologies that can be diffused in the later stage. Since research cooperating projects are difficult to reach eventual beneficiaries, the mentioned project can also directly reach its achievements to farmers through cooperation with the Department of Agricultural Extension (DOAE) and local governments. Therefore, other similar projects should be carefully formulated in order to focus on diffusing the projects' achievements to eventual beneficiaries. Moreover, since staffs working in similar projects were assigned to neighboring areas, staffs of the mentioned project can figure out the current situation of the project sites and needs of local residents.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

THA-06-004

Project Title	English	The Project On The Strengthening Of Anti-Corruption Capacity In Thailand					
	Others						
	Japanese	汚職防止支援プロジェクト					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	0185061E0	Total Cost	60,721 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Governance			-	Civil Society		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2004/06	-	2007/05	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Office of National Counter Corruption Commission					
	Japan	United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, United Nations Training Cooperation Department, Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Justice					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Performance of NCCC in accordance with Organic Act on Counter Corruption (1999) and the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand (1997) is improved.						
Project Purpose	Capacity and efficiency of ONCC in the field of "Suppression, Inspection and Prevention on Corruption" are developed and enhanced.						
Outputs	<p>ONCC officers acquire broader knowledge of the legal framework.</p> <p>ONCC officers acquire proper management skills especially in the areas of "Corruption Suppression", "Corruption Prevention" and "Inspection of Assets and Liabilities".</p> <p>ONCC officers acquire knowledge and techniques for effective investigation.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In Thailand, the issue of corruption has been a long-standing problem in the society for years. In order to challenge the issue, National Counter Corruption Commission (hereinafter referred to as "NCCC") was established in 1999 to inspect the exercise of State Power, to ensure the observation of principle of good governance with transparency and accountability. In order to perform anti-corruption task effectively, NCCC has Office of National Counter Corruption Commission (hereinafter referred to as "ONCC") to support its activities. Though expectation for the organization was high, it was difficult for ONCC to perform its duties as expected due to insufficient experience and skills in exercising its mandate. It was needed to improve the organizational capacity of ONCC to contribute to the effective control of corruption in Thailand.</p>						

THA-06-004

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	0	Short-term	14	Counterparts	3
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	55			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Promotion on Corruption Control b. Involvement of Other Institutions c. Introduction of Internal Training Systems in ONCC d. Participation in International Network on Anti-Corruption 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

THA-06-005

Project Title	English	The Third Country Training On Acid Deposition Problems					
	Others						
	Japanese	酸性雨対策(第三国研修)プロジェクト					
Country	Thailand	Project Number	601137	Project ID	181400	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			Air Pollution/Acid Rain			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2004/02	-	2007/02	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Environmental Quality Promotion, Pollution Control Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment					
	Japan	Ministry of the Environment, Acid Deposition and Oxidant Research Center of Japan Environmental Sanitation Center					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	<p>Training Program in Japan</p> <p>Training Program in Japan</p> <p>The Study on the Acid Deposition Control Strategy</p>						
Overall Goal	To promote countermeasures against acid deposition problems at South East Asia.						
Project Purpose	To deepen the common understandings about acid deposition problems at South East Asia.						
Outputs	<p>1) To formulate a common understanding regarding the situation of acid deposition problem at South East Asia.</p> <p>2) To deepen the understanding about the negative impact towards public health and environment by acid deposition and counter measurements for mitigating the negative impacts.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In the East Asia region, acid deposition is becoming a critical problem due to due to rapid economic development (boosting economic activities). These environment problems would be estimated to become more serious and obvious and would become a serious risk to human health. In order to tackle the acid deposition problem, following activities were required to achieve enhancing the system for comparable and developing reliable monitoring data: to strengthen the reliable and comprehensive acid deposition monitoring system; to establish the emission inventories and modeling for acid deposition; and to establish the pollution and acid deposition cutting measures. Moreover, due to the characteristic of the problem, it is required to strengthen links between national and regional policies in environmental assessment.</p>						

THA-06-005

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

THA-97-001

Project Title	English	The Chiang Mai University Plant Biotechnology Research Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	チェンマイ大学植物バイオテクノロジー					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Tertiary Education		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1993/08	-	1998/07	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation, Office of the President, Ministry of University Affairs, Chiang Mai University					
	Japan	Ministry of Education , Science and Culture					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Grant Aid						
Overall Goal	Agricultural productivity in the northern part of Thailand is improved						
Project Purpose	Research capability of academic staffs of CMU in the field of biotechnology is improved.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Academic staffs have proper knowledge 2. Academic staffs have gained more basic and advanced techniques 						
Project Overview	<p>The Government of Thailand has aimed at strengthening the biotechnology for the quality improvement of agricultural production and development of export production, according to the gap of income and living standards between urban and farming areas, which is one of the political strategies on the 6th economical and social development plan which commensurated in 1986.</p> <p>In light of this, the National Center for Genetics Engineering and Biotechnology supervised by Ministry of Science Technology and Energy has requested to the Japanese Government "the project of the Biotechnology Center for Agricultural Industry in Thailand" under the condition that common center would be established by the grant aid cooperation.</p> <p>To this proposal, Japanese Government has decided its policy that is difficult to give grant aid cooperation considering recent economical development. Then the Government of Thailand has requested to the Japanese Government for the revised proposal "Research Project on biotechnology for agricultural industry in Thailand", in which the implement organization is Chiang Mai University (hereinafter referred to as "CMU") supervised by Ministry of University Affairs (hereinafter referred to as AgMUA) that is one organization on the initial proposal. As a results of examination to this new proposal in stead of initial proposal, the Japanese technical cooperation, has been conducting from August 1, 1993, scheduled five year period, to strengthen the capability of the CMU researchers in the filed of plant biotechnology.</p>						

THA-97-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	31	Counterparts	15
Equipment	243,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	46,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	18			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) In the succeeding phases following the termination of the Project, the Thai side is requested to make efforts to the issues described below, this, in order to realize the overall goal of improving agricultural productivity by promoting biotechnology techniques.</p> <p>1) In the implementation of the policy for improving the agricultural productivity, the CMU-staff should continue to make efforts to research in the field of biotechnology by making the best use of the achievement of the Project.</p> <p>2) The counterparts of the Project should continue their research work by using transferred techniques to develop and enhance manpower in the field of biotechnology.</p> <p>3) In order to assure the financial sustainability of CMU, effective budgetary measures should be taken by Faculty of Agriculture, including to apply research funds or grant.</p> <p>(2) The following areas of activities which have proven to be beneficial through the implementation process of the Project should be given proper attention to realize further development.</p> <p>1) Based on the achievements attained through lectures and workshops about the basic and advanced techniques, efforts should be made to implement the research aim at higher level of agriculture productivity for researchers.</p> <p>2) Efforts should be made to revise the various instruction textbooks and technical manuals according to the changing needs. Efforts are also solicited for their effective transfer among academic staff of CMU to outside of the university.</p> <p>(3) As an extrapolation of the Project achievements in the near future, Thai side in CMU is expected to play an important role in the northern parts of Thailand for disseminating technologies in the field of biotechnology. To fulfill this role, continuous efforts are required to following aspects;</p> <p>1) By adequately coordinating the programs implemented by concerned governmental agencies or private company, efforts should be made to generate technologies for biotechnology products and to disseminate them among farmers.</p> <p>2) Due efforts should be made to coordinate with other South East Asian countries that are promoting agricultural productivity.</p> <p>(4) For maximizing the results of the Project to the neighboring countries, Thai side may apply for the international training course from Japanese Government (the third country training course) or other agencies.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

THA-97-002

Project Title	English	Development Of Mechatronics Engineering Course At Bachelor Degree Level In Pathumwan Technical College					
	Others						
	Japanese	パトムワン工業高等専門学校拡充					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Technical & Vocational Edu. & Training		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1993/04	-	1998/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Vocational Education, Ministry of Education, Pathumwan Technical College					
	Japan	Ministry of Education , Science and Culture					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The main objective of the Project is to develop and establish Mechatronics Engineering Course at bachelor degree level in Pathumwan Technical College in order to supply Thailand's modern industrial sector with capable and practical mechatronics engineers.						
Project Purpose	Practical and qualified engineers in mechatronics at bachelor degree level are provided for Thai industry.						
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Sufficient number of teaching staff with qualified teaching and research capability in mechatronics at bachelor degree level is ensured. b) Curriculum and syllabuses for bachelor degree level education in mechatronics are prepared and eligibly used. c) Teaching materials for bachelor degree level education in mechatronics are prepared and used in the classes. d) Appropriate facilities and equipment are operational and utilized for education and research activities in mechatronics at bachelor degree level. e) Updated academic and technical information on mechatronics is available for teaching staff and students. f) Management and administration system for the Mechatronics Engineering Course is effectively functional. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Seventh National Economic and Social Development Plan (1992- 1996) had an objective of developing the Kingdom of Thailand to industrialization in order to promote development of human quality of life. Therefore, Pathumwan Technical College, under control of the Department of Vocational Education, the Ministry of Education, had tried to upgrade its graduates' and personnel's qualities in order to keep up with the newest technology.</p> <p>However, basic educational and training equipment equivalent to the high technological level of the industrial sector is deficient, and the budget is limited. These made Pathumwan Technical College unable to produce the students with qualifications as the market's need. Under these circumstances, Pathumwan Technical College requested the Government of Japan for educational equipment under grant aid program in 1990. In 1991, the requested grant aid project named "The Development of Courses in Higher Production and Industrial Technology", valuing one hundred and twenty four (124) million baht to supply the equipment was approved by the government of Japan.</p> <p>Besides the grant aid project, Pathumwan Technical College planned the project for produce the practical engineer according to effective usage of the equipment that provided by the government of Japan, because of the lack of skillful engineer and technologist in Thailand. In 1991 the proposal of the technical cooperation which aimed to develop and establish mechatronics engineering course at bachelor degree level in Pathumwan Technical College in order to supply Thailand's modern industrial sectors with capable and practical mechatronics engineers presented to the government of Japan.</p> <p>After donating equipment requested by the grant aid project, the government of Japan decided to provide Pathumwan Technical College technical assistance in order to establish new department for mechatronics engineering course at bachelor degree level which would be opened in 1994. The R/D and the Tentative Schedule of Implementation for the Project were agreed between the JICA mission team and the Department of Vocational Education, the Ministry of Education on 9th March 1993.</p> <p>JICA started its five-year technical cooperation for the Project on 1st April 1993.</p>						

THA-97-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	15	Short-term	41	Counterparts	17
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received					Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) An extension of the Project for two to three years is recommended in order to strengthen research capability of the teaching staff; improve the curriculum and develop teaching materials. In the extension period, technical assistance on research works shall be provided mainly by short-term experts. In accordance with the human resource development plan of the Mechatronics Engineering Course, it shall be targeted that at least half of the- teaching staff will have higher degree or will be well under the way to get higher degree by the end of the extension period.</p> <p>(2) Maximum efforts shall be made so that the final approval will be given to the Vocational Bill as soon as possible, since the extension is highly effective only if a favorable research environment is prepared in terms of bud get and incentives for research works. For the same purpose, PTC shall make its best efforts to secure appropriate research budget for the extension period whether the Vocational Bill is approved or not.</p> <p>(3) A concrete and well detailed plan for the extension period shall be elaborated by the Project as soon as possible through an active consultation among all the parties concerned, i.e. the chief advisor, coordinator, and the experts from JICA, counterpart staff and the management staff of the ITC</p> <p>(4) Preparation for the management and administration system under the new Institute shall be stalled as soon as possible, so that the extended project will be implemented highly effectively. In this connection/recruitment of key personnel who are highly capable in developing and managing a new university shall be put into consideration.</p> <p>(5) Effective measures shall betaken in order to increase Thai industry's recognition of mechatronics engineering. The measures will include; publication, dissemination, and seminars on research works; seminars on ah introduction to mechatronics; dissemination to mass media; technical exchange with universities and private firms/etc.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

THA-97-003

Project Title	English	The Project For The Expansion And Modernization Of The Merchant Marine Training Center					
	Others						
	Japanese	船員教育訓練センター					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Technical & Vocational Edu. & Training		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1993/03	-	1998/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Harbour Department of Ministry of Transport and Communications, Merchant Marine Training Center					
	Japan	Ministry of Transport					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	By supplying high quality marine personnel who are qualified based on the ratification of STCW Thailand and related laws, Thailand's merchant marine business will develop and the employment of Thai marine personnel within as well as outside the country will be increased.						
Project Purpose	To raise the quality of the contents of training programs provided in the Merchant Marine Training Center (MMTC) to the level appropriate for the international standard.						
Outputs							
Project Overview	<p>Due to rapid growth of marine transportation and increase in shipping tonnage in Thailand, demand on marine personnel had surged, and Thai marine industry faced serious labor shortage. Moreover, the Government of Thailand did not ratify the 1978 STCW Convention. Under these circumstances, the Government of Thailand submitted a request to the Government of Japan for the project-type technical cooperation. The aim of the cooperation was to ratify the STCW Convention and the develop merchant marine industry through raising the quality of the contents of training programs provided in the MMTC to the level appropriate for the international standard.</p>						

THA-97-003

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	15	Counterparts	5
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	16			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

THA-97-004

Project Title	English	Dairy Farming Development Project In The Central Region					
	Others						
	Japanese	中部酪農開発計画					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1899/12	-	1899/12	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Livestock Development, Cooperative Promotion Department of Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose	to improve conventional dairy farming technology in the central region of the Kingdom of Thailand. Thus, the Project will contribute to the increase in domestic milk production in order to meet growing demand of national consumption of milk and milk products in Thailand.						
Outputs							
Project Overview	<p>Thai Government intends to increase the self-sufficient rate of milk to 80 % until 1997, based on the 6th Five Years Plan (1987-1991) of the economic development, The government has been making efforts to develop the dairy industry in the country through several promotional measures, such as the proliferation and the genetic improvement of dairy cattle, the improvement of dairy technology and the expansion of the credit system to the farmers. This policy was succeeded also in the 7th Five Years Plan (1992-1996) having a similar basic direction. However, actually the productivity of the dairy industry was low still and the cost for producing milk was high, because of the technical problems concerning reproduction, animal health, feeding and management, and the delay of the technical instruction to farmers, cooperative staffs and governmental officers. Therefore, the development and the extension of adaptable techniques, the proliferation and the distribution of genetically superior animals, and the training for the technicians concerned were very necessary to be extended.</p> <p>Thai Government requested a project-type technical cooperation to the Japanese Government in November 1991 in order to implement the policy smoothly and to accomplish the target. Its objective was to improve conventional dairy farming technology and then to contribute to increasing domestic milk production in order to meet growing demands of national consumption of milk and milk products.</p> <p>Japanese side, reacting to the request, dispatched the preliminary survey team in February 1992 and the long-term survey team from October to December 1992, which conducted surveys to define the background and the contents of the request, and had discussions with the Thai side. The implementation study team, which was dispatched in March 1993, reached an agreement with the Thai side, and Record of Discussion (RID) and Tentative Schedule of Implementation (TSI) were signed. The technical cooperation started on August 1, 1993 and the activity of the Project is now in the fifth year.</p>						

THA-97-004

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	11	Short-term	29	Counterparts	
Equipment	243,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	29			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1. Thai Government should give a special consideration about the financial measures for running both centers, in order to succeed and expand the Project's result.</p> <p>2. Also, enough consideration should be taken concerning the strengthening of the organization and the personnel transfers of the C/Ps, in order to settle and utilize the technology and the equipment transferred through the Project. The bull raising and semen production section of AI Division Pathumthani is planned to move to a new location at Lumpayaklang. Thai side should take appropriate arrangements in order to make the transferred technology and the provided equipment in the Project used effectively at the new location.</p> <p>3. The extension and the establishment of the transferred technology to farmers' level are extremely important for the future development of dairy industry in Thailand. It is desired that more organized and an effective technology extension system to farmers should be established. It is essential to train the personnel who can instruct the practical dairy farming technology to farmers. Both centers should continue to train such personnel and strengthen their functions as organizations for the training and the technological guidance.</p> <p>4. Especially, CPD and DLD should pay more attention to the training of the technicians of dairy cooperatives. For this purpose, it should secure its own technicians at Chaibadan daily demonstration center.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

THA-97-005

Project Title	English	The Land And Water Conservation Center Project In The East Of Thailand					
	Others						
	Japanese	東部タイ農地保全					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1993/06	-	1998/06	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Land Development of Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives					
	Japan	Japan Agricultural Land Development Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose	To establish sustainable agricultural production system by establishing agricultural land and water conservation technologies and preventing large-scale soil flowage in the eastern region of Thailand.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To formulate technical standard for agricultural land and water conservation technologies. 2) To improve agricultural and engineering techniques in the construction management of the project. 3) To create management manual for cultivation of farmland water conservation soil 4) To improve training contents 						
Project Overview	<p>While agriculture in Thailand accounts about 15 percent of total GDP, population engaged in agriculture is around 60 percent in total. Especially, in the eastern region of Thailand, where is consisted of six prefectures and has 3.6 million hectare (7 percent of total national land), 9 in 10 people worked at agricultural industry. However, neither agricultural land or water conservation measurements were implemented in the eastern region. As a result, the soil flowage accounted for 30 million ton per year were occurred in the large area of the region, where was originally sand ground. To prevent soil flowage was urgently needed.</p> <p>The Government of Thailand put emphasis on both promotion of agriculture and mitigation in environment deterioration aiming at the seventh five-year national plan. In line with the plan, the Department of Livestock Development (DLD) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives promoted implementation of agricultural conservation measurements in the region. Moreover, the DLD tried to put organic matters on cultivated areas for improving water retention ability of soil ground. Based on implemented development studies, the Government of Thailand formulated the comprehensive project of land and water conservation and implemented feasibility study of a pilot conservation project zone. Moreover the Government of Thailand submitted a request to the Government of Japan for implementing equipment provision which was necessary for the land and water conservation project. It was achieved by 1992. However, the counterparts in Thailand did not obtain adequate technical know-how to formulate the land and water conservation project. In May 1991, the Government of Thailand submitted a request to the Government of Japan for the project-type technical cooperation and technical transfer of the methods of the land and water conservation project aiming to foster engineers of this field.</p>						

THA-97-005

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	11	Short-term	19	Counterparts	32
Equipment	170,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	22			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Technical backgrounds of staffs working at target implementing institutions of the project were not same as implementing institutions in Japan. Since the Department of Livestock Development (DLD) is the institution whose main activity is academic research on soil and ground, some engineering staffs belong to the institution do not consist main part of the body. The consideration towards this point was not enough, and eventually it delayed the progress of the project. At the period of formulating the project, backgrounds of staffs from implementing institutions should be taking into consideration more carefully. In the mentioned project, it took long time to let the staffs to understand the necessary procedures and methods of implementation in order to promote preservation of agricultural land and water, by using agricultural and engineered methods. However, improving procedures and methods of implementation were huge achievement and had positive effect to further activities at the DLD.</p> <p>(2) During implementing the mentioned project-type cooperation, it took long time formulate a common understanding between regarding detailed contents of the project. These issues, if possible, should be shared and understood before the project started. During implementing the project, discussions, variance, understandings and coordination about aims of the counterparts and implementation methods are always occurred. In the mentioned project, these differences became huge problems relating with implementing personnel affairs, organization and operational methods of the DLD. As a result, it took quite a long time to coordinate these matters. However, this issue started the drastic improvement of operational implementation methods and it became a large achievement of the mentioned project. It is important to note that during establishing the project plan, the effect done by implementing the project-type technical cooperation requires review and coordination.</p> <p>(3) Even though long-term experts, who specialized in the fields stipulated in the R/D, some fields were broader than the experts' specialties. Because short-term experts, who were specialized in these fields, were not effectively utilized, the long-term experts were not able to perform their duty at fields outside of their specialties swiftly as planned. Both counterparts in staffs from Thailand and the implementing institutions in Japan should have taken review and lecture of the project's progress into account.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

THA-97-006

Project Title	English	The Ceramic Development Center Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	北部セラミック開発センター					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	830,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			-	Industrial Technology		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1899/12	-	1899/12	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Industrial Promotion, Ceramic Development Center					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Quality of northern Thai ceramic ware is improved.						
Project Purpose	NCDC is able to provide information and technical guidance on material use and production technics to the northern Thai ceramic factories.						
Outputs	<p>0) Managerial and operational system of NCDC is established.</p> <p>1) Equipment for research and development (R&D) on material use and production is installed and maintained properly.</p> <p>2) C/P are trained in material use and production technics.</p> <p>3) R & D on material use and production technics is conducted.</p> <p>4) Result of R & D is disseminated through publications, training and seminars.</p> <p>5) Technical guidance for ceramic factories is provided individually.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Ceramic industry in Thailand includes traditional pottery making such as Celadon and mass-production by slip casting and its products are still less developed in quality and designing, compared with the products of industrialized countries. The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand formed a policy on promotion of local industries and listed the ceramic industry as one of the target industries to be developed. For that purpose; the Government established the Northern Ceramic Development Center (NCDC) at Lampang in northern Thailand, where ceramic industry has been in development, as a core of the promotion programme. In this context, the Government of Thailand formally requested to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation to upgrade technical level of the NCDC.</p> <p>In response to the request, the Government of Japan, through JICA, dispatched the Preliminary Survey Team followed by the Experts Survey Team and the Implementation Survey Team. The Record of Discussions (R/D) was signed in October 1992.</p> <p>In accordance with the R/D, five-year technical cooperation had started from 14 October 1992, with a purpose of establishing ceramic production technology in northern Thailand, which utilizes raw materials endowed in Thailand and latest technology, through developing human resources of the NCDC.</p> <p>The NCDC has been altered to the Ceramic Development Center (CDC) to cover the whole country under the restructuring of DIP, effective from January 1997. The name of the institution, at which the Project has been implemented, is referred to as "the Center" hereinafter.</p>						

THA-97-006

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	30	Counterparts	49
Equipment	310,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	16			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Linkages and coordination between sections should be enhanced in order to increase efficiency of the activities of the Center. Formal consultations such as inter-section meetings and informal information exchange in the course of daily activities are recommended.</p> <p>All the data obtained from testing and analysis, and all the cases of problems and solutions requested from the factories should be collected and processed to form a data-base, which will be of great help to both the Center staff and the factories.</p> <p>To facilitate upgrade technical knowledge of the Center staff by their own efforts, reference books and related materials should be procured and arranged in a library for effective utilization. Such library should also be utilized by the ceramic factories.</p> <p>Co-researches with private sectors and other government institutions are encouraged.</p> <p>To supplement practical experience of the staff in ceramic production, on site training may be effective. The Center should consider sending its staff to ceramic factories for acquiring practical knowledge and experience.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

TTO-06-001

Project Title	English	The Project For Promotion Of Sustainable Marine Fisheries Resource Utilisation In The Republic Of Trinidad And Tobago					
	Others						
	Japanese	持続的水産資源利用促進計画プロジェクト					
Country	Trinidad and Tobago	Project Number		Project ID	26310030	Total Cost	716,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Fisheries			Fisheries			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/09 - 2006/09	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Marine Resources, Fisheries Division of Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Marine Resources, Carribean Fisheries Training and Development Institute					
	Japan	Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Kagoshima University, Hokkaido University					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The Regional Fisheries Training Project						
Overall Goal	Fishing activities for sustainable utilisation of fisheries resources practiced by fisher folks in Trinidad and Tobago						
Project Purpose	Fisheries extension and training activities for sustainable utilization of fisheries resources are to be practiced by the mutual cooperation among Fisheries Division, CFTDI and Department of Marine Resource and Fisheries, THA.						
Outputs	(1) Resources management capabilities of Fisheries Division and Department of Marine Resources and Fisheries, THA are enhanced (2) Technical capabilities of CFTDI in capture fishery technology and fishing gear development, seafood technology and marketing and marine engineering are enhanced. (3) Fisheries extension capabilities within the Fisheries Division and Department of Marine Resource and Fisheries, THA are enhanced.						
Project Overview	The economy of Trinidad and Tobago is dominated mainly the oil and petrochemical industries. The GORTT is continuing to pursue a policy of diversification of the economy with a view to mitigate the adverse impact of possible deterioration in oil and natural gas prices as well as the creation of enhanced sustainable employment outside of the energy sector. The policy objectives include strengthening measures to lower unemployment and to reduce the poverty level throughout the nation						

TTO-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	16	Counterparts	23
Equipment	94,800 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	171,500 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	69,300 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	13			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Capture Fishery Technology and Fishing Gear Development The Fisheries Legislation and Regulations are currently being revised. Consequent upon this revision, it is recommended that the Fisheries Division may wish to consider the development of a research plan for a year-round fishery trial for set net. It is necessary to further investigate the appropriateness of the designed size of set nets considering the material cost and operational ease for the fisher folk.</p> <p>(2) It is necessary to further investigate the appropriateness of the design and size of set nets considering the material cost and operational ease for the fisher folk. It is also recommended that extension activities for fish processors and fisher folks in Trinidad and Tobago is continued.</p> <p>(3) Fisheries Extension The Local Fisheries Extension Work Garden facilitated effective communication between fisher folks and DMRP, THA. It is recommended that the Belle Garden case be used as a model for other communities towards strengthening fisheries extension activities.</p> <p>(4) Marine Fisheries Resource Management Technology transfer to the C/Ps has been undertaken satisfactorily. It is important for them to apply every developing new resource analysis methodologies to assess the fisheries resources. It is suggested that the document entitled "Recommendations on Fisheries Resources Management" produced during the Project be considered when the GORTT is preparing a fisheries resource management legislation.</p> <p>(5) Collaboration Among three Organizations Collaboration among the Fisheries Division, the DMRF, (THA) and the CFTDI was strengthened through the Project activities. Continued collaboration among these organizations is important. To efficiently realize the Overall Goal. Such collaboration should include scheduling and Budgeting for sharing of local expertise among the organizations.</p> <p>(6) Utilization of the Counterparts Through the Project activities the Counterparts have attained a high level of technical expertise. It is recommended that such expertise may be used to achieve the sustainable management and utilization of fisheries resources in any region cooperation initiative.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

TUN-03-001

Project Title	English	The Project For Strengthening Of Reproductive Health Education					
	Others						
	Japanese	リプロダクティブヘルス教育強化					
Country	Tunisia	Project Number		Project ID	47510140	Total Cost	165,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Other Health Issues		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/09	-	2004/09	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Office National de la Famille et de la Population					
	Japan	Osaka University, Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Audio Visual Activities Commission					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	<p>Training Program in Third Countries</p> <p>Grant Aid for Grass-Roots Groups</p> <p>Senior Volunteers</p>						
Overall Goal	The status in sexual and reproductive health of youth and adolescents is improved.						
Project Purpose	The institutional capacity of ONFP in IEC in the area of sexual and reproductive health of youth and the adolescents is strengthened.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ability of analysis is improved. 2. Function of Bardo printing center and the Audio Visual Center is improved. 3. Appropriately developed materials are produced and delivered. 4. Availability of qualified staff is assured. 5. Activities of the YRH promotion are implemented through collaboration between ONFP regional centers and NGO's 6. A system of monitoring and evaluation on IEC activities established. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Republic of Tunisia (hereinafter referred to as Tunisia) has carried out family planning since 1966, and initially its purpose was to control the population growth. Afterward, the main stream of family planning shifted from the population policy to the maternal and child health, and the family health. Through the adoption of the Cairo International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in 1994, Youth's Reproductive Health was advocated as an important issue in the Ninth Socio-economic Development Plan for Five Years (1997-2001)".</p> <p>On the other hand, Japanese International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as JICA) implemented a technical co-operation named "the Project for the Promotion of Family Planning Education" during 1993-1999. The Project outputs included production of teaching material (video and printing equipment) in the Audio Visual Center at the Office national de la Famille et de la Population" (hereinafter referred to as ONFP) headquarters, the baseline survey and the IEC promotion activities. After this first project, for the purpose of support to youth's reproductive health (hereinafter referred to as YRH), a new project "the Project for Strengthening of Education in the Field of Reproductive Health," which aimed strengthening reproductive health education through improvement of comprehensive capacities in planning, producing and providing educational teaching materials, was requested to the Government of Japan.</p>						

TUN-03-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	20	Counterparts	33
Equipment	125,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	40,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	12			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Monitoring System It is important to establish the monitoring system in order to improve the quality of IEC services. The monitoring system on qualitative effects by EC activities has been established since spring of 2004. The efforts of improving the system have to be continued and results of monitoring should be utilized to appeal them internationally.</p> <p>(2) South-South Cooperation In order to utilize the fruits of the Project, both sides agreed, as the next step, to recommend the promotion of South-South cooperation as follows: -To conduct a Third Country Training course on YRH for the Francophone African countries -To dispatch Tunisian expert (s) to Niger The modalities for implementing both activities will be further discussed between officials from ONFP and JICA Tunisia Office.</p> <p>(3) Information and advocacy conference The ONFP will organize in collaboration with JICA Office in Tunis, an information and advocacy conference before the end of die project in order to present the experience and the results of the cooperation Project between ONFP and JICA (Youth and SRH Representatives from GOs, NGOs donors agencies and African and Arab countries will be invited to participate.</p> <p>(4) Production and diffusion of a document The ONFP will produce and disseminate during the above mentioned conference a detailed document on the successful cooperation with JICA aiming at its extension for the benefit of southern countries.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

TUN-05-001

Project Title	English	Project For The Establishment Of The Vocational Training Center For The Electric And Electronics Industry					
	Others						
	Japanese	電気電子技術者養成計画					
Country	Tunisia	Project Number		Project ID	4751029	Total Cost	723,924 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Technical & Vocational Edu. & Training		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/02 - 2006/01	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Vocational Training and Employment, Tunisian Vocational Training Agency					
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Employment and Human Resource Development Organization of Japan					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The quality of technicians in electric and electronics sectors is improved.						
Project Purpose	The newly established CSFIEE is developed to turn out competent technicians in the industry.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relevant training courses in electric and electronics sector is established. 2. Instructors will be able to implement the training courses effectively. 3. The administration and management system of CSFIEE is established for the sustainable implementation of the training courses. 4. Equipment is used and maintained effectively. 						
Project Overview	<p>Having signed the Partnership Agreement with European Union (EU) in 1995, the Government of Tunisia has committed to liberalize its trade with EU in 12 years starting from 1996 that necessitates Tunisia to enhance its international competitiveness in increasing competent human resources engaged in the competitive industry. The 10th National Development Plan (2002-2006) addresses the increase in job opportunities and enterprise competitiveness as the first issue to challenge and places a priority in vocational training. Meanwhile, the JICA's Country-specific Program for Tunisia lists up the assistance for enhancement of the international competitiveness as one of the priority issues. The Japanese Government dispatched the following study teams to investigate the feasibility of project proposal to determine the focus areas. A series of studies were conducted for the Project as follows;</p> <p>Project Formulation Study: February 23 - March 7, 1998 Preliminary Study: October 31 - November 13, 1999 Short-term Study: February 19 - March 12, 2000 Implementation Study: November 22 - December 2000</p> <p>As a result of the above studies, both Tunisian and Japanese sides agreed to implement the Project of vocational training at CSFIEE in the field of electric and electronics, signing the RTD on December 1, 2000 during the Implementation Study. The 5-year cooperation of the Project started on February 1 2001. During the course of implementation of the Project, Project Consultation Study was conducted from February 1 8 to 28, 2003. The study monitored the progress of the Project and made recommendations for facilitating the progress of the Project. The Mid-term Evaluation was conducted for reviewing the progress of the Project from January 12 to January 23, 2004. Both sides agreed on revising PDM so that it could reflect the then prevailing conditions in Tunisia and the actual activities of the Project at that time.</p>						

TUN-05-001

Inputs (Japan)					Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	17	Counterparts	41	
Equipment	294,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received					Land and Facilities		
Others					Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1)Promotion of the ratio of graduation The first generation satisfies the target with the graduation rate of 85 %, while the 2nd and 3rd generations need stronger support by CSFIEE for satisfying the target.</p> <p>(2)Assignment of necessary staff Assignment of 4 instructors as well as 1 administrative staff has been in delay for most of the Project period. The lack of these personnel causes delays in implementation of the technical transfer and negative impact on keeping the level of training quality. It is necessary that these personnel should be appointed by the end of this year.</p> <p>(3)Preparation for the Introduction of the Expansion Plan and the Alternated Training System For the two Plans, it is recommended that the Tunisian side undertakes what was agreed by both Japanese and Tunisian sides at the Joint Coordinating Committee held in November 2004 assuring the sustainability of the Project.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

TUN-97-001

Project Title	English	Project For The Promotion Of Family Planning Education					
	Others						
	Japanese	人口教育促進					
Country	Tunisia	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Other Health Issues		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1993/08	-	1993/07	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country						
	Japan	Tokyo International University, Institute for International Cooperation, Okinawa International Center					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose	To strengthen the IEC (Information, Education Communication) activities on the family planning and also to improve the communication skills of people who have involved in the activities.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Printed materials on reproductive health for the IEC activities will be developed. 2. The printed materials will be distributed and utilized in the model areas. 3. Monitoring system for IEC activities in the model area will be strengthened. 4. The idea of reproductive health in dissimilating 						
Project Overview	<p>In Tunisia, the population growth rate reduced to 2 percent in 1989, however, population issues of family planning is still serious including the large gap between urban and rural areas. The Government of Tunisia placed this task as a priority issue to promote national development in the Eight plan (1992-1996). Hence, the Government of Tunisia requested the Government of Japan for a project-type technical cooperation mainly in the fields of IEC (Information, Education, Communication) activities.</p>						

TUN-97-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts	19	
Equipment	170,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

TUR-02-001

Project Title	English	The Infectious Diseases Control Project In The Republic Of Turkey					
	Others						
	Japanese	感染症対策					
Country	Turkey	Project Number		Project ID	445102700	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			- Other Health Issues			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1997/10	-	2002/09	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Refik Saydam Hygiene Center, Ministry of Health					
	Japan	Biomedical Science Association, National Institute of Infectious Diseases, and more					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	EPI related infectious diseases are controlled						
Project Purpose	A laboratory supported epidemiological surveillance system is established						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Laboratory techniques on EPI related infectious diseases are strengthened. 2) Management and technical skill for epidemiological surveillance on DPT, polio, measles, and hepatitis B are acquired. 3) Technical collaboration between RSHCP and Primary Health Care General Directorate is established 4) A serum-bank is established 						
Project Overview	<p>The government of the Republic of Turkey recognized the Expanded Programme on Immunization (hereinafter referred to as "EPI") as the most efficient means to promote its Primary Health Care activities and implemented various EPI related projects under the technical guidance of the World Health Organization (hereinafter referred to as "WHO").</p> <p>JICA assisted the implementation of Turkey's EPI policy by supporting the Biological Control and Research Laboratories of the Refik Saydam Hygiene Center Presidency (hereinafter referred to as "RSHCP") from 1993 to 1996 with the project-type technical cooperation scheme.</p> <p>With a success of this cooperation, the government of the Republic of Turkey requested JICA's further cooperation for the purpose of improving epidemiological surveillance and other EPI-related laboratory techniques. With this request, JICA agreed to start a different project-type technical cooperation "Infectious Diseases Control Project" from October 1997.</p>						

TUR-02-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	26	Counterparts	63
Equipment	268,591 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	22,678 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	20			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) In order to complete the computer system for the infectious agent surveillance further technical guidance should be provided.</p> <p>2) In addition, ELISA methods for serological diagnosis of diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus should also be improved. In order to adequate assistance, it may be necessary to extend the stay of the long-term expert in the field of “epidemiological surveillance on bacteriological infectious diseases until the end of the Project.</p> <p>3) Although the laboratory-based epidemiological surveillance is successfully established during the project period, the system should be maintained by the Turkish side after the Project. In order to do so, this system should be integrated into the National Epidemiological Surveillance System of Infectious Diseases.</p> <p>4) The achievements of this Project should be publicized and reported internationally. This will assure the sustainability of the management of the laboratory-based epidemiological surveillance after the termination of the Project.</p> <p>5) It is necessary to assure the budget to maintain and further develop the laboratory-based epidemiological surveillance system.</p> <p>6) The results of the surveillance should be utilized to improve national immunization program in Turkey.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

TUR-05-001

Project Title	English	The Project On Establishment Of Industrial Automation Technologies Departments In Anatolian Technical High Schools					
	Others						
	Japanese	自動制御技術教育改善計画					
Country	Turkey	Project Number	604269	Project ID	4451061	Total Cost	956,460 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Technical & Vocational Edu. & Training		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/04	-	2006/04	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Technical and Vocational Education General Directorate, Ministry of National Education					
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, National Association of Principals of Technical Senior High Schools, Gunma Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Miyazaki Prefecture					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	THE Istanbul-Tuzla Vocational and Technical High School Project						
Overall Goal	To introduce a new educational system for industrial automation technology for other Anatolian Technical High Schools.						
Project Purpose	To establish a new educational system as an extension model in the Izmir and Konya Anatolian Technical High Schools in order to train mid-level technicians that will meet the requirements of industries utilizing automation technology.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of an innovative curriculum. 2. Development of suitable learning materials 3. Development of suitable teaching materials. 4. Establishment of a training system for teachers (including teaching methods) and improvement of teachers' capabilities. 5. Introduction of suitable equipment to meet the requirements of industry. 6. Proper operation and maintenance of the equipment mentioned above. 7. Outputs 1.- 6. above are disseminated to the public, other schools and industries via the Internet. 8. Establishment of a system for finding the needs of industry, and dissemination of the new educational system. 						
Project Overview	<p>In the Republic of Turkey, recent rapid expansion of the industries has resulted in the lack of good skilled mid-level engineers especially in the field of Industrial Automation Technologies. In response to this situation, the Government of Turkey decided to establish departments of Industrial Automation Technologies in Anatolian Technical High Schools and requested the Government of Japan for technical cooperation.</p> <p>As a result of the series of discussions, the Project on Establishment of Industrial Automation Technologies Departments in Anatolian Technical High School in Turkey (hereinafter referred to as 'the Project') was initiated in April 2001 in Izmir Mazhar Zorlu Anatolian Technical High School (hereinafter referred to as 'Izmir ATH') and Konya Adil Karaagac Anatolian Technical High School (hereinafter referred to as 'Konya ATH') as duration of 5 years based on the Record of Discussion signed on October 12, 2000. In the Project, Japanese Experts and Turkish Counterparts developed together the new educational system which aims integration of theory and practice.</p>						

TUR-05-001

Inputs (Japan)					Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	15	Counterparts	22	
Equipment	302,945 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY			Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY			Local Cost	283 (000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	36				Land and Facilities		
Others					Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) Revision of curriculum and textbook Both sides agreed to maintain existing curriculum for the time being. With technical innovation of the industries, textbook should be revised whenever necessary.</p> <p>2) Japanese short-term expert for follow-up In order to improve some parts of developed textbook and to make necessary technical transfer, MONE requested the continuous cooperation for the existing Project. The Evaluation team suggested dispatch of short-term experts to follow up in appropriate timing when the Turkish educational term of 2005/2006 is over.</p> <p>3) Information sharing To ensure the future dissemination, all the information on teaching skills, know-how, teaching materials, and technical transfer from Japanese experts at Izmir ATH should be shared with the other 20 schools.</p> <p>4) Maintenance of the equipment MONE will allocate necessary maintenance cost for the provided equipment. Both schools will take necessary measures for proper management of the equipment.</p> <p>5) On-the-job training of trainees In order not to cause negative influence on the activities of current project, Turkish side will make necessary measures during on-the-job training of instructors of 10 schools for the expansion plan.</p> <p>6) Strengthening relation with the industries In order to strengthen relation with the industries, both schools should take necessary measures to support job placement such as extension seminars, needs assessment, career guidance seminar or necessary consultation for the new graduates which are expected in coming June.</p> <p>7) Personnel assignment MONE should retain existing counterparts of the Projects for both schools so that the impact and sustainability of the project will remain.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

TUR-05-002

Project Title	English	Project On Energy Conservation In The Republic Of Turkey					
	Others						
	Japanese	省エネルギープロジェクト					
Country	Turkey	Project Number		Project ID	4451059	Total Cost	670,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Natural Resource and Energy			-	Energy Conservation		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2000/08	-	2005/07	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, General Directorate of Electrical Power Resources Survey & Development Administration, National Energy Conservation Center					
	Japan	Policy Planning Division, Energy Conservation and Renewable Energy Department, Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, Energy Conservation Center, Japan					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	By implementing a promotion for the rational use of energy, energy efficiency in the whole country is increased						
Project Purpose	The function of EIE/NECC is strengthened in the training, audit, policy-making and promotion activities.						
Outputs	<p>0) EIE/NECC's administration and management structure are developed for implementing energy conservation activities, 1) C/Ps are able to operate and maintain the training facilities and measuring equipment 2) C/Ps acquire the knowledge and skills necessary for developing energy manager training. 3) Contents of energy manager training course is developed in both theoretical and practical parts. 4) C/Ps develop energy audit and consultation in industrial factories. 5) Information supply, publicity and policy recommendation.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Government of the Republic of Turkey heavily depends upon imports for its energy. Hence, it has been eagerly promoting energy conservation since the oil crisis. However, the self-supply rate of energy was less than 50% in 1997. The rate has been yearly "declining along with a rapid increase in energy consumption (20% in the last five years). The National Energy Conservation Center (EIE/NECC) has been promoting energy conservation primarily for more than 600 companies with large-scale plants by offering training courses for energy manager. However, there was not enough training facilities to achieve significant outcomes. The Turkish Government stipulated the "Energy Efficiency Regulation for Industrial Establishments" in 1995. It legally mandates major plant enterprises to join management courses for energy conservation. Thus, it is an urgent issue for EIE/NECC to train personnel as energy manager. Under such circumstances, the Turkish Government requested the Japanese Government to provide project-type technical cooperation for organizing a training course for practical energy managers to improve the current conditions as quickly as possible.</p>						

TUR-05-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	25	Counterparts	31
Equipment	207,598 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	32,287 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 2,175 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	19			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The Team recommends- EIE/NECC to define the future policy directions for energy conservation in Turkey. EIE/NECC should play a role of facilitator for promoting energy conservation by providing support to the private sector initiatives through disseminating technology and providing incentives. Specific issues are described in the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of Energy Conservation Measures Through Investments and Renewals of Production Lines The current technology transfer has promoted mainly "no cost and low cost" options of energy conservation technologies. The next step of promoting energy conservation is to introduce process and equipment of more energy efficiency, which may require further investment. Provision of Incentives for Energy Conservation A set of policy measures to provide incentives for promoting energy conservation is necessary. The Energy Efficiency Law is under preparation for enactment in 2005 to promote rational use of energy in Turkey. In order to step forwards the quick and efficient promotion of energy conservation, it is recommended to prepare regulations and incentives by the clear policy, such as taxation system and financial assistance system. Maintaining the Acquired Capacity of EIE/NECC The acquired capacity of EIE/NECC, such as energy audit, training and promotion of energy conservation, is an important asset to promote further the energy conservation. It is necessary to maintain the capacity through continuing the activities. Also, the capacity to conduct energy audit should be enhanced until the private sectors become main actors of implementing the energy audit as a business: EIE/NECC needs to recruit personnel and maintain the capacity acquired through the Project, because the proposed law will require increasing the number of industry establishments with Energy Managers. At the same time, the capacity development should be continued inside the EIE/NECC through information sharing among C/Ps and in-house trainings. Maintaining the Training Units It is the minimum requirement to maintain the training unit in a good' condition, with proper management practices, such as securing the budget for spare parts, consumables and repairs. Energy Conservation Promotion to Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs). In order to promote energy conservation to SMEs, it is recommended that the on-going move for seeking possible collaborations with KOSGEB be continued. According to the experience of Japan, energy conservation at SMEs needs supports on providing technical capacities and access to financial resources to implement the measures. Another long-term strategy for promoting energy conservation down to SMEs may be pursued by lowering incrementally the current requirements of TOE. Diversification of Training Programs EIE/NECC needs to establish more diverse training courses to promote energy conservation. The Project has found that EIE/NECC should establish some single subject training courses, such as furnaces, refrigerating systems, rotating machines and other special courses according to the training needs of industries. International Training It is recommended to continue international trainings on energy conservation, because these trainings provide EIE/NECC leadership and credentials to neighboring countries in the region in terms of energy conservation and global environmental issues. Energy Efficiency Modeling Study It is recommended to further develop the capacity of energy efficiency modeling including economic analysis to forecast national energy efficiency projections and to strategize investment policies. The new law will assign such tasks to EIE/NECC. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

TUR-05-003

Project Title	English	Geologic Remote Sensing Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	地質リモートセンシングセンタープロジェクト					
Country	Turkey	Project Number	604271	Project ID	4451062	Total Cost	430,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Natural Resource and Energy			Mining			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2002/08	-	2006/08	Period of Extension	2006/08	-	2007/03
Organization	Partner Country	Geological Research Department, General Directorate of Mineral Research and Exploration					
	Japan	Mineral and Natural Resources Division, Natural Resources and Fuel Department, Agency for Natural Resources and Energy					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	MTA/Remote Sensing Center (RSC) plays the central roles in providing advanced remote sensing services in Turkey and neighboring countries						
Project Purpose	MTA/RSC is able to utilize the advanced remotely sensed data such as ASTER and/or PALSAR data for geological analysis aiming at mineral resources exploration, natural disaster prevention and environmental conservation studies						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The project operation unit (RSC) is established. 2. Equipment and advanced satellite data necessary for utilizing satellite data are operated and maintained properly. 3. Image processing of ASTER data for mineral resources exploration can be carried out by the Counterpart (C/P) personnel. 4. Case studies for mineral resources exploration utilizing ASTER data are accumulated. 5. Spatial analyses with GIS are carried out by the C/P personnel. 6. C/P personnel can provide reliable products of SAR and ASTER data for improved hazard analysis by the staffs of relevant section of MTA and other related organizations. 7. C/P personnel can provide reliable products of advanced remotely sensed data for improved environmental analysis by the staffs of relevant section of the MTA and other governmental offices. 8. MTA/RSC can provide necessary technical support to implement training courses. 						
Project Overview	<p>The geologic environment of the Turkey shows the potentiality for the existence of various mineral resources, The General Directorate of Mineral Research and Exploration has taken the lead in the mineral resource exploration in the country. The development of outcrop deposits that leave traces on the earth has been almost completed and exploration of concealed deposits is being pursued. In 1975, the MTA established the remote sensing division to deal with the requirement for the concealed-deposits exploration based on regional geomorphologic and geological information, and they have promoted the introduction of the technology independently. However, the existing technology and equipment are not sufficient for the efficient data processing and analysis utilized for the concealed-deposit explorations, and those obstruct the long- and short-term exploration activities for obtaining the resources.</p> <p>In addition, there is tendency to apply the remote sensing to the active-fault survey and monitoring of ground surface movement in the world. In the MTA, the upgrading the analyzing technology in these fields becomes the assignment.</p> <p>With these points as background, the Turkish Government requested the technical cooperation aiming at the progress of mineral resources exploration, national disaster protection and environmental prevention studies by introducing the advanced remote sensing technology to Japanese Government. In response to the request, this Project has been implemented in August 2002.</p>						

TUR-05-003

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	14	Counterparts	8
Equipment	89,250 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	8			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) The enhancement of cooperation among other Ministries To reflect the products of RSC for policy decision-making in the field of the environmental conservation and disaster prevention, the cooperation with the organization, of other Ministries is important. However among the staff, especially engineers of Ministries, the cooperation on utilization of advanced remote sensing data is discussed, on personal basis in most cases. In order to actualize the join project, positive cooperation among the executives of Ministries and establishment of cross-sectional systems such as task force are desired.</p> <p>(2) Enhancement of Training System At present, the arrangement for TCTP in 2006 has been carried out; C/Ps have prepared-for the Training held in May, from November. Due to the arrangement, flexibility of the Project activities has been decrease. While, the trainings at RSC are important for the technological upgrade of C/Ps and for the dissemination of advanced remote sensing technology. Therefore the studies on the establishment of organization for training management, preparation of training course models and so on that decrease the C/Ps burden on the preparation are required.</p> <p>(3) Technological enhancement The progress of advanced remote sensing technology is rapid and the duration of data acquisition of the sensor is limited because of its life. For the everlasting technological acquisition, the study on assuring the financial sources sufficient for the enhancement of cooperation with related foreign organizations, sending RSC staff to the international seminars and conferences for long-term are desired. In addition, MTA should keep RSC equipment and software updated to follow advanced technology on remote sensing.</p> <p>(4) The contribution of international cooperation Depending on the advanced technology and experience of international cooperation so far attained by the project, MTA can provide international service and assistance for problem solving in the field of mineral exploration and natural hazard prevention to other countries.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

TUR-06-001

Project Title	English	Technical Development Of Sustainable Seed Production For Black Sea Turbot					
	Others						
	Japanese	黒海カレイ持続的種苗生産技術開発プロジェクト					
Country	Turkey	Project Number	604280	Project ID	4455017	Total Cost	65,021 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Fisheries			-	Stock Enhancement and Aquaculture		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2004/11	-	2007/1	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Central Fisheries Research Institute, General Directorate of Agricultural Production and Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs					
	Japan	Japan International Cooperation Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The Study on Stock Assessment Demersal Fish Species The Fish Culture Development Project in the Black Sea						
Overall Goal	Sustainable seed production of Black Sea turbot is developed						
Project Purpose	Quality of produced seeds of Black Sea turbot is improved at CFRI						
Outputs	1) Preventive measures against VHS are developed 2) Countermeasures against dropsy are developed						
Project Overview	<p>In the Republic of Turkey (hereinafter referred to as "Turkey"), "Fish Culture Development Project in the Black Sea" was implemented as a 5 years technical cooperation project from 1997 at the Trabzon Central Fisheries Research Institute (hereinafter referred to as "CFRI"). Subsequently, its follow-up project was implemented for a period of 2 years and 6 months until October 2004. The Project Purpose of the follow-up was "Seed Production and rearing techniques of flatfish species are developed". The project Purpose was achieved at a high level in the fiscal year, from 2002 to 2003. In other words, the goals of the project were well on the way to successful achievement. However, in the last fiscal year of the follow-up, namely 2004, dropsy, which had been a deterrent factor for stable seed production from the beginning of the project proper, attacked all seeds in their productive stage. In addition, a fish disease caused by the VHS virus spread from the initial stage of seed production. Thus, the Project failed to achieve its goal (achievement indicator, production of 10,000 seeds with a length of 100mm) in the true sense of the term.</p> <p>The government of Turkey sent a new request to the Japanese government to implement a small-scale technical cooperation project with the purpose of establishing a VHS prevention system and measures to control an outbreak of dropsy. The request was adopted and the Turkish government was notified to that effect.</p>						

TUR-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	1	Short-term	2	Counterparts	16
Equipment	2,244 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	7,862 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	28,764 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) A significant number of staffs working at the mentioned project pointed out that there was lack of information sharing among related sections. The similar problems might occur at other projects. Therefore, at the period of starting the new project, information sharing system, such as holding regular meetings and preparing and sharing reports about project progress, within the project should be established in order to prevent lack of communication.</p> <p>(2) Since the scale of mentioned project was too small to prepare PDM/PO, the project was implemented without reviewing detailed achievements of the activities. No matter the scale of the project, PDM or project plan based on PDM should be prepared, and in some cases, TOR of staffs working at the project such as counterparts and experts should be defined.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

TUR-97-001

Project Title	English	Establishment Of Earthquake Disaster Prevention Research Center					
	Others						
	Japanese	地震防災研究センター					
Country	Turkey	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Water Resource / Disaster Management -						
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1899/12 - 1899/12	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Public Works and Settlement, Istanbul Technical University					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	<p>I. EDCVE Subcenter Time-saving for emergency responses by establishing or practical system after an earthquake.</p> <p>II. EER Subcenter Reduction of vulnerability of buildings by establishing of structural performance against earthquakes</p>						
Project Purpose	<p>I.EDCVE Subcenter To accumulate knowledge for information system of earthquake: damage-analyzing For settlement and personal</p> <p>ÅE.EER Subcenter To establish experimental systems for improving structural performance against earthquakes.</p>						
Outputs	<p>I. EDCVE Subcenter</p> <p>1. As an organization in the EDPC to establish and manage EDCVE Subcenter, and training people</p> <p>2. To establish EDCVE system, with several local stations and one regional station at Samsun, having one center station at Ankara, and to establish the ground work of accumulation system for data-analysis techniques of earthquake disasters</p> <p>II. EER Subcenter</p> <p>1. As an organization in the EDPC to establish and manage EER Subcenter, and to train people.</p> <p>2. By using each experimental system in the EER Subcenter, accumulation of experimental data on retrofitting and strengthening of buildings.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Because of the geological and tectonic setting of the country, Turkey is frequently subjected to severe earthquakes. During the 20th century, 54 large earthquakes took place. Approximately 70 thousand people lost their lives, more than 120 thousand people were wounded, and 400 thousand houses were collapsed or heavily damaged by these earthquakes. These damages are due to the poor state of the rural housing and poorly constructed reinforced concrete building of the country, as well as due to delayed deployment of the rescue teams because of the difficulties in information collection on earthquakes and their damages.</p> <p>In order to contribute to strengthening earthquake preparedness for reducing the high loss of the human lives and their assets caused by earthquakes, the Government of Turkey requested the following project-type technical cooperation to the Government of Japan.</p> <p>1) Project for Earthquake Engineering Research with Istanbul Technical University, in December 1986</p> <p>2) Project for Establishment of a Network of Earthquake Data Collection and Vulnerability Evaluation with Earthquake Research Department (hereinafter referred to as "the ERD" of the General Directorate of Disaster Affairs in the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement, in August 1987</p> <p>After discussions by the both governments, the Government of Turkey submitted a request of the Project for establishment of an "Earthquake Disaster Prevention Center" to the Government of Japan, in October 1991.</p> <p>In response to the submission of the above request, JICA dispatched a preparatory survey team during the period from March 1 to March 31, 1992. As the result of the preparatory survey, the Turkish side submitted a revised proposal in June 1992. JICA dispatched a long-term survey team during the period from November 7 to December 11, 1992. Subsequently, JICA dispatched an implementation survey team during the period from March 10 to March 20, 1993.</p> <p>In April 1, 1993 the Project for five years has started and JICA dispatched a leader and a coordinator in June, 1993.</p> <p>In late June and early July, 1994, JICA dispatched experts to discuss the change of the location of the regional center so as to have the planned area nearer to Ankara. In order to formulate detail plan for effective and efficient implementation of the Project and to determine the change mentioned above, JICA dispatched a technical consultation team during the period from July 29 to August 11, 1994.</p> <p>In the middle of the Project period, JICA dispatched a technical guidance team during the period from September 20 to October 11, 1995</p>						

TUR-97-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>It is preferable to establish a system, which can transfer all the considered information made by project planners to the dispatched experts and the counterparts. The simple solution will be establishing a system that allows dispatched experts to read research reports about planning of the project, which includes the progress from the phase of implementing preparatory study to the phase of implementing study about preliminary discussion of the plan.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

TZA-03-001

Project Title	English	Sokoine University Of Agriculture Centre For Sustainable Rural Development : Scsrđ					
	Others						
	Japanese	ソコイネ農業大学地域開発センター					
Country	Tanzania	Project Number		Project ID	5481076	Total Cost	207,070 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Urban /Regional Development			Regional Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/05	-	2004/04	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Science,Technology and Higher Education, Sokoine University of Agriculture					
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Kyoto University and more					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SUA method is applied to other areas by the Centre and other organizations. 2. Standard of living for rural people in model areas is improved. 						
Project Purpose	Sustainable Rural development Method (SUA method) is developed in two model areas (Matengo Highland & Mt. Uluguru area) through capacity building of SCSRĐ.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Centre is established and functional. 2. Relevant rural development experiences in and outside Tanzania are surveyed and database is established. 3. Practical reality of two model areas is understood. 4. Key community problems and potentials are identified and prioritized by the community in collaboration with other stakeholders. 5. The development plans of the community are formulated. 6. The implementation of community development plans is facilitated by SCSRĐ. 7. Information and experiences of SCSRĐ are disseminated inside and outside SUA. 8. Monitoring and evaluation are conducted. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Tanzanian Government has made a goal of the rate of poverty reduction at 8-10 per cent per year in "Tanzanian Development Vision 2025" made in 1998. In order to achieve this goal, it is indispensable to develop necessary human resources especially in the field of rural development for poverty alleviation.</p> <p>On the other hand, the collaborative research project called "Miombo Woodlands Agro-ecological Research" was implemented by SUA and by the Centre for African Area Studies, Kyoto University, from May 1994 to April 1997 with the financial and technical assistance of JICA with the goal of promoting the productivity and sustainability of the indigenous agricultural system in Mbinga District.</p> <p>From this project, important lessons were learned which need to be further developed for the benefit of rural communities in Tanzania. Therefore, SUA recognized the necessity of establishing a Centre for Sustainable Development in order to undertake multidisciplinary studies aimed at better understanding the reality of the rural areas, to implement specific sustainable rural develop actions at selected model site as a way of gaining practical experience and to ultimately establish the sustainable rural development method, namely "SUA method", by devaluating the indigenous technologies through the practical studies in model areas and the Tanzanian authorities concerned requested Project-type Technical Cooperation to Japan.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	28	Counterparts	19
Equipment	98,700 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	109,070 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	15			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>For the smooth implementation of SCSR activities, the Japanese side and Tanzanian side mutually agreed that matters described hereinafter must be carried out.</p> <p>1. Short-Term Recommendations</p> <p>(1) Preparation of Monitoring Plan in the Model Site Activities after the Completion of the Project Results of some model site activities such as vanilla cultivation, bee-keeping, and fish farming will come out after the completion of the project. Therefore, the monitoring plan in the model sites should be prepared by the end of the Project.</p> <p>(2) Implementation of Seminars on SUA Method for SUA and for the Districts other than Mbinga Although local authorities of Mbinga have better understanding of SUA method and SCSR activities of the model sites, the dissemination of SUA method is rather weak in SUA and in the other districts. Therefore; it is recommended to implement seminars on SUA method for SUA and for the other districts for further extension.</p> <p>(3) Reinforcement of Publication Activities regarding SUA Method and SCSR Activities The information unit of SCSR has published seven (7) SCSR newsletters and established and revised SCSR homepage. However, the dissemination of SUA Method and SCSR activity information is not sufficient outside of SUA. Therefore, the circulation of SCSR newsletter to other organizations related to rural development and the linkage of SCSR homepage to the websites of those organizations should be facilitated.</p> <p>(4) Implementation of Training Courses on Sustainable Rural Development SCSR plans to implement short-term training courses on sustainable rural development based on SUA method for concerned District officers and extension workers. In order to facilitate applications of SUA method, SCSR should continue to prepare the training courses on sustainable rural development with the coordination of other governmental and non-governmental organizations.</p> <p>2. Long-Term Recommendations</p> <p>(1) Establishment of a New Institute/Faculty for Sustainable Rural Development In order to contribute to sustainable rural development, SCSR needs to work in collaboration with other SUA organizations in similar activities such as Institute of Continuing Education (ICE) and Development Studies Institute (DSI). With this collaboration, SCSR has a goal to mainstream the SUA method in the SUA academic activities and ultimately to establish a new integrated institute/faculty for sustainable rural development. To facilitate the establishment of this institute/faculty, both Tanzanian side and Japanese side should consider further cooperation.</p> <p>(2) Continual Revision of "SUA Method: Concept and Case Studies" The Project will complete the first version of "SUA Method: Concept and Case Studies" as the project output. Since the monitoring of the model site activities is to be continued after the end of the project period as mentioned in (1) of short-term recommendations, continual revision of "SUA Method: Concept and Case Studies" by SCSR is highly recommended.</p> <p>(3) Reinforcement of Financial Sustainability of SCSR Although SCSR has been allocated the annual budget of the same level as a faculty of SUA during the project period, the budget level after the Project will not be sufficient to maintain the scale and the frequency of monitoring of the Project. Therefore, it is advised that SUA should look for ways and means for sustaining SCSR activities including income generation activities such as consultancy services for sustainable rural development.</p> <p>(4) Application of SUA Method through Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations The central government ministries, local government authorities, NGOs and community based organizations play important roles in rural development. For further application of SUA method, SCSR should work to disseminate SUA method to these organizations.</p> <p>(5) Collaboration with African Institute of Capacity Development (AICAD) AICAD is the focal project of capacity building for poverty alleviation in Africa as presented at The Third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III). SCSR has started the collaboration with AICAD by making a presentation on SUA Method in AICAD workshop held in February 2003. In the course of implementation of SCSR activities, the collaboration with AICAD should be reinforced by introducing a new AICAD regional training course of sustainable rural development.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

TZA-05-001

Project Title	English	The Project For The Strengthening Of District Health Services In Morogoro Region					
	Others						
	Japanese	モロゴロ州保健行政強化					
Country	Tanzania	Project Number	605009	Project ID	5481081	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Others			Others			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/04 - 2006/03	Period of Extension	2006/04 - 2007/03	Period of Follow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country	Regional Health Management Team in Morogoro Region, Council Health Management Team in Morogoro Region, Ministry of Health					
	Japan	University of Tsukuba, Osaka University, Kinjo Gakuin University, Aichi Children's Health and Medical Center, National Institute of Public Health, Meiji Gakuin University					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	People in Morogoro Region have access to proper health and medical services						
Project Purpose	Managerial capacity of the Regional and Council Health Management teams in Morogoro Region is improved						
Outputs	1) HMIS is improved 2) Experience among CHMTs, RHMT and other regions is adequately shared 3) Planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation by CHMTs and RHMT is improved						
Project Overview	The project overall aims to improve the quality and accessibility the health services for residents in the Morogoro Region which is the west side of Dar es Salaam, through capacity building of health operation and management of staffs working at the Regional Health Management Team (RHMT) and six Council Health Management Teams (CHMTs) in the region. Also the project aimed to achieve new type of cooperation approach which focused on support for capacity building of staffs working at administrations.						

TZA-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

TZA-06-001

Project Title	English	The Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre Phase II Project In The United Republic Of Tanzania					
	Others						
	Japanese	キリマンジャロ農業技術者訓練センターフェーズII計画					
Country	Tanzania	Project Number	605006	Project ID	54810490	Total Cost	760,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Policy and System			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/10 - 2006/09	Period of Extension	-			Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Productivity of rice increases in the place where KATC training has been conducted and surrounding area.						
Project Purpose	Productivity of rice increases in the model sites through the KATC's training.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The concept of and approach to the model sites are established (based on the agreement of all the stakeholders). 2) The capability of KATC in identifying training needs is improved. 3) Technical training program are strengthened to meet local needs. 4) Training program for improving institutional framework of irrigation scheme is strengthened. 5) The capability of KATC in collecting and providing useful irrigated rice cultivation information is improved. 6) The concept and approach to mainstream gender into plan, implement and monitor technical training on irrigated rice production are established. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre (hereinafter referred to as "KATC") was established as the irrigated rice cultivation training centre in 1994. The technical cooperation, the Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre Phase I Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Previous Project"), was implemented by JICA from 1994 to 2001 for the purpose of strengthening the function of KATC.</p> <p>On the basis of its achievement, the Government of United Republic of Tanzania proposed another project. It aimed to further strengthen the technical and pedagogical capabilities of KATC personnel through development of training courses to meet the needs of the model sites.</p> <p>In response to this request, the Government of Japan dispatched Study Teams and as a result, the Record of Discussions on the Project for Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre Phase II was signed on July 5, 2001, between the Tanzanian authorities and the Project Design Team. The Project was commenced in October 2001, and will terminate in September 2006.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	11	Short-term	16	Counterparts	34
Equipment	39,700 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	99,500 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	17,500 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	13			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) Institutional and Financial Sustainability of KATC To enhance the sustainability of KATC activities, it is essential to stabilize the financial position of KATC, and to clarify the role of KATC as a training center within the framework of irrigation development policy and tangible plans of MAFC.. It is recommended that the government needs to mainstream and clarify the role & responsibility of MATIs (included KATC) within the framework of ASDP.</p> <p>2) Support by district authorities and agricultural sector lead ministries District authorities and lead ministries have to identify the farmers' training needs, and it is recommended that the relevant authorities shall provide more funds annually to facilitate such trainings.</p> <p>3) Scale-up of the Project activities It is essential to expand the Project outputs through out Tanzania and speed up in terms of efficiency; the Project outputs have shown clear effect in the model sites. It is recommended to get forward to the next step by Japanese and Tanzanian sides immediately. Attention will be paid to the following steps and aspects; - Facilitation by KATC - Strengthening of collaboration with other training institutions - Support by Department of Research and Training (DRT) office to facilitate monitoring of activities of KATC - Expand training to other irrigation schemes - Utilization of the existing model sites as "Farmers training centers"</p> <p>4) Aftercare of the model sites The Project training was very effective. However, it would be better to provide for the rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure in the model sites through DADP funds, so as to maximize the Project outputs.</p> <p>5) Further enhancement of RTCPP RTCPP activities show that the applicability of the rice farming technologies and training on technical know-how of KATC is high. Further promotion of rice farming in Africa was strongly recommended at the TIC AD III held in Tokyo, Japan in October 2003. It is recommended that Tanzanian side should work closely with neighboring countries and/or donors including international research institutes like WARD A, IRR1, and African Institution for Capacity Development (AICAD), etc. It is also recommended that Japanese side should integrate the training needs to utilize RTCPP in neighboring countries through JICA offices in respective countries.</p> <p>6) Expansion of the training objectives in KATC (a) Expansion of trainings under KATC The KATC has been recognized as a unique training institution in terms of its specialization in irrigated rice farming, and that it has been providing training not only to extension officers, but also directly to farmers. However, considering the situation of Tanzanian agriculture, it is essential that KATC would expand the training objectives. It is recommended that KATC should provide training not only rice cultivation but also high-value crops during off-season, and upland crops. (b) Provision of training on farm mechanization management and rice seed varieties It is recommended that farming mechanization techniques should be strengthened. Particularly KATC should provide- training on power tiller utilization & maintenance, rice seed varieties and pesticide application.</p> <p>7) Other recommendations (a) Secure water resources by construction / rehabilitation of weirs and canals To conserve water resources, it is recommended that water-harvesting structures including reservoirs be construction / rehabilitation of existing weirs & canals to maximize water use efficiency be carried out. (b) Availability of improved paddy seed varieties To acquire improved and quality seed varieties, it is recommended to multiply suitable seed varieties at farm household level.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre (KATC)	Umbrella Organization	Personnel (agricultural tutors) increased because of the establishment of one year Diploma Course in General	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Not Much Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>After the phase II of the KATC Project ended in September 2006, JICA conducted training by using the collateral fund for the food assistance. Following the KATC Project II, the Project of Technical Cooperation for Strengthening and Diffusing Irrigated Agriculture (TC-SDIA) was launched, where KATC plays an important role as one of the execution bodies in transferring the accumulated know-how to other three agricultural training centers. The provided vehicles and equipment are not necessarily kept in a good condition, due to insufficient budget. However, the capability and motivation of the instructors are well maintained in KATC, compared to other training centers. The results of the long-term Project have been fixed within the organization.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>KATC Project II was taken over by the Project of Technical Cooperation for Strengthening and Diffusing Irrigated Agriculture (TC-SDIA), where KATC plays an important role in transferring the accumulated experiences and approaches to other three agricultural training centers. In addition to the short-term training for irrigation and rice production that ATC has provided so far, a long-term training (one-year diploma course) will be launched in October 2007. Strictly speaking, there remains a cultural/habitual gap between the counterparts and JICA experts (for example, unwillingness to transfer the experiences of agricultural management to others, or to utilize their own resources for the operation). However, overall sustainability will be seen in the operation.</p>			

TZA-06-002

Project Title	English	Strengthening Of National Bureau Of Statistics In Data Providing Service					
	Others						
	Japanese	国家統計局データ提供能力強化計画プロジェクト					
Country	Tanzania	Project Number		Project ID	5481093	Total Cost	210,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Governance			-	Statistics		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2004/02 - 2007/02		Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	National Bureau of Statistics					
	Japan	Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan Statistical Association					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Statistical Information is fully utilized in the process of policy and Implementation with regard to poverty reduction in Tanzania.						
Project Purpose	NBS is able to provide policy makers, administrators, academicians, NGOs, development partners, and other general public with more reliable statistical data in a timely manner.						
Outputs	<p>1) "NBS Integrated Statistical Database System (ISO)" is established and operated appropriately.</p> <p>2) Statistical Library will acquire the capacity to compile and disseminate the statistical data such as statistical abstracts and other publications through its own web site and library.</p> <p>3 Users of statistical data (Officers of NBS Regional Office, line ministries, etc.) will be able to use the Database appropriately.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) of the United Republic of Tanzania compiles, manages and provides various kinds of statistics, including the Population and Housing Census (hereinafter referred to as "Population Census"). NBS is also responsible for ensuring that poverty monitoring is implemented effectively according to the Poverty Monitoring Master Plan, which has been formulated as part of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). However, NBS was inadequate in its capacity to compile, manage, and provide statistical data. The results of statistical surveys conducted by the relevant sections and departments of NBS, and the statistical units of other government offices were stored at different places, including foreign research agencies. The Tanzanian government requested to implement this Project, which was designed to compile statistical data distributed among NBS, other government offices, and other countries, store them in an integrated statistical database, and develop the capacity of NBS to manage and provide statistical data.</p>						

TZA-06-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	18	Counterparts	10
Equipment	2,190 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	17,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	6			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The Joint Evaluation Committee carefully evaluated the achievements of the Project and estimated the extent to which the Project will be able to achieve the Activities, the Outputs and the Project Purpose by the end of the Project's period. The Joint Evaluation Committee concludes that additional inputs and activities are necessary to secure the Project's sustainability and its impact will be increased if data users' statistical awareness and literacy are raised. The Joint Evaluation Committee consequently recommends that the Project should have continuously support from JICA in order to ensure the achievement and the sustainability.</p> <p>Issues towards the end of the project period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The achievements and lessons learnt of the Project should be brought up to the Technical Working Groups of the Poverty Monitoring System and shared with ministries, universities and research institutes to improve statistical methodology in Tanzania. Achievement and lessons learnt of the Project should be also reflected in the Statistical Master Plan. - The Project should figure out which expenses are covered by JICA, and NBS should secure budget to cover the cost. This is a necessary measure for the sustainability of the project achievement. - Promotion of TISD is very important, although the database training course just started and establishment of the Database has not been officially announced. The Project should formulate a promotion plan and TISD should be promoted to policy makers, administrators, NGOs, development partners and general public. The Poverty Policy Week in October is a good opportunity for the promotion. - NBS should establish the implementation system and formulate a training plan for the post cooperation period. - Increasing consciousness of quality control is very important. Quality control system should be strengthened at NBS. - NBS should have a plan towards the introduction of new operation system. In case they introduce anew operation system, the whole system has to be updated. <p>Issues after the completion of the Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of the Dissemination Policy should be encouraged. - Integration of routine data into the TISD should be considered and NBS should formulate a plan towards the integration. - Communication with data users should be enhanced. It will lead to improvement of data quality and data users' statistical awareness. - Statistical literacy and awareness of data users should be improved. The Project should stimulate the government to establish evidenced-based planning system that is based on statistical data. - Statistical training for IT engineers should be introduced. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

TZA-06-003

Project Title	English	Hiv/Aids Project In Ngerengere Division And Mlali Division					
	Others						
	Japanese	ンゲレンゲレ郡及びムマリ郡におけるHIV/AIDS対策事業					
Country	Tanzania	Project Number		Project ID	5485065C0	Total Cost	97,280 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			- Infectious Diseases Control			
Division in Charge	At that Time	JICA Tanzania Office					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/11	-	2006/11	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Morogoro District and Mvomero District					
	Japan	World Vision Japan					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To reduce the HIV infection rate in the Morogoro district						
Project Purpose	To decrease behaviors that lead to high risk against HIV infection in the Ngerengere division and Mlali division						
Outputs	<p>1) The government's basic healthcare system for HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases is enhanced, and a home care system for HIV carriers is established.</p> <p>2) The residents participate in the enlightening education in the region and gain accurate knowledge on HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>3) The environment is established to protect young people and women from risk of HIV/AIDS infection.</p> <p>4) The environment is established to protect Masai, truck drivers who move around, and guesthouse workers, etc. from risk of HIV/AIDS infection.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In Tanzania, the HIV/AIDS infection rate had been steadily increasing since the first AIDS patient was discovered in 1983. To cope with this problem, the Tanzanian government announced a National HIV/AIDS Policy in 2003 and requested that not only the healthcare and medical care fields but all fields, including education, agriculture and local administration, get involved and cope with the problem at each level of state, region, district, division and village. As a result of this effort, the estimated HIV/AIDS infection rate in Tanzania has been on a gradual decline, from 9.6% in 2002, to 8.8% in 2003, to 7% in 2004 (all are infection rates in 15 ? 49-year-old people). The rate, however, is still high and the pandemic is the second highest reason for adult mortality. Therefore, the prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission in Tanzania has been very high in demand,necessity and urgency.</p> <p>Through JICA and based on the proposal by a specified nonprofit corporation, World Vision Japan, the Japanese government implemented for three years from November 2003 "The Project for HIV/AIDS Control in the Ngerengere division and Mlali division," targeting regional control of HIV infection in the Ngerengere division (Morogoro district) and Mlali division (Mvomero district) of the Morogoro Rural district (later divided into the Morogoro district and Mvomero district) in the Morogoro Region. The project was implemented in cooperation with World Vision Japan as a "JICA Partnership Program," JICA's program to be implemented in cooperation with an NGO.</p>						

TZA-06-003

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) To develop mutual understanding based on the history of cooperation between the Government of Japan and the Government of Tanzania that extended over a long period of time.</p> <p>(2) To demonstrate the effectiveness of the training program designed into the package, which included carefully-selected techniques based on farmers' needs.</p> <p>(3) To establish the project purpose that is designed to directly benefits to farmers.</p> <p>(4) To demonstrate the effectiveness of the method of dissemination techniques among farmers by ensuring farmers' participation.</p> <p>(5) To demonstrate the necessity of enhancing intermediate functions of the governmental administrations, in order to secure functioning the method of dissemination techniques perform well.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

TZA-97-001

Project Title	English	Kilimanjaro Village Forestry Project PhaseII					
	Others						
	Japanese	キリマンジャロ村落林業計画					
Country	Tanzania	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Fisheries Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	-		Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Grant Aid						
Overall Goal	Village forestry activities become active in Same district, Tanzania						
Project Purpose	Information and tools necessary to promote sustainable village forestry in semi-arid area of Same district, are provided to forestry extension agent						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technologies of reforestation and nursery for semi-arid area are developed and improved 2. Demonstration forest is established 3. Extension methods for village forest activities are developed and improved 						
Project Overview	<p>Due to development of cultivated land for meeting rapid increase in population, rise in demand in fuel woods and overgrazing of livestock, Tanzania has suffered from rapid decrease of forest resources. Especially in semiarid regions with less precipitation rate and less fertility of the soil, the issue of deforestation was serious and worsening environmental condition, and also further decrease in soil productivity made local residents' life much more difficult than before.</p> <p>To tackle the situation, the Government of Tanzania promoted the Village Forestry Project aiming to achieve following objectives: afforestation of fuel-wood forests with resident participatory; and rehabilitation and improvement of production function of forest and conservation function of soil, and conservation function of environment through promotion and diffusion of agroforestry. In order to promote the policy, the Government of Tanzania submitted a request to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation and grand aid cooperation in order to promote village forestry project at Same District, Kilimanjaro.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	14	Counterparts	6
Equipment	76,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	84,500 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	14			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1 Continuing experiments of nursery/silvicultural techniques Some of the experiments on nursery/silvicultural techniques are still going on and should be continued after the end of the cooperation period of January, 1998, so as to achieve the effective results for improving the nursery/silvicultural techniques in semi-arid area. Since Tanzanian counterpart personnel have already acquired methods of nursery/silvicultural experiments, these experiments can be carried out by themselves.</p> <p>2 Information sharing of village forestry technique in semi-arid land with other institutions It is recommended to share information about silvicultural techniques in semi-arid land with other institutes, in order to improve these technologies. Kenyan Forest Research Institute and JICA have been implementing a social forestry project in Kenya named "the Social Forestry Training Project in Kenya". Silvicultural techniques in semi-aridland have been intensively developed in the Kenyan project. It might be great benefit for the Project to share information with the Kenyan project.</p> <p>3 Management of the demonstration forest in Mkonga Site The demonstration forest in Mkonga site has potential to show people the possibility of the reforestation in semi-arid area. However, with consideration of maintenance cost, the size of Mkonga demonstration forest should be modified and a appropriate management plan should be made.</p> <p>4 Management of the Mkonga nursery The Project constructed the Mkonga nursery in the previous phase of the Project in the context of the forestry policy at that time which intended to improve environment mainly through delivery of seedlings to people. Therefore, Mkonga nursery was designed to produce the seedlings for massive delivery. However, during the Project cooperation period of phase n, the forestry policy has been revised to put more focus on people's participation and to emphasize raising of seedlings in villages in small scale. Following that new policy, the Project should modify the size and design of Mkonga nursery. The modification should be based on long-term project plan which will address the sustainable use of the nursery.</p> <p>5 Improving the extension methods for village forestry The Project initiated the trial of the participatory approach for village forestry extension in April, 1996. Monitoring and evaluation of the approach should be continued after the end of the cooperation period of January, 1998. At the same time, this activities should be done with close relationship with District Forest Office, Same (hereinafter referred to as "DFO") which will be responsible for forestry extension service in Same District.</p> <p>6 Project sustainability Since DFO under the local government of Same District is responsible for extension activities of the village forestry in the district, it is indispensable for the successful hand-over of the Project to build capacity of the DFO, for instance, through training the staff, providing appropriate materials and systematizing the extension procedure. Appropriate measures should be taken. The Joint Evaluation Team highly suggests the Project to assist making the comprehensive extension plan in Same District. In addition, financial self-reliance of the Project should be considered.</p> <p>7 Possible follow-up plan of technical cooperation As a result of the evaluation, the Joint Evaluation Team deems it necessary that follow-up phase of the Project should be formulated in order to achieve the project purpose and to ensure sustainability. Measures to proceed to the formulation of the follow-up phase should be taken. The Joint Evaluation Team proposes "Possible framework of the follow-up phase" .</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

UGA-03-001

Project Title	English	Nakawa Vocational Training Institute Project In Uganda/ Navti					
	Others						
	Japanese	ナカワ職業訓練校プロジェクト(延長)					
Country	Uganda	Project Number		Project ID	5451011	Total Cost	1,650,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Technical & Vocational Edu. & Training		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1997/05	-	2004/05	Period of Extension	2002/05	-	2004/05
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Education and Sports, Nakawa Vocational Training Institute					
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Employment and Human Resource Development Organization of Japan					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The Vocational Training Center Project Grant Aid						
Overall Goal	Demands for skilled craftsmen/women needed by industries are satisfied.						
Project Purpose	Skilled craftsmen/women needed by industries is fostered through the basic, upgrading and apprenticeship training courses in the seven fields (Machining, electricity, welding, sheet metal, motorvehicle, motor vehicle, electronics, carpentry)						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Necessary facilities, equipment and personnel are set up in the seven fields. 2) The ability of Ugandan counterparts in the seven fields is upgraded. 3) The contents of the basic (daytime and evening class) and training is implemented properly. Apprenticeship training is implemented properly upon the request by DIT. 						
Project Overview	<p>Nakawa VTI was established to implement training for upgrading the necessary techniques of engineers in order to develop the small and medium size enterprises in Uganda. From 1968 to 1974 JICA implemented Project-type Technical Cooperation entitled "Uganda Vocational Training Center".</p> <p>However, during the turmoil after the Amin administration, Nakawa VTI faced problems such as aging facilities and equipment. Since establishment of the Musebeni administration, Uganda has been working to reconstruct the state based on its "Rehabilitation and Development Plan (1993/94 - 1995/1996)". However, the shortage of skilled workers has been a serious problem hindering the industrial and economic development in Uganda. The government of Uganda has made the development of human resources its top priority and conducted education reform and vocational training to address employment problems. Based on these activities, in May 1994, the government of Uganda requested another Project-type Technical Cooperation from Japan directed at the Nakawa Vocational Training Institute.</p>						

UGA-03-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	18	Short-term	15	Counterparts	48
Equipment	465,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	52			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) To achieve the computerization of teaching materials. (2) To accept trainees and trainers from other institutions.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Nakawa Vocational Training Institute		Umbrella Organization	Budget decreasing because funds on project of recurrent nature are not transferred to non-wage recurrent
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>Along with the ongoing Project, JICA operated a grant project, then the follow-up operation of that project in 2002-2004, followed by training in a third country in 2004-2006. Currently, a technical cooperation project called "Capacity Building Project for the Vocational Trainers" is in practice, stationed at Nakawa Vocational School, under a program for strengthening vocational training. The purpose of the Project is capacity building for the vocational trainers nationwide in Uganda. The trainers of Nakawa Vocational School provided technical assistance for the vocational training projects operated in third countries, such as Eritrea and South Sudan, in the form of south-south cooperation. The fact indicates a solid result of the technical cooperation.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p>			

URY-02-001

Project Title	English	Forest Products Testing Project In Uruguay					
	Others						
	Japanese	林産品試験計画					
Country	Uruguay	Project Number		Project ID	3331022	Total Cost	570,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Regional Department III (Latin America and Caribbean)					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1998/10	-	2003/09	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Technological Laboratory of Uruguay					
	Japan	Forestry Agency, Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To promote quality improvement and standardization of wooden products of Eucalptus species and Pinus species in Uruguay						
Project Purpose	LATU will get the capability to implement quality inspection according to wooden products standards'						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quality specifications for wooden products' will be established based on the relevant test methods 2. A quality inspection system of wooden products will be established at LATU 						
Project Overview	<p>Uruguay had a small population of 3 million and 2 million hectares of land that was appropriate for afforestation. Therefore, the country had a high potential for developing its forestry. Uruguay promoted afforestation in the early 1970s in order to make it the new national fundamental industry. Assuming that the initial afforestation area has already had its cutting cycle, and that the current afforestation area has also reached its logging period, it is an urgent task to set quality standards for wooden materials to enhance the additional value of these resources as much as possible. Under these circumstances, the government of Uruguay requested the government of Japan for technical cooperation with the aims of improving and homogenizing wooden material quality to make the material durable for export competition, by establishing a system to test the quality of wooden materials and by improving the production and management skills in the forestry products industry.</p>						

URY-02-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	16	Counterparts	12
Equipment	238,644 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	36,657 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 572,643 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	8			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The indicator of the original Project Design Matrix (PDM) was not clear at the mentioned project. While the implementing institutions tried to readjust to the project plan slightly at the mid-term evaluation, they did not quantify the indicator under time pressure. In order to supplement the indicator, the study report on management teaching indicated that counterpart institutions and Japanese institutions should discuss again to agree with indicators and detailed items. Therefore, at the stage of establishing the evaluation at the project, the institutions in Japan and the institutions in the counterpart country had to spend a considerable amount of time to establish the common standard of evaluating the extent of achievement for the project purpose and objectives. The reasons that indicators were not able to be quantified were mainly followings: since digitalization of the indicators were not mentioned in the conference minutes at the mid-term evaluation, implementing institutions did not realize enough about its necessity; since it took eight months from dispatching the research team to submitting the study report, feedback towards relating institutions delayed.</p> <p>Learning from the experience, when similar issues appears during implementing other it would be preferable to clarify the issues to overcome, which emerged during the investigation, and necessary actions in the conference minutes in order to make the follow-up activities easier. Also, in countries without oversea offices, it is necessary to consider how to implement the follow-up activities to the issues indicated by the research groups should be implemented.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The Project was highly evaluated, and its impact remains obvious. Since the completion of the Project, the expectation of the forest manufacturing industry has made a leap. The contribution of the Project ranges from setting a standard, quality control, and giving advice to private firms, to diffusing the technology. LAU has been preparing Handbook for Effective Use of Uruguay Forest" to publish by its own budget this year, and plans to distribute them to the related industries free. Along with an evolvement and upgrading of the forest manufacturing industry, new demands for research and requests from the industry have been diversified and specialized.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The scale and performance of the organization: A 2. The operational activities: A 3. The utilization of the equipment: A 4. The impacts of the operation (a level of achievement of the overall goal): A 5. The sustainability of the results (an overall judgment of the self-sustainability from the aspects of organization, finance, economy, and technology) : B <p>Issues:</p> <p>Damages of some equipment from a longtime use and irreparability limit the examinations.</p>		

URY-97-001

Project Title	English	The Forest Tree Improvement Cooperation Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	林木育種					
Country	Uruguay	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Fisheries Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1899/12	-	1899/12	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Instituto Nacional de Investigation Agropecuaria, Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries					
	Japan	Forestry Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Productivity and quality of Eucalyptus forestry in Uruguay is improved by means of; wide dissemination of improved seeds / seedlings; provision of improved seed sources and technical assistance for seed orchard establishment to the forestry companies.						
Project Purpose	INIA acquires basic techniques and material for continuous forest tree improvement of Eucalyptus and sources of provisionally improved seeds / seedlings.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic techniques for tree improvement of Eucalyptus are developed and transferred to INIA. 2. Improved seeds / seedling sources and tree improvement material are secured at INIA 						
Project Overview	<p>A large part of the land area of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay are natural grasslands and the forested areas currently account for only less than 5% of the total land area. As the result the greater part of timber demand is satisfied by imports from Brazil, Paraguay the United states, and other countries. An increased yield of wood for pulp and paper and for fuel, which is used as an alternative to petroleum is important. The Government of Uruguay has prioritized "The Establishment of Forest Resources and Efficient Timber Utilization" In April 1989 the s/w for "The Feasibility study on an Implementation Program for National Afforestation Plan" was completed. This was due to the cooperative effort, since 1985 between Uruguay and Japan.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, the Forest Tree Improvement Cooperation Project was commenced on March 10, 1993, based on the Record of Discussions between Uruguay and Japan.</p>						

URY-97-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	Counterparts	5	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Based on the evaluation results and their analysis, following recommendations were made.</p> <p>(1) Basic activities for tree improvement initiated by the Project shall be kept continued in a comprehensive and systematic manner in order to produce improved seeds /seedlings which are more suited to the specific purposes of forestation. This type of activities will include: continuous measurement at seedling seed orchards, progeny trials. provenance-progeny trials, additional survey at existing forest stand, evaluation of seed sources based on an analysis of the measurement. feed back of the evaluation results to the strategy of next cycle of tree improvement, etc.</p> <p>(2) Those issues to be given more importance in the near future. such as clonal plant propagation, resistance for frost diseases, insects, and wood property improvement, shall be tackled through making the best use of the results of growth ratio improvement so far. In order to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of this process, a detailed and concrete action plan based on close examination of expected genetic gain shall be prepared and implemented in accordance with Plan Indicativode de Mediano Plazo, Plato, INIA's strategic medium-term action plan.</p> <p>(3) INIA's research and development capacity for tree improvement needs to be strengthened in order to meet increasing research demand and to attain satisfactory results expected by private sector. In this regard, after the termination of the Project, maximum efforts shall be made in securing sufficient number of qualified research staff and required operational budget.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose	
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Mostly Achieved	No Issue	Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The organization has been stabilized, and the research for wood species has been continued. Improvement of eucalyptus grains is being conducted as planned in the INIA Midterm Forest Plan (Proyecto Forestal del Plan Indicativo de Mediano Plazo del INIA). Since the National Institute of Seeds (INASE) and INIA has set up a regulation for improved grain registration, a eucalyptus grain developed by INIA was registered for the first time in Uruguay. 2. The provided equipment has been properly maintained, being enhanced by the aftercare operation in 2000-2002, and the follow-up operation in 2006. 3. A counterpart personnel of the Project time is still at work, who takes a role in the operation as a promoter. 			
	<p>Issues:</p>			

UZB-05-001

Project Title	English	Uzbekistan-Japan Center For Human Development					
	Others						
	Japanese	ウズベキスタン国日本人材開発センター					
Country	Uzbekistan	Project Number		Project ID	7635009	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Others			-			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2000/12	-	2005/11	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations					
	Japan	Japan International Cooperation Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	<p>1) The process of transition to a market economy in Uzbekistan will be enhanced 2) Mutual Understanding and friendly relations between the two countries will be reinforced</p>						
Project Purpose	<p>1) The Center will play an important role in human resources development of Uzbekistan toward a market economy 2) The Center will promote mutual understanding between the people of the two countries through information services and other programs.</p>						
Outputs	<p>1) The Center will be effectively managed and accessible for the general public 2) Business course will be continuously offered to provide practical knowledge and skills pertinent to the market economy. The implementation of the course will be gradually localized 3) Japanese language courses will be continuously offered to full fill the needs of public, professionals in business and the public sectors and Japanese language teachers. The implementation of the courses will be gradually localized. 4) Publication and visual materials related to the two countries in such fields as economy, society and culture will be provided in between the two countries</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In 1991, Uzbekistan became independent, with the collapse of Soviet Union. Henceforth, in the view of transition from planned economy to market economy, Uzbekistan has been implementing various economic reforms. On the other hand, as part of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA), a concept of "Japan Center for Human Development" (commonly referred to as "Japan Center") was introduced. The objective of the Japan Center was to render support to the countries of Asian region, that were facing transition from socialistic planned economy to market economy. The Japan Center is mandated to provide human resource development programs, building necessary resources for the transition, to market economy, making use of "Japanese" experience and expertise.</p> <p>In October 1999, the Uzbekistan government presented an application to Government of Japan for establishment of Uzbekistan-Japan Center for Human Development (hereinafter referred to as UJC) in Tashkent.</p>						

UZB-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	10(per			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Uzbekistan-Japan Center for Human Development	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Very Low Sustainability		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The Project is running the third year of the Phase II. The number of users is constantly increasing, so is the exposure to mass media. The Project has educated a number of excellent business managers and practitioners, therefore gains a good reputation. On the other hand, due to a nature of the Project and a lack of self-sustainability, the completion of the Project would directly lead to a closure of the Center at this moment. The salary for the staff of the Center has been covered mostly by JICA's operation cost. By keeping the payment low out of the limited Project budget, it has caused a rapid turnaround of the staff, making the technology transfer difficult to be established. The Project faces a difficulty especially in finding the local instructors of Japanese language, while the demand for the Japanese language courses is mounting.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The operation has been expanding and running effectively. However, due to a nature of the Project, the counterpart organization (Japan Center Uzbekistan) could not exist without a support from JICA operation fund.</p>			

VNM-02-001

Project Title	English	The Education And Research Capability Building Project Of Hanoi Agricultural University					
	Others						
	Japanese	ハノイ農業大学強化計画					
Country	Viet Nam	Project Number		Project ID	271047	Total Cost	778,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Policy and System		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1998/09	-	2003/08	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Education and Training, Hanoi Agricultural University					
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Quality of research and education of entire HAU is improved						
Project Purpose	Quality of research and education is improved at three faculties of HAU						
Outputs	<p>a. Quality of research is improved.</p> <p>b. Quality of education is improved.</p> <p>c. Facilities and equipment are properly set up, operated, and maintained to improve quality of research and education.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Agriculture is one of the essential industries in the Republic of Vietnam. As it covers about 28% of its GDP and approximately 73% of the working population, the trend in agricultural production is a key factor that affects the domestic economy of Vietnam. The government of Vietnam implemented the Doi Moi (innovation) policy, and in accordance to the policy, prime tasks in the field of agriculture has been identified; planning/management of agricultural policy in accordance with market economy, the research/development of necessary techniques for modern agriculture and fostering personnel instructing farmers. On the other hand, the Vietnamese government designated the improvement of the quality of university and college education as one of the major policies in the Socio-economy Development Plan (1996 - 2000). The Hanoi Agricultural University (HAU) has sent many of its graduates to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the National agricultural Research Institutions since its establishment in 1956 and has played a key role in advanced education in the field of agriculture in Vietnam. However, the function and capability of the university became impoverished as the support from the former communist countries was reduced to none. Under these circumstances, the government of Vietnam requested the government of Japan for the Project-type Technical Cooperation to enhance the education/research of HAU and to transfer modern knowledge/techniques for education, research and organizational management and also to fulfill the experimental equipment.</p>						

VNM-02-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	30	Counterparts	67
Equipment	220,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	100,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	60,000 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	23			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Research will be continued and lead to the registration of the new varieties, thus eventually transferred to the farmers by relevant authorities in charge of extension. Technical assistance of JICA by means of expert assignment to accomplish this specific objective is recommended.</p> <p>(2) HAU take measures for preventing negative impact on the environment in terms of treatment facilities and procedures.</p> <p>(3) HAU to continue meteorological data collection with alternative tools.</p> <p>(4) JICA provide spare parts within the allocated budget before the Project terminates in August.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

VNM-02-002

Project Title	English	Water Sector Training Center Project In The Southern Areas Of The Socialist Replibc Of Vietnam					
	Others						
	Japanese	上水道訓練技術プログラム					
Country	Viet Nam	Project Number		Project ID	0275036C0	Total Cost	310,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Water Resource / Disaster Management			-	Water Resource Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2000/01	-	2003/01	Period of Extension	-	Period of Folow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	College of Construction No.2, Ministry of Construction					
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Sapporo City, Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Yokohama City, Nagoya City, KitaKyushu City Waterworks Bureau, and more					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To improve technical and manegerial capabilities of staff working in the water supply companies.						
Project Purpose	To improve th waterworks technology and management training capabilities of the College of Construction No.2.						
Outputs	<p>(1) Training course on water distribution planning will be established and executed.</p> <p>(1) Training course on water supply management will be established and executed.</p> <p>(1) Training course on non-revenue water control will be established and executed.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In Vietnam, the number of people served with pipe water in urban area is about 7 million, only 50% of total urban population. Decision of Prime Minister No.63/1998/QD-TTg dated March 18, 1998, set the objective of extendinf the scale and improving the quality of water supply services, assuring that, by the year 2010, 100% of urban population will be supplied with clear water at rate of 165 liters per capita per day, that of 95% of population in secondary sities can access 150 liters per day while 80% of those in district towns get from 80 to 100 liters per day. It is emphasized that training programs on urban planning, engineering, finance and economics in order to upgrade the capacity of water sector personnel are required at all levels in the country.</p> <p>In the northern area, the Ministry of Construction has been contributing to the upgrading of capacity of water sector personnel through the training center in Hanoi built and operated by the cooperation of France. In the southern area, the College of Construction No.2 in Ho Chi Mihn City was responsible for the training of water sector personnel but their capability was not enough due to the shortage of personnel, equipment, teaching materials, etc.</p> <p>Under the circumstances, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam requested to the Government of Japan for the Water Sector Training Center Project in the Southern Areas of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Both sides discussed and signed the Minutes of Meetings on January 13, 2000 and started the Mini-project type technical cooperation for the Water Sector Training Center Project in the Southern Areas of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.</p>						

VNM-02-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	19	Counterparts	12
Equipment	21,146 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	7,056 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	8,739 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	11			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Further effort to complete the secons session of the training courses and monitor the result</p> <p>(2) MOC to ensure the secure of lecturer with good knowledge and experience for managerial training courses</p> <p>(3) Recruit a senior lecturer in technical field especially with good knowledge and experience in distribution planning</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

VNM-03-001

Project Title	English	Modernization Of Industrial Property Administration Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	工業所有権業務近代化					
Country	Viet Nam	Project Number		Project ID	271051	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			-	Industrial Development Institution		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2000/04	-	2004/06	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	National Office of Intellectual Property					
	Japan	International Affairs Division, General Affairs Department, Japan Patent Office					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To enable NOIP to grant IP rights more promptly with increased accuracy						
Project Purpose	To facilitate IP administration process in NOIP						
Outputs	<p>(0) Project Management Unit is be enhanced and operated efficiently</p> <p>(1) Adequate machinery and equipment is materialized set for IPAS</p> <p>(2) NOIP is able to analyze and revise industrial property administration procedure</p> <p>(3) NOIP is able to design and install IPAS</p> <p>(4) NOIP is able to operate and manage IPAS properly</p> <p>(5) Industrial property administration procedure is performed by using IPAS</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In October 1995, National Assembly of Vietnam adopted civil code including provision on the protection of industrial property (IP) rights that was enacted in July 1996. National Office of Intellectual Property (NOIP) is the authority to administrate the IP rights.</p> <p>With the rapid economic growth in recent years in Vietnam, industrialization and trade is expanding rapidly and applications of IP rights from enterprises are increasing to avoid copy of design and trademark etc. with their products. NOIP is requested to grant IP rights and to provide information faster.</p> <p>NOIP made a request of technical cooperation project to Japanese Government to facilitate in NOIP computerized IP administration system to process IP applications faster and surely.</p> <p>In January 1999, JICA dispatched a preliminary survey team on the Project to Vietnam and found the significance and feasibility of the Project. In December, 1999, JICA dispatched an implementation survey team and the team signed to the Record of Discussions (R/D) on the Project with Director General, NOIP to implement the Project from April 1, 2000 to March 31, 2004 for four years.</p>						

VNM-03-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	14	Counterparts	15
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	15			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Further cooperation with Japan for the remaining IPAS function development and related technology transfer for trademark.</p> <p>(2) Project should accelerate the release of additional functions for trademark such as substantive examination, publication, and registration etc.</p> <p>(3) To complete IPAS at V4 level including all of the IP rights.</p> <p>(4) All of the PMU members should be transferred to the IT Division for ensuring the smooth operation, maintenance, and the further expansion of IPAS.</p> <p>(5) Promotion of examination and enforcement to share the IP information among all persons involving the protection of IP rights.</p> <p>(6) To configure database not only in Vietnamese but also in English.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	National Office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose	
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Very Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>Currently, the continued operation (phase II) of the Project is in practice. The operation continues to be enhanced and extended, based on the results of the original Project. The provided equipment (mainly computer servers) is running without any problems, though the equipment has not been replaced once, since the practice of periodical renewal is not common in Viet Nam.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p>			

VNM-03-002

Project Title	English	The Training Capability Strengthening Project On The Posts And Telecommunications Training Center No.1, The Socialist Republic Of Vietnam					
	Others						
	Japanese	電気通信向上計画					
Country	Viet Nam	Project Number		Project ID	0271061E0	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Information and Communication Technology			-	Information and Communication Technology		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/03	-	2004/02	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Vietnam Posts and Telecommunications, Posts and Telecommunications Training Center No.1), Ministry of Posts and Telematics					
	Japan	Telecommunications Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, NTT, and more					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The demands for human resources development and technical training in the field of the telecommunication in Vietnam are satisfied.						
Project Purpose	The training capability of the Posts and Telecoms Training Center-L is improved in order to practice training courses required by telecommunication development in Vietnam.						
Outputs	<p>The training system of the PTTC-1 is improved</p> <p>Recruitment system for the trainees of the PTCC-1 is established</p> <p>The capability of the instructors and top management of the PTTC-1 is improved</p> <p>The training courses are established</p> <p>The training implementation system of the PTTC-1 is established</p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation system is established</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The socio-economic development of Vietnam was accelerated with expansion of the market economy by the government's renovation policy called DOIMOI. In accordance with the development, the growth and modernization of the telecommunication sector such as the rise in the number of telephone subscribers and the introduction of digital technologies were increasingly demanded.</p> <p>The Vietnam Posts and Telecommunications Cooperation(VNPT) was training technical staff for the maintenance and operation of the telecommunication network at the PTTC-1 and other training institutes based on the human development policy of the then Department General of Posts and Telecommunications (DGPT). However, the cooperation needed to upgrade the training capability in order to meet the rapidly changing and expanding training needs in the sector.</p> <p>In this context, the Government of Vietnam requested the Government of Japan for Project-type Technical Cooperation for practical training with appropriate equipment to foster instructors competent in modern technologies and training management.</p>						

VNM-03-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	9	Counterparts	17
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	15			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Management staff and instructors of the PTCC-1 are encouraged to further share the development strategy of the telecommunication networks and services of the VNPT. PTTC-1 receives more trainees from southern provinces so that they can benefit from the technologies transferred by the Japanese experts to the counterpart instructors and also from the equipment provided by the Project.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Posts and Telecommunications Training Center Number I	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The results of the Project were effectuated in operating the third-country training, conducted from the fiscal year 2005 to 2007. The provided equipment was more than fully utilized for training, so that the equipment was in shortage in some cases. The capacity for planning, managing, and running the training courses has been developed through the Project operation, and the counterpart organization can be regarded as an eligible training center.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>Because of a rapid innovation in this field, it has turned out that capacity building for the instructors, who provide training in the field of up-to-date technology, is not internally affordable.</p>			

VNM-05-001

Project Title	English	Vietnam-Japan Human Resources Cooperation Center					
	Others						
	Japanese	ベトナム国日本人材協力センター					
Country	Viet Nam	Project Number		Project ID	271067	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Others			Others			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2000/09	-	2005/08	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Foreign Trade University Vietnam (Hanoi Campus and Ho Chi Minh Campus)					
	Japan	Japan Foundation					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To enhance human who will contribute to the process of Vietnam adapting the market economy						
Project Purpose	The Centers will be established in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City and will become important organizations which continuously supply necessary human resources for the market economy in Vietnam, and to promote the mutual understanding and strengthen the relationship between Vietnamese and Japanese people.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Business courses which provide practical knowledge on the market economy for business people will be managed and implemented smoothly. 2. Japanese language courses which match the circumstances and market needs in Vietnam will be developed. 3. The Centers will be actively utilized for activities to promote the mutual understanding and to strengthen the relationship between Vietnamese and Japanese people. 						
Project Overview	<p>In the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the Doi Moi policy, series of the economic reforms started in 1986 was one of the most successful national development strategies. In the "Five-year Education Development Plan, which was a part of the Doi Moi policy, development of human resources by improving higher education to achieve the Vietnamese economy to be able to transfer to the market-oriented economy was one of the primary issues. In line with the plan, the project for establishing Vietnam-Japan Human Resource Cooperation Center was formulated in order to support developing human resources for promoting a market-oriented economy. In July 1 1998, a project formulating study group was dispatched to Vietnam.</p> <p>The Government of Vietnam agreed to transfer the request for technical cooperation towards capacity building of the Foreign Trade University's ability to develop human resources to the mentioned project. Then the two governments agreed to establish the Vietnam-Japan Human Resources Cooperation Centers to each of the FTU Hanoi school and the Ho Chi Min City school.</p>						

VNM-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Japanese Technical Cooperation In The Legal And Judicial Field (Phase 3)					
	Others						
	Japanese	ベトナム法整備支援(フェーズ3)					
Country	Viet Nam	Project Number		Project ID	0275026C2	Total Cost	320,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Governance			-	Legal and Judicial Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/07	-	2006/06	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Justice, Supreme People's Court, Supreme People's Procuracy, Vietnam National University, Hanoi					
	Japan	Scholars (civil law, civil procedure code, etc.), Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court of Japan, Japan Federation of Bar Associations					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The foundation of the legal infrastructure consistent with market economy is established.						
Project Purpose	Basic civil laws consistent with market economy are enacted through the increase law drafting capacity of legislative staff.						
Outputs	<p>(1) The final draft of a revised Civil Code consistent with market economy is prepared</p> <p>(2) Basic knowledge about the legislation of intellectual property is obtained by national legislative staff and drafts of intellectual property regulations consistent with the revised Civil Code are prepared.</p> <p>(3) The final drafts of the Civil procedure Code and the Law on Enterprise Bankruptcy consistent with market economy are prepared.</p> <p>(4) Drafts of other laws related to the Civil Code are prepared.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Vietnamese government has promoted market-oriented economy and the policy of opening the country to foreign businesses after the adoption of the Doi Moi policy in 1986 (the policy which was aimed at realizing free economy with socialism maintained). The government promoted the consolidation of law in cooperation with governments of other countries and international organizations, and established a new Constitution in 1992 and a civil law in 1993. The government still needed to consolidate the legal system including commercial law and code of civil procedure and supplementary laws in the Civil Code. Under the circumstances, "The Japanese Cooperation to Support the Formulation of Key Government Policies on Legal System [Phase 1]", was implemented for three years between 1996 and 1999 and then, phase II was implemented from 1999. Prior to the termination of the project, both countries reached an agreement that it was necessary to continue cooperation to Phase III.</p>						

VNM-05-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	29	Counterparts	
Equipment	7,600 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	48,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	56			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>It is recommended that, at the beginning of future cooperation, the operation plan be formulated in detail as much as possible and necessary inputs such as Japanese long-term experts be ready in time in order for smooth start of the project.</p> <p>It is also recommended that, during the period of future cooperation, mutual consultation for making detailed activities and flexible change of plans as needed be ensured.</p> <p>For future cooperation, human resource development and capacity building for various levels of staffs and organizations in the judicial sector in Vietnam is regarded important.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	The Reproductive Health Project In Nghe An Province (Phase II)					
	Others						
	Japanese	リプロダクティブヘルスフェーズ2					
Country	Viet Nam	Project Number	601673	Project ID	0271043E1	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health		-	MCH/Reproductive Health			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2000/09	-	2005/08	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Health Service, Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning Center of People's Committee of Nghe An Province					
	Japan	Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, and more					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To improve the quality of reproductive health for women at the childbearing age in the Nghe An Province						
Project Purpose	To improve the quality of reproductive health in Nghe An Province.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To establish steering committees at all level, and manage them regularly and continuously. 2) To promote safe and hygienic childbearing at each commune. 3) To improve staffs' management abilities, training and assistant and counseling at the Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning (MCH/FP) Center and selected provincial health centers. 4) To improve the ability of implementing field survey and preventive measurements of reproductive tract infections (RTIs) at the MCH/FP Center. 5) To improve the quality of information, education and communication (IEC) about reproductive health at the MCH/FP Center, selected provinces, women's association facilities and provincial health centers. 6) To improve the health services provided by the Ministry and the Health Management Information System (HMIS) provided by the MCH/FP Center, at selected provinces. 						
Project Overview	<p>While Vietnam is one of the low income countries, the health standard was accounted for middle rate among developing countries such as: the infant medium level of the country was 32.6 (1995) and maternal death was around 100. It was mainly because the Government of Vietnam was able to provide efficient and appropriate medical health treatment policies to civilians all over the country.</p> <p>Even though the number of personnel working for medical treatment services was better than its neighboring countries, most of them did not obtain enough training since they were trained at period of implementing only temporary human development processes during the Vietnamese War. Therefore, especially the care for pregnant and parturient women was not enough and in public medical health centers, periparturient disorder was accounted for number one cause of death. Moreover, the maternal death rate has not decreased since 1980s.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, the Government of Vietnam submitted a request to the Government of Japan for the project-type technical cooperation for improving the quality of medical services and enhancing the public health administration relating to the care for pregnant and parturient women. The project was implemented at the Nghe An Province (north-middle part of Vietnam) as the model areas where the number of maternity nurses was especially low.</p>						

VNM-05-003

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	51	Counterparts	
Equipment	137,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	40			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Coal Mine Firedamp Gas Management Center					
	Others						
	Japanese	炭鉱ガス安全管理センタープロジェクト					
Country	Viet Nam	Project Number		Project ID	271086	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Natural Resource and Energy			Mining			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/04	-	2006/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Industry, Vietnam National Coal Corporation, Institute of Mining Science and Technology					
	Japan	Coal Mine Safety Office, Mine Safety Division, Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency, Japan Coal Energy Center					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To improve security technology of coal industry in Vietnam and to be disseminated it						
Project Purpose	To establish the safety management system for colliery gas explosion in Vietnam						
Outputs	<p>(1) To establish the management system of the project.</p> <p>(2) To establish the coal-seam gas content reserve evaluation technology.</p> <p>(3) To establish the firedamp monitoring system and its venting management system.</p> <p>(4) To establish the evaluation system of the explosion-proof performances.</p> <p>(5) To implement the education and training program concerning the mine safety techniques.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In the Five-year National Economic Development Plan (1996-2000), the Government of Viet Nam aimed to maintain the safety of coal mines while maintaining its operation, and to prevent disasters and increase in production to meet up the development of the domestic economy and demand of export. Moreover, in the Master Plan of Coal Development in Vietnam (1995-2000) the Government of Viet Nam aimed to increase coal production from 9.2 million tons (performance) in 1996 to 15 million tons in 2010. The rapid increase in coal production in Viet Nam required developing and expanding underground mining activities, and the proportion of coal production from coal mines was estimated increase from 27 percent in 1996 to 50 percent in 2010. On the other hand, the gas emissions at the high level have caused the significant number of fire disasters during mining operation. At present, there has been no safety control center towards coal mine firedamp, and staffs with inadequate technical skills supervised coal mine gas using old type equipment imported from Russia, China and Poland at each coal mine. Moreover, the extent of establishment of safety standard and rules was far from satisfactory.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, the Vietnamese coal industry pointed out the necessity and importance of the safety control center towards coal mine firedamp for several years. In response to the indication, the Institute of Mining Science and Technology (IMSAT) under Vietnam National Coal Corporation (Vinacoal) formulated the project plan for establishing the safety control center, but the plan had not been executed yet. As a result, the Government of Viet Nam submitted a request to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation aiming at enhancing and disseminating safety technology in the Vietnamese coal industry, on August 1998.</p>						

VNM-05-004

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	3(per			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Mining Safety Center- Institute of Mining Science and Technology (IMSAT)	Umbrella Organization	The Mining Safety Center has been established with the trained staff. This center can carry out the safety services on	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Achieved	No Issue		Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>After the Project ended, the operation has been scaled up in a newly constructed building that the counterpart expensed by its own budget. Also, the counterpart repaired the facility for combustion experiment by itself that had been damaged toward the end of the Project term. Accordingly, the operation has been continued exactly in the same manner as planned by the Project.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p>			

Project Title	English	Program On The Instructor Training For Electric Power Sector In Viet Nam					
	Others						
	Japanese	電力技術者養成プロジェクト					
Country	Viet Nam	Project Number		Project ID	271078	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Natural Resource and Energy			-	Energy Supply		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/03	-	2006/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Electricity of Vietnam					
	Japan	Policy Planning Division, Electricity and Gas Industry Department, Agency for Natural Resources and Energy					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	<p>1) Training courses developed in this project will be extended and matured.</p> <p>2) Electric engineers capable for modern operation and maintenance are trained.</p>						
Project Purpose	Electric Engineering school No.1 (EES1) will be able to train field engineers capable for instructing modern operation and maintenance in five technical areas (thermal power generation, distribution, transformation, hydropower generation and transmission) of electric utility system sustainably.						
Outputs	<p>1) Project operation unit is established.</p> <p>2) Training curriculum are developed in EES1</p> <p>3) Training materials are developed in EES1</p> <p>4) Core instructors capable for instructing modern operation and maintenance in five technical areas are trained at EES1</p> <p>5) Training Program for Instructors and engineers are implemented by Core Instructors</p> <p>6) Necessary training equipments for the above mentioned activities would be utilized.</p> <p>7) Training implementation system is established to maintain the above 1-6 outputs</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In the Social Republic of Vietnam, supplying a rapid increasing demand in electricity, which has been increasing around 14 percent per year is a pressing issue. It is estimate that in order to meet up the demand, extending power supply equipment of 0.9 - 1 million kilowatt class per year is necessary. Moreover, the number of high-level operation and maintenance engineers and engineers of operation and maintenance of existing equipments are too small to meet up the increasing power supply equipment. As a result, in order to maintain rising demand in electricity, it is pressing matter to cultivating core instructors who take key role to develop human resources. At present, for cultivating electric engineers, the Electricity of Vietnam (EVN) has implemented technical educational program at their instructional training institutions and on-the-spot technical training. However, the technical educational program is not enough to systematically cultivate high-quality electric engineers to establish the operation and maintenance system of efficient electric power supply equipment. Under these circumstances, JICA implemented the Program on the Instructor Training for Electric Power Sector in Viet Nam at the Electrical Power College (EPC) which is only electric junior college associated with the EVN-related educational institutions in the country. The project aimed to achieve more practical operational method and maintenance of electric power supply equipment through cultivating core electric engineers by adequate training system and efficient method of teaching.</p>						

VNM-05-005

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	3-4(every			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Not Active / Not Good		Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Not Much Achieved	Many Issues		Partially Not Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>Along the line with an adoption of the self-supporting system by the counterpart, the Project is transferring the management know-how of training institutions. After an adoption of the self-supporting system, the demand for training for the affiliated national enterprise has ceased, therefore the counterpart organization is currently running deficit. The Project is helping the counterpart stabilize the management under the self-supporting system. The counterpart organization is expected to secure sustainability by effectuating the results of the ongoing Project operation.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p>			

Project Title	English	The Project For Strengthening Training Capabilities For Road Construction Workers In Transport Technical And Professional School No.1 In Vietnam					
	Others						
	Japanese	道路建設技術者養成計画					
Country	Viet Nam	Project Number		Project ID	271083	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Transportation			-	Land Traffic		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/01 - 2006/01	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		
Organization	Partner Country	Transport Technical and Professional School NO.1, Ministry of Transport					
	Japan	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Japan Construction Mechanization Association					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Grant Aid						
Overall Goal	Super Goal: 1) Transport Technical and Professional School No.1 (TTPS1) becomes the center of excellence in Indocina for training of road construction workers. 2) Road construction in Vietnam is improved to facilitate the economic activities						
Project Purpose	Training capabilities of TTPS1 are improved						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Equipment for training course is modernized to meet the requirements of construction sites 2) The quality of teachers (CPs) is improved 3) Retraining course for road construction worker is established 4) The quality of pre-service training course for students is improved 5) TTPS1 is well managed in terms of organization, planning and training management 						
Project Overview	<p>At the sixth of the five-year plan (1996-2000), the Government of Viet Nam especially put emphasis on the transport department among the public project investment, to concentrate funding in 37.9 percent. The government planned to provide 83.1 percent for road maintenance and improvement of the transport department. Moreover, the strategic plan for highway and transportation development aimed to maintain arterial highway in order to improve transportation capacity. Under these situations, the Government of Viet Nam realized that construction and maintenance of roads were the important issue, and also cultivating road construction engineers was urgently needed.</p> <p>The first technical training school of transportation was the only training institution for road constructing engineers at the national level. However due to inadequate system and equipment, the school was not able to train engineers with adequate technical skills. As a result, the Government of Viet Nam submitted a request to the Government of Japan for cooperation in order to improve the teaching and training capacity of the mentioned training school.</p>						

VNM-05-006

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	12	Counterparts	
Equipment	500,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	26			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Japanese Technical Cooperation In The Legal And Judicial Field (Phase 3)					
	Others						
	Japanese	法整備支援プロジェクト(フェーズ3)					
Country	Viet Nam	Project Number		Project ID	0275026C2	Total Cost	32,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Governance			-	Legal and Judicial Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/07	-	2006/06	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Justice, Supreme People's Court, Supreme People's Procuracy, Vietnam National University, Hanoi					
	Japan	Scholars (civil law, civil procedure code, etc.), Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court of Japan, Japan Federation of Bar Associations					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Sub-Project A: The foundation of the legal infrastructure consistent with market economy is established. Sub-Project B: The implementation capacity of the judicial sector is strengthened.						
Project Purpose	Sub-Project A : Basic civil laws consistent with market economy are enacted through the increased law drafting capacity of legislative staff. Sub-Project B: The institutional framework to develop high-caliber human resources in the judicial sector is established.						
Outputs	Sub-Project A: 1) The final draft of a revised Civil Code consistent with a market economy is prepared.; 2) Basic knowledge about the legislation of intellectual property is obtained by national legislative staff and drafts of intellectual property regulations consistent with the revised Civil Code are prepared. ; 3) The final drafts of the Civil Procedure Code and the Law on Enterprise Bankruptcy consistent with market economy are prepared. ; 4) Drafts of other laws related to the Civil Code are prepared. Sub-Project B : 1) Training programs and materials of existing judicial training institutions are improved (keeping in mind that the "National Judicial Academy", a unified professional training institution, will be established and will start activities in the near future). ; 2) Judgment documents are standardized, and court precedents that are accessible to the legal profession are compiled. 3) Students of the Law Faculty of Vietnam National University Hanoi obtain knowledge on Japanese laws, and lecturers specializing in Japanese laws are trained.						
Project Overview	<p>The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (hereinafter referred to as Viet Nam) has been promoting a transition toward a market economy and an open door policy since it adopted the Doi Moi policy in 1986. This policy placed establishment of a new legal framework which was compatible with a market economy as an acute issue. Viet Nam has addressed this issue with assistance from bilateral and multilateral donors. The effort of Viet Nam resulted in the establishment of a new Constitution in 1992 and the Civil Code in 1995. Yet, Viet Nam still had to address urgent issues in this field: to establish the Commercial Code, the Civil Procedure Code and the related laws/regulations of the Civil Code; and to develop legal experts, who were adept in a market economy. To cooperate with Viet Nam in addressing the above mentioned issues, the Government of Japan (hereinafter referred to as Japan) launched the Japanese Technical Cooperation in the Legal and Judicial Field in Vietnam in FY1996. This project supported Viet Nam in establishing various laws (especially the civil code and commercial code that were compatible with a market economy) and developing human resources in this sector through assignment of both short-term and long-term Experts and a Country-focused Training Program. Phase 2 of the project started in FY1999. It targeted the Supreme People's Procuracy and the Supreme People's Court as well as the Ministry of Justice (MOJ). On the completion of Phase 2, Viet Nam requested the extension of the project term. In this regard, Viet Nam and Japan held consultations on Phase 3 of the Project, which would exceed the outcomes of the preceding phases of the Project by addressing two major issues: to support legislation of the Civil Code and the laws related to civil and commercial affairs; and capacity building of the legal professionals.</p>						

VNM-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	29	Counterparts	
Equipment	7,600 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	4,800 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	20-30(per)			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) (Especially about the importance of dispatching long-term experts) Supporting development of legal systems means which engages the political nerve centers of a target country, and it consists of following activities: drafting the fundamental code of law which form the foundation of the national governance; cooperating towards enhancing judiciary system and training legal professionals; and contributing the establishment of the rule of law. The counterpart institutions of the mentioned project were the high-level national institutions. Therefore, the implementing institutions in Japan should obtain human resources and supporting institutions with enough knowledge and experiences, which can discuss about specialized fields to the high-level law institutions in the counterpart country, and accomplish respect and trust from them.</p> <p>(2) Projects with significant number of counterpart institutions in target countries and also research sessions, which were established in Japan, tend to have broad channels of liaison and coordination. In these cases, the implementing institutions in Japan should consider about their investments in order to achieve smooth implementation of the project.</p> <p>(3) During the field survey, the counterpart institutions in Viet Nam requested the flexible response to adjustment of the plan based on discussions prior to implement activities during the project implementing period. This indication was clarified in the M/M. In fact, during the mentioned project implementing period, the implementing institutions in Japan considered for these flexible responses. These indications are not issues during the project, but it is a future concerning matters for continuing the project.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

VNM-06-002

Project Title	English	Forest Fire Rehabilitation Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	森林火災跡地復旧計画プロジェクト					
Country	Viet Nam	Project Number	601731	Project ID	0275089E0	Total Cost	270,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Others			Others			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2004/02	-	2007/02	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Forest Science Sub-Institute of South Vietnam, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development of Ca Mau Province					
	Japan	Forestry Agency					
Contracted Party	Japan Overseas Forestry Consultants Association						
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Techniques developed by the project are utilized by people and Forestry Enterprises in some areas of Mekong Delta.						
Project Purpose	Necessary techniques for implementation of the rehabilitation and forest fire prevention program of U Minh Ha area are developed and disseminated.						
Outputs	<p>a. Appropriate techniques of silviculture activities in U Minh Ha area are established and expanded.</p> <p>b. Knowledge and techniques related to market research and the wider-use and processing of Melaleuca timber are improved among those who engaged in silviculture activities.</p> <p>c. Fire prevention situation is improved.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In April 2002, a forest fire occurred in the U-minh district and destroyed forest occupying the area of approximately 4000ha. The area of forest in Vietnam almost halved in the fifty years leading up to the beginning of the 1990s. The National Reforestation Plan aims to reforest 5 million ha and has been implemented since 1998. The Vietnamese government takes any situation which would severely affect the national plan very seriously. It therefore launched the Forest Fire Rehabilitation Project in the district under a special financial measure in July 2002.</p>						

VNM-06-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	Counterparts	12	
Equipment	74,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	57,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	10			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Execution of proper Ex-Ante Project Evaluation 2. Environmental risk mitigation 3. Economic feasibility study 4. Strengthening of farmers' activities and institutional support mechanisms 5. Post project activities 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Enhancing Capacity Of Vietnamese Academy Of Science And Technology In Water Environment Protection					
	Others						
	Japanese	水環境技術能力向上プロジェクト					
Country	Viet Nam	Project Number	601728	Project ID	0275083E0	Total Cost	709,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			Water Pollution			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/11 - 2006/10	Period of Extension	-			Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Vietnamese Academy of Science and Technology /Institute of Environmental Technology					
	Japan	Ministry of the Environment					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The capacity of Vietnamese authorities related to water environment protection will be improved						
Project Purpose	The capacity of VAST related to water environment protection is improved						
Outputs	<p>VAST researchers' abilities to conduct water quality monitoring and to develop analysis methods are improved</p> <p>VAST researchers' abilities to develop and apply suitable technologies on domestic and industrial wastewater treatment are improved</p> <p>VAST staff members' abilities to conduct training courses on water quality monitoring and wastewater treatment for central and local organizations are improved</p> <p>VAST researchers are to contribute to MONRE's and related organizations' activities of water environment protection</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Rapid socio-economic development continues since the Doi Moi (the Reforms) in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the economic growth rate is in a high level of about 7% from 1990's, and will be maintained this high growth rate for the present. On the other hand, rapid industrialization that supports the high economic growth rate brings serious environmental problems because of waste and exhaust gas etc discharged by the factories without treatment. At same time, the urbanization causes an increase of domestic wastewater and the municipal solid waste resulting in accelerating environment deterioration. Such environmental problems begin to be paid attention to by not only the government authorities but also community and people. Among those problems, water environment pollution is recognized as the most serious because it is easily perceivable in the living circumstance of Vietnam. There is increasing evidence of pollution of Vietnam's surface, underground and coastal waters. Although the quality of upstream water is generally good, downstream sections of major rivers reveal poor quality and most of the lakes and canals in urban areas are fast becoming sewage sinks. Groundwater shows pockets of contamination and some salinity intrusion. The government of Vietnam has adopted the Law of Environmental Protection in 1993, and followed up by setting up environmental regulations and standards to improve the environment. However, Vietnam's water environment is facing many problems in terms of technology, facilities, and human resources to realize environmentally sustainable development.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, Vietnam Government requested a technical cooperation project aiming at capacity development in monitoring, treatment and management of water environment of Vietnamese Academy of Science and Technology (hereinafter referred to as "VAST") to the Japanese Government.</p> <p>Upon receiving this request, the Japanese government conducted two preparatory studies and one implementation study, through which series of discussions with authorities concerned of the government of Vietnam were carried out. Both parties signed the Record of Discussion for this Project on September 10th, 2003. In 1st, November 2003, the Project was commenced with 3 years cooperation period.</p>						

VNM-06-003

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	11	Counterparts	144
Equipment	367,647 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	53,807 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	26			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Confirmation of fundamental technological capacity and improvement of quality Appropriate operation and maintenance of the equipment and the future plan Enhancement of collaboration with other organization Strengthening of the assistance to DONREs</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

VNM-97-001

Project Title	English	Cho Ray Hospital Technical Cooperation Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	チョーライ病院					
Country	Viet Nam	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Other Health Issues		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1995/04	-	1998/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Cho Ray Hospital, Ministry of Health					
	Japan	International Medical Center of Japan, International University of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Welfare					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	<p>The Project for the Construction of Cho Ray Hospital</p> <p>The Project for Improvement and Supply of Medical Equipment for Cho Ray Hospital</p>						
Overall Goal	Hospital management in Ho Chi Minh City and Northern Provinces are upgraded						
Project Purpose	General Hospital management in Cho Ray Hospital is upgraded						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cho Ray Hospital contribute the improvement of the medical situation in southern provinces 2. General hospital service is upgraded 3. General financial management is comprehensive 4. Coordination activity is improved 5. Financial management is upgraded 6. Medical record management is upgraded 7. Library is upgraded 8. Medical equipment management is comprehensive 9. Nursing management is upgraded 10. Educational activities are strengthened 						
Project Overview	<p>The commencement of the technical cooperation for Cho Ray Hospital between Japan and Vietnam was traced in 1966, when a team of Japanese doctors was dispatched to the hospital to strengthen the capacity of neurosurgical field and the 8-year Project Type Technical Cooperation was implemented.</p> <p>In 1975, the construction of main structure of present Cho Ray Hospital was accomplished with the Grant Aid Program of Japanese Government.</p> <p>In 1993, 18 years after the completion of the structure, the structure and equipment were repaired or renewed in earnest with Japanese Grant Aid.</p> <p>In recent years, with its huge capacity, the hospital has recognizes the necessity of improvement in hospital management. And also, to act as the top referral hospital in the Southern part of the country, the hospital needs to catch up with some world advanced technology in clinical fields. Therefore, both governments reached to the agreement to star the project.</p>						

VNM-97-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>It is recommended that Cho Ray Hospital should sustain the leadership role for the betterment of both hospital management and clinical activities in southern part of Vietnam, based on the result of cooperative effort of the Project.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

YEM-03-001

Project Title	English	The Tuberculosis Control Project (III)					
	Others						
	Japanese	結核対策プロジェクト					
Country	Yemen	Project Number		Project ID	451100900	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			- Infectious Diseases Control			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1999/08	-	2004/08	Period of Extension	2004/08	-	2005/08
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Public Health, National Tuberculosis Institute					
	Japan	Research Institute of Tuberculosis, International Medical Center of Japan, Reshad Clinic					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To reduce in mortality, morbidity, and transmission of tuberculosis in the Republic of Yemen.						
Project Purpose	To expand the quality service of the National Tuberculosis Control Program all over the country of Yemen.						
Outputs	<p>(1) To improve the discovery rate and quality of diagnosis of tuberculosis through strengthening the laboratory network.</p> <p>(2) To improve the treatment methods of tuberculosis based on establishing proper case management system.</p> <p>(3) To improve the supply system of drugs and other necessary materials through establishing a good reserve stock system.</p> <p>(4) To improve the program monitoring system based on standardizing recording and reporting system;</p> <p>(5) To reevaluate the issue of tuberculosis of Yemen.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Tuberculosis Control Project (Phase I) was implemented on 1983 in the Republic of Yemen through technical assistance from the Government of Japan, and until 1992 (total 9 years), the project achieved significant results as following: (1) To establish the foundation of measurements towards tuberculosis; (2) to enhance each tuberculosis diagnosis/treatment center constructed by the Grant Aid cooperation as the center of tuberculosis diagnosis/treatment in communities; (3) to develop human resources working at tuberculosis areas in the Republic of Yemen. From 1993, the five-year Tuberculosis Control Project (Phase II) was started and aimed to realize following achievements: (1) strengthen the tuberculosis control at former South Yemen in response to the merger of the South and North Yemen in 1990; and (2) to promote further integration of the tuberculosis control to the Primary Health Care (PHC). Even though the project was halted during the May-July 1994 Civil War in Yemen, the Ministry of Health of Yemen managed to obtain antituberculosis drugs by themselves, which JICA used to provide the country. In 1995, the ministry adopted the directly observed therapy, short course (DOTS) strategy. The DOT strategy was implemented at the model areas such as Sanaa Governorate, Ta'izz Governorate and Hodeidah Governorate. By the end of the second phase, it was confirmed significant effect towards improvement of the tuberculosis control at the model areas. After the second phase completed in 1998, JICA continued the technical cooperation by dispatch of experts in one and half year, and achieved significant improvement. Then the mentioned project was started as the third phase on August 1999.</p>						

YEM-03-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	23	Counterparts	
Equipment	150,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	68,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	21			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) While the aim of the mentioned project was technical transfer, the project consists of mainly the expense of anti-tuberculosis measurement activities. It is preferable to implement the project to aim securing the possibility of future growth in financial independence. For instance, the measurements are payment of expenses after reviewing the results of the project, and payment in local currency during implementing the project and after completion of the project.</p> <p>(2) Since the project purpose and the project activities of the anti-tuberculosis measures were similar, the Project Design Matrix (PDM) was not produced at the time of starting the project. And therefore, the counterpart institutions did not fully understand and recognized the PDM. Consequently the monitoring at activity level was not enough and the follow-up for the activity plan was not undertaken. It is preferable to utilize the PDM regularly as a monitoring tool.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	National Tuberculosis control Program (NTCP)	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose	
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>Until the end of the year 2010 when the Global Fund cooperation continues, the results of the operation will be sustained by effectively utilizing the equipment that JICA provided during the phase III of the Project.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The situation observed as "a low level of the counterparts' recognition regarding PDM" has not been improved at all. The recommendation that "a proper patrolling guidance is essential at the regional level" requires a lot of efforts to be realized. (These are problems of the healthcare policy of the Government of Yemen itself, rather than those of the Project.)</p>			

YEM-97-001

Project Title	English	Tuberculosis Control Project (Phase II)					
	Others						
	Japanese	結核対策(フェーズ2)					
Country	Yemen	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Infectious Diseases Control		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	1993/02	-	1998/02	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Public Health, National Tuberculosis Institute, Hudaydah District, Aden District					
	Japan	Research Institute of Tuberculosis					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose	To improve the medical health field in the Republic of Yemen through strengthening the national tuberculosis control strategy by using network of primary health care.						
Outputs	<p>1. To strengthen the organizational capacity of the national tuberculosis control project by using network of primary health care.</p> <p>2. To improve the techniques of prevention, diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis under the national tuberculosis control project through cooperation with the state tuberculosis management staffs from the health department of each state.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Government of Yemen stated the control of tuberculosis as the most important issue to overcome at the second phase of the five-year national health strategy in 1982. The government submitted a request to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation relating to the mentioned issue in the same year. In response, the Government of Japan implemented the Tuberculosis Control Project at the Republic of Yemen aiming to improve the techniques of prevention, diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis, and to develop the human resources specializing at tuberculosis over 9 years. While the project completed on August 1992, but since the two North and South Yemen were formally united as the Republic of Yemen 1990, there was a strong need for implementation of a tuberculosis control projects at the southern part of Yemen where was not the target under the previous project.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, the Government of Yemen submitted a request to the Government of Japan for the second phase of the Tuberculosis Control Project aiming to realize following achievements: To extend the tuberculosis control activities to the southern part of Yemen where the implementation of anti-tuberculosis measurements were scarce; and to unify and merge the tuberculosis control project into the primary health care.</p>						

YEM-97-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	17	Counterparts	
Equipment	70,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	13			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	National Tuberculosis control Program (NTCP)	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose	
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The Government of Yemen has been struggling with the measures to attack tuberculosis, along with a long-term cooperation with JICA, including the Project for the Tuberculosis Control Program (phase II).</p> <p>The Government continues its challenge of attaining the eradication of tuberculosis, in cooperation with the Global Fund. According to WHO, however, the number of deaths per 100 thousand people are 10 in 2005, failing to reach the overall goal of the Project.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>An excellent network service to facilitate the tuberculosis eradication policy has been established in cooperation with JICA, as well as a training center for the staff. JICA also established the regional tuberculosis centers, and provided the equipment for the centers. Various funds and donors have been stationed in one of these centers to continue their operations. So far the operations to attack the tuberculosis have been sustained and extended steadily. Although more efforts are required to attain the overall goal, no serious problems have been observed.</p>			

Project Title	English	Mpumalanga Secondary Science Initiative Phase II					
	Others						
	Japanese	ムプマランガ州中等理科教員再訓練計画フェーズ2					
Country	South Africa	Project Number		Project ID	5395020C1	Total Cost	468,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Elementary and Secondary Education		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Regional Department IV (Africa, Middle East and Europe)					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/04	-	2006/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Mpumalanga Department of Education					
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Center for the Study of International Cooperation in Education of Hiroshima University, Naruto University of Education					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Grade 8 and 9 learners in the Province acquire enhanced skills in mathematics and science.						
Project Purpose	<p>1) The quality of teaching in mathematics and science in the Province is improved through educator's enhanced teaching skills and subject knowledge.</p> <p>2) A school-based in-service training system in the Mpumalanga Province is established.</p>						
Outputs	<p>1) District Education Managers (DMEs), and Curriculum Implementers(CIs) have basic knowledge and skill to work as coordinators through the training in Japan.</p> <p>2) CIs are capable to support Heads of Department(HODs) in mathematics and science.</p> <p>3) HODs are capacitated to conduct a School-Based In-Service Training session.</p> <p>4) Create supportive environment for School-Based In-service Training in each school.</p> <p>5) MDE is capacitated to plan, monitor and evaluate project activities.</p> <p>6) Resources for School-Based In-Service Training are developed.</p> <p>7) Teachers Centers (TCs) are utilized effectively by teachers for the Project Activities.</p> <p>8) University of Pretoria develops a research on the "Adaptation of Japanese education practice to South Africa"</p>						
Project Overview	<p>During the era of apartheid in South Africa,blacks were not provided with enough educational Opportunities,and even today,with apartheid abolished,the inequality in educational Opportunities and quality compared to whites still remains to be a problem. Especially in the Natural science fields,inadequate education had been given to blacks deliberately and as a result There are many math and science education teachers today, who do not posses sufficient knowledge and instructional skills. In face of such reality,the government has consistently Implemented policies that emphasize basic education since the establishment of the Mandela Government-the Government of National Unity in May 1994,continuing even after the inauguration of President Mbeki in 1999.</p> <p>In Mpumalanga province where there are many former homelands,the level of education is low compared to other provinces and the improvement of the quality of teachers has in particular Been recognized as a problem. It should be noted that prior to the Project,retraining the Existent teachers of inadequate qualifications was an essential task,for the province had Refrained from training new teachers since the existent ones were over abundant despite their Low quality. Further,having been named one of the worst four provinces on educational Environment and the score of the national examination,the provincial government needed to Serious undertake the improvement of its educational environment. in the province where it had become an urgent task to improve the quality of teachers given those circumstances and the introduction of new curricula,the project for primary school teachers of English,mathematics and science began in 1996 with assistance of DFID of England. The Japanese government with England had been providing assistance on the construction and repair of the teachers'center in the province,and was then requested by the province to assist the project to upgrade the knowledge and skills of secondary school teachers of maths and science. The Project came to reality because in the background there was the white government's deliberat negligence in natural science education for blacks under apartheid combined with the fact that maths-science educational assistance was the Japanese side,sstrong suit.</p>						

ZAF-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) In order to stimulate ownership at the target country and promote a possibility of future growth, it is better to select certain elements from the experience of Japan, take the approach of localizing them and generate the system, which can apply to the target country, rather than directly transfer Japan's experience to the country.</p> <p>(2) When the project adopts the program approach of method of investment by joining existing forms of cooperation, it is important to consider following points: To plan the project as each form of cooperation supplement and generate combined effects; and to consider strategically about the order of investment.</p> <p>(3) It is important to spend effort towards following activities: to regard the project activities as normal operation of the targeted countries; to take both engineers and administrators into account; and to implement quality control of the activities by using the resources of the target country.</p> <p>(4) It is effective to promote the project activities through securing incentives of the project participants by following activities: administrators such as principals of schools, ministers of states and the central governments and politicians spoke about the effect of the project; and the system of holding commendation ceremonies and hosting the programs of obtaining the degrees are provided to the target countries.</p> <p>(5) During disseminating the effect of the project from the counterpart institutions to the field level, following activities should be implemented, in order to review the achievement of the project and to prevent the achievement from becoming one-way.; to share the techniques, the knowledge and the experiences obtained from the activities horizontally; to feedback both positive and negative impact and lessons obtained from reviewing techniques, the knowledge and the experiences, which reached to the bottom, from bottom to top.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

ZMB-03-001

Project Title	English	Technical And Vocational Improvement Project In Zambia A/C					
	Others						
	Japanese	職業訓練拡充計画A/C					
Country	Zambia	Project Number		Project ID	5511029	Total Cost	74,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Technical & Vocational Edu. & Training		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2001/10	-	2003/10	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Science, Technology, and Vocational Training, Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training Authority					
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Employment and Human Resource Development Organization of Japan					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	A development system of demand-driven training courses, which is produced by Kabwe Trades Training Institute (TTI), is introduced to other training institutions through TEVETA.						
Project Purpose	(1) Demand-driven training courses of Automobile Department, which contribute to income increase, are implemented in Kabwe TTI. (2) The training equipments of Radio and TV Repair Department of Luanshya TTI is rehabilitated to be able to practice a model system of training courses development to be established at Kabwe TTI.						
Outputs	(1) The basic Training Course of Automobile Department of Kabwe TTI is improved. (2) In-service training courses of Automobile Department of Kabwe TTI are improved. (3) Instructors of Automobile Department of Kabwe TTI acquire a technique of needs survey and the ability to implement new training courses. (4) Key training equipments of Radio and TV Repair Department of Luanshya TTI come into operation.						
Project Overview	<p>The Technical and Vocational Training Improvement Project was initiated in October 1987 with the objective "to strengthen the technical and vocational training programme conducted by the Department of Technical Education and Vocational Training (DTEVT)". As the Project sites, following six institutions were selected as Project sites;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Luanshya TTI (Radio & TV Repair Course) (2) Livingstone TTI (Radio & TV Repair Course) (3) Kabwe TTI (Automotive Mechanics Course, Auto-Electric Course) (4) Northern Technical College (Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanics Course) (5) Zambia Institute of Technology (Industrial Electronics Technology) (6) DTEVT Headquarters (Audio-Visual Materials Development) <p>After the initial Project was completed in 1992, the follow-up cooperation was continued from October 1992 to September 1994 for two years in DTEVT Headquarters, Northern Technical College and Kabwe TTI in order to create adequate teaching materials necessary for the achievement of the Project purpose.</p> <p>In January 2001, Japan dispatched the Aftercare Survey Team to Zambia and as a result of the surveys and discussions with Zambian authorities, the Team found out the needs for further cooperation due to the change of the situation surrounding the vocational training field and agreed to commence the two-year Aftercare Project from October, 2001. This Aftercare Project aims to develop demand-driven training courses of Automobile section, which contribute to income increase, at Kabwe TTI, and to rehabilitate the training equipment of the Radio & TV Repair section of Luanshya TTI in order to develop a model system of training course development as established at Kabwe TTI.</p>						

ZMB-03-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)	
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	1	Short-term	1	Counterparts
Equipment	11,970 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost 500 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received					Land and Facilities
Others					Others

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>For the sustainable development of Kabwe and Luanshya TTIs and the utilization of the outcome of the Project, the Japanese side and the Zambian side shared the common view that matters described hereinafter should be considered by both sides. Especially, Zambian side has assured that it would fully integrate all the outputs generated under the Project into TDP having recognized them as useful materials to put the curriculum development, one of the components of TDP, into practice. Zambian side also confirmed that sustenance of the outcome of the Project could be secured by its commitment to TDP, which considers locally available expertise as immediate resource for strengthening ownership of the Government of the Republic of Zambia.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meetings between MSTVT, TEVETA and the Project The lack of communication among MSTVT, TEVETA and the Project was observed. Also, the lack of a reporting mechanism was recognized. In order to share information and monitor the progress of the Project, all stakeholders will hold meetings more frequently. 2. More involvement of TEVETA into curriculum improvement activity Since the ongoing curriculum improvement activity at Kabwe TTI is related to the revision of the national curriculum, the involvement of TEVETA is essential. Curriculum development should be worked on by the collaboration between TEVETA and the Project and be finalized by TEVETA. 3. Submission of Project Reports The Project Reports should be submitted to MSTVT and TEVETA on a regular basis. 4. Holding a Seminar Both sides "recommend that the expert hold seminar in collaboration with Zambian counterparts for the dissemination of the outcome of the Project. 5. Keep a fair balance of income and expenditure Having faced with the sharp decrease in the grant from MSTVT, income generation activities will help to some extent for a fair balance of income and expenditure. However, the promotion of income generation activities should be carefully done with the emphasis on training. 6. Communication between Management Boards and the Project Communication between the Project and the Management Boards at Kabwe TTI and Luanshya TTI should be strengthened. 7. Maintenance/Management of training equipment Kabwe TTI and Luanshya TTI should always take: all possible measures to maintain its equipment in proper condition and should make an income and expenditure plan in order to secure the maintenance cost, spare parts vendor list should be completed by the end of the Project. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Stopped		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Achieved	Many Issues		Partially Not Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The counterpart school has been effectively utilizing most of the provided equipment, while expensing the maintenance costs by its own budget. Especially, the brand-new technology of PLC has given the counterpart a competitive power against the vocational schools in Zambia, since only one school other than the counterpart can instruct how to use PLC. The equipment has, therefore, contributed a great deal to enhancing the vocational training courses by improving the quality of training, giving a competitive power against other vocational schools, and increasing the instructors' motivation to adopt a new technology, as well as to upgrade their courses.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>1. A part of the equipment has been left out unused, for the following reasons: manuals are written in Japanese; necessary circuit lines are not available; and no instructors can teach how to use it. A senior overseas volunteer (specialized in electric facilities) was sent to the school in October 2005 to conduct a workshop to build a bridge by using the unutilized machines (mainly PLC). The expert gave training to the instructors and students of the school how to use them effectively. However, the contents of the training were basic, and the audience was limited to 6 instructors and 44 students. More training will be necessary for better use of them. A part of the equipment (color TV, etc.) has been left unpacked without being utilized. The senior volunteer (specialized in electronic engineering) who came to work in January 2008 will instruct and train the usage of the unutilized machines.</p> <p>2. Some machines need to be supplemented to instruct the usage for the students in the training courses. The school budget does not suffice for the supplement. (Since one PCL was not enough for the training, the school purchased two PCLs, and the senior overseas volunteer purchased two PCLs paid by his carrying equipment allowances.</p>			

ZMB-05-001

Project Title	English	Strengthening Of Laboratory Systems For Hiv/Aids And Tb Control Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	エイズおよび結核対策						
Country	Zambia	Project Number	605091	Project ID	5511127	Total Cost	438,600 (000 JPY)	
Sector / Issue	Others			Others				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department						
	At Present							
Period of Cooperation	2001/03	-	2006/03	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health, Central Board of Health, University Teaching Hospital						
	Japan	Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Research Institute of Tuberculosis, International Medical Center of Japan, Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, Tohoku University, University of Yamanash						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Status of HIV/AIDS and TB in the Republic of Zambia is improved							
Project Purpose	Laboratory systems are strengthened and are effectively utilized for HIV/AIDS and TB control in the Republic of Zambia							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Performance of Laboratory techniques, data management and overall laboratory management are improved, 2) Performance and quality of laboratory services with laboratory monitoring system at VCT sites and ARV centers are improved to be replicable for nationwide program. 3) Quality Tuberculosis diagnostic system is developed as a model for national TB laboratory network. 4) Utilization of laboratory information obtained from the Project activities is improved. 5) Collaboration with HIV/AIDS and TB Working Groups is institutionalized. 							
Project Overview	<p>The HIV/AIDS and TB Control Project was started in March 2001 for the planned period of five years. The original Project Design Matrix (PDM) was revised twice based on the findings by the past evaluation teams for the Project sent by JICA. The third version of PDM (PDM3) was officially signed and exchanged between Zambian and Japanese sides on 14 November 2003. The Overall Goal, Project Purpose, and Outputs in the PDM 3 are as follows;</p>							

ZMB-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	11	Short-term	26	Counterparts	22
Equipment	177,597 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	209,202 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	18			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>In general, the implementation of the Project was efficiently conducted as observed from the achievements. However, there are areas of concern that needed improving and these will be highlighted in the recommendations to UTH and MOH set out below;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human resource issues: There is need to allocate an adequate number of technical staff to the laboratory. 2. Funding: Adequate allocation of resources by the government is mandatory to maintain a high quality of service as the laboratory functions as a national/provincial reference laboratory. 3. QA systems <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Development of a nationwide QA system needs to be established to improve HIV diagnosis. 2) SOPs review should be completed and their utilization should be monitored. 4. Data management: Integration into the current national data management system (HMIS) is recommended. 5. Equipment management: A maintenance system for laboratory equipment must be strengthened in collaboration with the UTH Biomedical Engineering Department and biomedical equipment and infrastructure unit of MOH. 6. As to OR, a pilot study was successfully performed although the number of patients was rather small. Thus, the outcome so far obtained needs to be analyzed and publicized as a feasible model. Further, it is also needed to evaluate the feasibility for wider application of the model. All the patients recruited should be fully followed up for twelve months period of ART as OR. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	Diminished / Less Active	Not Active / Not Good	Partially Used	
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Not Much Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Partially Not Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>After the Project ended, a number of examination staff members left the laboratory. (Some of them were poached away by other donors, while some had a chance to study abroad, etc.) Since the government adopted an upgraded laboratory technology than the technology transferred by the Project, the results of the Project operation has not been diffused, while the laboratory practices have been sluggish, due to a shortage of the staff members, who have mastered the new technology. As a result, the relative importance of the laboratory, as a top referral hospital for the national laboratory network, has been unavoidably lowered. The situation could be attributed to the uncontrollable changes in the external condition. (Technology advancement has made the referral policy for the national laboratory network system unsustainable.)</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>A number of examination staff members left the laboratory. (Some of them were poached away by other donors, while some had a chance to study abroad, etc.) Since the government adopted an upgraded laboratory technology than the technology transferred by the Project, the results of the Project operation has not been diffused, while the laboratory practices have been sluggish, due to a shortage of the staff members, who have mastered the new technology. As a result, it has become difficult to attain the Project goal of "strengthening the laboratory services as a referral hospital for the national laboratory network".</p>			

ZMB-05-002

Project Title	English	Cross Border Initiative Project(Corridors Of Hope)					
	Others						
	Japanese	国境におけるHIV/AIDS及び性病啓蒙活動					
Country	Zambia	Project Number		Project ID	5515016	Total Cost	50,000 (000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Infectious Diseases Control		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2003/06	-	2006/03	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health					
	Japan						
Contracted Party	World Vision - Zambia						
Related Cooperations	<p>The HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Control Project</p> <p>The Project for Infectious Deceases Control</p> <p>Grassroots Human Security Project</p>						
Overall Goal	To reduce HIV prevalence rates in Zambia.						
Project Purpose	To reduce the transmission of HIV among high-risk groups and the bridging population at border sites.						
Outputs	<p>1) Increased access to and use of condoms amongst Commercial Sex Workers.</p> <p>2) Increased access to and use of quality STI services amongst Commercial Sex Workers.</p> <p>3) Increased knowledge about HIV prevention; including condom use and early health seeking behaviors for STI treatment amongst secondary target groups.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>his project was started as a successor to "Zambia HIV Prevention Border Initiative Program", a Community Empowerment Program implemented under a joint US-Japan framework for 4 years from April 1999. The program targeted high-risk groups identified as commercial sex workers and their partners (long distance truck drivers, etc.). The aims were to scale up the treatment and control of sexually transmitted infections, promote public sensitization activities designed to change sexual behavior, and encourage the use of condoms, among others. The confirmed effects of the project included the fact that systems for treating sexually transmitted infections were developed at various project sites, more commercial sex workers were able to engage in awareness campaigns aimed at their colleagues and others, and the system of distributing condoms via social marketing was enhanced.</p> <p>The conclusion was reached, however, that more time was needed to establish a method of approaching high-risk groups with a view to changing their sexual behavior, including cultural and economic considerations. In 2003, therefore, we started a new technical cooperation project to this end. While maintaining the joint US-Japan framework, USAID would contribute funding to FHI while JICA would send experts to World Vision Zambia (an NGO commissioned to implement the project) and provide technical cooperation such as training. Planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation would be carried out jointly.</p>						

ZMB-05-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	1	Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	47,872 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Since the US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) invested huge amount of the fund from the US government for the project, the mentioned project expanded the project areas and the range of activities. This expansion lead huge advantage of increasing the number of direct beneficiaries, but it took significant time to reestablish the implementing system because the number of NGOs participating for maintaining the project. The implementing institutions required to deepen the common understanding about the differences of the project operating cycle and the methods of implementing aid projects between Japan and the United States. For instance, JICA dispatches experts, hired by the governments' expenses, who directly transfer technologies to target people, to the project sites while the USAID totally outsources the technical transfer activities to NGOs. The target of the mentioned project was sex workers, who were minorities of the society, and also their live, livings and dignities were endangered. The mentioned project aimed to provide following services towards sex workers to overcome their social fragilities and promote their empowerment: To provide accurate knowledge about illness to the sex workers; to promote the sex workers to be able to protect themselves from sexual transmitted diseases by using condoms; to promote the sex workers to implement safer sexual activities; and to provide necessary medical treatment services. In order to realize these activities into practice, the society of Zambia should guarantee their independence including in economic side.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Corridors of Hope II	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Achieved	No Issue		Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: After the cooperation of JICA ended, the operation has been continued as Corridors of Hope 2, assisted solely by USAID, which has been expanding its operation.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p>			

ZMB-06-001

Project Title	English	The Lusaka District Primary Healthcare Project Phase II					
	Others						
	Japanese	ルサカ市プライマリー・ヘルスケアフェーズ2プロジェクト					
Country	Zambia	Project Number	605090	Project ID	5511117E1	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Others			Others			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2002/07	-	2007/07	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Lusaka District Management Team					
	Japan	International University of Health and Welfare, Association of Medical Doctors of Asia, Niigata University					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	<p>The Project for Improvement of Living Environment for Unplanned Urban Settlements in Lusaka</p> <p>Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects</p> <p>The HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Control Project</p>						
Overall Goal	The overall health status of people in the community of the Lusaka District is improved.						
Project Purpose	The primary health care management system is improved in Lusaka District in line with the Zambian Health Reform and Strategic Plan.						
Outputs	<p>1) Community-based PHC programs are improved in response to the needs of the community in the pilot area.</p> <p>2) The referral system (a system to introduce the appropriate medical institution to the patient based on the extent and seriousness of the disease) between the different levels of health care in the Lusaka District is operated effectively.</p> <p>3) School health services are effectively operated (at the pilot school).</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The health status of the people in Zambia was in a state of deterioration. Particularly, in the urban area of Lusaka, population growth and poor living conditions has combined to cause serious problems. But despite government efforts to improve the social infrastructure, the rehabilitation and strengthening of the rural health system remained a prime task in the health sector. To rehabilitate the national health system, the Ministry of Health (MOH) introduced Health Reforms which consisted of components such as decentralization, reconstruction and improvement of the operational management system, financial reform, and introduction of an Essential Package of Health Care. In the above context, the Government of Zambia requested Project-type Technical Cooperation from Japan with a long-term goal of "improving health conditions in Lusaka urban area".</p>						

ZMB-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	17	Counterparts	
Equipment	20,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	19			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	No Issue		Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The practice for infant healthcare and environmental hygiene that the Project introduced to the community has been preserved. The children of age under 5 remain healthy in the targeted area (in terms of blood/non blood diarrhea diseases, measles, nutrition, etc.).</p> <p>The guideline for infant healthcare and environmental hygiene that the Project introduced to the targeted community has been drawing attention at the national level. Therefore, we strongly anticipate that the results of the Project will be reflected on the national policy hereafter.</p> <p>Some of the counterpart members are still working at the site, contributing to the practices of the Department of Health Management of Rucasa City (?), including the work for administrative evaluation and action planning directed by the Health Ministry, which has helped strengthen the administrative capability of the City.</p> <p>Summing up, the concept of the Project of "establishing a primary healthcare model for the poor living in the urban area" can generally be recognized in the targeted area.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p>			

ZMB-06-002

Project Title	English	The Project For The Participatory Village Development In Isolated Areas In The Republic Of Zambia					
	Others						
	Japanese	孤立地域参加型村落開発計画プロジェクト					
Country	Zambia	Project Number	605093	Project ID	5511129E0	Total Cost	(000 JPY)
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Policy and System		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	2002/06	-	2009/05	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To establish a practical model for sustainable participatory village development in isolated areas.						
Project Purpose	Essential Implementation mechanism for PaViDIA is established						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Project management organization is established 2) Sustainable agriculture technology package 3) Facilitator training programme is established 4) PaViDIA implementation guideline is established 						
Project Overview	<p>Zambia was enjoying the prosperous economy which was characterized by copper monoculture till the mid 1970's, though it started declining with the drop of copper price in the international market. Since the early 1990s, Zambia has been implementing a structural adjustment program to revive its economy. However, economic reform has not yet produced tangible results in terms of expected employment creation and economic growth. Moreover, several social indicators show that the quality of and access to public services have worsened, and that poverty has become more service.</p> <p>GRZ has given top priority to poverty alleviation, and has formulated a Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP) as well as Sector Investment Programs for major sectors including agriculture. Concerning the agricultural sector, the government is currently adopting Agricultural Commercialization Program (ACP) as the Successor Program for the Agricultural Sector Investment Program (ASIP). In addition to ACP, GRZ recently endorsed the National Agricultural Policy (NAP) which is in effect from October 2004. One area of emphasis of the agricultural policy is that it is to support small-scale farmers who may not utilize opportunities created by liberalisation. NAP also indicates the dual nature of agricultural sector. Therefore, an effective extension service will be required under which extension officers can facilitate farmers' ownership of village development, especially in the isolated areas, while providing sustainable agricultural techniques for small-scale farmers.</p> <p>In this context, in 1999, the Zambian Government submitted a request to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation for isolated area development with emphasis on the participatory development method and sustainable agricultural techniques.</p>						

ZMB-06-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	3-4(per			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Department of Agriculture, Extension Branch - MACO	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose	
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>This seven-year Project (2002-2009) can be divided conventionally into two terms: Phase I for the first five years, and Phase II for the latter two years. Throughout the seven-year Project term, the operation of Phase I has been continuing and developing, while the provided equipment has been well utilized. The project goal and overall goal, which are common in Phase I and Phase II of the seven-year Project, will be attained, if the operation continues steadily. While the Government of Zambia has increased its recognition of the Project operation of Phase I, being executed by the Ministry of Agriculture, the current operation of Phase II is being vitalized and scaled up.</p> <p>The purpose of this Project is to establish and diffuse a relevant development model (Pa ViDIA approach) for the rural area. The following three factors are essential for the establishment and diffusion of the model. These factors will be pursued in the operation of Phase II until the end of the term coming in May 2009.</p> <p>(1) improvement of the method: The method needs to be more practical, simplified, and adaptable by categorizing the regional characteristics. (2) stable financial resources: The operation of the rural development requires a stable budget (external resources). For this purpose, the strategy formulation and capacity reinforcement of the counterpart is necessary. (3) strengthening of the execution body: The capacity building of the instructors and execution staff (at each level of the headquarter, states and regions), who can understand and adapt the development method, is required. The strengthening of the execution section in the Ministry of Agriculture (management office of Pa ViDIA: POR), and reflection of the rural development model on the policy and plans of the Ministry (institutionalization of the approach) is desirable.</p> <p>Issues:</p>			