ベトナム社会主義共和国 ODA 運営管理能力向上プロジェクト 終了時評価調査報告書

平成 20 年 9 月 (2008 年)

独立行政法人国際協力機構 ベトナム事務所

ベト事 JR 08-031

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序文

独立行政法人国際協力機構(JICA)は、ベトナム社会主義共和国(以下、「ベトナム」と記す)より技術協力の要請を受け、「ODA運営管理能力向上プロジェクト」を2005年10月から3年間の計画で実施してきました。

2008年10月のプロジェクト終了を前に、プロジェクト目標の達成度や事業の効率性、今後の自立発展性の見通し等の観点から、ベトナム側評価チームと合同で評価を行うとともに、今後の協力の方向性を検討し、提言や教訓を導き出すことを目的として、2008年6月30日から7月11日まで、JICAベトナム事務所長中川 寛章を団長とする調査団による終了時評価調査を行いました。

本報告書は、同調査団による調査結果、ベトナム側関係機関との協議結果を取りまとめたものです。この報告書が、本プロジェクトの成果を今後のベトナムのODA運営管理体制の更なる強化を図っていくうえでの指針となるとともに、今後の類似技術協力プロジェクトの立案・実施にあたって参考となることを祈念いたします。

終わりに、本調査にご協力とご支援を頂いた内外の関係者の皆様に、心から感謝の意を表します。

平成20年9月

独立行政法人国際協力機構 ベトナム事務所長 中川 寛章



略語表

| 略語 | 正式名称 | 和訳 | |
|----------|---|---------------------|--|
| ССВР | Comprehensive Capacity Building Program to | | |
| | Strengthen ODA Management in Vietnam | ラム | |
| CDOPP | Capacity Development of ODA Project Planning ODA 運営管理能力向上プロジェ | | |
| CMP | Coordination and Management Platform | (各種 IT システムの)連携管理プラ | |
| | | ットフォーム | |
| DAD | Development Assistance Database | 開発援助データベース | |
| DPI | Department of Planning and Investment | 計画投資局 | |
| MPI/FERD | Foreign Economic Relations Department, | 計画投資省対外経済関係局 | |
| H: DC | Ministry of Planning and Investment | ルフェーロ系号点 | |
| Hanoi PC | Hanoi People's Committee | ハノイ市人民委員会 | |
| HAPI | Hanoi Authority for Planning and Investment | ハノイ市人民委員会計画投資局 | |
| HCM PC | Ho Chi Minh People's Committee | ホーチミン市人民委員会 | |
| IT | Information Technology | 情報技術 | |
| JBIC | Japan Bank of International Cooperation | 国際協力銀行 | |
| JCC | Joint Coordinating Committee | 合同調整委員会 | |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency | 独立行政法人国際協力機構 | |
| LA | Line Agency | (ODA プロジェクトの)主管機関 | |
| MARD | Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development | 農業・農村開発省 | |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation | モニタリング・評価 | |
| MIS | Management Information System | 情報管理システム | |
| МОН | Ministry of Health | 保健省 | |
| MOT | Ministry of Transportation | 交通運輸省 | |
| MPI | Ministry of Planning and Investment | 計画投資省 | |
| ODA | Official Development Assistance | 政府開発援助 | |
| PDM | Project Design Matrix | プロジェクトデザインマトリクス | |
| PGAE | Partnership Group for Aid Effectiveness | 援助効果パートナーシップグループ | |
| PMU | Project Management Unit | プロジェクト管理組織 | |
| PPC | Provincial People's Committee | 地方人民委員会 | |
| SQL | Structured Query Language | - | |
| ТОТ | Training of Trainers | 講師育成研修 | |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme | 国連開発計画 | |
| VAMESP 2 | Vietnam-Australia Monitoring and Evaluation | ベトナム/オーストラリアモニタリ | |
| | Strengthening Program-Phase2 | ング・評価能力向上プログラム 2 | |

評価調査結果要約表

| 1 . 案 | 5件の概要 | |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 国名:ベトナム社会主義共和国 | | 案件名: ODA運営管理能力向上プロジェクト |
| 分野:行政 | | 援助形態:技術協力プロジェクト |
| 所轄部署:ベトナム事務所 | | 協力金額(評価時点):約2億6千万円 |
| 協力 | 2005年10月~2008年10月 | 先方関係機関:計画投資省ほか |
| 期間 | | 日本側協力機関:特になし |

1-1 協力の背景と概要

ベトナムでは、ODA資金やプロジェクトが、経済成長や国民の生活の質の改善に貢献しており、ODA案件数や支援額は増大傾向にある。一方、ODAの執行状況の改善、煩雑な事務手続きの簡素化、優良案件の発掘形成、円滑な案件実施、案件のモニタリング・評価能力の向上等が、ベトナム政府のみならずドナーにとっても大きな課題となっている。このような状況下、ベトナム政府の要請を受けて、JICAは2005年10月から3年間の予定で、援助受入れ窓口機関である計画投資省(Ministry of Planning and Investment: MPI)を主たる実施機関として、ベトナム政府関係者のODA運営管理能力の向上を目的とした技術協力プロジェクトを実施している。本プロジェクトの具体的な活動項目は以下の3点である。

- (1) MPI対外経済関係局(Foreign Economic Relations Department: FERD)のODA担当職員が効率的にプロジェクト要請書を審査できるよう、情報技術(IT)を活用した業務環境の改善を行う。
- (2) Line Agencies (セクター省庁や地方省: LAs)のODA担当職員が優良なODAプロジェクトを企画立案できるよう、企画立案能力を高めるための研修を行う。
- (3) LAsのODA担当職員がODAプロジェクトに関する事務手続きを適切に行えるよう、 ベトナム政府および我が国を中心とするドナーのODA手続きに関する周知活動を行う。
- 1 2 協力内容
- (1)上位目標

ベトナムにおけるODAの質が改善する。

(2)プロジェクト目標

ベトナム政府(MPI/FERDおよびLAs)のODA運営管理(プロジェクト企画立案・審査段階)に関するキャパシティが向上する。

(3)成果

- 1)プロジェクト実施管理体制が確立する。
- 2)ITの活用により、MPI/FERDのODA運営管理に関する業務環境が改善する。
- 3)LAs職員のODA手続きに関する知識とプロジェクト企画立案に関する基礎的な技術が向上する。

(4)投入(評価時点)

日本側

専門家派遣:11名(50M/M) プロジェクト総予算:約2億6千万円

機材供与:約124千USドル 研修員受入れ:36名

ベトナム側

カウンターパート配置:4名(MPI/FERD)、パイロットLAs(保健省、交通運輸省、

農業・農村開発省、ハノイ市、ホアビン省、ゲアン省、ト

ゥアティエンフエ省、ホーチミン市)からも若干名配置

土地施設提供:プロジェクト事務所(MPI分館内に部分提供)

2.調査評価団の概要

| 調査者 | (1)総括 中川 寛章 | JICAベトナム事務所所長 |
|------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | (2)評価企画 山田 実 | JICAベトナム事務所所員 |
| | (3)評価分析 津久井 純 | (財)国際開発センター ベトナム事務所 |
| | | 代表 |
| 調査期間 | 2008年 6 月30日 ~ 7 月11日 | 評価種類:終了時評価 |

3.評価結果の概要

3 - 1 実績の確認

(1)投入および活動

プロジェクトの投入は、ベトナム側が提供したオフィスが不十分であり、追加的に日本側で外部オフィスを借り上げる必要が生じたほかは、おおむね計画どおりであった。活動についても、ITシステムの開発、ODA手続きマニュアルの策定が、主に外的要因により当初スケジュールから遅延したものの、おおむね適切に行われた。

(2)成果の達成度

成果1の達成度は十分に高い。カウンターパートはこれまで強いリーダーシップを発揮しプロジェクトを運営してきた。成果2の達成度は、ODA運用管理に関する法令の改定の遅延という外部要因によってITシステムの開発が遅れ、試行的にデータが入力され始めた状況であるため、終了時評価時点では定量的には評価できない。しかしながら、ITシステムのデザインに対する関係者の評価は高く、その運用に関する検討も進んでいることから、MPI/FERDのODA運営管理に係る業務環境の改善は、プロジェクト終了時点には達成が見込まれる状況である。成果3の達成度は、十分に高い。参加者の理解度と満足度が示すように、全体的にみて、ODA企画立案研修とODA手続きワークショップは適切に実施されたといえる。また、プロジェクトが養成した研修講師の多くは、自力で企画立案研修を実施できるレベルに達しており、パイロットLAsでは自らの組織、地域において、これら研修講師を動員して企画立案研修を引き続き実施している事例も確認されている。

(3)プロジェクト目標の達成度

MPI/FERDのODA関連業務改善について、上述の理由により終了時評価段階において 定量的・包括的な評価は困難であるが、プロジェクト終了時までには開発されたITシステムを通じてMPI/FERDがODA案件を戦略的に運営管理できるようになる見込みで ある。しかしながら、この見込みは今後このシステムがMPI/FERDおよびLAsの実際の

業務の中でどのように活用されるかにかかっている。LAs職員について、研修・ワークショップ参加者のアンケート調査に表れた彼らの理解度・満足度をみる限り、彼らの能力は向上したといえる。パイロットLAsについては、研修・ワークショップを通じ獲得した知見を日常的なODAプロジェクト企画立案業務に活用している事例に加え、上述のとおり研修コースを自力で開催する事例も確認されている。一方、非パイロットLAsにおけるプロジェクト目標の達成度については留意が必要である。パイロットLAsでは一連の研修を通じてトレーナーが養成されるなど集中的な活動が実施されたのに対し、非パイロットLAsでは研修とワークショップが1回行われたのみである。この限定的な活動は、今後、ベトナム政府自身による取り組みが継続されることを前提に、LAsのODA運営管理キャパシティの向上に貢献するものと位置づけられる。なお、ODA手続きワークショップについては、JICA、JBICの統合を控えている事情もあり、プロジェクト終了後の継続に関する具体的なアイデアはない状況である。

(4)上位目標の達成度

本プロジェクトとCCBP (Comprehensive Capacity Building Program to Strengthen ODA Management in Vietnam)、VAMESP 2 (Vietnam-Australia Monitoring and Evaluation Strengthening Program-Phase 2) との協力は適切に行われ、これらはODA案件運営管理の全体的なサイクルを扱う一つの「プログラム」としてみなすことができる。また、プロジェクトを通じて得た知見を活用して作成されたプロジェクトプロポーザルが実際にドナーに承認された事例も聞かれている。これらは、上位目標の達成に向けた的確な方向性を示すものといえる。一方で、上位目標の達成度に関するPDM上の指標が曖昧であり、客観的な評価は困難であると判断された。これらを踏まえると、ODAの質的改善については、まだ本プロジェクトの活動と明確な因果関係をもつ体系的な変化はみられておらず、(通常プロジェクト終了後3~5年かかるとされる)上位目標の達成度を評価するのは時期尚早と結論付けるのが妥当と思われる。

3-2 評価結果の要約

(1)妥当性

本プロジェクトは、高い妥当性を有する。

- ・本プロジェクトはベトナム政府の社会経済開発5カ年計画に沿っており、特に行政機能の強化、行政機能の地方分権化、援助効果向上、行政の透明性向上の点でベトナム政府の政策方針に合致している。
- ・日本政府の対ベトナム国別援助計画の重点分野の一つ「制度整備」に該当する。
- ・セクター色の強い案件が主流であるなか、どのセクターの協力にも共通なODA運営 管理というクロスカッティングイシューを取り上げたことの戦略性は高い。
- ・ターゲットグループであるLAs職員およびMPI/FERD職員は、開発リソースとしてのODAに対する高い期待を抱いており、ODA運営管理キャパシティの改善を図る本プロジェクトは、ターゲットグループのニーズに合致している。
- ・PDM上、PCM手法研修を「ODAプロジェクト企画立案」研修として行ったが、ODAプロジェクトに限らず開発計画立案全般を支援する研修内容を位置づけることにより、妥当性はより高まったかもしれない。
- ・ODA手続きワークショップについて、日本以外のドナーの手続きも取り上げるべきであるという意見も聞かれたが、日本のケースを「例として」ベトナム政府側手続

きとドナー側手続きの関係を示そうとしたものであり、またすべてのドナーの手続きを取り上げることは現実問題として不可能であることから、妥当性を減ずる要因ではないと判断される。

(2)有効性

当面のプロジェクト成果は高い有効性をもって達成されたといえる。一方で、終了時評価時点では不確定性も残しており、最終的な有効性の程度はプロジェクト終了時までの取り組みに依存する。

- ・ITシステムの完成が外部条件によって遅れたため、業務フローへの導入は始まったばかりであり、実際の有効性が確認できていない。
- ・MPI/FERD職員によれば、他のITシステムとの統合を通じ、高機能かつ使い勝手のよいシステムが完成した。これは、完成の遅れと引き換えに、綿密な開発過程を経ることで得られた成果である。
- ・ITシステムの有効性の範囲は現在のところ、MPI/FERD内に限られており、現段階ではLAsへの裨益効果はない。また、プロジェクトが開発した各種資料はMPIのホームページから直接利用可能ではなく、情報共有に関する有効性は改善の余地がある。
- ・聞き取り調査の結果、研修を受けたLAs職員は、ODA案件の企画立案の知識・技術を得、日常業務においても活用している。
- ・研修教材、ワークショップ資料は、当初日本人専門家の主導で作成されたが、その 後ベトナム側関係者の意見によって相当程度改訂がなされた。その結果として、ベ トナム側のオーナーシップが高まり、内容がより現地事情に沿ったものになったと 評価できる。
- ・プロジェクトが養成したパイロットLAsの企画立案研修講師の多くは、プロジェクト期間中に習得した知見を実践する機会が与えられ、自立して研修を行うことができる。また、パイロットLAsの中には組織内・地域内でプロジェクトと同様の研修を独自に行ったところがある。
- ・非パイロットLAsはプロジェクト活動への参加の機会が限られていたが、これらの活動で得られた知見によって、彼らが提出するプロポーザルの質は改善しつつある。
- ・こうした状況のなか、MPIは研修活動の継続に向けた制度的な仕組みを確立する努力を行っている。MPI内の研修センター、CCBPの研修コンポーネントの活用も検討されている。
- ・ODA手続きの普及に関しては、ODA運用管理に関するベトナム側法令の実際の施行 状況、2008年10月のJICA-JBIC統合等の不確定要因の有効性への影響が懸念され、今 後のベトナム側、日本側双方による対話が必要となっている。

(3)効率性

本プロジェクトの効率性は、以下の点からもたらされうる比較的小さな問題を除いて、おおむね高かった。

- ・専門家の投入は適切、効率的であった。特に、ITシステム開発、研修実施等にあたりベトナム人要員を活用することで、日本人専門家の派遣期間を減らしつつ、現地の知見の有効活用を促進することができた。ただし、日本側の会計年度の都合により、年度当初の専門家配置ができなかった。機材供与、本邦研修は効率的に行われた。
- ・ベトナム側の投入もおおむね適切であったが、プロジェクトオフィスについては、

MPIから部分的に提供されたものの不十分であり、プロジェクト期間中日本側の負担でオフィスを借り上げた。このことは財政的観点から効率性を損なう要因となった。

- ・ITシステムの開発は、ベトナム側法令の改定の遅延という外部要因によって、またシステムの更なる有効性向上をめざしたために遅れた。この遅延は不可避であり、実際に有効性に貢献したが、上記のように総合的、定量的な評価ができない以上、プロジェクト成果を制限する要因となった。
- ・ODA手続きマニュアルの開発も同様に遅れた。この事情もあり、日本側手続きと新 ベトナム側法令との関係性については、さらに掘り下げる余地がある状況となって いる。
- ・ITシステム開発、ODA企画立案研修について、他プロジェクト(VAMESP2、CCBP) との連携が適切に行われ、効率的事業運営に貢献した。
- ・日本のODAの主要な受け手である8つのセクター省庁、地方省・市をパイロットLAsとして選定したことは、費用対効果の観点から適切であった。

(4)インパクト

今後の検証が必要とはいえ、プロジェクトのインパクトは比較的大きいと思われる。 一方、直接的インパクト(上位目標の達成)が発現するには一般的に時間がかかることから、測定指標に基づいて総合的にインパクトを確認するには時期尚早である。それに加えて、本プロジェクトの上位目標は、指標の曖昧性により、その達成状況を測ることが難しいものになっている。より明確な指標の検討が必要であると思われる。

- ・企画立案研修の参加者からは、ODAプロジェクトの企画立案だけでなく、その他の 職場における日常的な意思決定や、関係者間のコミュニケーションにあたり、本研 修で習得した知見を活用しているという報告が上がっている。これは予期せざる正 のインパクトであるといえる。
- ・ODAリソースの有効活用に関する地域ワークショップを通じ、ラオス・カンボジア・ ミャンマーの政府関係者に対し、本プロジェクトの成果を共有し、評価されたこと も予期せざる正のインパクトといえる。
- ・本プロジェクトの実施により生じた負のインパクトは特に見受けられない。

(5)自立発展性

今後の強いコミットメントが求められるものの、本プロジェクトの自立発展性は総じて高いと思われる。技術的自立発展性が高いと見込まれるのに対し、制度的・財務的自立発展性については課題を残している。

- ・総論として、ベトナム政府の援助効果向上に対するコミットメントは今後とも持続 すると思われ、高い制度的自立発展性が見込まれる。
- ・ITシステムの更なる改良、維持管理について、MPI/FERDは強いイニシアティブを有している。MPI/FERD総務課に複数のIT専門家が配置されるほか、その他の各課にもITに比較的明るい職員がその課のIT担当として配置され、これら職員をグループとして組織し、システムの維持発展に携わせる予定である。また、ITシステムの開発を担当したソフトウェア会社は他のITシステムの維持管理も含めMPIと継続的な関係を有しており、技術的なITシステムの自立発展性は高いと見込まれる。
- ・プロジェクトが養成した企画立案研修講師の多くは、自力で研修を実施可能である。
- ・8つのパイロットLAsでは、引き続き、自身の努力において企画立案研修を行ってい

るが、今後も引き続き行われるのかについては不確定要素を残している。非パイロットLAsにおいても同様に不確定であり、MPIレベル、各LAsレベルでの更なる努力が、自立発展性を確保するうえで必要である。

- ・ODA手続きの周知については、JICA-JBIC統合の影響もあり、今後の活動の見通しは 不透明である。
- ・MPIおよび一部のLAsについては、十分とはいえないまでもプロジェクト活動を継続するための予算措置を講じているが、他のLAsについてはそのような状況にない。
- ・MPIのウェブサイトの活用(プロジェクトプロポーザルの審査結果公開、研修資料等の公開)の動向は、プロジェクトの自立発展性を左右すると見込まれる。

3 - 3 効果発現に貢献した要因

(1)計画内容に関すること 特になし。

(2)実施プロセスに関すること

カウンターパートの高いオーナーシップ、他ドナープロジェクトとの緊密な連携。

3 - 4 問題点及び問題を惹起した要因

(1)計画内容に関すること

上位目標の指標が曖昧であった。

(2) 実施プロセスに関すること

ODA運用管理に関する法令改定の遅延により、プロジェクト活動の一部が影響を受けた。

3 - 5 結 論

ベトナム政府の政策に沿って、本プロジェクトは関係者の強いコミットメントのもと適切に実施された。主に外部条件によってプロジェクト活動は遅延したが、すべてのプロジェクト活動は、成果およびプロジェクト目標に貢献しているといえる。このまま関係者の努力が続けられることで、プロジェクト目標は終了時までに達成される見込みである。上位目標につながる兆しとなる実践が散見されるなか、インパクトを拡大し、自立発展性を確保していくためには、プロジェクト終了後の体制整備に向けた更なる検討が必要である。

3 - 6 提 言

(1)プロジェクト活動の維持・拡大努力の継続

一般論として、プロジェクト終了後もベトナム側がプロジェクト活動を維持・拡大することが望まれる。その際、本プロジェクトがODA案件サイクルの企画・審査段階に焦点を当てたことを踏まえ、同サイクル全体に関する運営能力向上の取り組みに沿った形で、プロジェクト活動の維持・拡大が図られるよう配慮されるべきである。

(2)適切な機能向上・維持管理を通じたITシステムの効果的活用

本プロジェクトを通じ開発を支援したITシステムについて、MPIが、適切な制度的管理体制の確立を通じ、効果的に活用していくことが望ましい。このシステムは、

MPI/FERD職員のみならず、LAsやドナーも含めたユーザーのニーズに合わせて継続的にアップグレードがなされるべきである。なお、プロジェクトチームには、将来におけるITシステム活用状況のモニタリングの基礎となる、包括的・定量的な調査をプロジェクト終了時までに実施することが期待される。

(3) ODAプロジェクト企画立案に関する知見の実際の業務への適用

ODAプロジェクトの質的改善という上位目標の達成のためには、日常的なODA関連業務において、本プロジェクトが提供した理念、知見、技術が実際に活用されることが決定的に重要であり、LAsがこれらに沿ったプロジェクトプロポーザルをMPIに提出することが望まれる。

(4)同知見の(ODAプロジェクト企画立案に限らない)広範な意思決定過程への応用本プロジェクトを通じて実施した研修は、一義的にはODAプロジェクトの企画立案のための知見を提供するものであったが、MPIや各LAsが、全国、セクター、地方レベルで自身の開発計画や公共投資プロジェクトを策定するうえでの意思決定ツールとしても、これらを積極的に活用することが期待される。

(5)研修の継続的実施

MPI、各LAsは、ODA企画立案研修の継続、研修教材の普及、養成された研修講師の活用を進めていくべきである。MPIはいくつかのパイロットLAsで既に見出されているグッドプラクティスの普及のための方法を検討すべきである。パイロットLAsは、養成された講師に引き続き研修実施の機会を与えることにより、関係職員の更なる能力向上への貢献を図るべきである。

(6)プロジェクト成果の他のODAプロジェクトでの活用

MPIはODA企画立案研修の成果を他ODAプロジェクトで有効活用すべきである (CCBPへの取り込み、他のJICAプロジェクトでの活用等)。

(7)継続的な日本・ベトナム間の対話を通じた日本・ベトナムODA手続き間の関係性の 明確化

日本・ベトナム双方のODA手続きの関係性について、運用面も含め更なる明確化がなされ、両者の相互理解の促進が図られるべきである。JICA、JBIC統合も控え、当面日本側のODA手続き自体が流動的になると見込まれることを踏まえると、MPIとJICA事務所が制度的対話を実施することが重要であり、これを通じ継続的にODA手続きマニュアルが改訂されていくことが望ましい。

(8) LAsとの情報共有強化に向けたMPIウェブサイトの戦略的活用

プロジェクト成果のLAsへの裨益をより確実にするために、MPIは自身のODAウェブサイトを十分活用することが望まれる。特に、ITシステム開発を通じて効率的に行われるようになった案件審査の結果を迅速にMPIウェブサイトに掲載するとともに、教材、マニュアル等、本プロジェクトが開発した資料をMPIウェブサイトから入手できるようにすべきである。

(9)上位目標の達成度指標の再検討

事後評価に向けて、上位目標 (「ベトナムにおけるODAの質が改善する。」) の達成状況を具体的に評価するうえでの指標を再検討する必要があると思われ、残されたプロジェクト期間内に、日本・ベトナム双方のすべてのプロジェクト関係者で検討されるべきである。

3 - 7 教 訓

(1)クロスカッティングイシューとしての「ODA運営管理」の視点の重要性

クロスカッティングな「ODA運営管理(あるいは開発計画全般の運営管理)」という 切り口は重要である。これを前面に出した本件のようなプロジェクトは有益であると ともに、セクターレベルのプロジェクトについても、プロジェクト関係者のODA運営 管理に関する基礎的なキャパシティを強化する活動を含める形で案件を形成・実施す ることが効果的である。

(2)再委託先選定プロセスにおける競争性とプロジェクト活動の自立発展性とのトレー ドオフ

ITシステムの開発にあたっては、自立発展性の観点からは、システムのオーナーとなる被援助国政府側が既に活用している業者を活用することが適当である。現状のJICAのプラクティスに照らせば、このことと調達の公正性の観点との間にトレードオフが存在しており、援助効果をめぐる国際的な議論において重視されている「被援助国制度の活用(use of country system)」の視点も踏まえた検討が必要である。

(3)現地専門家の積極的活用

本プロジェクトのように、相対的に普遍的な知見・技術の伝達、普及を目的とする プロジェクトにおいては、被援助国の事情に通じたローカルリソースを積極的に活用 することが、効果的、効率的である。

(4)被援助側オーナーシップ、専門家・カウンターパート間のパートナーシップの重要性 全般的に、本プロジェクトは、カウンターパートの強いオーナーシップ・リーダー シップ、カウンターパートと専門家の密接なパートナーシップのもとに実施された。 これらの基本的要素は、技術協力プロジェクトの成功にとって必須のものである。

第1章 終了時評価調査の概要

1-1 プロジェクトの背景・概要

ベトナム社会主義共和国(以下、「ベトナム」と記す)では、ODA資金やプロジェクトが、経済成長や国民の生活の質の改善に貢献しており、ODA案件数や支援額は増大傾向にある。一方、ODAの執行状況の改善、煩雑な事務手続きの簡素化、優良案件の発掘形成、円滑な案件実施、案件のモニタリング・評価能力の向上等が、ベトナム政府のみならずドナーにとっても大きな課題となっている。このような状況下、ベトナム政府の要請を受けて、JICAは2005年10月から3年間の予定で、援助受入れ窓口機関である計画投資省(Ministry of Planning and Investment: MPI)を主たる実施機関として、ベトナム政府関係者のODA運営管理能力の向上を目的とした技術協力プロジェクトを実施している。本プロジェクトの概要は以下のとおりである。

| 協力期間 | 2005年10月~2008年10月(3年間) |
|--------------|---|
| 上位目標 | ベトナムにおけるODAの質が改善する。 |
| プロジェクト 目標 | ベトナム政府 [MPI 対外経済関係局 (Foreign Economic Relations Department : FERD)] およびプロジェクト主管機関 (Line Agencies : LAs) ¹ のODA運営管理(プロジェクト企画立案・審査段階)に関するキャパシ |
| 成果 | ティが向上する。 1 .プロジェクト実施管理体制が確立する。 2 .情報技術(Information Technology: IT)の活用により、MPI/FERDのODA運営管理に関する業務環境が改善する。 |
| | 3 .LAs職員のODA手続きに関する知識とプロジェクト企画立案に係る基礎的な技術が向上する。 |
| 主要活動項目 | MPI/FERDのODA担当職員が効率的にプロジェクト要請書を審査できるよう、ITを活用した業務環境の改善を行う。 LAsのODA担当職員が優良なODAプロジェクトを企画立案できるよう、企画立案能力を高めるための研修を行う。 LAsのODA担当職員がODAプロジェクトに関する事務手続きを適切に行えるよう、ベトナム政府および我が国を中心とするドナーのODA手続きに関する周知活動を行う。 |
| 投入実績 | ・協力概算額:約2.6億円(2008年6月末時点) ・専門家派遣:50M/M (チーフアドバイザー/ODA運営管理、情報技術活用、研修計画、プロジェクト企画立案) ・機材供与:約124千USドル ・研修員受入れ:36名 |

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¹ MPI/FERD はベトナム政府の援助受入れ窓口。LAs は ODA プロジェクトを担当する中央省庁および地方省・市の総称。

1-2 終了時評価の目的

- (1)2008年10月のプロジェクト終了を控え、これまでのプロジェクトの成果及び目標達成度 について確認し、貢献/阻害要因を分析する。
- (2) これを踏まえ、日本側及びベトナム側がプロジェクト終了時までに行うべき対応等につき提言を行うとともに、他のプロジェクトの形成、実施、評価等の参考となる教訓を導き出す。
- (3)上記評価結果を合同評価報告書として取りまとめるとともに、プロジェクトの残り期間及び終了後の方向性につきベトナム側関係者と協議し、ミニッツにて確認・合意する。

1 - 3 調査団の構成

(1)日本側(全員現地参団)

| 氏 名 | 担当 | 所属 |
|-------|------|-----------------------|
| 中川 寛章 | 総括 | JICAベトナム事務所 所長 |
| 山田 実 | 評価企画 | JICAベトナム事務所 所員 |
| 津久井 純 | 評価分析 | (財)国際開発センター ベトナム事務所代表 |

(2)ベトナム側

| 氏 名 | 所属 |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Dr. Ho Quang Minh | 計画投資省対外経済関係局局長 |
| Mr. Nguyen Xuan Tien | 計画投資省対外経済関係局次長(日本・北東アジア課担当) |
| Dr. Pham Hoang Mai | 計画投資省対外経済関係局次長(欧州・アフリカ課担当)2 |
| Mr. Nguyen Hoang Linh | 計画投資省対外経済関係局日本・北東アジア課職員 |

1 - 4 調査日程

日程活動内容6月30日(月)JICAベトナム事務所打ち合わせ
日本人専門家との打ち合わせ
MPI/FERD打ち合わせ7月1日(火)MPI/FERD総務課担当次長(VAMESP 2、CCBP 3 担当)打ち合わせ
交通運輸省、保健省面談7月2日(水)ハノイ市 ゲアン省

² プロジェクト期間中の大半において日本・北東アジア課の課長を務めており、カウンターパートチームのなかでも中核的な役割を 果していることから、局内の人事異動後も本件評価調査に全面的に関与することになったもの。

³ VAMESP 2 (Vietnam-Australia Monitoring and Evaluation Strengthening Program-Phase 2) は、オーストラリアの支援による ODA プロジェクトサイクルのモニタリング・評価段階に注目したプロジェクト、CCBP (Comprehensive Capacity Building Program to Strengthen ODA Management in Vietnam)は、世銀日本基金および欧州ドナーを中心とする Like Minded Donor Group からの資金拠出による ODA 運営管理能力向上を目的とするプロジェクトである。

| 7月3日(木) | ゲアン省人民委員会面談 |
|----------|--------------------------|
| | ゲアン省 トゥアティエンフエ省 |
| 7月4日(金) | トゥアティエンフエ省人民委員会面談 |
| | トゥアティエンフエ省 ハノイ市 |
| 7月5日(土) | 合同評価報告書作成 |
| 7月6日(日) | 合同評価報告書作成 |
| 7月7日(月) | JICAベトナム事務所打ち合わせ |
| | MPI/FERD打ち合わせ(合同評価報告書説明) |
| 7月8日(火) | 合同評価報告書協議 |
| 7月9日(水) | 合同評価報告書協議 |
| 7月10日(木) | 合同調整委員会 (JCC) 会合 |
| 7月11日(金) | JICAベトナム事務所報告 |
| | 在ベトナム日本大使館報告 |

第2章 調査結果

おおむね当初予定どおりの日程で現地調査を行い、調査結果を合同評価報告書に取りまとめた。当初、2008年7月10日の合同調整委員会会合の場で、ミニッツおよび合同評価報告書に署名することを想定していたが、参加LAsからのコメントを受け付けたうえで、最終案とすることが同会合において確認されたため 4 、最終的に8月1日に、それぞれ付属資料1、2の内容で署名を行った。ミニッツの内容は、合同評価報告書の内容を日本・ベトナム双方で承認すること、R/D上の予定どおり、2008年10月をもってプロジェクトを終了すること、合同評価報告書中の提言を日本・ベトナム双方が誠意をもって実践すること、の3点である。なお、上記 については、現地調査期間中、一部LAsから協力期間の延長を要望する声も聞かれたが、MPIの調整を通じ、終了の方向について合意が得られた。

2 - 1 評価結果

巻頭の終了時評価調査結果要約表(英文は付属資料3として添付)、署名済み合同評価報告書(付属資料2)のとおり。また、評価調査にあたり活用した評価グリッド、各面談の記録をそれぞれ付属資料4、5に示す。特記に値する事項は以下のとおり。

(1)主要活動実績

| ODA企画立案研修(合同評価報告書本文 9 ページおよびAppendix 8 参照) | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| 開催回数・参加者数 | 15回380名〔講師育成研修2回48名、試行研修8回192名、全国展 | |
| | 開研修 5 回140名(プロジェクト終了までにさらに 3 回120名を予 | |
| | 定)〕。PDM上の指標として掲げた定量目標には届いていないが、 | |
| | 十分な準備を経て研修を実施するうえで現実的な回数を実施し | |
| | たもの。 | |
| 満足度 | ほぼ80%以上(ホーチミン市開催分におけるロジスティックスに | |
| | 関する評価のみ79%) | |
| 理解度 | 70%以上 | |
| ODA手続きワークショップ(合同評価報告書本文 9 ページおよびAppendix 8 参照) | | |
| 開催回数・参加者数 | 7 回350名 | |
| 満足度 | 84 ~ 92% | |
| プロジェクトウェブサイトの活用状況(合同評価報告書本文12ページおよびAppendix 7 参 | | |
| 照) | | |
| サイトへのアクセス数 | 約367,000ページ | |
| 文書ダウンロード件数 | 約17,500件 | |

- 4 -

⁴ ただし、実際にはLAsから書面での正式なコメントは提出されなかった。

(2)評価設問への回答

終了時評価調査にあたっては、以下の3点を評価設問として設定し、重点的に掘り下げることとしていた。

- 1.プロジェクトを通じて開発を支援したITシステムの活用状況、今後の活用見込み
- 2 . ODA企画立案研修のプロジェクト終了後の実施体制
- 3. ODA手続き周知活動のプロジェクト終了後の実施体制

これらの評価設問に関する評価結果はおおむね以下のとおり。

1)プロジェクトを通じて開発を支援したITシステムの活用状況、今後の活用見込み開発の遅延に伴い、現状においてITシステムは試行的に活用されている状況である。遅延の理由としては、ODA運用管理に関する法令文書の改定の遅れという外部要因に加え、他のODA運営管理に関するITシステムと統合し、使い勝手のよい包括的なシステムとするためのグランドデザインの検討に時間を費やしたという事情が強調された。そのようなプロセスが、質の高いシステムの開発に貢献したという意味で高い有効性につな

がったと評価された。

システム設計に対する高い評価に加え、データ入力要員を配置するなど、システムの運用面にも配慮がなされていることから、システムの活用は今後本格的に進み、MPI/FERDの業務改善に貢献すると目される。ITシステム活用に伴う具体的な効用として、地域、セクター、ドナーごとの案件の重複回避、 LAsのキャパシティの把握(ディスバース額のモニタリング等により) 各LAsへのODAの適切な配分、 セクターごとに設けられたODA予算上限の枠内でのプロジェクトの戦略的な策定等が示された 5 。 ITシステムの更なる改良、維持管理についても、MPI/FERDは強いイニシアティブを有している。MPI/FERD内の体制(総務課に複数のIT専門家が配置されるとともに、その他の各課にもITに比較的明るい職員がその課のIT担当として配置され、これらの職員を一つのグループとして組織し、システムの管理に携わせる予定)、システムの開発を担当したソフトウェア会社とMPIとの継続的な関係に照らし、適切に改良、維持管理がなされていく可能性は高いと判断される。

2) ODA企画立案研修のプロジェクト終了後の実施体制

プロジェクトが養成した企画立案研修講師の多くは、技術的に、自力で研修を実施可能なレベルに達している。8つのパイロットLAs⁶は、引き続き、自身の努力において企画立案研修を行っているが、今後も引き続き実施されるかは予算手当ての不透明性もあり定かではない。特に、プロジェクト期間中に実施された規模での研修の実施は困難との意見が多い。

また、本プロジェクト実施期間中においては1回の全国展開研修に参加したのみの非パイロットLAsについては、今後、MPIレベル、LAsレベルでのこの種のODA運営管理に関する研修の継続に向けた全体的な努力が維持される限りにおいて、本プロジェクトに

⁵ この発言は MPI/FERD 総務課担当次長から得られたものであるが、本プロジェクトによって開発された部分に限定されない、MPI に新たに導入された IT システム全体を念頭に置いたコメントと理解される。特に、「ディスバース額のモニタリング」は、IT システムの全体像のうち、VAMESP 2 によって開発された部分に付随する機能により可能となったものである。

⁶ 交通運輸省、保健省、農業・農村開発省、ハノイ市、ホアビン省、ゲアン省、トゥアティエンフエ省、ホーチミン市。

おけるインプットが、そのような全体的な努力に「貢献」すると見込まれると評価した 7 。 MPIレベルの取り組みとしては、CCBPにより民間企業に委託する形で北部、中部、南部 に設けられる予定の"Center of Excellence"や、自身の研修センターで本プロジェクトによる研修を引き継いでいく計画がある。

なお、研修を通じて得られた知見は、LAsのスタッフに有効に活用されており、ODA プロジェクトのプロポーザルの質の向上に貢献していると評価された。研修を通じて得た知見を活用して、実際にプロポーザルを作成・提出したところ、ドナーに承認されたとの事例も報告された。また、研修の知見が、ODAプロジェクトのプロポーザル作成以外の日常業務における意思決定、職場内のコミュニケーションに有効活用されているとの報告もなされた。

3) ODA手続き周知活動のプロジェクト終了後の実施体制

ODA運用管理に関するベトナム政府の法令文書の改定の遅延に伴い、プロジェクトを通じて作成したODA手続きマニュアルについては、更なる改善の余地があることを確認した。また、ベトナム側からは、2008年10月のJICA-JBIC統合に伴う日本側ODA手続きへの影響に対する懸念が表明された。これらを踏まえ、プロジェクト終了後はプロジェクト期間中に実施してきたようなLAsを対象とするワークショップを継続的に開催するというよりも、MPI/FERDとJICA事務所間による制度的な対話を通じ、双方の手続きに関する理解を深め、マニュアルを改訂していくことが望ましいとの見解につき合意が形成された。LAsへの周知についてはMPI/FERD側が責任をもって行うとの理解である。

(3)その他5項目評価・提言・教訓の導出にあたり議論のあった諸点

(2)に記載済みの点を除き、日本側の当初の想定とベトナム側評価チームの認識に相違があり、合同評価報告書上の記載ぶりについて、ある程度深い議論がなされた点は以下のとおり。

1)妥当性

- ・日本側評価チームからの「PCM手法を中心とする本プロジェクトの研修コンポーネントを、ODAプロジェクトの企画立案のみならず、開発計画立案全般を支援する取り組みとして位置づけることで、妥当性はいっそう高まったのではないか」との指摘に対し、ベトナム側も基本的に同意を示した。ただし、ベトナム側からは、実際の研修の実施にあたっては、ODA企画立案のみに有益な研修ではない旨を現に強調してきたことが指摘され、合同評価報告書上の書きぶりも「PDM上」(すなわち本プロジェクトの「設計」上)ODA企画立案に関する研修と位置づけたことの妥当性への影響を指摘する内容とした。
- ・ODA手続きワークショップ等において、「日本の」ODA手続きのみを取り上げたことの妥当性に関する指摘が、ベトナム側関係者から提起された。これについては、 日本の手続きをベトナム側とドナー側の手続きを対比するうえでの「事例」として取り上げたこと、 すべてのドナーの手続きをカバーすることは実質的に不可能であるこ

⁷ 援助コミュニティにおける援助効果(aid effectiveness)に関する議論において、ある開発成果を特定のドナーの活動の成果に結びつけることを重視する帰属(attribution)の概念よりも、途上国自身が有する開発目標の実現に複数のドナー(および途上国政府自身)が共同で貢献(contribution)していくことが重視されている流れを踏まえた評価。

とから、妥当性を減じる要因とはならないと評価した。

2)有効性

- ・日本側評価チームから、日本人専門家チームの所見に基づき、ODA案件審査に関する 新たな業務フローの導入に対する「心理的な抵抗」が存在した可能性を指摘したが、 ベトナム側から「そのような心理的抵抗はなかった、あえていうならITシステムを活 用する新業務フローの導入に伴う業務負担増が課題であったが、現状をみるにプロジェクト目標の達成度に影響を及ぼした要因とはいえない」との反応があり、日本側と しても妥当な意見と判断したことから、上記指摘は合同評価報告書に盛り込まなかった。
- ・当初、日本側評価チームはMPIのODAウェブサイトが開設されていないことが各種情報のLAsとの共有に対する阻害要因となっているとの認識を有していたが、確認の結果、これは事実に反することが判明した。すなわち、新ウェブサイトは公開されたものの、ITシステムの活用によるプロジェクトプロポーザルの審査結果や、本プロジェクトを通じて作成された各種資料(研修教材、ODA手続きマニュアル等)が同ウェブサイト上で公開されていない状況であり、合同評価報告書上も、これが有効性、自立発展性を阻害する要因になっている趣旨の書きぶりとした。
- ・CCBPの研修コンポーネントについて、当初日本側評価チームはその立ち上げが遅延 しているものと想定していたが、実際には既に活動を開始しており、本プロジェクト の終了に備え教材の共有等も行われていることが確認された。ただし、本プロジェク トとの合同研修は実施されておらず、このような取り組みが研修教材の共有といった レベルを超えて連携を強化するうえで有用と思われることから、合同研修の早期実施 を呼びかけた。

3)効率性

- ・日本側の投入について、日本側会計年度の制約により4月~5月の専門家配置ができなかった点がベトナム側より指摘され(同時期はベトナム側政府関係者の業務スケジュール上比較的余裕があるタイミングであり、プロジェクト活動の一環として研修等を開催するうえで都合がよかった由)、効率性を減じた要因として記載した。
- ・ベトナム側からのオフィスの提供が不十分であった点について、財政的観点に加え、 円滑な共同作業の観点からも効率性の阻害要因であるとの考えを日本側から示した が、後者の見解についてはベトナム側に受け入れられず(すなわち、物理的に離れて いてもコミュニケーションは円滑に取られたというのがベトナム側の見解)、合同評 価報告書にも盛り込まなかった。
- ・ODA運用管理に関する法令改定に伴うプロジェクト活動(ITシステムの開発、ODA手続きマニュアルの作成)の遅延については、これがあくまで外部要因による遅延であり、プロジェクト関係者の責任ではないという点が強調され、合同評価報告書内でも随所でその点を明確にした。

4)インパクト

・本プロジェクトの研修、ワークショップを通じて得た知見を活用して策定したODAプロジェクトのプロポーザルが実際にドナーによる承認につながった事例(上述)とともに、本プロジェクトが他ドナープロジェクトとODAの実施サイクル全体をカバーす

る形で適切に連携している点をもって、上位目標実現に向けた明るい兆候と位置づけた8。

- ・一方で、現行PDMの上位目標およびその指標が、プロジェクトのインパクトを客観的に測るうえで適切に設定されていないという方法論上の課題を双方で共有し、事後評価に向けた指標の明確化を提言として掲げることについて合意された。。
- ・本プロジェクトの研修を通じて得られた知見がODA企画立案以外の日常的な意思決定にあたってのツールとして活用されている点を確認できたほか、PCMの知見を「共通言語」として活用することで関係者間のコミュニケーションの円滑化に貢献していることが確認された。ただし、この種のインパクトは、ODA担当部署の内部に限定されており、ODA以外の事業(例えば政府独自の事業)の企画立案等について、体系的に知見が活用されているといった状況は確認できなかった。
- ・ODAリソースの有効活用に関する地域ワークショップを通じた周辺国(ラオス、カンボジア、ミャンマー)への裨益を予期せざるインパクトとして追記した。

5)自立発展性

・(2)に記載のとおり。

6)提言

・当初、「本プロジェクトを通じて提供された理念や知見を実際に活用したODA案件の要請書がLAsにより優先的に申請され、MPIにより適切にスクリーニングされることを奨励」する趣旨の提言案を日本側評価チームから提示したが、「MPIによる適切なスクリーニング」については既になされているとのベトナム側の認識により、盛り込まないこととした。

7)教訓

・ベトナム側から、被援助国側のオーナーシップ、カウンターパートと専門家のパートナーシップが技術協力の成功において決定的に重要である点が特に指摘され、この点を再確認する趣旨の教訓を盛り込んだ。

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[©] CCBP の研修は調達、プロジェクト運営管理等、主にプロジェクトの実施段階を、VAMESP 2 の研修は主に評価・モニタリング段階を取り上げており、ODA プロジェクト企画立案という計画段階を取り上げている本プロジェクトの研修との補完関係が形成されている。[以下、本報告書最終編集時点(2008年12月)の補足]各プロジェクトの連携については、2008年9月から10月にかけて合同研修が実施されており、ITシステムの開発をVAMESP 2 との協調を通じ実施したこととあわせ、ベトナム援助コミュニティで援助効果に関する議論を行うプラットフォームと位置づけられている援助効果パートナーシップグループ(PGAE)の2008年活動レポートにおいて、ドナーによる技術支援の協調に関する好事例として紹介されている(付属資料6参照)。このように、本プロジェクトの実施を通じ、ベトナム援助コミュニティにおける我が国としての援助効果向上アジェンダへの貢献をアピールすることができた点も、本プロジェクトのインパクトとして指摘することができよう。

^{『 【}本報告書最終編集時点(2008 年 12 月)の補足〕本提言を受けて、プロジェクトの終了にあたり、日本人専門家チームとベトナム側は、上位目標として「ODA プロジェクトの企画・審査の質が改善する("The quality of planning and screening for ODA projects is improved.")』、上位目標の達成度を測る指標として「MPI の関係職員が LAs が作成する ODA プロジェクト計画により満足する("Relevant MPI officers are more satisfied with the ODA project plans made by line agencies")』、「ドナーの関係職員が MPI が審査した ODA プロジェクト計画により満足する("Relevant officers of donors are more satisfied with the ODA project plans screened by MPI.")」という対案を提示しているところ、事後評価の実施にあたり配慮が望まれる。

2 - 2 調査団所見

基本的に合同評価報告書や、それを踏まえた上記の報告に示すとおりであるが、ベトナム側との共同作成文書としての同報告書の性格上含めていない、日本側評価チームとしての所見を以下に示す。

(1)終了時評価実施にあたってのベトナム側の認識

本プロジェクトについては、プロジェクトの本体活動の実施にあたってのカウンターパートのオーナーシップは高く評価でき、その旨は合同評価報告書中も強調したところであるが、翻って本終了時評価実施にあたってのベトナム側の当事者意識は決して高かったとはいえず、フラストレーションを覚える協議となった。上述の評価設問等、事前に日本側評価チームとして準備していた論点に沿って、ベトナム側評価チーム(MPI/FERD)との自省的な議論を通じ、本プロジェクトの実績、今後の見通し等に関する相互の認識を深めるという狙いは、十分に果たせなかったといわざるを得ない。

具体的には、まず第一に、この種の評価調査においてはありがちなことであるが、日本側が提示した評価報告書案に対するMPI/FERDの対応が、基本的に「ネガティブチェック」であり、ベトナム側にとって都合の悪い記載に対する修正提案に終始した点が指摘できる。以下に事例を示す。

- 1)5項目評価に関する記載の冒頭に、端的に評価結果を記載することとしたが、特に有効性、自立発展性等、客観的にみればプロジェクト終了に向けて課題を残していると思われた評価項目の書きぶりについて、合意を形成することが困難であった。例えば有効性について、当初日本側からは"Effectiveness of the Project can be said moderate. While immediate outcomes have been achieved rather effectively, uncertainty remains at the time of the Final Evaluation. Further efforts by the time of Project completion are of critical importance for finally ensuring high effectiveness."と、詳細な見解を付したうえで端的には"moderate"と評価する案を提示したが、これについては受け入れられず(かつ建設的な対案が示されるわけでもなく)結局第一文の削除を日本側から提案する形で決着した。
- 2)非パイロットLAsに関する評価について、これらのLAsに対しては1回限りの研修、ワークショップを実施したのみであり、その場での満足度、理解度は十分に高かったものの、得られた知見の今後の業務の現場における活用については不確定性がある旨の慎重な記載案に対し、MPI/FERD側からは、「非パイロットLAsから提出されるODAプロジェクトのプロポーザルの質が、研修やワークショップを通じて得られた知見により継続的に改善している」旨のやや短絡的な記載に修正することが提案された。日本側としてもこのような見解を明確に否定する客観的な根拠は持ち合わせていないことから、当該提案を受け入れることとした。

合同評価の形を取る以上、日本側としても一定の妥協は必要と判断し、最終的には上記2例とも(また、その他の類似の箇所についても)MPI/FERDの意見を汲むことにしたものである。一点目のような事例については、この種のワーディングは多分に主観的な要素があり、評価の本質にさほど大きな影響を与えるものではないと考えるが、二点目のような事例については、 非パイロットLAsからのプロポーザルが真に改善しているのか、

改善しているとしてその理由を本プロジェクトによる1回限りの研修等に帰することができるのかといった点について、常識的に考えて疑問を払拭しきれず、客観的、論理的な評価の方法論を貫徹できなかったことは遺憾であった。

また、第二に、ネガティブな記載は受け入れられないとするいわば自己防衛的な姿勢にも関連して、MPI/FERD側の自己のパフォーマンスに対する過信もあるように見受けられた。例えば、ベトナム側のODA手続きについて、日本側は日々の業務を通じ、新法令文書の運用に不透明性を残していると感じているが、MPI/FERD側は同法令においてすべてがクリアに整理されており、不確定性はJICA-JBIC統合に伴う日本側の手続きのみに残されているとの認識を示す局面があった。また、キャパシティの向上が必要なLAsに比し、自分達(MPI/FERD)は既に十分なキャパシティ(主に個人的資質)を有しており、本プロジェクトを通じた裨益を期待するのはITシステムの導入の部分だけであるとの認識を有しているように見受けられる局面もあった。上記「2-1(3)6)提言」に示した事例などはその典型であるが、現実を振り返ったときに、MPIが、LAsからのプロポーザルを適切に審査しているかというと、必ずしもそのような印象は受けていない。

ただし、上記のようなベトナム側に対しやや批判的な見解については、今次終了時評価が、日本側の認識に照らせば「合同評価」であるのに対し、ベトナム側のODA手続きに照らせば、「ドナー側の求めによるアドホック評価」であった点について、割り引いて考える必要があると思われる 10 。先方の立場に立てば、このような位置づけの評価調査における日本側からの評価案に対し、自己防衛的な反応を示すのはある程度納得のいくところである。加えて、当方が期待したような、自省的、建設的な相互学習を実現するためには腰を据えての対話の場が必要であるが、MPI/FERDは折りしも要望調査の対応等で多忙な時期であり、上記のような位置づけの評価調査に十分な時間を割くことができなかった可能性がある点は、認識しておく必要があろう 11 。

(2)今後のMPI/FERDとの関係

上記も踏まえ、今後ともJICA事業全般を効率的・効果的に実施していくうえで欠かせないMPI/FERDとの良好な関係を維持・強化していくうえでの留意点を以下に示す。

まず、懸念されるのがMPI/FERD側の人員体制である。本プロジェクトにおけるベトナム側のオーナーシップに対する高い評価は、マイ元日本・北東アジア課長の貢献に帰せられる部分が大きい。同氏はプロジェクト実施期間中に、欧州・アフリカ課担当次長に異動しており、本プロジェクトの終了時評価には過去の経緯上全面的な参画が得られたが、今後の日常的なMPI/FERDとのやり取りにおいて、そのような関わりは期待しづらいと想定

¹⁰ ODA 運営管理に関する法令(Decree 131号および Circular 04号)によれば、ODA プロジェクトの「終了時評価」は案件終了後に、独立コンサルタントによる客観的な視点をもって行うこととされている。今次評価調査が、ベトナム側法令でいうところの「アドホック評価」に位置づけられることは、調査実施に先立ちベトナム側に確認したところである。ただし、プロジェクトの R/D 上では合同評価の実施について合意されていることにも留意が必要である。

¹¹ この論点は、ベトナム側の ODA 運用管理に関する法的枠組みを所与とする限り、ベトナムにおけるすべての技術協力プロジェクトについてあてはまるものであるが、セクターレベルの特定の技術移転を目的とする(相対的に専門家とカウンターパートが「じっくり」技術移転にあたれる)プロジェクトに比べ、一義的には援助受入れに関する調整機関である MPI/FERD が同時にプロジェクトの実施機関ともなった本プロジェクトについては、特にあてはまるものと考えられる。

される(上述のとおり、今次終了時評価を通じた議論自体は、当方で期待したような深みを伴うものではなかったが、それでもマイ次長の関与があればこそ、限られた時間のなかである程度積極的な意見交換がなされたといえる)。

合同評価報告書の提言にも示しているとおり、今後、継続的に本プロジェクトの成果を維持・発展させていくうえでは、統合JICAの協力の理念や手続き等について、MPI/FERD側に適切に伝達しつつ、ベトナム側の手続きとの関係について整理を図っていく必要がある。その際、マイ次長の関与が得られないことを考えると、本プロジェクトによるマニュアル作成作業等を通じて形成されたベトナム側との合意内容がしっかり受け継がれるよう、継続的な配慮が必要になってくると思われる。

また、(1)で述べたようなMPIの過信についても、JICA側として十分に留意し、時にはそのような過信を是正するような働きかけも行いつつ、日々接していくことが適切と思われる。特に、MPI以外のセクター省庁、地方省が実施機関となる大多数のプロジェクトの要請段階、実施段階において、MPI/FERDがファシリテーターとして適切な役割を果たしていくよう(要請書の処理にあたってLAsに適切なアドバイスを行う、不当な介入をしない、ODA運用管理に関する新法令文書の内容を適切にLAsと共有する等)、地道な対話を行っていくことが有用と思われる。

いずれにせよ、ベトナム側の援助受入れ窓口として、密接な連携を図りつつ業務を行っていく必要があるMPI/FERD自身をカウンターパートとする本プロジェクトを実施したことは、この重要なパートナーの実態を、援助受入れ窓口という角度とは別の、実施機関としての角度から把握することができたという意味で有意義であったと考えられる。

(3)プロジェクト成果の活用

合同評価報告書の提言、教訓の項でも記載しているとおり、本プロジェクトで取り上げたような「ODA運営管理」の視点は他のプロジェクトを実施する場合においても重要と思われ、現在実施中の「ホアビン省社会経済開発計画策定改善プロジェクト」のように、直接的に同視点が関係するプロジェクトはもちろん、その他の特定セクターを対象としたプロジェクトにおいても、適宜活動に取り込むことが有用であると思われる。これに加え、新規プロジェクトの準備段階等において、本プロジェクトを通じて育成された研修講師や、開発された研修資料・ODA手続きマニュアルの積極的活用を図っていくことが、新規プロジェクトの効果的な立ち上げの観点のみならず、本プロジェクト自体の意義を増大させる観点からも重要であると思われる。

付属 資料

- 1.署名済みミニッツ
- 2.署名済み合同評価報告書
- 3.評価調査結果要約表(英文)
- 4.評価グリッド
- 5.面談記録
- 6.2008年援助効果パートナーシップグループ (PGAE) レポート (抜粋)

MINUTES OF MEETING BETWEEN

THE JAPANESE FINAL EVALUATION TEAM AND AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM ON JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECT FOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF ODA MANAGEMENT

The Japanese Final 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. Hiroaki Nakagawa, Resident Representative of JICA Vietnam Office, conducted the final evaluation on the achievement of the Project for Capacity Development of ODA Management (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"), jointly with the authorities concerned of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (hereinafter referred to as "the Vietnamese side").

As a result of the discussions based on the findings of the final evaluation, both sides mutually agreed upon the matters referred to in the document attached hereto.

Hanoi, August 1, 2008

Mr. Hiroaki Nakagawa

Leader

Japanese Final Evaluation Team

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Japan

Mr. Ho Quang Minh

Director General

Foreign Economic Relations Department

Ministry of Planning and Investment

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Attached Document

Approval of the Joint Evaluation Report
 Both sides confirmed that the contents of the attached Joint Evaluation Report for
the Project, were accepted by the Joint Coordinating Committee.

2. Completion of the Project

Based on the findings of the Joint Evaluation Report, both sides agreed to compete the Project in October, 2008 as schedule in the Record of Discussions signed on 20th May, 2005.

Implementation of the recommendations in Joint Evaluation Report
 For successful completion of the Project and further expansion of the Project benefits, both sides agree to faithfully implement the recommendations raised in the Joint Evaluation Report.

2. 署名済み合同評価報告書

THE FINAL EVALUATION REPORT OF THE PROJECT FOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF ODA MANAGEMENT

HANOI, AUGUST 1, 2008

Leader

Mr. Hiroaki Nakagawa

Japanese Final Evaluation Team
Japan International Cooperation Agency

Japan

Mr. Ho Quang Minh

Director General

Foreign Economic Relations Department Ministry of Planning and Investment

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam

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Abbreviations

CCBP Comprehensive Capacity Building Program to Strengthen ODA

Management in Vietnam

CDOPP Capacity Development of ODA Project Planning

CMP Coordination and Management Platform
DAD Development Assistance Database
DPI Department of Planning and Investment

FERD/MPI Foreign Economic Relations Department, Ministry of Planning and Investment

Hanoi PC Hanoi People's Committee

HAPI Hanoi Authority for Planning and Investment

HCM PC Ho Chi Minh People's Committee

IT Information Technology

JCC Joint Coordinating Committee

JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency
JBIC Japan Bank of International Cooperation

LA Line Agency

MARD Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

M&E Monitoring and Evaluation

MIS Management Information System

MOH Ministry of Health

MOT Ministry of Transportation

MPI Ministry of Planning and Investment
ODA Official Development Assistance

PDM Project Design Matrix

PGAE Partnership Group for Aid Effectiveness

PMU Project Management Unit
PPC Provincial People's Committee
SQL Structured Query Language

TOT Training of Trainers

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

VAMESP 2 Vietnam-Australia Monitoring and Evaluation Strengthening Program

1. OUTLINE OF THE FINAL EVALUATION STUDY

1-1 Background of the Final Evaluation Study

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. Hiroaki Nakagawa, has conducted a study for the final evaluation for The Project for Capacity Development of ODA Management (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") from June 30th to July 10th, 2008 jointly with the Vietnamese evaluation team (hereinafter referred to as "the Vietnamese Team") on the basis of the Record of Discussions signed on May 20th, 2005.

Both the Vietnamese Team and the Japanese Team (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the Joint Evaluation Team") summarized their findings in this report.

1-2 Objectives of the Final Evaluation Study

The objectives of the Final Evaluation Study are:

- (1) To verify outcomes and degree of achievement of the Project Purpose, analyze the factors which promote/inhibit Project's achievement, and evaluate the Project based on the five criteria according to JICA Evaluation Guideline;
- (2) To recommend future activities to sustain/enhance outcomes of the Project according to the results of evaluation and draw lessons for formulating, implementing and evaluating other projects; and
- (3) To confirm and make an agreement on the direction in the remaining time of the Project period between the Vietnamese Team and the Japanese Team.

1-3 Methodology of the Final Evaluation Study

1-3-1 Method of Evaluation

The evaluation was conducted:

- jointly by the Japanese Team and Vietnamese Team;
- by collecting quantitative and qualitative data through
 - examining documents prepared by the Project
 - interviewing Japanese experts, counterparts and the Line Agency (hereinafter referred to as "LA") staff in charge of ODA projects, then,
- by assessing the degree of achievement of the project, and
- by analyzing the overall achievement using the five criteria.

1-3-2 Five Criteria of Evaluation

In the Final Evaluation Study, the Five Criteria were applied to analyze the achievement of the Project. The Five criteria are introduced by DAC (the Development Assistance Committee) and often applied to evaluation of the international cooperation projects. The definitions of the Five Criteria are shown in the table below.

| Criteria | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| i. Relevance | Relevance refers to validity of the purpose and the overall goal of the project in connection with the development policy of the Government as well as the needs of beneficiaries. |
| ii. Effectiveness | Effectiveness refers to the extent to which the expected benefits of the project have been achieved as planned, and examines if the benefit was brought about as a result of the project. |
| iii. Efficiency | Efficiency refers to the productivity of the implementation process, examining if the input of the project was efficiently converted into the output. |
| iv. Impact | Impact refers to direct and indirect, positive and negative impact caused by implementing the project, including the extent to which the overall goal has been/is expected to be attained. |
| v. Sustainability | Sustainability refers to the extent to which the country can further develop the project, and the benefits generated by the project can be sustained under the country's policies, technology, systems and financial state. |

1-3-3 Members of the Joint Evaluation Team

The Vietnamese Team

Dr. Ho Quang Minh

Leader, Director General, FERD/MPI

Mr. Nguyen Xuan Tien

Deputy Director General, FERD/MPI in charge of Division of Japan and

North East Asia,

Dr. Pham Hoang Mai

Deputy Director General, FERD/MPI, in charge of Division of

Europe-Africa,

Mr. Nguyen Hoang Linh

Officer, Division of Japan and North East Asia, FERD/MPI

The Japanese Team

Mr. Hiroaki Nakagawa

Leader, Resident Representative, JICA Vietnam Office

Mr. Minoru Yamada

Evaluation Design

Deputy Resident Representative, JICA Vietnam Office

Mr. Atsushi Tsukui

Evaluation Analysis

International Development Center of Japan

1-3-4 Schedule of the Final Evaluation Study

| Date | Day | Activities | |
|--------|--------|---|--|
| 30-Jun | Mon PM | Meeting with JICA Office and Expert Team Kick-off Meeting with FERD/MPI | |
| 1-Jul | Tue AM | Additional information collection from MPI VAMESP 2, CCBP (Mr. Cuong, Deputy Director General, in charge of | |
| | PM | General Affairs Div., FERD) Meeting with MOT (Mr. Hao, Deputy DG + others) | |

| | | Meeting with MOH (Mr. Ha, Mr. Quang, Ms. Hau) | |
|--------|--------|---|--|
| 2-Jul | Wed AM | Report writing | |
| | PM | Move to Nghe An by car (Mr. Linh, Mr. Tsukui) | |
| 3-Jul | Thu AM | Meeting with Nghe An DPI (Mr. Dinh, Deputy Director + others) | |
| | PM | Move to Hue (by car) | |
| 4-Jul | Fri AM | Meeting with TT-Hue DPI (Mr. Khanh, Deputy Director + others) | |
| | PM | Fly to Hanoi | |
| 5-Jul | Sat | Report writing | |
| 6-ปนไ | Sun | Report writing | |
| 7-Jul | Mon PM | Explanation on Joint Evaluation Report to FERD/MPI | |
| 8-Jul | Tue | Discussion on Joint Evaluation Report | |
| 9-Jul | Wed | Discussion on Joint Evaluation Report | |
| 10-Jul | Thu PM | JCC meeting (Signing on Joint Evaluation Report) | |

2. OUTLINE OF THE PROJECT

2-1 Background of the Project

Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Vietnam has been increasing over the last decade. Although ODA has contributed to promoting economic growth and improving the quality of people's lives, issues still remain on how to utilize ODA effectively. In order to improve aid effectiveness, Vietnamese government and donors are jointly taking several measures through fora and programs/projects such as Partnership Group for Aid Effectiveness (PGAE), Comprehensive Capacity Building Program to Strengthen ODA Management in Vietnam (CCBP), and Vietnam-Australia Monitoring and Evaluation Strengthening Program (VAMESP 2). Topics to be addressed include alignment to the country system, simplification and harmonization of ODA related procedures, capacity building of project formulation, implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), improvement of the regulatory framework (revision of Decree 17 on Regulations on Management and Utilization of ODA Resources into the currently effective Decree 131) and so on.

Under these circumstances, Vietnamese government requested Japan for assistance to enhance the capacity and efficiency of ODA management at Foreign Economic Relations Department, Ministry of Planning and Investment (FERD/MPI) and Line Agencies (LAs) with focus on the project formulation/screening stage. In response, the Government of Japan determined to support the Project of Capacity Development of ODA Management in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam through Japan International Agency (JICA) based on the Record of Discussions agreed by both sides in May 2005¹.

2-2 Project Design Matrix

The current Project Design Matrix (PDM) of the Project is shown in Appendix 1. In the implementation process of the Project, the PDM was once revised in 2007 based on the agreement between the Vietnamese and Japanese sides (refer to 3-3-2 for details). The narrative summary of the PDM is as shown below.

(1) Overall Goal

In the course of Project implementation, stakeholders referred to it as "CDOPP", which stands for "Capacity Development of ODA Project Planning". Respecting this practice, this informal name is also used in this report as appropriate.

Quality of ODA in Vietnam is improved.

(2) Project Purpose

The capacity of ODA Management (on project formulation) is developed among the staff in charge of ODA in the Vietnamese Government (FERD/MPI and LAs).

(3) Outputs and Activities

| Outputs | Activities |
|--|--|
| 1. Project management and implementing mechanisms are established. | 1-1 Setting up project management organizations (a Project Management Unit and a Joint Coordination Committee) including specifying each member's role |
| | 1-2 Identifying the persons who has responsibility for IT hardware, |
| | contents of ODA Websites and management of database |
| | 1-3 Identifying the representative of each selected LA for the Project |
| 2. Working environment for ODA | 2-1 Implementation of initial survey (including baseline survey) |
| management at FERD/MPI is improved by the usage of IT. | necessary for improvement of working environment by the usage of IT |
| • | 2-2 Making the existing ODA project database more user friendly for project proposal screening. |
| | 2-3 Provision of necessary information for project formulation to |
| | LAs (such as searchable project profiles, donor (s)' priority areas and |
| | procedures through the FERD/MPI Website and strengthening linkage(s) to donor(s)) |
| | 2-4 Improvement of workflow in FERD/MPI offices, (such as |
| | through generating project information page and creating document |
| | templates in Vietnamese) |
| | 2-5 Enhancement of maintenance system for operational |
| | infrastructure (PCs, network, etc.) at FERD/MPI |
| | 2-6 Conducting training on the method and technique for the |
| | effective usage of IT |
| | 2-7 Establishment of feedback system on progress and result of project screening to LAs |
| 3. Knowledge on ODA procedures and basic | 3-1 Implementation of baseline survey. |
| skills on project formulation are enhanced | 3-2-1 Preparation of trial training course(s) |
| among staff of LAs. | 3-2-2 Formulation of draft training modules, textbooks and manuals for lecturers of training course(s) |
| | 3-2-3 Training of Vietnamese lecturers |
| | 3-2-4 Implementation of trial training course(s) at selected LAs |
| | (Twice: Y2) 3-2-5 Evaluation of trial training course(s) at selected LAs |
| | 3-2-6 Revision of training materials |
| | 3-2-7 Development of standardized training modules, textbooks, and |
| | manuals for lecturers of training course(s) |
| | 3-2-8 Implementation of the training course(s) in several places for |
| | the expansion of trial training course(s) nationwide (Twice: Y3) |
| | 3-2-9 Establishment of training implementation system |
| | 3-3-1 Development of manuals on the Japanese ODA procedures in |
| • | Vietnam |
| | 3-3-2 Support to FERD/MPI in order to disseminate the ODA |
| | procedure through workshops in several places and the FERD/MPI ODA Website |
| | 3-3-3 Compilation of questions and answers for the activity 3.3.2 and |
| | 5-5-5 Compliation of questions and answers for the activity 5.5.2 and |

revision of the manuals
3-3-4 Support to FERD/MPI in order to feedback the result of activity 3.3.3 to LAs

3. RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PROJECT

3-1 Inputs

3-1-1 Inputs from the Japanese side

(1) Total amount of the Project budget
Approximately 260,000,000 yen (equivalent to around 2,400,000USD at the exchange rate at the time of Final Evaluation)

(2) Placement of experts

Up to the time of the Final Evaluation Study, eleven Japanese experts were dispatched to Vietnam for 56 times in total. The total period of expert assignment (including scheduled assignment in this year) is 50 man-months (refer to Appendix 2 for detail). The professional area and name of the experts are as follows. The Japanese side also assigned several local experts who are familiar with local situations in Vietnam.

| Chief Advisor / ODA Management Specialist | Hiroyuki KANZAKI | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Information Technology (IT) Specialist 1 | Go OTA | |
| Information Technology (IT) Specialist 2 | Ryuichi SUGIYAMA | |
| | Tetsuya MIZUSHIMA | |
| Training Content Development Specialist | Kanako KOBAYASHI | |
| | Yoshiko TAKAHASHI | |
| | Akemi ISHIKAWA | |
| Project Formulation Specialist | Hideo SAKAMOTO | |
| Coordinator | Madoka YAMAMOTO | |
| | Masami OSATO | |
| | Jutaro Sakamoto | |

(3) Local consultants

The Project subcontracted improvement/development of ODA Management Information System (hereinafter referred to as "MIS)" to a private IT consulting company. Six companies participated in the bidding and the Digital Telecommunication Technology Corporation, which is also supporting FERD's existing system and VAMESP 2 system, won the bid.

| Subcontractor | Term of subcontract | Developed system |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Disital | From 2006-03-01 to 2006-03-17 | +ODA Management information System |
| Digital Telecommunication Technology | From 2006-06-26 to 2007-03.10 | Service, + Desk System |
| Corporation | 2007-08-06 to 2008-03-15 | (electric trouble shooting manual and incident management system) |

(4) Equipment provision

By the time of the Final Evaluation Study, necessary equipment was provided for implementation of the Project (refer to Appendix 3 for details).

(5) Training of Vietnamese counterpart officers in Japan

Thirty six officers of FERD/MPI and LAs were dispatched to Japan to learn advanced knowledge and skills related to ODA project management such as the policies and procedures of Japanese ODA, advanced moderating skills for project formulation. They were divided into two delegations and each delegation stayed around two weeks in Japan. The core counterpart members of FERD/MPI and a Japanese expert accompanied with them. List of the names and positions of the members of this training are shown in Appendix 4.

3-1-2 Inputs from the Vietnamese side

(1) Assignment of counterparts

Project Director Dr. Ho Quang Minh (Director General, FERD/MPI)

Project Manager Mr. Nguyen Xuan Tien (Deputy Director General, FERD/MPI, in charge of

Japan and Northeast Asia Division

Core Counterparts - Dr. Pham Hoang Mai (Deputy Director General, FERD/MPI, in charge of

Europe - Africa Division, Ex-Director of Japan and Northeast Asia Division,)

- Mr. Nguyen Hoang Linh (Officer, Division of Japan and Northeast Asia,

FERD/MPI)

(2) Provision of the project office

At the beginning of the Project, MPI offered a room to be shared with another JICA expert in the MPI facilities. While the Japanese side decided to use this room as the office, due to its small space, the Project had to rent another office by themselves out of the MPI facilities.

(3) Partial allocation of budget for maintenance of the Website and IT network MPI's website was redesigned by MPI's budget and re-launched in March 2008 (however, it was not an internal activity of the Project). And improvement of the network hardware in MPI was borne by MPI's budget.

(4) Allocation of counterpart budget

The Vietnamese side has generally allocated necessary counterpart budget including travel expenses for MPI staff in all training courses and workshops.

3-2 Activities Implemented

3-2-1 Planned activities and Actual performances

By the time of the Final Evaluation Study, although there has been some delay against the original schedule mainly due to external factors, all the activities have been implemented except three nation wide

training courses that are planned in the fourth year of the Project. The activities implemented behind the schedule are some elements of Activity 2-2 (development of the new IT sysmte) and 3-3-1 (development of "Manual for Japan's ODA procedures in Vietnam") (See details in Appendix 5). While the detailed reasons for the delay are described in 3-3, the Joint Evaluation Team recognizes the Project appropriately coped with the external factors causing the delay, ensuring sufficient results and achievements.

| Planned activities | Actual performances | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| 1-1 Setting up project management organizations (a Project Management Unit and a Joint Coordination Committee) including specifying each member's role | | | |
| 1-2 Identifying the persons who has responsibility for IT hardware, contents of ODA WEB sites and management of database | As for management of ODA MIS, each division of FERD appointed its staff as a person in charge of IT in the division. IT Center/MPI backed the person. And IT Center/MPI was responsible for maintenance of networks and servers in FERD and management of security software for all PCs in FERD Management of hardware: A person in charge of IT in each division and IT Center as mentioned above. ODA Website: In the process of revision of MPI's website, the General Affairs Division of FERD was responsible for the part of ODA in MPI's website. | | |
| I-3 Identifying the representative of each selected LA for the Project | By the time of the first JCC meeting, the representative of each selected LA was identified as the JCC member (See Appendix 6 for detail of the JCC members at the first meeting). Although the members have changed during the Project period, all the JCC meetings were well represented by the LAs | | |
| 2-1 Implementation of initial survey (including baseline survey) necessary for improvement of working environment by the usage of IT | Targeting at all FERD staff, the initial survey on computer hardware and usage of IT system in their workflow was conducted from December 2005 to January 2006. | | |
| 2-2 Making the existing ODA project database more user friendly for project proposal screening. | At the time of Project commencement, there were two existing ODA MIS in FERD, namely FERD's own system and VAMESP 2-supported system. Through a series of discussions among stakeholders, the Project decided to develop an ODA MIS, which would be integrated with existing systems and can automatically have linkage with them. The new integrated ODA MIS was called as "Coordination and Management Platform (CMP)". CMP was established in March 2008 and then FERD staff has begun inputting proposal data to the system (refer to 3-4 for details). | | |
| 2-3 Provision of necessary information for project formulation to LAs (such as searchable project profiles, donor (s)' priority areas and procedures through the FERD/MPI Website and strengthening linkage(s) to donor(s)) | The Project provided necessary information through the following means: i) Downloadable documents from the CDOPP website such as Manual for Japan's ODA Procedures in Vietnam (textbook), Guidelines on Project Planning (textbook), the Vietnamese legal documents on ODA management and utilization and templates of project proposals; ii) List of the ongoing projects posted on MPI ODA website (this service is currently not available due to procedures in MPI, but technically possible). | | |
| 2-4 Improvement of workflow in FERD/MPI offices, (such as through generating project information page and creating document templates in Vietnamese) | The protocol and workflow of proposal screening based on the rules in Decree131 have been reflected in the CMP | | |
| 2-5 Enhancement of maintenance system for operational infrastructure (PCs, network, etc.) at FERD/MPI | The Project provided 39 PCs, 7 printers, 7 scanners for FERD, one integrated security software for sever for IT Center/MPI. The Project also developed an Electronic Frequently Asked Questions manual with assistance of FERD staff for trouble shooting in FERD. | | |
| 2-6 Conducting training on the method and technique for the effective usage of IT | The Project organized three training workshops on usage of the new system (Pipeline Processing Tool in CMP) for all staff in FERD | | |
| 2-7 Establishment of feedback system on progress and result of project screening to LAs | As mentioned above 2-3, because of re-construction of MPI ODA website, the feedback system on progress and result of project screening to LAs is not available for the time being, but the feedback service is technically possible. | | |
| 3-1 Implementation of baseline survey | The Project conducted a baseline survey on practice of ODA project | | |

| | planning among staff in 8 pilot LAs in 2005. |
|---|--|
| 3-2-1 Preparation of trial training course(s) | The Japanese experts and core counterparts prepared the trial training course. In the course of preparation, they had discussions with CCBP and VAMESP 2 to confirm what the Project had to do in the capacity building of staff related to ODA project planning. |
| 3-2-2 Formulation of draft training modules, textbooks and manuals for lecturers of training course(s) | The modules, textbook and manuals were formulated as scheduled. The Project firstly developed the 5 days long training module and the first version of the textbook and the manual for trainers were prepared separately. |
| 3-2-3 Training of Vietnamese lecturers | The Project conducted two Training of Trainers (TOT) courses. Some of the trained trainers were also given the chance to participate in the training course organized in Japan. This was beneficial not only for learning advanced knowledge on ODA project planning but also for observing actual facilitation skills used by professional Japanese moderators. |
| 3-2-4 Implementation of trial training course(s) at selected LAs (Twice: Y2) | The Project organized 8 trial training courses at the 8 LAs with active contribution from trainers of the respective LAs who had been trained in TOT. Different from the original plan of organizing two courses at each LA, it was confirmed only one course would be enough if preparation was duly made. |
| 3-2-5 Evaluation of trial training course(s) at selected LAs | The level of satisfaction on training content and method was 4.43(89%), that of on logistics of training was 4.47 (89%) in average of all pilot 8 LAs. |
| 3-2-6 Revision of training materials | Based on the result of questionnaire survey to all participants, interview with participants and reflective discussion among trainers and FERD, the Project revised materials four times (at the beginning of the year 2, during the year 2, at the beginning of the year 3, and at the later stage of the year 3). Some modifications were made to the materials such as standardization of terminology, clarification of the relationship with relevant legal documents, and simplification of contents to make it easier for novice officers. |
| 3-2-7 Development of standardized training modules, textbooks, and manuals for lecturers of training course(s) | Main parts of the training module were finalized at the beginning of year 2. The duration of the training was shortened from 5 days to 3 days for convenience of participants as well as lecturers. The textbook and manual for trainers were finalized during the year 3. Different from the original design, the textbook and the manual were bound up into one volume after consultation among the stakeholders |
| 3-2-8 Implementation of the training course(s) in several places for the expansion of trial training course(s) nationwide (Twice: Y3) | 5 nationwide training courses have been organized so far. There were 140 participants in total from 32 provinces. The number of training courses was adjusted through stakeholder consultation to enable intensive preparation. |
| 3-2-9 Establishment of training implementation system | Some individual LAs have made efforts for establishing their own training system. For example, MPI and MOT provide their staff with project formulation class through their own training center. On the other hand, this process has not been finalized in many LAs (at the individual level) as well as MPI (at the central level). Consultations among relevant stakeholders are underway. |
| 3-3-1 Development of manuals on the Japanese ODA procedures in Vietnam | The Japanese experts and Vietnamese core counterparts jointly developed manuals on the Japanese ODA procedures in Vietnam, paying special attention to the relationship with Vietnamese legal documents on ODA utilization and management (particularly Decree 131 and Circular 4). This resulted in slow development process as the revision of the Vietnamese legal documents was significantly retarded. |
| 3-3-2 Support to FERD/MPI in order to disseminate the ODA procedure through workshops in several places and the FERD/MPI ODA Website | Concrete protocols regulated in the legal documents were incorporated in Manual for Japanese ODA procedures in Vietnam. Workshops to disseminate ODA procedures were held 7 times targeting central ministries as well as all localities. This manual can be downloaded at CDOPP website since July 2007. So far the manual is not available at the MPI ODA Website. |
| 3-3-3 Compilation of questions and answers for the activity 3.3.2 and revision of the manuals | The project developed FAQ pages in CDOPP website and since December 2007 these pages are available for public. |
| 3-3-4 Support to FERD/MPI in order to feedback the result of activity 3.3.3 to LAs | The Activity in 3-3-3 could assure needs and requests of LAs. |
| 4-1 Revision of activities for following years | The Japanese experts and FERD had discussions on the activities for following years through daily communications and especially before |

JCC meetings held in every March, for the approval of the JCC members.

3-2-2 Summary of Training courses and Workshops

The Project conducted a series of training courses on ODA project planning utilizing "Log frame" and workshops on ODA procedures. Summary of these training courses and workshops as of July 10th is as below. The project conducted the training of trainers and the trial training targeting at 8 LAs namely, MPI, MOT, MOT, MARD, Hanoi PC, Hoa Binh PC, Nghe An PC and Thua Thien - Hue PC, as pilot LAs. The project divided LAs into some groups by regions and organized courses and workshops there.

| ining Course of Proje | | DI | F1 |
|---------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Training course | Period | Place | Participants |
| The first Training of Trainers | Feb.24 th , Mar. 2 nd -3 rd , Mar. 9 th -10 th , 2006 | Hanoi and Quang Ninh | 18 persons consisting of staff o MOT, MOH, MARD, Hano Authority for Planning and Investment (HAPI) and MPI |
| The second Training of Trainers | From Jun. 25 th to 30 th , 2006 | Hue | 30 persons consisting of staff of MOT, MOH, MARD, PC of Hanoi, MPI, Thua Thien - Hue Nghe An, Hoa Binh and Hanoi |
| Trial training courses | From Aug. to Dec. 2006 | 8 LAs | 192 persons in 8 LAs |
| 5 Nation wide training courses | From Aug. 2007 to Jan. 2008 | Hanoi, Hai Phong, Da Nang | 140 persons from 32 PCs. And 120 persons from 24 provinces are estimated in 2008 |
| rkshop on ODA Proc | edure | | |
| 7 workshops | Feb. 5 th - 6 th , 2007 Fb. 8 th -9 th , 2007 Mar. 26 th -27 th , 2007 Jun. 28 th -29 th , 2007 Aug. 2 nd -3 rd , 2007 Sep. 17 th -18 th , 2007 Oct. 11 th -12 th , 2007 | Hanoi, Can Tho Da Nang, Quy Nhon Quang Ninh HCM Hanoi | 350 persons from 64 PCs and 12 Ministries/National Institutions |

3-2-3 Monitoring of Activities

JCC meetings were regularly held to monitor the overall progress of the Project. The Japanese experts had meetings with core counterpart to review and discuss the detailed progress of the Project activities including development of ODA MIS, especially during formulation process of Decree 131. The Project conducted participants' satisfaction survey and review of the training course contents as well as training materials.

3-3 Implementation process

3-3-1 Legal documents on ODA management and utilization

At the beginning of the Project in 2005, the Vietnamese government was revising the Decree 17 on management and utilization of ODA. At that time the Project was developing the new ODA MIS, the training program on ODA project planning and the manual on ODA procedures based on the draft version of the new Decree. Revising the Decree took more time than expected and, eventually, the Decree 131, which replaced Decree 17, was officially issued in November 2006 and Circular 04, which regulates details for Decree 131 implementation, was publicized in July 2007. In accordance with the formats regulated by Decree 131 and Circular 04, the Project made amendment to the new ODA MIS and the materials for training courses and workshops. Furthermore, around the same time as revision of the Decree, core counterparts offered that the new IT system should be integrated with the system of VAMESP 2 in order to simplify the use of the IT system on ODA management as well as to maximize the complementarity of the IT systems. The offer was agreed with the Japanese side and the Project moved into the development of the IT system for project screening with a seamless linkage with the existing IT system of project monitoring and evaluation. According to the initial plan at the beginning of the Project, development of the new IT system was supposed to accomplish in 2006 and the improvement of workflow of ODA proposal screening by the IT system was aimed in 2007. However, due to these contexts above, the Project almost completed the development of the new IT only in March 2008. At the time of the Final Evaluation, staff of FERD are inputting proposals into the system and members of the Project team are having discussion on the most appropriate future workflow of ODA proposal screening.

3-3-2 Revision of PDM

The original PDM was revised in the 5th Joint Coordination Committee meeting in Nov. 2007 on the following grounds:

- To specify quantitative targets of verifiable indicators
- To revise verifiable indicators so that the degree of achieving the Project Purpose and Outputs can be more appropriately measured
- Adding an indicator for evaluating the institutional settings for sustainable operation of the Project Activities in order to clarify the path to the Project Purpose

Though the original PDM was revised, all the amendments were relatively minor ones that would not cause critical influences to the substance of the Project.

3-3-3 Coordination with other projects and donors

Even before the Project commencement, there has been active discussion over the effective and efficient operation of ODA in Vietnam among Vietnamese government and donors. The Project, hence, from the beginning of implementation, aimed at coordinating with other projects aiming at improving ODA project management including Comprehensive Capacity Building Program for ODA management (CCBP) implemented by MPI, and Vietnam - Austalia Monitoring and Evaluation Strengthening Project (VAMESP) funded by AusAID. Actually the Project had a lot of discussion with them. With respect to

development of IT system, the Project exchanged opinions with FERD and VAMESP 2 to design the desirable system ensuring the easiest user-interface and strategic utilization of the project data. The Project and VAMESP 2 jointly conducted survey of the usage of IT in FERD twice. Regarding the capacity building training, the Project organized a joint training course with VAMESP 2.

3-3-4 Institutional arrangement for the management of the IT system

At the beginning of the Project, IT Center/MPI was supposed to be a member of the core counterparts of the project.

Based on the results of the survey on IT system in FERD, FERD and IT Center/MPI discussed demarcation of their responsibility for management of the IT system which was being developed at that moment. After some discussions, IT Center/MPI was supposed to care the physical networks in FERD, the Project was to proceeded to develop the new IT system with a local IT consulting company.

As a result of that demarcation, it is only the IT consulting company that can develop and upgrade the new IT system and newly assigned staff with IT literacy in FERD have begun to learn the system at the time of the Final Evaluation Study.

3-4 Achievement of Outputs

Output 1: Project management and implementing mechanisms are established.

During process of the project implementation so far, the core counterparts exercised and demonstrated its strong leadership and commitment to the Project. They were proactive in coordinating with stakeholders and implementing every Project activities. The initiative taken by the core counterparts was the driving forth of the Project. The counterparts of the pilot LAs also actively participated in Project activities.

| Verifiable Indicators for Output 1 | Results |
|--|---|
| 1.1 Joint Coordinating Committee and other joint teams fulfill their responsibilities of managing and implementing project activities. | Joint Coordinating Committee meetings have been held 6 times, where the Project activities were monitored and the plan for future activities was discussed. Under the strong initiative of the core counterparts, the Project collaborated timely with VAMESP 2 and CCBP and implemented all the Project activities with in-depth preparation. |

Output 2 Working environment for ODA management at FERD/MPI is improved by the usage of IT.

The process of the revision from Decree 17 to Decree 131 took much time than expected; as a result, those activities related to developing the new system were delayed. In addition, for ensuring high user-friendliness of the new system, the Project decided to make a seamless linkage between the three systems of VAMESP 2, existing FERD/MPI system and CDOPP. The new integrated system was eventually almost completed and released in March 2008 and, at the time of the Final Evaluation Study, FERD staff has just begun inputting data to the system. Considering the situation where the IT system was

introduced only recently, the Project has put off the IT usage survey among FERD staff aiming at obtaining quantitative data for grasping Project achievement until the later stage of the Project.

Although quantitative data are not available, during the Final Evaluation Study, the Joint Evaluation Team confirmed that currently FERD staff are using the IT system without any critical complaints (although on a pilot basis) and the improvement of the FERD/MPI working environment for ODA management will most likely be realized by the time of Project completion.

With respect to the management of IT environment, FERD has a plan to make an IT team to manage the system composed of officers with IT literacy from all the divisions.

Evaluation of each verifiable indicator for this Output is summarized in the table below.

| Verifiable Indicators for Output 2 | Results |
|---|---|
| 2.1 More than 70% of the FERD/MPI staff are satisfied with the ODA MIS and understand its operation. | As FERD/MPI staff have just begun to use the new IT system, at this moment it is not relevant to evaluate their level of satisfaction by quantitative data. |
| 2.2 LA staff visit the Website and download documents from the Website. (number of visitors and documents downloaded) | As MPI ODA website has not been functional during the most part of the Project implementation, various information/documents were provided via CDOPP website instead. The number of accessed web pages of CDOPP so far is approximately 367,000. The number of downloaded documents from CDOPP's website is 17,500 (refer to Appendix 7 for the details). This shows high interest of LA staff in obtaining ODA related information and, once all the information is transferred to MPI ODA website, they are likely to continue making use of those pieces of information. |
| 2.3 More than 70 % of the FERD/MPI staff are satisfied with PC and network conditions and feel IT troubles occur at FERD/MPI less frequently at FERD/MPI than before the introduction of the IT maintenance system. | Equipment provision helped FERD/MPI staff improve their ODA proposal screening. But with regard to usage of the IT system, at this time, FERD staff have not yet used all the functions of the new system and FERD has not gotten the stage where all staff have access to the new system thus, it is not relevant to evaluate the verifiable indicator. |
| 2.4 Organizational arrangements and regulations are documented for the IT maintenance and ODA MIS operation. | The Project collected troubles and requests on IT from FERD staff and developed a FAQ document which can be referred at and downloaded from CDOPP website. It may work for shooting small technical troubles. The discussions of organizational arrangements and regulations for IT maintenance and CMP operation have started |

| between FERD and Japanese experts. FERD is committed to addressing this issue. |
|--|
| |

Output 3 Knowledge on ODA procedures and basic skills on project formulation are enhanced among staff of LAs.

With regard to the training on ODA project planning, though the total number of the participants was below the target value as the result of practical consideration (i.e. if sufficient time for preparation was to be ensured, the original plan was found to be too tight), the level of understanding and satisfaction of the participants showed that the training courses were appropriately implemented.

Regarding trainers trained by the Project, they had chances to conduct or assist training courses, and such experiences helped them to brush up their skills and knowledge. As some of them facilitated quite a few courses for both training courses of the Project and other donor-supported projects, they became the resource persons for project planning workshops in their respective LAs and regions.

Due to the delayed formulation process of the legal documents on ODA management and utilization as mentioned in 3-3-1, the manual of Japanese ODA procedures in Vietnam was developed behind the original plan. However, the Project carefully investigated the relationship between the regulations in the new legal documents and Japanese ODA procedures, finally developed it at a high level of quality. The Project organized 7 workshops in a timely manner for the purpose of disseminating knowledge on ODA procedures to relevant LAs staff. On the other hand, some opinions were heard that there was still room for further clarification of such relationship especially in enforcing the legal documents in the daily operation of ODA projects. In addition, the Vietnamese side is concerned with changes of the Japanese ODA procedures after the merger of JICA and Japan Bank for International Cooperation.

At the time of the Final Evaluation Study, staff of 4 pilot LAs reported to the Joint Evaluation Team that both provincial staff and district level staff enhanced their skills on project formulation. They used to describe only a few items such as project title and amount of total budget, now they can understand what they should do in the planning phase and describe smoothly required information into the format. And they reported that the training courses brought them the new way of their everyday work such as the way of decision making, bottom-up communication and problem solving in workplace. Those who participated in TOT and Trial training of the Project received benefits from the Project. And they started to disseminate project formulation skills and knowledge to the people in their respective regions or institutions by utilizing the training component of other projects funded by donors as well as their own program budget. Most of them, however, do not have the plan of delivering independent courses on project formulation at the same scale as the Project due to their limited budget.

The Joint Evaluation Team found some LAs such as MPI and MOT provide constantly the project formulation training with their staff through their own training center. They set the project formulation module into their comprehensive training course.

Evaluation of each verifiable indicator for this Output is summarized in the table below:

| Verifiable Indicators for Output 3 | Results |
|---|---|
| 3.1 Number of participants who completed training courses (Target number of trainees: total 640 persons/minimum: | Trial training and nationwide training courses have been implemented as described in 3-2-2. |
| ①Trial: Y2: 2 rounds in selected LAs: 8 sites x 15 persons/min. x 2 times = 240 persons | Total number of participants at the end of the Project will be 362 persons. |
| ②expansion: Y3: 2 Rounds in 5 sites x 40 persons = 400 persons) | |
| 3.2 The target number of the Vietnamese lecturers trained is 40 persons (8LA x 5 persons). | 48 lecturers were trained in TOT. According to the result of the interview with trainers in 4 LAs (MOT, MOH, Nghe An, Hue), After TOT, most of them have had the chances to facilitate training workshops by themselves or assist facilitators in moderating training workshops. It is found by the Joint Evaluation Team that few trainers moved to the other section not related to project planning (1 person among trainers in 4 LA). |
| 3.3 More than 80% of training participants are satisfied with the quality of training courses and text books. | The Project conducted questionnaire survey among all participants after the training courses. The participants were satisfied in general with the quality of the training course; for all the criteria ("training content and training methods", "logistics" and "application"), the participants in all the workshops showed more than 80% as their satisfaction level, the only exception being 79% recorded for "logistic" criterion in the course in HCM city (refer to Appendix 8 for the details). |
| | According to the results of the interview with 4 LAs at the time of the Final Evaluation, the textbook of CDOPP is highly acclaimed by participants and trainers because of its coherent linkage to the practical procedure of Vietnamese legislation. |
| 3.4 Training participants understand the planning skills with a 70 % correctly answered rate on average and are willing to use in practical work. | So far CDOPP has implemented training courses on project planning 15 times. Among them, in 12 courses, participants understood knowledge of project planning with more than 70% correctly answered rate on average (refer to Appendix 8). The score of the participants in the first TOT was very low due to mistranslations of the questions. In general, it can be said participants in all the training courses understood the knowledge at a proper level. According to the results of the interview with 4 LAs at |

| | the time of Final Evaluation, it was confirmed the participants are using the skills acquired through the training courses in their practical work of ODA project planning. Some interviewees even revealed that the project planning method was applicable to their everyday work other than ODA project planning; they applied the steps of the project planning to the problem |
|---|---|
| 3.5 The selected 8LAs can cover all their training modules at ODA project planning training courses (with assistance of FERD/MPI, if necessary) | Trainers in 8 LAs conducted the trial training by themselves in their respective LAs with assistance of FERD. In each trial training course, trainers had a rehearsal session to make ready for the real course. The level of the understanding of the participants in 8 LAs were around 70% that showed trainers' appropriate competence to facilitate the training course. However, |
| 2.6 The manual or Januaria ODA | at the time of the Final Evaluation, not all trainers are confident about moderating the course. Still, it appears to be a reality that some of the trainers in every pilot LA can facilitate the workshop by themselves. |
| 3.6 The manual on Japan's ODA procedures in Vietnam is developed. | The Project developed "Manual for Japan's ODA Procedures in Vietnam". Staff of a LA told the Joint Evaluation Team that it was because of the training courses and workshop that they could improve quality of their proposals. According to this interviewee, one of these improved proposals was actually approved and realized as a project funded by JBIC. |
| 3.7 Number of participants who participated in workshops on Japan's ODA procedures in Vietnam (ODA workshops). Target number: total 395 persons/minimum: (64 provinces x 5 persons)+(15 ministries x 5 persons)=395 persons | 350 people from 64 PCs and 12 Ministries/ National Institutions participated in the workshops (see 3-2-2 for details), which suggests the target was almost achieved. |
| 3.8 More than 80% of the participants in ODA workshops are satisfied with the quality of workshops and ODA Manual. | The Project conducted participants' satisfaction survey at all workshops. The questions consisted of contents of workshop, quality of the materials/lecturers and logistics of workshop. The Level of satisfaction of the participants for these questions ranged between 84-92% at all the workshops (refer to Appendix 8 for the details). |
| 3.9 Participants of ODA workshops understand necessary documents, procedures and timing for Japanese and Vietnamese sides to mobilize and | During the process of developing the manual, the Project team made careful inquiries into both procedures regulated by Vietnamese leagal documents (e.g. Decree 131) and Japanese ODA procedures. In the |

| prepare Japan's ODA projects. | Final Evaluation Study MOH staff reported their appreciation of the materials to the Joint Evaluation Team |
|---|--|
| 3.10 The Vietnamese side can cover their modules at ODA workshops on Japan's ODA procedures in Vietnam. | In organizing ODA procedure workshops, the Japanese and Vietnamese sides shared responsibility in delivering lectures, paying attention to synergies between the presentations from the both sides. For the modules the Vietnamese side was in charge (e.g. introduction of new legal documents), the lectures explained the contents with confidence. |

3-5 Achievement of the Project Purpose

Project Purpose: The capacity of ODA Management (on project formulation) is developed among the staff in charge of ODA in the Vietnamese Government (FERD/MPI and LAs)

Regarding the staff of FERD/MPI, the Joint Evaluation Team could not make comprehensive and quantitative judgment as to whether the capacity of ODA management on project formulation is developed by the new IT system. This is because the introduction of the system was achieved only recently and operationalization of the new workflow is still underway. However, as the result of interviews and actual observation by the Joint Evaluation Team, the developed IT system is considered to have sufficiently high quality and would most likely help them to manage and utilize ODA project in a strategic way. It naturally depends, however, on how the system is utilized in consideration of the actual workflow within FERD/MPI as well as in relation to LAs.

On the other hand, there seem to be an indirect impact on improvement of ODA project screening work of FERD's staff. The quality of proposals submitted to MPI was reportedly improved, resulting in increasing efficiency of the project screening at MPI.

Regarding the staff of LAs, very roughly speaking, it can be said their capacity has been enhanced by focusing on the results of the understanding/satisfaction level survey. The Joint Evaluation Team found some cases that illustrated improvement of staff's capacity for project planning in the pilot LAs. As for the staff in non-pilot LAs, although they had chances to participate in only one training course and one workshop of the Project, it could be inferred that the similar impact will be also brought to the non-pilot LAs to a certain degree.

However, for the purpose of deeper evaluation analysis, distinction between 8 pilot LAs and other non-pilot LAs seems to be relevant. In the pilot LAs, a group of trainers were brought up and their skills were enhanced through some training courses of the Project. Furthermore, they became advisors on project planning for lower level officers as the Joint Evaluation Team found in the field interview. As for non-pilot LAs, it is difficult to draw resolute conclusion. Naturally one could argue one-shot training and workshop delivered by the Project would not lead to a significant change in their performance. However, to the extent that the Vietnamese government (MPI) continues to have strong commitment to improving ODA management capacity of LAs, the one-shot training and workshop would be positioned as one of the important/pilot inputs for the overall undertaking of the Vietnamese government. In another word, while it might be difficult to say the improvement in ODA management capacity of non-pilot LAs (that might take

place in the near future) would be "attributed" to the CDOPP training/workshop, it can safely be said these activities "contributed" the overall goal of ODA management capacity development.

Evaluation of each verifiable indicator for the Project Purpose is summarized in the table below.

Verifiable Indicators

1.FERD/MPI can screen project proposals efficiently.

- 1-1. More than 70% of the FERD/MPI staff at regional divisions complete screening work and prepare designated documents by spending less time than before the ODA MIS introduction.
- 1-2. More than 70% of the FERD/MPI staff feel that the quality of proposal screening work has been improved as a result of the introduction of ODA MIS and IT maintenance system, and website upgrade.

Results

Impact of the new IT system on the quality of proposal screening work is not quantitatively measurable at the time of the Final Evaluation. Nonetheless, some of FERD staff reported the remarkable merits of the new IT system to the Joint Evaluation Team; it enables FERD to utilize ODA projects in a highly strategic way. By utilizing the new system, they would be able to (i) check proposals to avoid their overlapping in terms of the target area, the sector and the donor, (ii) to monitor the implementation capacity of a certain LA, like through the situation of disbursement, (iii) to influence future projects allocation to LAs and (iv) to strategically formulate projects referring to the ceiling of the budget allocated to each sector based on the ODA strategic plan of Vietnamese government. At the time of the Final Evaluation Study, some pilot LAs reported that the quality of their proposal prepared by both themselves and their lower level officers was improved due to a series of training courses and workshops. This improvement would bring the efficiency to the proposal screening work in MPI.

- 2. LAs can further enhance skills and knowledge for ODA project planning and prepare logical project proposals.
- 2-1. Some LAs submit project proposals by using acquired skills and knowledge, and apply them to other practical work.

As a result of the interview with staff of 4 LAs at the time of the Final Evaluation, most of them pointed out that they themselves and staff in their lower level (i.e. district staff or members of PMU) could enhance their skills and knowledge for ODA project planning with a lot of concrete examples. Some of them actually prepared and submitted ODA Project proposals with good quality. For example DPI of Hue prepared a proposal of a water quality management project for JBIC and it was approved because they reportedly applied what they learned at the training course and workshop to their proposal. The similar cases were reported in some other LAs. It is, hence, concluded that capacity for planning ODA projects among the staff in the pilot LAs was improved.

2-2. The Vietnamese side sets necessary arrangement to continually launch training courses and workshops.

Trainers in some pilot LAs trained by the Project launched courses and workshops at their institution's training center or under other donor-supported' projects (see Output 3 in 3-4 for details).

On the other hand, institutional arrangements for continuous implementation of training are under consideration in many LAs as well as MPI. With regard to the arrangements by MPI, two measures are currently considered to ensure sustainability of training activities: (i) transfer of training materials and methods of training organization to CCBP and (ii) utilization of MPI's own training center in delivering ODA project planning training to their staff as well as DPI staff in localities.

For the time being, there is no specific idea of organizing workshops focusing on Japan's ODA procedures after the completion of the Project partially due to the unclarity associated with the scheduled merger of JICA and JBIC.

3-6 ACHIEVEMENT OF THE OVERALL GOAL

Overall goal: Quality of ODA in Vietnam is improved

Verifiable Indicator: Projects with substantial benefits are implemented effectively in Vietnam

The Joint Evaluation Team confirmed that the CCBP, VAMESP 2 and the Project coordinated properly, becoming one combined "program" dealing with the overall cycle of ODA project management. It shows an appropriate direction to achieve the overall goal. Furthermore, as described in the table in 3-5, there was a case where the beneficiary of the Project could get approval for a JBIC-funded project in an appropriate way, which also shows a sign of further improvement of ODA projects.

On the other hand, The Evaluation Team found the verifiable indicator for measuring the achievement level of the overall goal (i.e. "Projects with substantial benefits are implemented effectively in Vietnam") was somewhat ambiguous, making objective evaluation difficult.

Taking this methodological challenge into consideration, it would be probably fair to conclude that, at the time of the Final Evaluation Study, no systematic improvement in ODA quality has been observed with clear causal relationship with the Project activities. This is in a sense natural as, according to common practice of ODA project design, it takes several years for the overall goal to be achieved after project completion. Hence, it is too early to evaluate the achievement level of the overall goal.

4. RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION WITH THE FIVE CRITERIA

4-1 Relevance

Relevance of the Project is generally high.

- Relevance of the Project, which aims to improve the quality of ODA, is high as Vietnamese government's own development strategies and plans, including SEDP 2006-2010, recognize ODA as important resources for socio-economic development.
- The Project aims to improve the capacity of Vietnamese government in the field of ODA management and contributes to the achievement of the overall goal of SEDP, which emphasizes the necessity of strengthening administrative functions at the individual and organizational levels.
- SEDP 2006-2010 seeks to promote decentralization of administrative functions and, in line with this trend, legal documents related to ODA management such as Decree 131 emphasizes the stronger role of LAs. Under such circumstances, it was relevant to implement technical cooperation for strengthening the capacities of LAs.
- Under the situation where the global and local aid community is paying great attention to the issue of Aid Effectiveness, it was significant that Vietnamese government and Japan, as the largest bilateral donor country, jointly undertook a Project explicitly aiming at improving aid effectiveness.
- The Vietnamese government is expected to enhance transparency of the administrative process in general. In line with this overall situation, the Project appropriately contributed to ensuring transparency of ODA-related procedures through introduction of the new IT system.
- The Project is consistent with Japan's ODA policy to Vietnam as it falls on the area of "institutional improvement", one of the three pillars of Japan's Country Assistance Program to Vietnam. Also, in line with the international trend, this Program emphasizes improvement of aid effectiveness/efficiency ("In the area of grant aid, from the perspective of respecting ownership of Vietnam, Japan attaches an importance to dialogue with Vietnamese counterparts and makes efforts to improve effectiveness and efficiency of its assistance, including assistance for capacity building. "). The Project can be regarded as embodiment of this policy.
- While many donor-supported projects have sectoral orientation, this Project strategically addressed the cross-cutting issue of "ODA management", which is commonly regarded as a serious challenge in the cooperation of all the sectors.
- As the target group (staff of LAs and FERD/MPI) generally has high expectation towards ODA, the project activities aiming at improving their capacity of ODA management are basically consistent with their needs. On the other hand, the relevance of the training component could have been higher if the training was more explicitly recognized in the PDM as a tool to facilitate LAs' efforts for formulating development plans in general rather than individual ODA projects (it should be noted that this viewpoint was paid due attention in the actual implementation of training courses). This is because (1) even if capacities of LAs staff are enhanced through the training, that does not automatically lead to increased ODA projects delivered to those LAs and (2) the applicability of the expertise/skill the training sought to transfer is actually wider than the sole task of ODA project planning.

Some of the interviewees commented the coverage of the ODA procedures workshop could be wider without focusing on "Japan's" ODA procedures. While this opinion is valid, the Evaluation Team recognizes that the narrow focus of the workshop did not necessarily undermine the relevance of the Project because (i) the workshops intended to convey the relationship between Vietnamese procedures and donor procedures taking Japan's ODA as an "example" and (ii) it is virtually impossible to cover the procedures of all donor partners.

4-2 Effectiveness

While immediate outcomes have been achieved rather effectively, uncertainty remains at the time of the Final Evaluation. Further efforts by the time of Project completion are of critical importance for finally ensuring high effectiveness.

- As the result of introducing the IT system through the Project, MPI is now equipped with the environment to screen proposed ODA projects more rapidly and efficiently. FERD staff gives high evaluation to the design of the new system and some interviewees who used the new system on a pilot basis actually appreciated its effectiveness. On the other hand, at this timing, it is difficult to make comprehensive and quantitative evaluation on the performance of the IT system, particularly in the context of daily routine use, due to the delay in its development against the original schedule. The Joint Evaluation Team found this delay was inevitable for two reasons. First, the Project was committed to developing the IT system with maximum utility and user-friendliness through the integration with other IT systems within FERD/MPI (i.e. FERD's existing system and VAMESP 2 supported system) and this required time-consuming examination process for drawing the best grand design. Second, as a matter of the factor external to the Project, the revision of legal documents on ODA management and utilization (with which the IT system should have consistency) was significantly delayed compared with the originally anticipated schedule.
- At the time of evaluation, benefit of the IT system to LAs is limited as the function to share the screening results with LAs is not operational yet.
- Through the interviews, it was confirmed that a number of LAs staff were making use of the expertise/skills acquired through the Project training courses and workshops in the actual process of ODA project planning.
- The trainers in the pilot LAs trained in the first year of the Project were given the opportunities to practice their expertise/skills at the later stage through training in their own LAs as well as nationwide training. This arrangement led to effective capacity development of those trainers.
- At the beginning stage of the Project, the Japanese experts led the process of preparing the training materials and ODA procedure manual. However, in the course of implementing training courses and workshops, those materials were considerably revised from the viewpoint of Vietnamese trainers/lecturers. This process contributed to strengthening ownership of the Vietnamese side as well as improving the quality of the materials that are localized to fit the Vietnamese contexts.
- The training materials and ODA procedure manual are not currently posted on MPI's new website. In this sense, the effectiveness of information sharing with LAs will be further promoted if these documents are available on the MPI's website.

- After ODA project planning training as part of the Project activities, some pilot LAs organized similar training courses by themselves for the purpose of enhancing capacity of the wider range of their staff or the staff of their subsidiary organizations (e.g. districts under provinces). This development significantly enhances the effectiveness of the Project activities.
- On the contrary non-pilot LAs have had a limited chance of participating in project activities (training courses and workshops). With their understanding of the contents and knowledge gained from these events, the quality of project proposal from non-pilot LAs has been continuously improved.
- MPI is also making efforts for ensuring the institutional arrangement to continue training and dissemination activities after the Project. These efforts include utilization of MPI's own training center and the training component of CCBP. In this context, the effectiveness of the Project will be heightened if the Package Training, which means the joint training by CCBP and the Project, is organized in the remaining term of the Project.
- With regard to the dissemination of ODA principles and procedures, while the future arrangement for further dissemination has been discussed between Vietnamese and Japanese sides, continuous deliberation for details is needed. The Evaluation Teams recognize this situation is to some extent inevitable as there is some uncertainty regarding practical operation of ODA procedures itself. In particular, for the Japanese side, JICA's ODA procedures are expected to change significantly after the merger of JICA and JBIC in October 2008.

4-3 Efficiency

Efficiency of the Project is generally high except for some relatively minor points as indicated below.

- The amount of Japanese expert assignment was suitable. Especially, reducing assignment term of Japanese experts to the minimal level by utilizing local staff of the Project as well as subcontracting to a local IT company brought high efficiency to the project implementation. Nonetheless, there were some time lags in dispatching the Japanese experts. Despite convenience of conducting training programs in April or May, timely assignment of the Japanese experts was not realized as this period is the beginning of fiscal year in Japan.
- Equipment was provided with FERD and LAs in a timely manner at the initial stage of the Project.
 They were utilized to purpose.
- The two training courses for Vietnamese counterparts in Japan on advanced skills on ODA project planning were also implemented efficiently. Understanding of the participants was facilitated since they had already acquired basic skills in the training field and they were accompanied by the core counterpart members of FERD/MPI (the second Project year) and the chief advisor (the second and third Project year). Many of the participants in the courses have been playing an important role in disseminating ODA project planning skills and thus contributing to efficient achievement of the Output.
- The Vietnamese counterparts were assigned appropriately. It was recorded in monitoring reports that core counterpart members made enthusiastic efforts to organize training courses and workshops. Their strong ownership contributed to effective and efficient management of the Project. The

counterparts of the pilot LAs, too, actively participated in Project activities mainly through training on ODA project planning and JCC meetings, contributing to the high quality of the Project,

- With respect to the Project office, working space provided by MPI was not enough and the Japanese side had to rent an external office throughout the Project period at its own expense. This to some extent undermined financial efficiency of the Project.
- As for other inputs from the Vietnamese side, counterpart budget for the project activities such as travel expenses was properly borne by the Vietnamese side.
- The Development of ODA MIS was delayed due to the external factor, namely the revision process of Vietnamese legal documents on ODA management, and intention to integrate with VAMESP's system for higher effectiveness. Considering the current situation that does not allow a comprehensive and quantitative evaluation as mentioned above, the delay should be regarded as a factor inhibiting efficiency of the Project, although this was inevitable and in fact contributed to higher effectiveness as stated above.
- The training courses on ODA project planning and workshops on ODA procedures were implemented basically as planned. These activities were efficiently organized by separating the nation into several geographic blocks to ensure appropriate number of participants. As the Level of understanding and satisfaction of the participants was high in general, it can be judged these activities contributed to efficient achievement of the Output.
- Development of the manual on ODA procedures was delayed because of the same reason as the development of ODA MIS above. As the result, the Project has had rather limited time for elaborating its contents, leaving further room for updating the interrelationship between the Japanese and Vietnamese procedures on ODA management in daily operation.
- The Project collaborated appropriately with other donor-supported projects related to ODA management such as CCBP and VAMESP 2, especially on development of ODA MIS and organization of training courses. The collaboration promoted the efficiency of the Project as it put a focus on the planning/screening stage out of the whole ODA management cycle while CCBP and VAMESP 2 mainly focused on the implementation stage and the monitoring & evaluation stage, respectively.
- While having the nationwide coverage, Project Activities were mainly targeted at eight pilot LAs. Since these LAs are major recipients of Japanese ODA, as a matter of practicality, the selective targeting is judged appropriate in the light of cost-effectiveness.

4-4 Impact

The Project impact seems to be relatively high though further verification is still needed.

It is too early to make comprehensive evaluation on this criterion as it is commonly recognized that it takes some time (3 to 5 years) for the impact at the overall goal level to emerge. In addition to this general observation, for this specific Project, there seems to be some methodological challenges in measuring the achievement of the overall goal. Clearer verifiable indicators need to be worked out for evaluating the Impact of the Project in terms of the overall goal, paying attention to such factors as the level of utilizing

ODA MIS, quality of ODA project proposals from LAs, and the relevance of the knowledge and skills transferred by the Project in actual screening work of ODA projects.

- It was reported that some participants in the ODA project planning training courses applied what they learned to their everyday work as a tool of general decision making not necessarily related to the task of ODA project planning. Also, one of the interviewees commented that communications among stakeholders were facilitated as the result of the training because they can use the acquired skills as a "common language". These observations could be regarded as an unexpected positive impact of the Project.
- The benefits of the Project were shared with and appreciated by government officials of Laos, Cambodia and Myanmar through two regional seminars organized by FERD/MPI on "Effective Utilization of ODA Resources with Focus on Japan's ODA". This is another unexpected positive impact of the Project.
- There seems to be no negative impact caused by the Project.

4-5 Sustainability

Sustainability of the Project seems to be high in general though strong commitments will be needed in the future. Compared with relatively promising technical sustainability, institutional and financial sustainability could be a future challenge.

- In general, institutional sustainability of the Project activities is expected to be high as they have been implemented in line with Vietnamese government's strong and continuous commitment to enhancing aid effectiveness.
- FERD is committed to further upgrading and maintaining the IT system, including PPT, after the Project. The arrangement for due technical maintenance of the IT system is improving at the time of the Final Evaluation Study and is expected to be fully institutionalized in the near future. In particular, IT experts were newly assigned in the General Affairs Division and each Division has assigned an official with IT literacy to form an informal group for operationalizing the new workflow with the IT system. This arrangement would ensure sustainable upgrade and maintenance of the IT system.
- The Project partially subcontracted the task of developing the IT system to a local software company. As this company has also been supporting the development/maintenance of FERD/MPI's existing IT system as well as VAMESP 2-supported IT system, the whole integrated IT system, including the portion supported by CDOPP, is expected to be maintained by this company as necessary in an integral way. In this sense, the technical sustainability of the IT system can be said high.
- With regard to ODA project planning training, many of the trainers trained through the Project have enough knowledge, skills and confidence to deliver lectures and facilitate discussions by themselves. In this sense, technical sustainability for organizing training courses after the Project completion is generally ensured.
- As described above, some pilot LAs already have practice of continuing training courses by themselves, which could be regarded as a positive sign of high institutional sustainability.

- Uncertainty remains as to the future arrangement for organizing training on ODA project planning in pilot LAs as well as non-pilot LAs. For ensuring sustainability, further efforts are necessary to strengthen the training arrangement at MPI level as well as at the individual LA level. Considering the current legal environment requiring further decentralization, there is considerable prospect that Vietnamese government will make good use of the fruits of the CDOPP training component in their overall efforts for strengthening LAs' capacity.
- With regard to dissemination of ODA procedures, while the Vietnamese side is technically capable of disseminating Vietnamese procedures, the prospect for disseminating Japanese procedures is unclear due to the reason stated in 4-2 above.
- With regard to the financial sustainability, some LAs as well as MPI already have ensured some budget, although not necessarily sufficient, for continuing Project activities after its completion. However, this is not necessarily the case for all LAs.
- It is also anticipated that the way of utilizing MPI's ODA website will significantly influence the sustainability of all the Project activities as well as the prospect of further expanding the Project benefits to LAs.

5. CONCLUSION

In line with the overall policy of Vietnamese government, the Project has been successfully implemented with strong commitment of all the stakeholders. Although some delay has been observed mainly due to external factors, all the Project activities are steadily contributing to the achievement of the outputs and Project Purpose. On the condition that the current progress and efforts of the stakeholders are maintained, the Evaluation Team confirmed that the Project Purpose is likely to be met by the time of Project completion. While some encouraging sign is emerging for achieving the overall goal, further consideration on the institutional arrangements after the Project completion will be necessary for scaling up the impact and ensuring the sustainability of the Project.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) Continued efforts for sustaining/expanding Project activities

In general, the Vietnamese side is recommended to sustain and further expand Project activities after the completion of the Project. In doing so, considering that the Project basically focused on the planning/screening stage of the whole ODA cycle, it is recommended that the Vietnamese side consider sustaining/expanding Project activities in consistency with its overall efforts for enhancing the ODA management capacity throughout the ODA cycle.

(2) Effective use of IT system through appropriate Upgrade/maintenance

MPI is recommended to make effective use of the IT system developed through the Project through appropriate institutionalization. The system should be continuously upgraded responding to the needs of not only FERD staff as the main users but also LAs and donor partners. In order to maintain FERD's IT environment in general and to make best use of the IT equipment provided by the Project in particular,

appropriate anti-virus measures should be taken. By the time of the Project completion, the Project team should conduct comprehensive quantitative survey that should be the basis for future monitoring of the situations of IT system utilization.

(3) Actual application of skills/knowledge of ODA project planning

For achieving the overall goal of improving ODA quality, it is critically important to actually apply the principles and expertise/skills provided through the Project in daily ODA-related work. Based on these principles and expertise, LAs are encouraged to submit ODA project proposals to MPI.

(4) Application of skills/knowledge to wider area of decision-making process

While, according to the PDM, the training conducted by the Project primarily intended to offer necessary skills for ODA project planning, it should be clearly recognized that those skills are also applicable to a wider range of decision-making processes including the formulation of national, sectoral and local development plans as well as public investment projects financed by Vietnamese government's own budget. MPI and LAs are encouraged to make use of the skills in such occasions.

(5) Continued organization of training activities

Under this recognition, further efforts for continuing training courses, disseminating training materials and mobilizing the expertise of the trained trainers should be made by MPI at the collective level and by LAs at the individual level. MPI is recommended to consider the way to disseminate good practices observed in some of the pilot LAs. The pilot LAs are recommended to provide the trained trainers with continuous opportunities to serve as trainers and thus contribute to further enhancing the capacity of related officials.

(6) Utilization of Project outputs in other ODA projects

The achievement of ODA project planning training should be appropriately shared and incorporated with relevant ODA projects, including CCBP (training provided by Centers of Excellence) and other JICA-supported projects (such as Project for Socio-Economic Development Planning Reform in Hoa Binh Province).

(7) Further clarification of ODA procedures through intensive institutional dialogue

It is recommended that the interrelationship between Vietnamese and Japanese ODA procedures, including its practical interpretation, be further clarified and, as a result, the mutual understanding between the two sides be further promoted. As the Japanese ODA procedures are expected to be uncertain due to the scheduled JICA-JBIC merger, institutional dialogue between MPI and JICA Office (rather than Technical Cooperation Project) is important. Through this kind of dialogue, the ODA procedure manual prepared by the Project should be continuously revised as a living document.

(8) Strategic utilization of MPI's ODA website for better information sharing with LAs

In order to maximize the benefit of the Project achievements, MPI's ODA website should be fully utilized. In particular, the screening result of ODA project proposals from LAs should be posted on the website as soon as possible so that the LAs have better access to the information. Also, all the materials developed by the Project and currently posted only on CDOPP website (i.e. the training materials and ODA manual etc.) should also be available from MPI's ODA website for the convenience of LAs, based on the assumption that CDOPP website will be closed once the Project is completed.

(9) Clarification of the verifiable indicators for the overall goal

In preparation for the ex-post evaluation for the Project (scheduled around three years after the Project completion), clearer and more concrete indicator(s) for measuring the achievement level of the overall goal ("Quality of ODA in Vietnam is improved") should be considered. This exercise should be undertaken by all the Project stakeholders by the time of Project completion.

7. LESSONS LEARNED

(1) Importance of "ODA management" perspective

The Evaluation Teams reaffirmed the importance of "ODA management" as a cross-cutting issue. While technical cooperation that directly addresses this issue would be useful, even in those projects that have sectoral orientation, this aspect should be paid enough attention. More specifically, for formulation and implementation of every ODA projects, it is worth considering including a component of strengthening basic ODA management capacity.

(2) Trade-off between competitiveness and sustainability in the subcontractor selection process

With regard to IT system development, from the viewpoint of sustainability, it is appropriate to make a subcontract with the software company the recipient government already has transactions. This finding seems to contain some controversy in relation to JICA's current procurement practice where generally fairness/competitiveness of the subcontractor selection process needs to be ensured. Further institutional consideration might be necessary to settle this "trade-off", paying due attention to the "use of country system" argument advocated in the global Aid Effectiveness debates.

(3) Active utilization of local experts

Active utilization of local experts is effective and efficient especially for those technical cooperation projects like this that aim to transfer and disseminate relatively universal expertise/skills.

(4) Importance of ownership and partnership

In general, the Project was implemented under the strong ownership/leadership of the core counterparts and close partnership between the counterparts and the Japanese experts. The Evaluation Team reaffirmed that these basic factors are prerequisite for the success of any technical cooperation projects.

ANNEX 1 ROJECT DESIGN MATRIX (PDM)

Project Name: The Project for Capacity Development of ODA Management

Duration: July, 2005 - July, 2008 (3 years)

Target Group: Staff of FERD/MPI * and Line Agencies (LAs) ** in charge the ODA programs/projects

| Narrative Summary | Verifiable Indicators | Means of Verification | Important Assumptions |
|---|---|--|--|
| Overall Goal | | | |
| Quality of ODA in Vietnam is improved | Projects with substantial benefits are implemented effectively in Vietnam | Questionaires of Interviews to staff of the Vietnamese Government and donors | No extraordinary political and economic environment changes occur in Vietnam |
| | | | Policies related to the ODA management remain unchanged. |
| Project Purpose | | | |
| | 1.FERD/MPI can screen project proposals efficiently. 1-1. More than 70% of the FERD/MPI staff at regional divisions complete screening work and prepare | Questionnaires/interviews with FERD/MPI | The Vietnamese Government and donors implement other activities such as CCBP for |
| | designated documents by spending less time than before the ODA MIS introduction. | | improvement of aid effectiveness successively. |
| The capacity of ODA Management (on project formulation) is | 1-2. More than 70% of the FERD/MPI staff feel that the quality of proposal screening work has been | | The budget to sustain the IT network and training |
| eveloped among the staff in charge of ODA in the Vietnamese | improved as a result of the introduction of ODA MIS and IT maintenance system, and website upgrade. | | on the ODA management are secured by the |
| Sovernment (FERD/MPI and LAs). | 2. LAs can further exhance skills and knowledge for ODA project planning and proper legical project | | Vietnamese Government. |
| | LAs can further enhance skills and knowledge for ODA project planning and preapre logical project proposals. | 2. Questionnaires/interviews with FERD/MPI and | FERD/MPI manages implementation of the training courses/workshops. |
| | 2-1. Some LAs submit project proposals by using acquired skills and knowledge, and apply them to other | | training doubtes, workshops. |
| | practical work. | | |
| | 2-2. The Vietnamese side sets necessary arrangement to continually launch training courses and | | |
| | workshops. | | |
| | | | |
| <u>Outputs</u> | | | |
| Project management and implementing mechanisms are | 1.1 Joint Coordinating Committee and other joint teams fulfill their responsibilities of managing and | 1.1 Project Record | |
| established. | implementing project activities. | , | |
| | A A Marrier - 70% of the FERRANDI at 1% and 15% of | O. A. O. Anti- and A. C. Anti- ant | |
| 2. Working environment for ODA management at FERD/MPI is | 2.1 More than 70% of the FERD/MPI staff are satisfied with the ODA MIS and understand its operation. | 2.1 Questionnaire/interviews with FERD/MPI and Test of Understanding | |
| improved by the usage of IT. | 2.2 LA staff visit the Website and download documents from the Website. (number of visitors and | 2.2 Project record/Website log | |
| | documents downloaded) | Z.Z. roject receita rreseite leg | |
| | 2.3 More than 70 % of the FERD/MPI staff are satisfied with PC and network conditions and feel IT | 2.3 Questionnaire/interviews with FERD/MPI | |
| | troubles occur at FERD/MPI less frequently at FERD/MPI than before the introduction of the IT | | |
| | maintenance system. 2.4 Organizational arrangements and regulations are documented for the IT maintenance and ODA MIS | 2.4 Project Record | |
| | operation. | 2.4 Project Record | Knowledge and skills gained are disseminated a |
| | Sportation: | | shared among the staff working for the ODA |
| | | | management at FERD/MPI and LAs |
| | 3.1 Number of participants who completed training courses | 3.1 Project record | Executive officers of LAs do not have negative |
| | (Target number of trainees: total 640 persons/minimum: | | behaviors toward the proposed planning |
| | ①Trial: Y2: 2 rounds in selected LAs: 8 sites x 15 persons/min. x 2 times = 240 persons ②expansion: Y3: 2 Rounds in 5 sites x 40 persons = 400 persons) | | methodology. |
| | 3.2 The target number of the Vietnamese lecturers trained is 40 persons (8LA x 5 persons). | 3.2 Project record | |
| | 3.3 More than 80% of training participants are satisfisfied with the quality of trainining courses and text | 3.3 Questionnaire with participants in TOTs, trial | |
| | books. | trainings and nationwide trainings | |
| Knowledge on ODA procedures and basic skills on project | 3.4 Training participants understand the planning skills with a 70 % correctly answered rate | 3.4 Achievement tests/questionnaires in TOTs, | |
| ormulation are enhanced among staff of LAs. | on average and are willing to use in practical work. 3.5 The selected 8LAs can cover all their training modules at ODA project planning training | trial trainings and nationwide trainings 3.5 Project record/evaluations by trainees, trainers | |
| | courses (with assistance of FERD/MPI, if necessary) | and JICA Project Team/achievement tests in | |
| | obulace (with addictance of a END/WIT), it necessary) | TOTs | |
| | 3.6 The manual on Japan's ODA procedures in Vietnam is developed. | 3.6 Project record | |
| | 3.7 Number of participants who participated in workshops on Japan's ODA procedures | 3.7 Project record | |
| | in Vietnam (ODA workshops). Target number: total 395 persons/minimum: (64 provinces x | | |
| | 5persons)+(15 ministries x 5 persons)=395 persons 3.8 More than 80% of the participants in ODA workshops are satisfied with the quality of | 3.8 Questionnaires with participants | |
| | workshops and ODA Manual. | 0.0 Questionnaires with participants | |
| | 3.9 Particiapnts of ODA workshops understand necessary documents, procedures and timing | 3.9 Questionnaires with participants and Q&A at | |
| | for Japanese and Vietnamese sides to mobilize and prepare Japan's ODA projects. | workshops | |
| | 3.10 The Vietnamese side can cover their modules at ODA workshops | 3.10 Project record | |

| Actividites 1. Soring to of project management organization (an importance of the project of project management organization (an importance of the project of project management of position (as in project organization of the project of the projec | | | | Appendix 1 |
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| 1.3 Conductor of ODA WEB sites and management of databases and Southern Strategy (Control of Southern Strategy) (Control of | | | 3) Counterpart Personnel to Respective Experts | |
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| 3.2.2 Formulation of draft training modules, textbooks and manuals for lecturers of training course(s) 3.2.3 Training of Vietnamese lecturers 3.2.4 Implementation of trial training course(s) at selected LAs (Twice: Y2) 3.2.5 Evaluation of trial training course(s) at selected LAs 3.2.6 Revision of training materials 3.2.7 Development of standardized training modules, textbooks, and manuals for lecturers of training course(s) in several places for | | | | |
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| (Twice: Y2) 3.2.5 Evaluation of trial training course(s) at selected LAs 3.2.6 Revision of training materials 3.2.7 Development of standardized training modules, textbooks, and manuals for lecturers of training course(s) in several places for | | | | L |
| 3.2.5 Evaluation of trial training course(s) at selected LAs 3.2.6 Revision of training materials 3.2.7 Development of standardized training modules, textbooks, and manuals for lecturers of training course(s) 3.2.8 Implementation of the training course(s) in several places for | | | | The revised Decree 17 are issued and observed |
| 3.2.5 Evaluation of trial training course(s) at selected LAs 3.2.6 Revision of training materials 3.2.7 Development of standardized training modules, textbooks, and manuals for lecturers of training course(s) 3.2.8 Implementation of the training course(s) in several places for | 1 WICE. 12) | | | |
| 3.2.6 Revision of training materials 3.2.7 Development of standardized training modules, textbooks, and manuals for lecturers of training course(s) 3.2.8 Implementation of the training course(s) in several places for | | | | ODA management |
| 3.2.7 Development of standardized training modules, textbooks, and manuals for lecturers of training course(s) 3.2.8 Implementation of the training course(s) in several places for | • | | | |
| and manuals for lecturers of training course(s) 3.2.8 Implementation of the training course(s) in several places for | | | | |
| 3.2.8 Implementation of the training course(s) in several places for | | | | |
| | and manuals for lecturers of training course(s) | | | |
| | | | | |
| the expansion of trial training course(s) nationwide (Twice: Y3) | 3.2.8 Implementation of the training course(s) in several places for | | | |
| | the expansion of trial training course(s) nationwide (Twice: Y3) | | | |
| 3.2.9 Establishment of training implementation system | 3.2.9 Establishment of training implementation system | | | |

Appendix 1

3.3 Dissemination of the ODA procedures
3.3.1 Development of manuals on the Japanese ODA procedures in Vietnam
3.3.2 Support to FERD/MPI in order to disseminate the ODA procedure through workshops in several places and the FERD/MPI ODA Website
3.3.3 Compilation of questions and answers for the activity 3.3.2 and revision of the manuals
3.3.4 Support to FERD/MPI in order to feedback the result of activity 3.3.3 to LAs

4. Review of activities to respond to new demands, which come up

Note: * FERD/MPI: Foreign Economic Relations Department, Ministry of Planning & Investment

during the project implementation
4.1 Revision of activities for following years

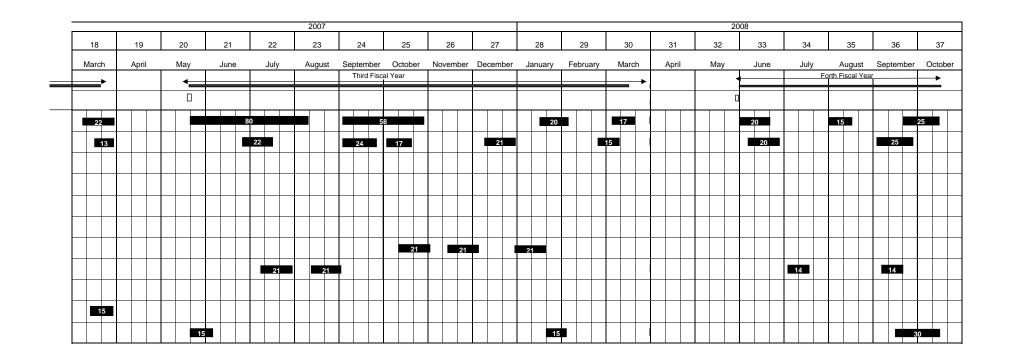
^{**} Line Agencies (LAs): mean "central ministries, sectoral agencies, provinces and centrally-managed cities" according to Article 5 of the revised Decree 17/2001/ND-CP (page4) (Draft)

^{***} The implementation of other courses will be considered if the training needs are identified

Placement of Experts

| | | | 2005 | | | | | | | 20 | 06 | | | | | | 2007 | |
|--|------------------------|---------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|-------|-------|-----|------|------|--------|-----------|-------------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| Position | Name | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | | Octoebr | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February |
| | Work in Vietnam | ← | | 15 | t Fiscal Year | | | • | | | | | 2nd | Fiscal Year | | | | |
| | Work in Japan | | Ļ | | | | | | Þ | | | | | | | | | |
| Chief Advisor / ODA | Hiroyuki KANZAKI | | 7 | 7 | | 40 | | | 6 | 0 | | | | 40 | | | 77 | |
| Information Technology (IT) | Go OTA | | | 42 | 25 | 3 | 5 | | | 25 | | 18 | | 25 | | 24 | 10 | |
| Information Technology (IT) | Ryuichi SUGIYAMA | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Specialist 2 | reisuya MizushiMA | | | | 17 | 3 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training Content Development Specialist | t Kanako KOBAYASHI | | | 69 | | 36 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training Content Development Specialist | t Yoshiko TAKAHASHI | | | | | | | | 34 | | 26 | 20 | | | | | | |
| Training Content Development Specialist | Akemi ISHIKAWA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Project Formulation Specialist | Hideo SAKAMOTO | | 22 | | 21 | | 20 | | | | 40 | | 36 | 1 | 6 | 43 | | |
| Coordinator | Madoka YAMAMOTO | | 20 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coordinator | Masami OSATO | | | | | | | | 15 | | | | | 13 | | | | |
| Coordinator | Jutaro Sakamoto | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Year | in Vietnam | In Japan |
|------------|------------|----------|
| The Year 1 | 12.63 | 0.80 |
| The Year 2 | 17.63 | 0.51 |
| The Year 3 | 12.63 | 1.17 |
| The Year 4 | 4.43 | 0.20 |
| Sub total | 47.32 | 2.68 |
| | | |
| Total | 50. | .00 |



List of Provided equipment

1st batch in 2005

| Name of the | Quality | specification | Quan |
|---------------|---------------------|--|----------|
| Materials | /Origin | | tity |
| Desktop | DESKPOWR | IBM Think Centre M51+Option(256MB RAM, 17" TFT | 35 |
| Computer | P321 | LCD, MS Office Basic(OEM)) | |
| | | (CPU: Pentium4 3.0G, Memory: 512MB, HDD: 80GB, | |
| | | CD-ROM: 52X CD-ROM, FDD, Mouse, 17"LCD, S/W | |
| | | (Windows XP SP2), MS-Office Basic (Word, Excel, | |
| | | PowerPoint), 3 years warrantee) | |
| Laser Printer | HP LaserJet Printer | HP LaserJet Printer 1320 | 7 |
| | 1320 | A4, 22ppm, 1200dpi, 3 years warrantee. | |
| Print server | Planet FPS-5P-D | Planet FPS-5P-D | 7 |
| | | 100M/10M Printer Interface | <u> </u> |
| Laser Printer | Canon Laser Printer | Canon Laser Printer LBP 2000+option(EB-65 network | 1 |
| | LBP 2000 | card) | 1 |
| | | (A3, 20ppm, 1200dpi, USB and Network Interface, 3 years warrantee) | |
| Projector for | SONY VPL-ES2 | SONY VPL-ES2 | 1 |
| Laptop | | (Max XGA (1024 x 768 pixels)/ True SVGA (800 x 600) - | |
| computer | | Video: 600TV lines/ Light: 1.500 ANSI Lumens/ Screen: | |
| • | | 40 - 300 inch(Distance: 1.5 - 14.0 m)/Life: 3000hours) | |
| Notebook | LIFEBOOK: | LIFEBOOK:E8020+option(256MB RAM, Optical | 13 |
| Computer | E8020 | Mouse) | |
| | | (Celeron M 1.73G, Memory:512MB, HDD: 80GB, | |
| | | Optical Mouse, DVD CD-RW combo: 15"LCD, | ĺ |
| | | S/W(Windows XP SP2, MS-Office(Word, Excel, | |
| | | PowerPoint))),Carry bag, optical mouse, 3 years warrantee) | |

2nd batch in 2006

| Name of equipment | Model | Specification | Quantit y | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---|--------------|--|--|--|--|
| Anti-virus firewall | ng Plus Anti-Spyware | OSCE ent/SPNT/SMEX+DCS to proved multi-layer defense against viruses, spyware and other malicious code for mail servers, files servers and clients. | 90 | | | | |
| virus software (for | Media Kit | CD, Guide book | 1 | | | | |
| FERD/MPI) | Training | Training for Antivirus system administrator at Hanoi | 1 | | | | |
| | Installation | Servers and clients | 90 | | | | |
| | Trend InterScan Web | Trend InterScan Web Security Suite -10-25 User License (per user price) support 1 year | 24 | | | | |
| and for line agencies) | Security Suite | Trend InterScan Web Security Suite Media Kit (CD Kit) | | | | | |
| .0 | | Intel Celeron 1.6 Ghz, Memory: 2 x 256 MB RAM, HDD 60 GB, DVD-CDRW, Display CSV 15" TFT, Win XP Home. Optical Mouse/Carry bag Warranty: 03 years in Vietnam, Microsoft Office 2003 Win32 English OLP NL | 13 | | | | |
| Computer 3 (4 Laptops for project | | (Word, Excel, Power point) and (Office 2003 Win32 English Disk kit 1set for 13 PCs) | | | | | |

| pend | |
|------|--|
| | |
| | |
| | |

| | Appendix 3 | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
| Color Scanners Canon DR 2050C | Document color scanner, auto document Feeder, 20 pagesA4/ 1 minute, 600x600dpi | 8 | |
| Macromedia Studio 8 | Studio 8 MLP License Standard and Disk kit | 1 | |
| SONY DSC W30 | 2.5" Super HAD CCD 6.0 -megapixel with a 3x optical zoom, 1GB Flash memory for Digital Camera, Flash memory reader (USB Interface) | 1 | |
| training and | 800K MegaPixels,Mini DV recording,Optical Zoom 20x , Bag, Extendable Tripod | 1 | |
| Database server:IBM xSERIES X206SATA | 15 CK1. Warranty I years in Vietnam | 1 | |
| | | 1 | |
| File Servers: IBM xSERIES X206SATA | Memory: 1 GB ECC DDRam, /HDD: 160 GB(*2RAID), CD-Rom: 48x IDE, Keyboard, Mouse, Monitor E54 15"CRT. Warranty 1 years in Vietnam, Windows Svr Std 2003 R2 English OLP NL, Windows Server CAL 2003 English OLP NL User CAL, Windows Svr Std 2003 R2 32-bit/x64 English Disk Kit MVL CD, NORTON INTERNET SECURITY 2006 SG FOR WIN2000/XP, SYMANTEC CLIENT SECURITY 3.1 LIC + GOLD MAINT 1 YR VALUE BAND A, SYMANTEC CLIENT SECURITY 3.1 MEDIA PACK, UPS Santak 1400VA Offline | 1 | |
| Projector S15i | | 1 | |
| | 1200 x 1200 dpi, Up to 22 ppm, Network I/F card for printer | 1 | |
| | Lazer Plain Paper Fax with Phone and copy | 1 | |
| | | 1 | |
| Switching Hub 100/10M (for project office) Switching Hub 10/100M 8-PORT N-WAY Desktop SWITCH 1 | | | |
| | Macromedia Studio 8 SONY DSC W30 Digital Camera (for training and workshops) SONY DCR - HC26E Database server:IBM xSERIES X206SATA File Servers: IBM xSERIES X206SATA 3MTM Digital Projector S15i HP LaserJet 1320n Printer Fax Machine Panasonic KXFL512 KonicaMinolta Bizhub 210 Switching Hub | Color Scanners Canon DR 2050C Macromedia Studio 8 Studio 8 MLP License Standard and Disk kit 2.5" Super HAD CCD 6.0 -megapixel with a 3x optical zoom , 1GB Flash memory for Digital Camera, Flash memory reader(USB Interface) Digital Camera (for training and workshops) SONY DCR - HC26E Intel Pentium P4 3.0 Ghz - 800Mhz (Single Processor), Memory: 2 GB ECC DDRam, /HDD: 160 GB(*2RAID), CD-Rom: 48x IDE, Keyboard, Mouse, Monitor E54 15"CRT. Warranty 1 years in Vietnam UPS Santak 1400VA Offline External Intel Pentium P4 3.0 Ghz - 800Mhz (Single Processor), Memory: 1 GB ECC DDRam, /HDD: 160 GB(*2RAID), CD-Rom: 48x IDE, Keyboard, Mouse, Monitor E54 15"CRT. Warranty 1 years in Vietnam UPS Santak 1400VA Offline External Intel Pentium P4 3.0 Ghz - 800Mhz (Single Processor), Memory: 1 GB ECC DDRam, /HDD: 160 GB(*2RAID), CD-Rom: 48x IDE, Keyboard, Mouse, Monitor E54 15"CRT. Warranty 1 years in Vietnam UPS Santak 1400VA Offline External Intel Pentium P4 3.0 Ghz - 800Mhz (Single Processor), Memory: 1 GB ECC DDRam, /HDD: 160 GB(*2RAID), CD-Rom: 48x IDE, Keyboard, Mouse, Wonitor E54 15"CRT. Warranty 1 years in Vietnam UPS Santak 1400VA Offline External Intel Pentium P4 3.0 Ghz - 800Mhz (Single Processor), Memory: 1 GB ECC DDRam, /HDD: 160 GB(*2RAID), CD-Rom: 48x IDE, Keyboard, Mouse, Wonitor E54 15"CRT. Warranty 1 years in Vietnam UPS Santak 1400VA Offline STEVENDARD SET CALL S | |

| List of members of C/P train | ning | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| The first training course | | | | | | | |
| Mr. Nguyen Xuan Tien | Ministry of Planning and Investment | Deputy Director / Foreign Economic Relations Dep. | | | | | |
| Mr. Pham Hoang Mai | Ministry of Planning and Investment | Head of Div. / Foreign Economic Relations Dep. | | | | | |
| Mr. Hoang Kim Ha | Ministry of Health | Project vice director / Dep. Of Planning and Finance | | | | | |
| Mr. Nguyen Van Quang | Ministry of Health | Foreign ads for health sector /Dep. of Planning and Finance | | | | | |
| Mr. Pham Ngoc Mau | Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development | Project management Officer / International Cooperation dep. | | | | | |
| Mr. Nguyen Thanh Tung | Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development | Program officer | | | | | |
| Mr. Tran Doan Duc | Ministry of Transport | ODA management Expert | | | | | |
| Ms. Le Thu Hang | Ministry of Transport | Deputy manager / Enterprise Management dep. | | | | | |
| Mr. Bui Van Nhat | Dep. of Planning and Investment of Hoa Binh | Expert / Cooperation Investment & People's Aid div. | | | | | |
| Mr. Ngo Ngoc My | Dep. of Planning and Investment of Hoa Binh | Officer | | | | | |
| Mr. Nguyen Quang Cuong | Dep. of Planning and Investment of TT-Hue | Head / Investment and development div. | | | | | |
| Mr. Tran Anh Tuan | Dep. of Planning and Investment of TT-Hue | Officer / Industry and Tourism div. | | | | | |
| Mr. Nguyen Hai Duong | Dep. of Planning and Investment of Nghe An | Head / Foreign Economic Relations div. | | | | | |
| Mr. Hoang Anh Dung | Dep. of Planning and Investment of Nghe An | Officer / Promoting Investment | | | | | |
| Mr. Phan The Hung | Dep. of Planning and Investment of Nghe An | Head / Investment Promotion div. | | | | | |
| Ms. Do Thi Thanh Lan | Dep. of Planning and Investment of HCM city | Officer | | | | | |
| Mr. Le Sinh Tien | Hanci Authority for Planning and Investment | Officer / International Cooperation and Assistance div. | | | | | |
| Ms. Tran Thi To Uyen | Hanci Authority for Planning and Investment | Officer / International Cooperation and Assistance div. | | | | | |
| The second training cours | se | | | | | | |
| Mr. Mai The Ly | Ministry of Transportation | Vice Director | | | | | |
| Mr. Nguyen Chi Hung | Ministry of Transportation | Officer / Dep. of Planning and Investment | | | | | |
| Ms. Ha Thi Thanh Van | Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development | Senior officer /International cooperation Dep. | | | | | |
| Ms. Nguyen Thi Luan | Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development | Officer /International cooperation Dep. | | | | | |
| Mr. Nguyen Viet Thanh | Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development | Officer / Central Project Office | | | | | |
| Mr. Nguyen Yen Hai | Ministry of Planning and Investment | Officer /Foreign Economic Relations Dep. | | | | | |
| Mr. Nguyen Hoang Hai | Ministry of Planning and Investment | Officer /Foreign Economic Relations Dep. | | | | | |
| Mr. Tran Ngoc Lan | Ministry of Planning and Investment | Officer / Foreign Economic Relations Dep. | | | | | |
| Ms. Vu Thi Hau | Ministry of Health | Officer / Dep. of Planning and Finance | | | | | |
| Mr. Ho Anh Phuong | Dep. of Planning and Investment of Nghe An | Officer /Foreign Economic Relations div. | | | | | |
| Mr. Nguyen Anh Tuan | Dep. of Planning and Investment of Hoa Binh | Officer / Invest Promotion div. | | | | | |
| Mr. Tran Tuan Son Dep. of Planning and Investment of Hoa Binh | | Officer / Poverty Reduction management Board | | | | | |
| Mr. Bui Van Chuc | Dep. of Planning and Investment of Hoa Binh | Officer / General Affairs-Planning div. | | | | | |
| Mr. Tran Cong Thich Vuong | Dep. of Planning and Investment of TT-Hue | Officer / Industry div. | | | | | |
| Mr. Nguyen Hong Phong | Dep. of Planning and Investment of TT-Hue | Officer / Foreign Economic Relations div. | | | | | |
| Mr. Tran Quoc Hung | Dep. of Planning and Investment of TT-Hue | Officer / General Affairs div. | | | | | |
| Mr. Pham Van Than | Dep. of Planning and Investment of HCM city | Head/ ODA project management div. | | | | | |
| Mr. Bui Anh Tuan | Dep. of Transport and Public Works of HCM city | Officer / Planning and Investment div. | | | | | |

Plan of Operations (PO) and its Achievement Implemented activity JFY 2007 Activities First Year 2005/10-2006/3 A: Preparation work in Japan A1 : Prepare an implementation plan A2: Prepare survey items for baseline survey and IT equipment and A3 : Prepare a draft inception report B : Work in Vietnam B1 : Discuss the draft inception report B2: Implement baseline survey and IT equipment and network B3 : Suppor setting up project implementation arragements B4: Check progress of CCBP and VAMESPII and learn lessons B5 : Finalize the inception report and support holding the First JCC B6: Support MPI/FERD's consultation with denor community B7: Improve work environment at FERD/MPI through IT utilization B7-1: Enahnce usaiblity of ODA Database B7-2: Provide information on project formulation through ODA B7-3: Develop a system to feedback status and results of screening proposed projects to LAs B7-4: Improve work flow B7-5: Implement training B8: Prepare training on project planning B8-1: Prepare training implementation plan B8-2: Develop training module, textbooks and manual for B8-3: Train Vietnamese trainers B9: Disseminate ODA Procedures B9-1: Prepare workshops on Japan's ODA Procedures in Vietn (ODA workshop) B9-2: Conduct initial preparation of manual on Japan's ODA procedures in Vietam (ODA Manual) B9-3: Preliminarilt review contents of the ODA Manual for the second year B10 : Support the 2nd JCC B11: Review work plan for the following years Activities Second Year : 2006/4-2007/3 C: Work in Japan C1: Prepare a draft work plan for the second year D : Work in Vietnam D1: Discuss the draft work plan for the second year and Finalize it D2: Improve work environment at FERD/MPI through IT utilization D2-1: Enhance maintenace ability of IT infrastructure at D2-2: Monitor and Evaluate the developed systems and improve them D3: Prepare and implement trial trainings D3-1: Train Vietnamese Trainers D3-2: Implement Trial Trainings D3-3: Evaluate trainings D3-4: Develop standarized training module, textbooks and manual for trainers D3-5: Review training implementation arrangement D4: Disseminate ODA Procedures D4-1: Prepare ODA manual D4-2: Implement the first ODA workshop D4-3: Evaluate the first ODA workshop D4-4: Revise ODA workshop materials D4-5: Information dissemination of ODA procedures through MPI's ODA Website D4-6: Prepare FAQ and revise ODA Manual D4-7: Support MPI's feebback to LA's D4-8: Analize needs to additional ODA manual D5: Support the 3th JCC D6: Support the 4th JCC D7: Review work plan for the following years

| | | JF | Y 2 | 00: | 5 | Ι | | | _ | | JFY | 20 | 66 | | _ | | T | | _ | | JF | Y 2 | 007 | | | | 1 | JFY | 20 | 08 | (Pla | n) |
|---|-----------|---------|---------------------------|-----|---|---------|-----|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|----|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Activities | Y | - | _ | | <u>а</u> Т | -1 | | Yr: | | | 517 | 111 | N | 111 | Ļ | | 7.1 | | r 20 | | | o I i | ol . | | Ļ | না | 31 | | 2008 | | 71 | ~ |
| Third Year: 2007/4~2008/3 | 10 | # | H | ₩ | 싎 | ㅐ | + | 귀 | <u> </u> | //: TH | H | 110 | 14 | H | ÷ | 2 | | ╫ | | | 8 | H | 11 | 111 | + | 2 | 네 | 1 | 10 | H | 취 | 9 1 |
| E: Work in Japan | ₩ | ₩ | ₩ | Ш | Ш | Н | Н | H | Н | ₩ | Ш | Ш | Ш | Ħ | Ш | Ш | Н | Ħi | Ш | ĦŤ | Ш | Ш | ₩ | Ш | ₩ | Ш | Ш | Ш | 11 | Н | ₩ | Ш |
| El: Prepare the druft Work Plan for the 3rd year | | | $\parallel \parallel$ | | Ш | | Ħ | | Ш | | Ш | | | III | Ш | Ш | Ш | ě | | m | | | | | \parallel | | | Ш | $\parallel \parallel$ | Ш | ╢ | |
| F: Work in Vietnam | Ш | Ш | Ш | Ш | Ш | Ш | | | П | Ш | Ш | Ш | Ш | | Ш | Ш | Ш | Ш | Ш | Ш | Ш | Ш | Ш | Ш | Ш | Ш | | Ш | | Ш | Ш | Ш |
| F1: Discuss the draft work plan for the second year and Finalize it | \prod | \prod | | | | | | | | \prod | | | | | \prod | | | | | | | | | | | | \prod | | | | \prod | ${ m I\hspace{1em}I\hspace{1em}I}$ |
| F2: Monitor and evaluate improved work environment at FERD/MPI (improvement in information system) | | | $\parallel \parallel$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 111 | | | | | Щ | | | | | | |
| F3: Expand participant LAs in trainings on project planning (nation- wide training) | | Ш | $\ \ $ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ║ | | | ı | | | | | | | | | |
| F3-1: Implement Nation-wide training on Project Planning | | | $\ $ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ï | | ř | | | | | | | | \prod | |
| F3-2: Evaluate training | Ш | \prod | Ш | | Ш | Ш | | $\parallel \parallel$ | | \prod | | | | | | \prod | | \prod | | \prod | Ħ | [][] | | ľ | Ш | | | Ш | | Ш | \prod | $ lap{II}$ |
| F3-3: Revise teaching materials | Щ | Щ | Щ | Ш | Щ | Щ | Щ | Ш | $\parallel \parallel$ | $\parallel \parallel$ | Ш | Ш | | | Ш | $\parallel \parallel$ | Щ | $\parallel \parallel$ | Щ | H | | | | | П | | Ш | Щ | \prod | Щ | ∭ | Щ |
| F3-4: Set up implementation arrangement for the training | Щ | Щ | Щ | Ш | Щ | Ш | | Ш | Ш | \prod | Ш | Ш | | Щ. | Щ | Щ | Ш | Щ | | H | $\parallel \parallel$ | Щ | I | | | Ш | Щ | Щ | | Ш | Щ | Щ |
| F4: Monitor effectiveness of trial trainings F5: Dissemination of ODA Procedures | Ш | Щ | \parallel | Щ | Щ | Щ. | | | | ╢ | ╢ | Ш | | ₩ | Щ | Щ | Щ | \parallel | F | Щ | | | Щ | Ш | $\parallel \parallel$ | Щ | | Ш | $\parallel \parallel$ | Щ | ₩ | Щ |
| F5-1 : Implement ODA workshops | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ħ | | | | H 1 | | | | | | \parallel | | | ║ | Ш |
| F5-2: Evaluate ODA workshops | M | $\ $ | \prod | | | \prod | | | | | Ш | $[\![]\!]$ | | | | | | | | | Ш | | | | | | Ш | | \prod | | \prod | |
| F5-3: Revise materials for ODA workshops | Ш | | \prod | Щ | Ш | Ш | | | | $\parallel \parallel$ | Ш | Ш | | | | Ш | | | | \prod | Ш | | | | \prod | Ш | Ш | Ш | Ш | Щ | \prod | \prod |
| F5-4: Prepare an additional ODA manual (if needed) | Щ | Ш | Щ | Ш | Ш | Щ | Щ | Ш | <u> </u> | Ш | Ш | Ш | | Щ | Щ | Щ | Ш | Ш | | | Ш | Ш. | $\parallel \parallel$ | | | Ш | | Ш | Ш | Ш | Ш | |
| F5-5 : Information dissemination of ODA procedures through MPI's ODA Website | | Щ | | | | | | | | \prod | | Ш | | | Щ | | | Щ | | | | | | | | | | Щ | | Ш | Щ | |
| F5-6: Prepare FAQ and revise ODA Manual F5-7: Support MPFs feebback to LA's | Ш | Ш | Ш | | Ш | Ш | | Ш. | | ₩ | ╢ | Ш | | | \parallel | Ш | Щ | Щ | | \parallel | Ш | | \prod | | | | Щ | Ш | Щ | Ш | Щ | H |
| F5-8: Review arrangements for disseminating ODA procedures | ₩ | ₩ | Ш | | Ш | Ш | Ш | Ш | | ╫ | ₩ | | Н | Н | \parallel | Н | Н | \blacksquare | ₩ | ₩ | | | 1 | 1 | Ш | Ш | | Ш | $\parallel\parallel$ | Щ | \mathbb{H} | |
| after the completion of the project | \coprod | Ш | | | | Ш | Ш | | | 1 | ₩ | | | \parallel | \parallel | \prod | Щ | Щ | | \parallel | Ħ | | | | Щ | H | | | Щ | Ш | \coprod | Щ |
| F6: Support the 5th Joint Coordinating Committee F7: Support the 6th Joint Coordinating Committee | ₩ | ₩ | ╫ | Н | H | ₩ | Н | | # | ₩ | ╫ | ₩ | | \parallel | ₩ | H | ₩ | ₩ | ₩ | ₩ | Ш | ₩ | | !! !. | - | Ш | ₩ | - | ₩ | Н | \coprod | /}} |
| | ш | 뿎 | W V 2 | CO: | <u> 1 </u> | 4 | 111 | Ш | ш | Ш | 卅 | (20 | 106 | Ш | Ш | Щ | 4 | Ш | Щ | Ш | Щ | Y 2 | 007 | Ш | Ш | Ш | ₩ | F | 20 | ₩ 08 | ei. | π) ΤΤΤ |
| Activities | Yr 10 | 200 |)5 | | | 31 | | Yr: | | 6 | _ | 7 10 | | 1112 | 2 1 | 21 | 31 | | c 20 | | 8 | | Ol 1 | 111: | - | 21 | 31 | | 200 | | 8 | गा |
| Forth Year : 2008/4-2008/10 | m | 1 | Ħ | m | Π | Πİ | ή | Πħ | Ť | T | T | ĦΪ | Ħ | П | h | M | П | Ħ | П | Ħ | ΠÌ | ňΗ | ΪĬ | İΪ | İπ | Ħ | ŤΠ | ĦĬ | III | m | Ħ | π |
| G: Work in Japan | Ш | Ш | Ш | Ш | †† | Ш | Ш | Ш | Ш | ₩ | Ħ | 卌 | Ш | Ш | Ħ | Ш | Ш | Ш | Ħ | ₩ | Ш | Ш | Ш | ₩ | 111 | Ш | Ш | Ш | Ш | Ш | ₩ | ## |
| Gi Prepare a draft work plan for the forth year H: Work in Vietnam | Щ | Щ | Щ | Щ | Щ | Щ | Щ | Ш | Щ | Щ | # | \parallel | Щ | Щ | Щ | Щ | П | | 1 | \parallel | Щ | Ш | Щ | \parallel | | Щ | \prod | # | Щ | Щ | Щ | # |
| H1: Implement Nation-wide training on project planning | ttit | 111 | Ħ | Ħ | Ш | Ш | Ш | H | Ш | ╫ | ₩ | ## | Ш | Ш | ## | Ш | Ħ | Ш | ╫ | ₩ | Ш | HH | 111 | 111 | Ш | | ₩ | 11 | Ш | Ш | ₩ | HH |
| H2: Dissemination of ODA procedures (inc. revision of ODA | Ш | Ш | $\dagger \dagger \dagger$ | ╫ | | Ш | | Ш | | | Ш | Ш | Ш | | \parallel | Ш | ## | | ╫ | ₩ | | | Ш | 1 | | | Ħ | H | | | H | |
| H3: Set up implementation arrangements after project completion | Ш | Ш | | | | | | | | | $\parallel \parallel$ | | Ш | | \parallel | Ш | | | | $\parallel \parallel$ | | | | | Ш | Ш | | ı | Ħ | Ш | \parallel | |
| H4: Hold a Closing workshop | | Ш | Ш | | Ш | | | Ш | | | | Ш | Ш | | Ш | Ш | | | | Ш | | | | | | Ш | | | ı | ľ | Ш | Ш |
| HS: Support the 7th JCC | Ш | Ш | | Ш | Ш | | Ш | | Ш | | | | | Ш | | | \prod | | | | | | Ш | | | Ш | | | 1 | | | |
| Reproting (except for reports or manuals mentioned above) | Ш | Ш | $\parallel \parallel$ | Ш | | | | | | | Ш | \prod | Ш | Ш | $\parallel \parallel$ | Ш | \coprod | Ш | | $\parallel \parallel$ | | | | $\ \ $ | | Ш | | | Ш | Ш | Ш | |
| Progress Report (First - Third) | Ш | Ш | ll! | Ш | Щ | Ш | Щ | | | | Ш | | | | Щ | Ш | \coprod | Щ | \parallel | $\parallel \parallel$ | | | | Щ | Щ | Ш | Щ | Ш | Ш | Ш | Щ | Щ |
| Completion Report for each year (First Year-Third Year) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 눼 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Operational Manual (Work environment improvement by IT) | | | | | | | | \prod | | | | | | | | $\ \ $ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | $\ $ | | |
| Project Completion Report | Ш | \prod | | Ш | Ш | | Ш | | | | | | | | Ш | $\ \ $ | | | | | \prod | Ш | | | | Ш | | Щ | Ш | H | | |

List of the participants in the first Joint Coordinating Committee meeting

1. MPI

| | Name | Organization/Position |
|---|----------------------|---|
| 1 | Dr. Ho Quang Minh | Chair person |
| | | Director General, FERD/MPI |
| 2 | Mr. Bui Liem | Deputy Director General, FERD/MPI |
| 3 | Mr. Nguyen Xuan Tien | Head of Japan & Northeast Asia Division, FERD/MPI |
| 4 | Dr. Pham Hoang Mai | Senior Officer, FERD/MPI |
| 5 | Ms. Pham Thu Hien | Officer, FERD/MPI |
| 6 | Dr. Truong Duc Hung | Director, IT Center/MPI |
| 7 | Mr. Izumi Yamamoto | JICA Senior Aid Advisor to FERD/MPI |

2. Line Agencies

| | Name | Organization/Position |
|-----|-----------------------|---|
| 1 | Ms. Dao Thi Loc | Officer, Foreign Relations Department, Ministry of |
| | | Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) |
| 2 | Ms. Nguyen Thanh Hang | Head of ODA Management Div., Ministry of |
| | | Transportation (MOT) |
| 3 | Mr. Nguyen Van Quang | Officer, Planning & Finance Dept., Ministry of Health |
| | | (MOH) |
| 4 | Mr. Nguyen Duc Minh | Deputy Director of Hoa Binh DPI |
| 5 | Ms. Nguyen Thi Nhung | Head of ODA Div., Hoa Binh DPI |
| 6 | Mr. Doan Nam | Deputy Director of Nghe An DPI |
| . 7 | Mr. Le Dinh Khanh | Deputy Director of Thua Thien-Hue DPI |
| 8 | Mr. Vo Sy Nhan | Deputy Head of Cooperation and Investment Promotion |
| | | Div., HCMC DPI |
| 9 | Ms. Do Thi Thanh Lan | Officer, Investment Promotion and Cooperation Div., |
| | | HCMC DPI |
| 10 | Mr. Tran Duc Vu | Deputy Director of HAPI |
| 11 | Ms. Nguyen Minh Thuan | Head of Int'l Cooperation and Foreign Aids Div., HAPI |

3. JICA, JBIC, Embassy of Japan

| | Name | Organization/Position |
|---|-----------------------|--|
| 1 | Mr. Fumio Kikuchi | Resident Representative, JICA Vietnam Office |
| 2 | Mr. Katsutoshi Komori | Deputy Resident Representative, JICA Vietnam Office |
| 3 | Mr. Minoru Yamada | Deputy Resident Representative, JICA Vietnam Office |
| 4 | Ms. Ayako Ochiai | Assistant Resident Representative, JICA Vietnam Office |
| 5 | Mr. Yuho Hayakawa | Senior Representative, JBIC Hanoi Office |
| 6 | Mr. Tetsuro Ikeda | First Secretary, Embassy of Japan |
| 7 | Mr. Takuya Takigawa | Second Secretary, Embassy of Japan |

4. CDOPP Team members

| | Name | Organization/Position |
|---|----------------------|---|
| 1 | Mr. Hiroyuki Kanzaki | Team Leader of CDOPP |
| | | Chief Advisor/ ODA Management Expert, CDOPP |
| 2 | Mr. Go Ota | Information Technology Expert, CDOPP |
| 3 | Ms. Kanako Kobayashi | Training Content Development Expert, CDOPP |
| 4 | Ms. Madoka Yamamoto | Coordinator, CDOPP |
| 5 | Ms.Le Phuong Thuy | Secretary CDOPP |

Number of access to the CDOPP website

| Period | Number of access |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| From April 2006 to April 2007 | 110,812 |
| From May 2007 to present | 256,653 |

Number of downloaded documents from the CDOPP website

| From April 2006 to presen | t |
|--|-------------|
| Title | Downloads |
| Materials of training on ODA project | |
| Manual for project planning - English version | 607 |
| Manual for project planning - English version (Old version) | 324 |
| Manual for project planning - Vietnamese version | 1,018 |
| Instruction manual to the documents (English version) | 166 |
| Instruction manual to the documents (Vietnamese version) | 234 |
| Full sets of documetation made by TOT2 trainers and contribution of trainees | 162 |
| Guidelines for Discussion in TOT2 - Vietnamese version | 200 |
| Document packages for Hanoi DPI training course | 235 |
| End of course achievement test + Explanation | 631 |
| Hochiminh city DPI 's final test result and documents | 170 |
| MARD document package | 322 |
| Ministry of Transport training documents | 169 |
| Powerpoint presentation at Da Nang course | 763 |
| Powerpoint presentation at Hai Phong course | |
| Project planning with paticipatory Methodology Vietnamese version | 904 |
| | 153 |
| TOT Training Material Vietnamese edition | 238 |
| Session materials in Hoabinh DPI's training course | 240 |
| Summary sheet of final test result of the Hochiminh city' DPI's training course | 166 |
| Training materials for the course organised in Hue by 22-24/11 | 358 |
| Training textbook for Project planning courses of CDOPP | 1,124 |
| Training textbook for trial TOT in Hue - Vietnamese version | 263 |
| Materials related to ODA procedures | |
| Manual on Japan ODA procedures - English version | 458 |
| Manual on Japan ODA procedures - Vietnamese version | 722 |
| Materials presented at Japan's ODA workshops | 169 |
| Annex to Manual to Japan ODA procedure | 210 |
| Presentations at Japan ODA workshop | 168 |
| Criteria for good projects - JICA | 232 |
| JBIC assistant policy | 207 |
| JBIC supporting strategy in Vietnam | 155 |
| Q & A at Japan ODA workshop in Hanoi on 11-12/10 - English | 361 |
| Q & A at Japan ODA workshop in Hanoi on 11-12/10 - Vietnamese | 428 |
| Q & A report on Japan ODA workshop in Hochiminh City 18-19/9 | 410 |
| Q&A at Quảng Ninh Workshop 8/2007 | 277 |
| Q&A at Quảng Ninh workshop on 8/2007 | 478 |
| Other documents of CDOPP | |
| A Video sample of Participatory planning workshop | 286 |
| Answer key for the course conclusion test | 221 |
| Supporting strategy of EU in Vietnam | 151 |
| Troubleshooting manuals | 2,122 |
| Workshop sound file No.1 | 254 |
| Workshop sound file No.2 | 182 |
| Workshop sound file No.3 | 172 |
| Workshop sound file No.4 | 213 |
| Workshop sound file No.5 | 201 |
| Vietnamese government's and donors' materials on ODA | |
| Decision 803 and relating reporting formats | 411 |
| Australia's supporting strategy for Vietnam | 192 |
| Vietnam's law code and regulations relating to ODA Managament | 430 |
| Training to the first training to the first training to the first training to the first training train | 700 |

| n the project planning training courses |
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| sion was very relevant to my work and 4,68 book and teaching materials were good 4,69 are mude a good presentation 4,75 on between fecturer and participants was 4,68 ding session was effective 4,56 intern assisted the working sessions 4,58 if the presentation and working sessions 4,68 | raini | Training content and training methods | 7012 | HAPI | MOT | MARD | HOE | нсмс | Ngh An | Hon Binh | МОН | 1AN | NW2 | NW3 | NW4 | NW8 |
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| ### 4.75 #################################### | 7 | | 4.69 | 4.42 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.18 | 4.65 | 48 | 4.3 | 4.31 | 80.4 | 4.58 | 4.03 | 4 |
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| 4.56 4.59 4.68 4.68 | 4 | ction between lecturer and parti | 4.66 | 4.57 | 4.48 | 4.1 | 4.33 | 4.05 | | 4.52 | 4.48 | 4.15 | ş Ş | 4.56 | 4.32 | 4.28 |
| The facilizators assisted the working seasion 4.59 (flectively a subject the presentation and working seasions 4.66 | 5 | The working session was effective | 4.56 | 4.78 | 4.61 | 4.55 | 4.28 | 4.24 | 4.75 | \$ | 4.61 | 4.38 | 4.74 | 4.61 | 4.32 | 4.72 |
| 4.68 | 9 | The facilitators assisted the working seasion effectively | 4.59 | 4.78 | 4.48 | 4.25 | 4.28 | 4.05 | | 4.72 | 4.48 | 4.19 | 3.91 | 4.5 | | 4.4 |
| | 7 | enjoyed the presentation and working seasions | 4.68 | 4.48 | 4.43 | 4.15 | 4.39 | 4.05 | | 4.75 | 4.43 | 4.15 | 4.39 | 4.56 | 4.35 | 4.58 |
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| 8 | ogistics | 7012 | HAPI | MOT | MARD | HUE | HCMC | Ngh An | Hoa Binh | ном | NWI | NW2 | NW3 | NW4 | NWS |
|---|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|-------------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|
| - | The training venue is convendent, easy to find | 4.59 | 4.71 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.78 | 4.53 | 4.45 | 4.72 | 4.74 | 4.48 | 4.57 | 4.17 | 4.35 | 4.8 |
| 7 | Good arrangement in the training room | 4.31 | 4.71 | 4.74 | 4.65 | 4.72 | 3.95 | 4.7 | 4.52 | 4.7 | 4.35 | 4.13 | 4.17 | 4.29 | 4.76 |
| 9 | Good training equipment | 4.25 | 4.71 | 4.57 | 4.85 | 4.5 | 3.84 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.57 | 4.35 | 4.17 | 4 | 4.26 | 4.72 |
| 4 | Appropriate time allocation and time management | 4.58 | 4.63 | 4.39 | 4.1 | 3.84 | 3.95 | 4.4 | 4.52 | 4.39 | 4.19 | 3.96 | 4.33 | 4.03 | 4.6 |
| န | 5 l enjoyed studying here | 4.41 | 4.62 | 4.57 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 3.53 | 4.4 | 4 | 4.57 | 4.27 | 4 | 4 N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | Аменце | 4.42 | 4.68 | 4.59 | 4.48 | 4.49 | 3.96 | 4.53 | 4.67 | 4.59 | 4.32 | 4.17 | 4.17 | 4.23 | 4.72 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |

| plication | 7012 | IAVH | MOT | MARD | HUE | нсмс | Ngh An | Hoa Binh | нож | IMN | 5AN | NW3 | NW4 | 9AN |
|--|------|------|-----|------|----------|------|----------|-------------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|------|
| I intend to apply the knowledge and skills gained from this training in my practical job | N/A | NA | NVA | NA | 4.61 N/A | NA | 4.75 N/A | | NA | 4.69 | 4.78 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.52 |
| Average | | | | | 4.81 | | 4.75 | | | 4.69 | 4.78 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.52 |

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| Training course | TOT | T0T2 | НАРІ | HUE | HCMC | MOT | Hoa Birth | MARD M | HOM | MOH Ngha An | NW1 | NW2 | SWN. | NW4 | NW5 |
| Participants' average score | 50.7 | 78.6 | 79.5 | 71.3 | 72.9 | 70.8 | 6.4.8 | 72.0 | 75.0 | 71.0 | 0,15 | 72.4 | 68.3 | 1.57 | 71.0 |
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| | Hanoi | Central region | Hong river delta | South |
|--|-------|----------------|------------------|-------|
| Contents of the workshop | 4.59 | 4.5 | 4.41 | 4.59 |
| Quality of the materials | 4.43 | 4.35 | 4.19 | 4.43 |
| Quality of the lecturer | 4.33 | 4,44 | 4.23 | 4.2 |
| Logistics | 4.5 | 4,45 | 4,4 | 4.19 |
| Motivation to apply the contents to the work | 4.38 | 4.38 | 4.33 | 4.38 |

Summary of the Final Evaluation Study

| 1. Outline of the Project | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Country: Socialist Republic of Vietnam | | Project Title: The Project for Capacity Development of ODA | |
| | | Management | |
| Issue/sector: Public administration | | Cooperation Scheme: Technical Cooperation Project | |
| Division in Charge: JICA Vietnam Office | | Total Cost: Approximately 260 million yen | |
| Cooperation | October 2005 – October 2008 | Partner Country's Implementation Organization: | |
| Period | (3 years) | Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) and others | |
| | | Supporting Organization in Japan: None | |

1-1 Background and Outline of the Project

Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Vietnam has been increasing over the last decade and contributed to promoting economic growth and improving the quality of people's lives. Meanwhile there still remain the issues for the Vietnamese government and donors such as alignment to the country system, simplification and harmonization of ODA related procedures, capacity building of project formulation, implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), improvement of the regulatory framework and so on. Under these circumstances, upon the request from the Vietnamese government, JICA has implemented the technical cooperation project since October 2005, aiming at enhancing the capacity and efficiency of ODA management at Foreign Economic Relations Department, Ministry of Planning and Investment (FERD/MPI) and Line Agencies (LAs), meaning sectoral ministries and regional provinces and cities, with focus on the project formulation/screening stage. Concretely the Project has three activities as follows.

- (1) To improve the working environment by the usage of IT so that the staff in charge of ODA in FERD/MPI can efficiently complete screening work of the ODA project proposals.
- (2) To conduct training courses on ODA project formulation in order for the staff in charge of ODA in LAs to formulate ODA projects of good quality.
- (3) To disseminate the Vietnamese government's and donors', especially centering on Japan's ODA procedures so that the staff in charge of ODA in LAs can properly work on ODA projects.
- 1-2 Project Overview
- (1) Overall goal:

Quality of ODA in Vietnam is improved

(2) Project Purpose:

The capacity of ODA Management (on project formulation) is developed among the staff in charge of ODA in the Vietnamese Government (FERD/MPI and LAs).

- (3) Outputs
- i) Project management and implementing mechanisms are established.
- ii) Working environment for ODA management at FERD/MPI is improved by the usage of IT.
- iii) Knowledge on ODA procedures and basic skills on project formulation are enhanced among staff of LAs.
- (4) Inputs

(From the Japanese side)

Placement of Experts: 11 experts (50 M/M)

The total amount of the Project budget: 260 million yen

Provision of Equipment: US\$ 124 thousand C/P training in Japan: 36C/Ps

(From the Vietnamese side)

C/P allocation: 4 C/Ps (FERD/MPI), some staff of pilot LAs (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Hoa Binh, Nghe An, Thua Tien Hue provinces, Ho Chi Minh and Hanoi city)

Buildings and Facilities: Project Office was partially provided in the branch facilities of MPI.

| 2. Evaluation Team (Japanese side) | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|---|
| Team members | (1) Leader: | Mr. Nakagawa Hiroaki, Resident Representative of JICA Vietnam |
| | | Office |

| | (2) Evaluation Design: Mr. Ya | mada Minoru, Deputy Resident Representative of | |
|--------|--|--|--|
| | JICA Vietnam Office | | |
| | (3) Evaluation Analysis: Tsukui Atsushi, Representative, International Development Center of | | |
| | Japan Vietnam branch | | |
| Period | 2008.6.30-2008.7.11 | Category: Final Evaluation | |

3. Summary of Evaluation

3-1 Results of Cooperation

(1) Inputs and Activities

Inputs to the Project were almost as planned except that the working space provided by MPI was not enough and the Japanese side had to rent an external office throughout the Project period at its own expense. Project activities were implemented appropriately in general, although the development of the IT system and the manual on ODA procedures lagged behind the original schedule mainly due to the external factor.

(2) Achievement of Outputs

The achievement level of Output 1 is high enough. The core counterpart has exercised its strong leadership and managed the Project during entire period of the Project so far. The achievement level of Output 2 is not available for the quantitative evaluation at the time of the Final Evaluation because the development of the IT system was delayed owing to the external factor, namely the revision process of Vietnamese legal documents on ODA management, and it has caused the current situation that staff in FERD/MPI have just begun to input data to the system on trial. Nonetheless, considering the appreciation for the IT system design among relevant actors as well as the progress of deliberation on future operation of the system at this moment, the improvement of the FERD/MPI working environment for ODA management will most likely be realized by the time of Project completion. The achievement level of Output 3 is high enough. On the whole, the training courses and workshops were appropriately implemented as shown by the level of understanding and satisfaction of the participants. Regarding the skill level of the trainers trained by the Project, many of them acquired enough skills and knowledge to organize training courses on project formulation by themselves. There were reportedly some LAs who mobilized these trainers to organize project formulation training in their respective institution and areas.

(3) Achievement of Project Purpose

With respect to improvement of the working environment related to ODA project in FERD/MPI, although it is difficult to make a quantitative and comprehensive evaluation at the time of the Final Evaluation because of the reasons above, the developed IT system would most likely help them to manage and utilize ODA project in a strategic way by the time of Project completion, it depends, however, on how the system is utilized in consideration of the actual workflow within FERD/MPI as well as LAs. Regarding the staff of LAs, it can be said their capacity has been enhanced by focusing on the results of the understanding/satisfaction level survey. In addition to the above case where they organized training courses by themselves, they applied what they learned in the training course and workshop into their everyday work on ODA project formulation. Meanwhile, it is necessary to pay attention to the achievement level of Project Purpose in non-pilot LAs. While the pilot LAs had intensive activities such as training of trainers through a series of training courses of the Project, the non-pilot LAs had only the one-shot training course and workshop. To the extent that the Vietnamese government (MPI) continues to have strong commitment to improving ODA management capacity of LAs, the one-shot training course and workshop would be positioned as one of the important/pilot inputs for the overall undertaking of the Vietnamese government. As for the ODA procedure workshops, under the circumstance of the coming merger of JICA and JBIC, there is no concrete dissemination plan after the completion of the Project.

(4)Achievement of Overall Goal

The CCBP (Comprehensive Capacity Building Program to strengthen ODA Management in Vietnam), VAMESP 2 (Vietnam – Australia Monitoring and Evaluation Strengthening Program – Phase 2) and the Project coordinated properly, becoming one combined "program" dealing with the overall cycle of ODA project management. Furthermore, there was reportedly a case where the beneficiary of the Project submitted a project proposal by using acquired skills and knowledge from the Project and could get approval for a donor-funded project. It shows an appropriate direction to achieve the overall goal. On the other hand, the Evaluation Team found the verifiable indicator for measuring the achievement level of the overall goal was somewhat ambiguous,

making objective evaluation difficult. Taking this methodological challenge into consideration, it would be probably fair to conclude that, at the time of the Final Evaluation Study, no systematic improvement in ODA quality has been observed with clear causal relationship with the Project activities. It is too early to evaluate the achievement level of the overall goal, which could be commonly fulfilled in several years after project completion.

3-2 Summary of the Evaluation Result

(1) Relevance

Relevance of the Project is generally high.

- The Project corresponds with the Vietnamese government's policy such as its development strategies (SEDP 2006-2010), especially improving the capacity of administrative functions at the individual and organizational levels, promoting decentralization of administrative functions and enhancing transparency of the administrative process.
- The Project is consistent with the Japan's ODA policy to Vietnam as it falls on the area of "institutional improvement", one of the three pillars of Japan's Country Assistance Program to Vietnam.
- It was a strategic approach that this Project addressed the cross-cutting issue of "ODA management", while many donor-supported projects have sectoral orientation.
- As the target group (staff of LAs and FERD/MPI) generally has high expectation towards ODA, the
 project activities aiming at improving their capacity of ODA management are basically consistent with
 their needs.
- The relevance of the training component could have been higher if the training was more explicitly recognized in the PDM as a tool to facilitate LAs' efforts for formulating development plans in general rather than individual ODA projects.
- There are some opinions among stakeholders that the coverage of the ODA procedure workshop could be wider without focusing on "Japan's" ODA procedures. While this opinion is valid, the narrow focus of the workshop did not necessarily undermine the relevance of the Project because (i) the workshops intended to convey the relationship between Vietnamese procedures and donor procedures taking Japan's ODA as an "example" and (ii) it is virtually impossible to cover the procedures of all donor partners.

(2) Effectiveness

While immediate outcomes have been achieved rather effectively, uncertainty remains at the time of the Final Evaluation. Further efforts by the time of Project completion are of critical importance for finally ensuring high effectiveness.

- Due to the delayed completion of the IT system caused mainly by the external factor, MPI has just introduced the system to the daily routine use and, at this time, the actual effectiveness of the IT system cannot be quantitatively measured.
- FERD/MPI staff gives high evaluation to the design and function of the new system. This achievement is attributed to the time-consuming examination process among the stakeholders for drawing the best grand design of the system.
- At the time of Final Evaluation, benefit of the IT system to LAs is limited as the function to share the screening results with LAs is not operational yet. And materials developed by the Project are not currently available at MPI's website. There is room for improvement of information sharing with LAs.
- Judging by the result of interviews, LAs' staff who participated in the training courses and workshops appropriately acquired knowledge and skills on ODA project formulation and apply them to their practical work.
- At the beginning stage of the Project, the Japanese experts led the process of preparing the training materials and ODA procedure manual. However, in the course of implementing training courses and workshops, those materials were considerably revised from the viewpoint of Vietnamese trainers/lecturers. This process contributed to strengthening ownership of the Vietnamese side as well as improving the quality of the materials that are localized to fit the Vietnamese contexts.
- Many of the trainers in the pilot LAs trained by the Project were given the opportunities to practice their expertise/skills at the later stage of the Project. As a result, they can technically organize the training course by themselves. Mobilizing these trainers, some pilot LAs organized similar training courses in their respective

institutions and areas by themselves.

- On the contrary, non-pilot LAs have had a limited chance of participating in project activities (training courses and workshops). With their understanding of the contents and knowledge gained from these events, the quality of project proposal from non-pilot LAs has been continuously improved.
- Under the situation in non-pilot LAs, MPI is also making efforts for ensuring the institutional arrangement to continue training and dissemination activities after the Project. These efforts include utilization of MPI's own training center and the training component of CCBP.
- With regard to the dissemination of ODA principles and procedures, there are some concerns such as the situation of enforcement of the Vietnamese legal documents on ODA management and the uncertainty associated with the merger of JICA and JBIC in October 2008. Continuous dialogue on these issues between Vietnamese and Japanese sides is needed.

(3) Efficiency

Efficiency of the Project is generally high except for some relatively minor points as indicated below.

- The amount of Japanese expert assignment was suitable. Especially, reducing assignment term of Japanese experts to the minimal level by utilizing Vietnamese experts brought high efficiency and promoted localization of the Project activities. Meanwhile, the Japanese experts could not be assigned in the beginning of the fiscal year due to the procedural reason of the Japanese side. Equipment provision and training courses in Japan were efficiently implemented.
- Inputs from the Vietnamese side were appropriate in general. Nonetheless, with respect to the Project office, working space provided by MPI was not enough and the Japanese side had to rent an external office throughout the Project period at its own expense. This to some extent undermined financial efficiency of the Project.
- The development of the IT system was delayed due to the external factor, namely the delay of the revision process of Vietnamese legal documents, and intention to integrate with VAMESP's system for higher effectiveness. Considering the current situation that does not allow a comprehensive and quantitative evaluation as mentioned above, the delay should be regarded as a factor inhibiting efficiency of the Project, although this was inevitable and in fact contributed to higher effectiveness as stated above.
- Development of the manual on ODA procedures was delayed because of the same reason as the development of the IT system above. As the result, the Project has had rather limited time for elaborating its contents, leaving further room for updating the interrelationship between the Japanese and Vietnamese procedures on ODA management in daily operation.
- The Project collaborated appropriately with other donor-supported projects related to ODA management such as CCBP and VAMESP 2, resulting in high efficiency of the Project.
- Project activities were mainly targeted at eight pilot LAs that are sectoral ministries and provincial level governments. Since these LAs are major recipients of Japanese ODA, as a matter of practicality, the selective targeting is judged appropriate in the light of cost-effectiveness.

(4) Impact

The Project impact seems to be relatively high though further verification is still needed.

It is too early to make comprehensive evaluation on this criterion as it is commonly recognized that it takes some time (3 to 5 years) for the impact at the overall goal level to emerge. In addition to this general observation, for this specific Project, there seems to be some methodological challenges in measuring the achievement of the overall goal. Clearer verifiable indicators need to be worked out for evaluating the impact of the Project in terms of the overall goal, paying attention to such factors as the level of utilizing the IT system, quality of ODA project proposals from LAs, and the relevance of the knowledge and skills transferred by the Project in actual screening work of ODA projects

- It was reported that some participants in the ODA project planning training courses applied what they learned to their everyday work as a tool of the decision making at their workplace as well as of the communication among relevant actors. This could be regarded as an unexpected positive impact of the Project.
- The benefits of the Project were shared with and appreciated by government officials of Laos, Cambodia

and Myanmar through two regional seminars organized by FERD/MPI on "Effective Utilization of ODA Resources with Focus on Japan's ODA". This is another unexpected positive impact of the Project.

• There seems to be no negative impact caused by the Project.

(5) Sustainability

Sustainability of the Project seems to be high in general though strong commitments will be needed in the future. Compared with relatively promising technical sustainability, institutional and financial sustainability could be a future challenge.

- In general, institutional sustainability of the Project activities is expected to be high as they have been implemented in line with Vietnamese government's strong and continuous commitment to enhancing aid effectiveness.
- FERD/MPI is committed to further upgrading and maintaining the IT system after the Project. The arrangement for due technical maintenance of the IT system is improving at the time of the Final Evaluation Study and is expected to be fully institutionalized in the near future. In particular, IT experts were newly assigned in the General Affairs Division and each Division has assigned an official with IT literacy to form an informal group for operationalizing the new workflow with the IT system. The company which developed the IT system of the Project has also been supporting the development/maintenance of FERD/MPI's existing IT system as well as VAMESP 2-supported IT system. As the whole integrated IT system, including the portion supported by the Project, is expected to be maintained by this company as necessary in an integral way, the technical sustainability of the IT system can be said high.
- Many of the trainers trained through the Project have enough knowledge, skills and confidence to deliver lectures and facilitate discussions by themselves, which ensures high technical sustainability for organizing training courses after the Project completion.
- While some pilot LAs already have practice of continuing training courses by themselves, uncertainty remains as to the future arrangement for organizing training on ODA project planning in pilot LAs as well as non-pilot LAs. For ensuring sustainability, further efforts are necessary to strengthen the training arrangement at MPI level as well as at the individual LA level.
- With regard to dissemination of ODA procedures, the prospect for disseminating Japanese procedures is unclear due to the merger of JICA and JBIC.
- Some LAs as well as MPI already have ensured some budget, although not necessarily sufficient, for continuing Project activities after its completion. However, this is not necessarily the case for all LAs.
- The way of utilizing MPI's ODA website (disclosure of the results of proposal screening and materials for the training course and workshop) will significantly influence the sustainability of all the Project activities as well as the prospect of further expanding the Project benefits to LAs.
- 3-3 Promoting Factors
- (1) Factors related to Planning

None.

(2) Factors related to Implementation Process

FERD/MPI's strong ownership and close coordination with other donor-supported projects

- 3-4 Hampering Factors
- (1) Factors related to Planning

Ambiguous verifiable indicator for the overall goal

(2) Factors related to Implementation Process

Some of the Project activities were affected by the delay of the revision of the Vietnamese legal documents on ODA management.

3-5 Conclusion

In line with the overall policy of Vietnamese government, the Project has been successfully implemented with strong commitment of all the stakeholders. Although some delay has been observed mainly due to

external factors, all the Project activities are steadily contributing to the achievement of the outputs and Project Purpose. On the condition that the current progress and efforts of the stakeholders are maintained, the Project Purpose is likely to be met by the time of Project completion. While some encouraging sign is emerging for achieving the overall goal, further consideration on the institutional arrangements after the Project completion will be necessary for scaling up the impact and ensuring the sustainability of the Project.

3-6 Recommendations

(1) Continued efforts for sustaining/expanding Project activities

In general, the Vietnamese side is recommended to sustain and further expand Project activities after the completion of the Project. In doing so, considering that the Project basically focused on the planning/screening stage of the whole ODA cycle, it is recommended that the Vietnamese side consider sustaining/expanding Project activities in consistency with its overall efforts for enhancing the ODA management capacity throughout the ODA cycle.

(2) Effective use of IT system through appropriate upgrade/maintenance

MPI is recommended to make effective use of the IT system developed through the Project through appropriate institutionalization. The system should be continuously upgraded responding to the needs of not only FERD staff as the main users but also LAs and donor partners. In order to maintain FERD's IT environment in general and to make best use of the IT equipment provided by the Project in particular, appropriate anti-virus measures should be taken. By the time of the Project completion, the Project team should conduct comprehensive quantitative survey that should be the basis for future monitoring of the situations of IT system utilization.

(3) Actual application of skills/knowledge of ODA project planning

For achieving the overall goal of improving ODA quality, it is critically important to actually apply the principles and expertise/skills provided through the Project in daily ODA-related work. Based on these principles and expertise, LAs are encouraged to submit ODA project proposals to MPI.

(4) Application of skills/knowledge to wider area of decision-making process

While, according to the PDM, the training conducted by the Project primarily intended to offer necessary skills for ODA project planning, it should be clearly recognized that those skills are also applicable to a wider range of decision-making processes including the formulation of national, sectoral and local development plans as well as public investment projects financed by Vietnamese government's own budget. MPI and LAs are encouraged to make use of the skills in such occasions.

(5) Continued organization of training activities

Under this recognition, further efforts for continuing training courses, disseminating training materials and mobilizing the expertise of the trained trainers should be made by MPI at the collective level and by LAs at the individual level. MPI is recommended to consider the way to disseminate good practices observed in some of the pilot LAs. The pilot LAs are recommended to provide the trained trainers with continuous opportunities to serve as trainers and thus contribute to further enhancing the capacity of related officials.

(6) Utilization of Project outputs in other ODA projects

MPI should ensure that the achievement of ODA project planning training is appropriately shared and incorporated with relevant ODA projects, including CCBP (training provided by Centers of Excellence) and other JICA-supported projects (such as Project for Socio-Economic Development Planning Reform in Hoa Binh Province).

(7) Further clarification of ODA procedures through intensive institutional dialogue

It is recommended that the interrelationship between Vietnamese and Japanese ODA procedures, including its practical interpretation, be further clarified and, as a result, the mutual understanding between the two sides be further promoted. As the Japanese ODA procedures are expected to be uncertain due to the scheduled

JICA-JBIC merger, institutional dialogue between MPI and JICA Office (rather than Technical Cooperation Project) is important. Through this kind of dialogue, the ODA procedure manual prepared by the Project should be continuously revised as a living document.

(8) Strategic utilization of MPI's ODA website for better information sharing with LAs

In order to maximize the benefit of the Project achievements, MPI is recommended to make full use of its ODA website. In particular, the screening result of ODA project proposals from LAs should be posted on the website as soon as possible by MPI so that the LAs have better access to the information. Also, all the materials developed by the Project and currently posted only on CDOPP website (i.e. the training materials and ODA manual etc.) should also be available from MPI's ODA website for the convenience of LAs, based on the assumption that CDOPP website will be closed once the Project is completed.

(9) Clarification of the verifiable indicators for the overall goal

In preparation for the ex-post evaluation for the Project (scheduled around three years after the Project completion), clearer and more concrete indicator(s) for measuring the achievement level of the overall goal ("Quality of ODA in Vietnam is improved") should be considered. This exercise should be undertaken by all the Project stakeholders, from both Vietnamese and Japanese sides, by the time of Project completion.

3-7 Lessons learned

(1) Importance of "ODA management" perspective

The Evaluation Teams reaffirmed the importance of "ODA management" as a cross-cutting issue. While technical cooperation that directly addresses this issue would be useful, even in those projects that have sectoral orientation, this aspect should be paid enough attention. More specifically, for formulation and implementation of every ODA projects, it is worth considering including a component of strengthening basic ODA management capacity.

(2) Trade-off between competitiveness and sustainability in the subcontractor selection process

With regard to IT system development, from the viewpoint of sustainability, it is appropriate to make a subcontract with the software company the recipient government already has transactions. This finding seems to contain some controversy in relation to JICA's current procurement practice where generally fairness/competitiveness of the subcontractor selection process needs to be ensured. Further institutional consideration might be necessary to settle this "trade-off", paying due attention to the "use of country system" argument advocated in the global Aid Effectiveness debates.

(3) Active utilization of local experts

Active utilization of local experts is effective and efficient especially for those technical cooperation projects like this that aim to transfer and disseminate relatively universal expertise/skills.

(4) Importance of ownership of counterparts and close partnership between the counterparts and the Japanese experts

In general, the Project was implemented under the strong ownership/leadership of the core counterparts and close partnership between the counterparts and the Japanese experts. The Evaluation Team reaffirmed that these basic factors are prerequisite for the success of any technical cooperation projects.

作成日:2008年6月22日

| 評価項目 | | 評価設問 | 必要なデータ | 情報源 | : 2008年6月22 調査方法 |
|--------|----------------|--|---|--|-----------------------------|
| | 大項目 | 小項目 | | | |
| | | アウトプット1の達成度:Project management and implementing mechanisms are established. | <プロジェクトの体制が構築され、活動が実施されているか> | | |
| | | | C/P配置についての日本人専門家の評価・満足度、C/Pによるプロジェクトの活動視察・参加の有無、専門家とのコミュニケーションの頻度 | 日本人専門家、C/P、 CCBP、VAMESP、各種資 料(業務完了報告書、プ | |
| | | are established. | 1 日本人専門家についてのC/Pの評価・満足度 | ログレスレポート) | |
| | | | 2 CCBPおよびVAMESPとの連携(連絡の頻度、連携の状況) | | |
| | | | <ferd mpiのスタッフが新システムを使用し、業務の改善に役立てているか=""></ferd> | | ^I 聞き取り アンケート |
| | | | 3 ITシステム運営責任体制の確立の度合い | | |
| | アウトプットの 達成度 | アウトブット2の達成度:Working environment for ODA management at FERD/MPI is improved by the usage of IT. | 4 新システムの開発・インストールの状況、システムによる業務時間の短縮状況、案件審査の質の向上の認識度合い(70%以上) | | |
| | | | 5 新システムに対する満足度(70%),トラブル低減認識度 | | |
| | | | 6 CDOPPウエブサイトの利用状況(ダウンロード数、アクセス数) | | |
| 実績 | | | <lasスタッフが、ログフレームの知識・スキルを習得し、oda案件形成手続きを理解しているか></lasスタッフが、ログフレームの知識・スキルを習得し、oda案件形成手続きを理解しているか> | 各種資料(業務完了報告 | |
| 天积 | | | 7 PCM研修の参加者数(TOT40名、全国640名)、ODA手続きWSの参加者数(395名) | 聿 四枚恣劇, 起生書) | 88 b w |
| | | アウトプット3の達成度:Knowledge on ODA procedures and basic skills on project formulation are enhanced among staff of LAs. | 8 PCM研修参加者の満足度(80%)・理解度(70%)、ODA手続きWS参加者の満足度(80%)・理解度(定性評価) | LAs研修参加者、日本人 | 聞き取り アンケート |
| | | project formulation are emilanced among starr of EAs. | 9 研修ワークショップの質(テキストに対する評価、研修内容に対する評価) | 専門家、C/P、プロジェク | |
| | | | 10 養成したトレーナーのWS実施能力(トレーナーの自信、PCM実施実績) | トローカルスタッフ | |
| | | 計画通りにベトナム側からの投入がなされたか | <投入実績表> | | |
| | | * C/Pの配置 | *配置人数と役職 | | 聞き取り 資料レビュー |
| | | * プロジェクト実施に必要な経費と資材 | * プロジェクト実施のために配分された経費と資材のリスト | | |
| | 40. 3 ch/ds | 計画通りに日本側からの投入はなされたか | | 投入実績表(日本人専門 | |
| | 投入実績 | * 専門家派遣 | 各分野、人数、派遣期間、時期の投入内容 | | |
| | | * 研修員受入 | 研修内容、人数、期間、費用 | = | |
| | | * 機材 | 種類と数量、投入目的 | | |
| | | * 現地活動費 | 活動予算と支出内容 | | |
| | | | <活動実績表> □プロジェクト進捗状況(PDM変更理由の確認、ITシステム完成のタイミング、研修実施のタイミング、組織的なプロジェクト体制構築、プロジェクトとカウンターパートの協力関係、制度・法制的な障害の有無)、阻害要因への対処法 | - 各種資料、日本人専門 - 家、JICA担当官 - FERD | 聞き取り 資料レビュー |
| | | | 専門家派遣(人数、分野、タイミング) | | |
| | 活動の進捗状況 | 活動は計画どおりに行われたか | 11 供与機材(種類、機種、数、タイミング) | | |
| 実施 | | | 再委託契約(金額、タイミング)、委託内容) | | |
| プロセス | | | 研修員受け入れ(人数、研修内容、タイミング) | | |
| | | | C/P配置(人数、分野、タイミング) | | |
| | | | 「「一」「「一」「「一」「「一」「「一」「一」「一」「一」「一」「一」「一」「一 | | |
| | | 定期的なモニタリングが行われたか。どういった方法で行われたか | 12 モニタリング記録 | | 資料レビュー |
| | モニタリング 実施状況 | | 12 ヒーアソンプ 山野 | | 聞き取り |
| | | 外部条件に変化はあったか。あったとすれば、それに対する対応は適切であったか | 13 外部条件の変化の有無および対応状況 | | 聞き取り 資料レビュー |
| | プロジェクト計画 | ターゲットのニーズに今も合致しているか | | 各種資料(事前評価調査 | 聞き取り |
| | | ベトナム開発政策とプロジェクト目標との整合性はあるか | SEDPとプロジェクト目標の整合性、ODA効率化をめぐるベトナム政府政策の変化の有無および各政策との整合性(ODA 連用・利用マスターブラン、CCBP、Decree131) | | |
| . 妥当性 | の妥当性 | 日本の開発援助政策とプロジェクト目標との整合性はあるか | | | |
| | | 上位目標とプロジェクト目標の整合性はあるか | 15 ODA関連行政職員の立案能力の向上と、ODAの質の向上の整合性 | | |
| | | 国際的な援助協調の潮流とプロジェクト目標の整合性はあるか | 16 「援助効果向上」をめぐる国際的な議論との整合性、VAMESPとの整合性 | | |
| | | MPIおよびLAのODA担当職員がODA運営管理能力(立案)を改善することができるか | 17 C/Pのオーナシップの度合い | | T 聞き取り アンケート 3 資料レビュー |
| | | | 18 業務改善ニーズとITシステムの関係、セキュリティシステムの有効性、トラブルシューティングソフトの有効性 | | |
| | | | | C/P、日本人専門家、各 種資料、MPI一般職員、IT センター、LAs、研修参加 老 | |
| 2. 有効性 | | | 20 研修を受けた人の所属部署 | 者 | |
| 2. 有幼性 | | | 21 PCM研修の参加者のODA案件立案の数、PCMの考え方を業務に応用したケース | | |
| | | | 22 ODA手続き説明ワークショップ参加者の案件立案の数、ワークショップによる業務改善のケース | | |

| | 目標達成の阻害・ 促進要因 | プロジェクト目標の達成はアウトプットによって引き起こされたものか | 23 | PCM研修とMPIおよびLAスタッフの業務改善との整合性、ODA案件形成手続きの理解と日本のグラント援助知識の理解との整合性 | C/P、日本人専門家、 VAMESP、JICA担当官、 各種資料 | 聞き取り 資料レビュー |
|----------|------------------|--|----|---|---|----------------|
| | | 外部条件の変化とそれによる影響はあったか | 24 | 外部条件発生の有無、プロジェクトに与えた影響、プロジェクトの対処法 | | |
| 3.効率性 | アウトプットの産出 | アウトプット達成を促進した要因はあるか、アウトプット達成を阻害した要因はあるか | 11 | 活動実績 | | 資料レビュー 聞き取り |
| | | 活動を実施するために過不足ない量・質の投入が適切なタイミングで実施され | 11 | 活動実績 | | |
| | | たか | " | 活用されなかった投入の有無 | | |
| | 上位目標達成度 の見込み | ベトナムにおけるODAの質が改善される見込みはあるか | 25 | CCBPおよびVAMESPその他、援助協調・ODA効率化関連組織による本案件の評価 | - CCBP担当者、VAMESP、 - 研修参加者、各種レポー ト 7 | |
| 4. インパクト | | | | PCM研修の参加者のPCMの考え方を業務に応用したケース、ODA手続きワークショップの知識を業務改善につなげたケース | | |
| 4. インハット | | | 26 | MPI組織内およびLAsのODA立案業務改善の取り組みの有無およびその質、MPIとLAsの関係の変化 | | |
| | その他の波及効 果 | 予期されなかった正負の影響や波及効果はあったか | 27 | 政策、法律・制度・基準等の整備、ジェンダー・人権・貧富など社会・文化的側面、技術面での変革、対象社会・プロジェクト関係者・受益者などへの経済的影響 | | |
| | 政策·制度面 | ベトナム政府の政策に変更はないか | 28 | 援助効果向上に向けた政策・取り組み(HAP、CCBP等)の今後の動向 | C/P、MPI、LAs、日本人 専門家、ITセンター | 聞き取り |
| | | プロジェクト終了後にPCM研修、ODA案件形成手続き周知活動が実施される予定はあるか | 20 | プロジェクト以外で当該研修が行われた回数 | | |
| | | | 29 | 来年以降のMPI、LAの活動計画 | | |
| | | MPI、LAのODA立案計画業務に関する組織的取り組みの変化はあるか | 26 | MPI組織内およびLAsのODA立案業務改善の取り組みの有無およびその質、MPIとLAsの関係の変化 | | |
| 5.自立発展性 | 財政面 | プロジェクト終了後にMPI、LAで研修を実施するために必要な予算が確保されるか | 30 | 来年以降のMPI、LAの予算案 | | |
| | 技術の定着度・普及の仕組みの有無 | 本プロジェクトのもとで育成されたトレーナーは、それ以降離職していないか | 31 | 研修トレーナーの定着度 | | |
| | | トレーナーは、独自に研修を行うことができるか | 10 | 養成したトレーナーのWS実施能力(トレーナーの自信、PCM実施実績) | | |
| | | 新ITシステムは今後普及していくか | 3 | ITシステム運営責任体制の確立の度合い | | |
| | | | 32 | MPIのIT部局の計画、メンテナンス技術 | | |
| | | 持続的効果の発現典因と似事典因 | 33 | プロジェクトで得られた効果が引き続き発現していくために必要な要因 | | |
| | | | 34 | プロジェクトで得られた効果が引き続き発現していく際に阻害要因となるもの | | |

5.面談記録

計画投資省対外経済関係局との面談記録

日時: 2008 年 6 月 30 日 (月) 14:00-15:30 場所:計画投資省(MPI)対外経済関係局

出席者:6月30日

Mr. Nguyen Xuan Tien (日本・北東アジア課担当次長)

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プロジェクトの運営について

- ・ 日本人専門家は、非常に熱心に取り組んでいる。
- ・ IT に関しては、対外経済関係局側が、開発すべきシステムの内容を IT 日本人専門家・ローカルコンサルタント会社に要請した。シンプルで使いやすいことが必須である。必要に応じて、プロジェクト専門家や VAMESP 2 の担当者を呼び、システムの統合について協議した。
- ・ 投入について、専門家のアサイン期間に問題はなかった。ただ、タイミングとしては、4 月と 5 月の 2 か月専門家がアサインされないのは少々問題だった。研修に参加する人々は、6 月ごろから年末にかけて自らの仕事が忙しいため、4 月や 5 月に研修を実施したかったが、専門家の派遣時期によって、それができなかった。CP 研修については、36 名が参加し、適切に実施された。なお、活用されなかった投入はなかった。
- ・ プロジェクトはほぼ予定通りに、研修、ワークショップ、JCC を行ってきた。唯一 IT の開発が遅れた。
- ・ トレーニング、ワークショップは、2回を除いてすべてコアカウンターパートが講義・演習を行った。
- ・ ODA 案件実施に係る手続きについて、対外経済関係局総務課が、Comprehensive Capacity Building Program to Strengthen ODA Management in Vietnam (CCBP)というプロジェクトを扱っている。世銀が支援をし、本プロジェクトのような研修を行っている。本プロジェクトはこの CCBP との連携を図ってきた。また、VAMESP 2 とは、教材および講師のリソースを共有してきた。

IT システムの開発

ニーズについて

- ・ 政令 131 号は、「ODA プロジェクトの新規立案手続きにおいて、既存の同様の案件を参照しなければならない」と規定している。そのために、案件審査者はいちいち他人に聞かなければならない。局長一人しか知らない案件もあり、その都度局長に聞きに行くことはナンセンスである。新システムはこの事態を打開する。
- ・ これまで、紙ベースで業務を行っていた時期に比べ、職員がデータ入力する時間 = 5 分が 1 件当たりに 新たに発生する時間である。しかし、この 5 分によって、入力の二度手間は省け、サーチ・分類・ソー ト時間も省ける。個人の仕事において改善があるのに加え、組織的に大きな省力化が図られる。一人ひ とりが他部署の人に情報を尋ね回る無駄がなくなる。
- ・ 案件データを処理する時間が省かれることによって、職員が、データを見ながら ODA プロジェクトを 比較できる。少なくとも課長レベルではそれが行われうる。どのドナーがどんな分野で協力しているか、 というような傾向を知ることで、戦略的な比較分析が可能になる。

システム開発について

- ・ ODA プロジェクト管理のためのシステムは、現在 4 つある。そのうち、MPI に既存のシステム、本プロジェクトシステムおよび VAMESP システムは統合した。もう一つの DAD は UNDP の主管で独自に動いている。DAD が扱うデータは、ドナー側の ODA データで、統合が不可能だった。
- ・ よりシンプルなシステム構成にするために、当初計画を変更し、本プロジェクトシステムと、VAMESP システムを統合することにした。

IT システム運用の現状

- ・ 現在新システムに、これまでの案件を入力している段階である。まだ様々な機能を使う状況にはなって いない。
- ・ できあがった本プロジェクトシステムと VAMESP システムの統合がうまくいくかどうか、確認している最中である。論理上は統合が可能になっているが、実際にデータが、本プロジェクトシステム(計画段階)から VAMESP システム(モニタリング・評価)に自動で送り込まれるところをまだ確認してない。

IT システムの今後の運営管理

- ・ プロジェクトが始まった当初、誰がこの IT システムについて責任をもつべきかがはっきりしなかった。
- ・ プロジェクト側は、MPI 内の IT センターが、あらゆる面で IT システムの管理ができると思っていたが、IT センターの当時の現況やキャパシティを調査した結果、本プロジェクトが開発する IT システムの運営管理体制について、IT センターはセキュリティ問題にのみかかわることが決まった。IT システムの開発が進み、Coordination and Management Platform (CMP) という新システムに結実していく中で、IT センターが技術的にこのシステムを管理するのは難しいと判断されたためである。その後 IT センターは、主にハード面、ネットワーク保守に関する役割を担う部署として、会議を通じてプロジェクトに参画してきた。
- ・ 今後の IT システム (CMP) の運用については、現在、このシステムの運用に関する規定の首相承認を 待っている状況である。
- ・ この運用にあたっては、総務課の中に、一人担当者が配属された。この担当者は、今後の ODA 案件プロポーザルが、課内において、システムに入力されることを促し(インプットの有無をチェックする)、このシステムの機能の周知を行う。またもし、技術的なトラブルが発生した場合は、この担当者が IT センターと連携して対処にあたる。この担当者が、新システムの管理責任者として位置づけられる。今後の課題は、職員の間でインプットを定着させることである。インプットがなされていない案件の担当者に罰則を科す、インプット作業はある限られたメンバーだけが効率的に行うなど様々な方法が考えられうる。
- ・ (今後の運用にあたり、プログラム修正が必要になった場合を問われて): このシステムは、3回にわたる全職員のリクエストを総合してつくられたものであるため、変更の必要は当面ないと思われる。
- ・ 何らかの技術的な問題が発生したら、IT センターを頼ることとする。その際必要に応じて、MPI の予算からの外注等の支出を考える。
- ・ 運用をめぐるトラブルに対し、2 つの解決法を想定している。一つは、トラブルシューティングマニュアルの作成である。これはオンラインヘルプとして参照できる形式になっている。日常業務の小さな問題に対処することが目的である。もう一つは、サービスデスク、すなわちトラブルを解決する担当者を配置することである。サービスデスクは二段構えでトラブルに対処する。まずは、対外経済関係局各課の中の、IT 理解に長けているスタッフを兼任職として配置し、上のトラブルシューティングマニュアルを参考に、トラブルに対応させる。もし解決ができなければ、IT センターに相談して対応する、という方法である。
- ・ プロジェクト終了後のシステムの専門的問題は、DTT に相談するつもりである。VAMESP 2 が終わっていないので DTT がコンサルタントとして当面は雇われ続けることになっている。

研修および ODA 手続きワークショップの内容

- ・ 政令 131 号への改定に伴う案件の企画立案方法については、研修や ODA 手続きワークショップにてその具体的な内容を参加者に説明した。(例えば、透明性の確保およびログフレームの考え方の導入など)
- ・ ODA 手続きについては、日本の手続きについて取り上げた。10 億ドル、すなわち ODA 全額の 25~35% 相当が日本からの援助である。日本の手続きを取り上げるニーズがある。また、日本の手続きを説明しつつ、つねにベトナムの手続きも同時に説明してきた。
- ・ ODA 手続きワークショップについて、援助効果向上を謳ったハノイコアステートメント、パリ援助効果宣言によって、"6 Banks" (JBIC、世銀、ADB、仏 AFD、独 KfW、韓国 EDCF による協調枠組み)が、報告書・F/S の様式を統一したが、本案件のワークショップでは、つねにこの"6 Banks"の手続きについても補足説明してきた。

研修の効果

- ・ パイロット LAs の研修講師の力量は、彼らがはじめて PCM を習った段階と、現段階の力量はまったくちがっており、相当程度技術を習得した。
- ・ 2003 年の段階で、LAs の ODA 案件担当官がつくるプロポーザルには、プロジェクト名しかデータが ないような不十分な内容のものであった。このプロジェクトを通して彼らは、案件形成に必要な、裨益 者、目的、スケジュールなどの情報を適切にプロポーザルに盛り込む方法を企画立案研修から学んだ。 そこで扱われたログフレームは ODA だけでなく、どのような開発計画・事業の立案にも使えるもので ある。研修においては ODA 以外への適用も説明された。
- ・ トゥアティエンフ工省や MOT では、自前の資金を使い、自前の講師(プロジェクトが養成した講師) が研修を行っている。MPI および MOT は、直轄の研修センターの研修プログラムに本プロジェクトの 企画立案研修が組み込まれた。
- ・ ODA 手続きワークショップでは、参加者が、ドナー別の手続きを比較して分析する場面もあった。
- ・ ODA 手続きワークショップを終えた地域から、プロポーザルがたくさん送られてきている。
- ・ これまでの ODA 事業において、ベトナム国民の間では「多額の ODA を MPI が受け取っている」という認識が見られた。多くのプロジェクトはセクター省庁等の他の LAs で実施されているのが実情であり、このような認識は誤りであるが、本プロジェクトは MPI 自身に直接的に裨益するものであり、意義深い。
- トレーニングやワークショップを通じて、地方省や中央省庁のリーダーの ODA についての理解が深まった。地方の LAs、すなわち計画投資局職員も ODA に対する理解が深まり、プロポーザルの内容がよくなった。このプロセスを経て、最終的には、われわれ MPI もプロポーザルの審査において裨益することとなった。

今後の企画立案研修、ODA 手続きの普及

- ・ ODA 手続きを広めるワークショップを今後も実施したい。プロジェクトが製作した ODA 手続きのマニュアルのファイルを、各地の関係者にメールで送りたい。
- ・ LAs は、自らの必要に応じて研修を行っていく。LAs には研修予算があり、自前の資金で、研修講師を呼んで研修を実施できる。MPI に関しては、毎年新スタッフ向けのトレーニングがあるのでそこで実施する。
- ・ 今後の課題は、LAs が研修予算を確保し、地方 LAs が、自分たちの仕事の質を上げるために講師を招 待することを支援することである。

その他の論点

- ・ MPI 大臣、副大臣は本プロジェクトを高く評価している。
- ・ 政令 131 号の制定作業に、Dr. Mai がかかわった。政令 131 号が求めている手続きとは、まさに PCM

- = ログフレームの考え方であり、見方を変えれば、政令 131 号がプロジェクトの研修内容に沿ってつくられたとみなしうる。
- ・ 援助効果について、ハノイコアステートメント、パリ援助効果宣言の文章は非常にすばらしい。ただ、 実際には実施されていない。ドナーが宣言どおり手続きを統一してくれればよいと思う。
- ・ プロジェクト効果を抑制する要因としては、JICAと JBIC の統合による手続きの変更が考えられる。

計画投資省対外経済関係局総務課との面談記録

日時:7月1日(火)09:30-11:00

場所:計画投資省(MPI)対外経済関係局総務課出席者: Mr. Cao Manh Cuong(総務課担当次長)

神崎博之(株)パデコ

山田実 JICA ベトナム事務所 津久井純 (財)国際開発センター

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同課が担う CCBP による ODA 運営管理研修について

- ・ CCBP は、世銀の Japan fund を用いて、Like-Minded Group (欧州ドナーを中心とするドナーグループ) の参加を得つつ実施している。
- ・ CCBP は4つの活動コンポーネントを持つ。

法的枠組みの検討(ODA 運営管理、調達、公共投資など)

プロジェクト運営管理研修 (案件の実施段階が中心)

新規援助モダリティに関する検討

援助効果パートナーシップグループ (PGAE) の活動支援

・ 本プロジェクトとの関りは のプロジェクト運営管理研修に求められる。CCBPのキャパシティビルディング向上と本プロジェクトの研修が重なる。これまでの連携内容は以下である。

用語の統一:ODA をめぐる案件の中で用語が違ってはならない。例えば、「PCM」ではなく、VAMESPがすでに使っていた「ログフレーム」を使用する、など。

研修内容: CCBP も本プロジェクトも (そして VAMESP も) ターゲットグループは同じである。研修内容がつながるように開発されるべきである。

CCBP の今後の研修について

- ・ 2008 年に本 JICA プロジェクト(CDOPP)は終了するので、その際、CCBP が教材を引き取り、VAMESP の教材と合わせ、研修モジュールをつくりたい (後述の Center of Excellence 参照)。
- ・ CCBP は、研修講師チームを組織している。外部のリソースパーソンを充て、研修をデザインしている (MOET 教育研究院や MOF、MPI など)。本プロジェクトが養成した講師も、今後必要な場合にリソ ースパーソンとして召集したい。
- ・ Center of Excellence(COE): 民間企業に上記研修の実施を担当する COE の機能を委託する予定。COE はハノイ、ダナン、HCM に拠点を置く。このセンターの研修参加者に資格付けを行うため、国際 NGO または研究機関などからプロジェクト運営管理に関する資格付与団体としての認証を受けたいと考えている。講師を常時かかえる研修専門のセンターとして運営していく予定である。COE は、MPI 内の研修センターとは別のものである。研修センターは、地方省の必要に応じてアドホックな研修を行う機関であり、講師をフルタイムで抱えていない。内容は、経済分野、援助分野など幅広く、ODA 運営管理はその一部にしか過ぎない。
- ・ 研修については、VAMESPの研修内容を研究し、CCBPの研修講師に、VAMESP 教材の内容を習得させ、今後の VAMESP の研修に CCBP の幹部を参加させる。次に、研修講師のネットワークをつくる。 CCBP のリソースパーソンと VAMESP の講師を合体させる。これらのリソースは、COE 構想でも利用可能である。CCBP のリソースパーソンの都合がつかない場合には、CDOPP が養成した講師を呼ぶ。
- ・ CDOPP の全国展開研修と CCBP の研修を合わせてパッケージトレーニングを行うことは可能である。 CDOPP が終了する前に、本プロジェクトの研修教材等を CCBP に引き継いでほしい。

IT システムについて

- ・ 総務課の業務は、大きく分けて8つある。その中に、ODA 案件の進捗状況について政府や首相に報告する業務があり、ODA 案件のデータが必要である。データー本化のため、CDOPP のシステム開発は、既存の VAMESP のデータと統合してこそ意味があった。DAD システムも ODA 案件データを管理しており、本来、この3つが統合されることが望ましかったが、この統合は技術的に不可能であった。結局は、VAMESP と CDOPP のデータ統合までが可能だった。
- ・ CMP の使用状況:現在、首相に提出されたプロポーザルをシステムに入力している。今後の構想だが、 できれば、LAs もオンラインでプロポーザルを提出できればよいと思う。
- ・ CMP システムの利点: LAs にとっては、彼らが web 上で、自分たちのプロポーザルの状況を確認できる。政令 131 号に規定されているように、行政活動の透明性が確保されなければならない。審査に落ちたプロポーザルはその理由が LAs に伝えられなければならない。MPI のメリットは、LAs のプロポーザル提出状況をモニターできることである。LAs は、同じプロポーザルをいろいろなドナーに提出している。データベース化が整備されれば、その状況がモニターできる。もう一つの利点として、データベースによって ODA 案件の状況がはっきりすれば、案件の方向についてドナーに対する影響力を行使することができる。また、資金の振り分け状況を把握することで、セクター間のバランスをコントロールできる。

IT システム (CMP) の今後の維持・管理について

- ・ オプションは 2 つある。一つ目は、IT センターが運営管理を担当するもの。技術的問題は IT センターがカバーし、CMP システムのプログラムの変更・修正については、総務課が内容を指示し、IT センターが技術的な変更を加えていくスタイルが考えられる。この作業のプロセスを、今回の IT コンサルタント会社の DDT がバックアップすることになる。
- ・ もう一つのオプションは、何らかの予算を確保して、システムの維持管理を行う方法である。MPI の IT 戦略があり、予算はつくはずであろうが、はっきりしない。対外経済関係局長の Minh 氏は、各課に $1\sim 2$ 人 IT 担当をおきたいと言っているが、予算上 50 人までの人員配置がシーリングされている。新たにスタッフを雇うことは現実的でない。
- ・ 最終的に技術的問題の解決は、IT センターに頼むしかないと思われる。

交通運輸省との面談記録

日時:7月1日(火)13:30·14:30 場所:交通運輸省計画投資局

出席者: Mr. Ha Khac Hao (次長)

Mr. Hai (職員) Mr. Doanh (職員)

Ms. Hang (同省直轄管理者養成校)

神崎博之(株)パデコ

津久井純 (財)国際開発センター

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講師の育成

- ・ TOT 研修には交通運輸省から 5 人が参加し、この 5 人とプロジェクトが協力し、試行研修を行った。 省内 5 局(道路、水路、航空、鉄道、河川路)や実施中のプロジェクト PMU の幹部など 27 人を対象 に実施した。
- ・ 5人の講師の内、一人は、現在同省内の管理者養成学校の講師を務め、本プロジェクトにおいてすでに 6回、講師として企画立案研修に参加した。他の一人は、プロジェクト期間中に異動になり、この間は 研修事業に参加できなかったが、最近元の部署に戻り、今後は関連活動に参加する。しかしこの講師は、 まだ一人で研修をする力量がない。

企画立案研修の効果

- 参加者は、今後の企画立案業務は自らの経験だけに基づいて行うのではなく、論理的な思考方法や客観的状況把握によって進めなければならないことを理解した。
- ・ 参加者が、実際の立案手続きに必要な、ベトナムの ODA 手続きに則ったフォームの使い方、このフォームとログフレームの関連を理解した。
- ・ 企画立案研修を通じて、一般的な計画の重要性が理解される可能性がある。企画立案の方法は、計画だけでなく、日常業務の意思決定にも適用可能である。
- ・ 本省管轄の ODA プロジェクトについては、本プロジェクトの研修参加者(またはその人が所属する部局)から提出されるプロポーザルの質は改善されている。ただし、参加した全員(部局)のプロポーザルの質が改善されているわけではない。
- ・ 改訂版研修テキストは参加者に読みやすいものだった。
- ・ 本プロジェクトの研修は、現在ベトナム政府が進める地方分権化政策に、積極的な役割を果たした。

今後の企画立案研修の普及

- ・ 同省直轄の管理者養成学校にて恒常的に企画立案研修が行われている。管理者養成学校には、様々な学科があるが、その中に「投資案件管理」があり、ここで本プロジェクトのテキストが使用され、ログフレームを使った計画立案手法が教えられている。もっとも、2008年および2009年にログフレームだけの研修は行う予算、計画はない。
- ・ 管理者養成学校の予算は、同省の予算、政府からの予算、研修受講生の参加費からなる。現状のトレーニングコースであれば現状レベルの予算で実施していける。
- ・ 他ドナーの案件内で実施される研修に対しても、本プロジェクトの研修内容を活用することが可能である。

保健省との面談記録

日時: 2008年7月1日(火) 15:30-16:30

場所:保健省

出席者: Mr. Nguyen Van Quang (海外援助管理課)

Mr. Ha (総務課)

Mr. Hau (海外援助管理室)

神崎博之 (株)パデコ

津久井純 (財)国際開発センター

く先方発言ポイント>

講師の育成

- ・ 保健省からは、5 人が TOT に参加し、うち 3 人は、日本における CP 研修にも参加した。残りの 2 人のうち一人は他の部署へ異動になっている。
- ・ TOT を受けた 5 人は、その後、省内の各部署および地方中央病院の職員を対象に、試行研修を MPI と ともに行った。研修を通じて講師は自信をつけることができた。
- 5人の内3人は、その後も本プロジェクトの全国展開研修で講師を務め、3つの他ドナープロジェクトの企画立案部分の研修講師を担っている。しかし、試行研修後、自力で研修を行ったことがない人もいる。

研修の効果

- ・ 研修の教材の質が高い。企画立案研修テキスト、ODA 手続きマニュアルともに、計画立案の初めから 終わりまでを、ベトナムの法規(政令 131 号など)に沿ってまとめているため非常に役立つ。ぜひ増刷 してほしい。
- ・ ADB が中部で行う医療援助プログラムにおいて、ベトナム国内の専門家に本プロジェクトの ODA 企画 立案研修教材を研究させ、同プログラムの内容に合わせて教材を開発させる予定がある。
- ・ 研修を通じて、ログフレームの意味がよく理解できた。
- ・ 研修を受けて省内の幹部の、案件審査の質が上がった。プロポーザルを上げてくる他部署の職員に対して、正確に、具体的にアドバイスができるようになった。
- ・ 試行研修を受けた人が、定性的にどのように日常業務を改善したかは定かでない。
- ・ ODA 手続き研修について、なぜ日本の手続きのみを取り扱ったのか疑問だ。

今後の企画立案研修の普及

- 研修予算が問題である。今後、ログフレームだけを扱うプロジェクトや研修事業はないと思われる。上 記のように、ドナーが行うプロジェクトの中の、企画立案部分の研修において、本プロジェクトで得た 内容を広めていく。
- ・ 研修を受けた人とそうでない人の差が大きい。研修の普及を図りたい。

CP 研修について

- ・ ワークショップのモデレーターの技術を学ぶことができた。
- ・ 言葉の問題があり、むしろベトナムで研修を受けた方が効率的かもしれない。

ゲアン省計画投資局との面談記録

日時: 2008年7月3日09:00-10:30

場所:ゲアン省計画投資局

出席者: Mr. Nguyen Nam Dinh (副局長)

Mr. Nguyen Manh Hung (対外経済関係課課長)

Mr. Hoang Anh Dung (投資促進課副課長)

Mr. Pham The Hung (ゲアン省投資促進センター)

Mr. Phuong (対外経済関係課)

Mr. Nguyen Hoang Linh (計画投資省)

神崎博之 (株)パデコ

津久井純 (財)国際開発センター

<先方発言ポイント>

講師の育成

- ・ プロジェクトの TOT を受けた講師候補のうち 3 人が、ゲアン省内の 6 郡、計画投資局職員、農業・農村開発局職員ら 30 名に対して 3 日の企画立案研修を行った。この 3 人は協同で、TOT 研修テキストを基に、独自教材を作成して研修を行った。
- ・ この試行研修の効果は、ログフレームによる新しい計画立案方法という参加者にとって「まったく新しい方法」がもたらされたことである。参加者たちは自力でプロポーザルを書く力がついた。
- ・ 講師たちは、計画投資省に提出する提案書が書きやすくなった、と感じている。また、提案書の書き方 を同僚にも教えている。
- ・ 講師たちは、本プロジェクトのウェブサイトから書類をダウンロードし、自己学習を行っている。
- ・ 北欧系のドナーによって農村開発プロジェクトの第二フェーズがゲアンで行われる予定であるが、プロジェクト形成調査団が来た際に、講師たちは、案件関係者を集めてログフレームを使用した計画づくリワークショップの実施支援を行った。これによって第二フェーズの計画が改善された。
- ・ ベルギーの案件でも同様の企画立案研修を行った。

研修の効果

- ・ 試行研修に参加した郡の人々は、本プロジェクトの教材について満足している。
- ・ これまで、問題分析の方法などを知らなかったが、研修によって MPI や他ドナーのプロジェクトに提出するプロポーザルを書く技術を習得した。
- ・ 研修は、プロジェクトの計画づくりだけでなく、日常業務にも応用できる。日常業務で問題を見つける こと、その解決に向けて段取りをつけていくこと、につながっている。
- ・ 研修実施後、郡レベルや他機関が計画投資局に提出するプロポーザルの質については、本プロジェクトだけではなく、VAMESP 2、CCBP といった他プロジェクトを通じた支援や政令 131 号、通知 04 号などの発出による行政改革などもあいまって、プロポーザルの内容が変わった(*日本人専門家による補足: 政令 131 号で標準的な様式や手順が定まり、本プロジェクトもこれに沿った計画立案研修を実施した。その結果上記のような効果が発現した。また、他プロジェクトによる支援も通じ、計画、実施、評価をカバーした研修が実施されたので ODA の運営管理が改善されつつある)。案件の特質、デザイン、手法、必要な手立て、効果などのプロポーザルに記載すべき内容が標準化された。
- ・ 計画投資局自身のプロポーザル審査の力量も上がった。計画投資局は、年間 20 ほどの ODA プロジェクトのプロポーザルを扱っているが、現在は、下級機関や行政各局が提出するプロポーザルに対して適切にレビューし、修正を求めることができるようになった。

政令 131 号の影響

・ 政令 131 号による地方分権化の影響は大きく、権限が現場側に移行している。計画投資局は、下級機関が自主的に柔軟に運営するようにさせている。彼らが自分自身でものごとを進め、決定できるようになっている。

今後の企画立案研修の普及

- ・ 計画投資局が毎年行う恒常的な研修があり、そこで企画立案研修を取り上げていく。しかし、研修の規模は小さく、この研修では、すべての郡レベルまでには普及できない。
- ログフレームそのものの研修ではないが、他ドナーのプロジェクトの活動において、企画立案部分を、本プロジェクトによって養成された講師が担当していく。
- ・ ゲアン省の社会経済開発 5 カ年計画をつくる際に、省内の行政各局や郡の代表が集まって行うワークショップがあるが、そこにおいて本プロジェクトで習得したログフレームを使った思考方法が活用される。
- ・ 下級機関や行政各局が提出するプロポーザルへの指導を通して、ノウハウを移転している。

本案件の利点

- ・ 企画立案に特化した手法を紹介したことはニーズにかなっていた。企画立案はわれわれの能力が未熟な 部分であり、本案件のアプローチは有益である。
- IT を使った研修方法がよかった。
- ・ 地方省のうち 4 省がパイロット LAs に選ばれたが、このパイロット方式はよかったと思う。
- ・ ログフレームには、問題点をシステマティックに分析できること、グループワークの力を発揮できること、民主的な方法であること、などの利点がある。

本案件の弱点

- ・ プロジェクトの実施期間や資源が限られていたため、パイロット的な研修を、特に郡レベルまで普及させる点で限界があった。
- ・ ベトナムの今後を考えると、今後は公共投資、公共事業が大きな意味を持ってくる。本案件は ODA を取り扱ったが、ODA において計画立案の力量が向上すれば、それは必ず公共投資案件に波及していく。 ぜひ延長を考えて、郡レベルまで普及させていきたい。ゲアン省は、様々なドナーのプロジェクトを通じて、企画立案研修を実施していきたいが、それでも研修を受ける機会のない地域やセクターがある。 それら地域・セクターへの研修実施が課題となる。

トゥアティエン・フエ省計画投資局との面談記録

日時: 2008 年 7 月 4 日 08:30-09:30 場所: トゥアティエンフエ省計画投資局

出席者: Mr. Le Dinh Khanh (副局長)

Ms.Hoang Thuy Hong (対外経済協力課)

Mr. Phong (対外経済協力課) Mr. Vuong (対外経済協力課)

Mr. Tuan (他ドナープロジェクト PMU メンバー)

Mr. Nguyen Hoang Linh (計画投資省)

神崎博之 (株)パデコ

津久井純 (財)国際開発センター

<先方発言ポイント>

講師の育成

- 本プロジェクトの TOT には、フエから 7 名が参加し、現在もみな ODA 関連プロジェクトの役職に就いている。
- ・ 2006 年にフエで行われた TOT の後、2006 年 11 月に、トゥアティエンフエ省内の 7 郡代表、PMU の代表、プロジェクト計画立案に携わる職員 26 名を対象に試行研修を行った。
- ・ その後、2名の講師は、農業・農村開発省がハノイで行った試行研修にも参加した。
- ・ 2007 年には、現在フエで行われている他ドナー (フィンランド)の農村開発プロジェクトの中で、2 名の講師が、27 名の郡レベル行政職員を対象に 2 回の企画立案研修を行った。
- 7 名中 5 名が CP 研修に参加した。
- ・ 2名の講師は、全国展開研修にも参加した。
- ・ ADB の資金で行う貧困削減プロジェクトでは、4名が保健分野の企画立案ワークショップをファシリテートした。
- ・ UNDPのプロジェクトにおいては、3名がファシリテーターとしてワークショップを行った。
- ・ 現在、この7人すべてがファシリテーターとして仕事ができる。

研修の効果

- ・ 研修教材の内容は非常に具体的である。ベトナムの法律に合わせてある。
- ・ 計画投資局に提出されるプロポーザルの質が上がった。例としては、トゥアティエンフエ省で進められてきた JBIC の水質管理案件は、その後うまく申請に通った。また、フィンランドドナーの案件も、プロジェクトの研修後に計画投資局がプロポーザルを書き、これも受理された。
- ・ 企画立案研修に参加した郡レベル行政職員への効果としては、NGO のプロジェクトへの案件提出が容易になった。フォーマットに求められていることを適切に記述でき、地域の社会経済分析記述ができるようになった。
- ・プロポーザルの質について、以前は、省レベルや郡レベルの人が書いたプロポーザルは自由記入形式(様式が定まったいなかったという趣旨)であまりにも単純な内容しか記載できなかった。NGO などのドナーは、そのプロポーザルを見て、意味するところがまったく理解できなかった。政令 131 号の影響もあり、みな目的やモニタリング方法などを書き込むようになった。この変化はとても大きい(*日本人専門家の補足:政令 131 号で標準的な様式や手順が定まった。そして、本案件で政令 131 号にそった企画立案研修が実施された。その結果上記のような効果がでた、という意味)。
- ・ 試行研修の参加者は、何を準備しなければいけないかがわかり、プロジェクト目的の策定、ログフレームの作成などができるようになったと思う。郡や行政各局職員のプロポーザルの質の向上に効果をもたらした。

・ 郡の関係者は、本プロジェクトの企画立案方法を支持している。効果としては、自分たちの力量を信じることができるようになった。さらに、郡レベルと省レベルが自由にコミュニケーションできるようになった。例えば、現在国境付近の3つの農村地域で、計画投資局と環境局がプロジェクトの形成を行っている。ここでは、コミューンやその下のハムレットレベルにてボトムアップの計画立案を行っているが、このプロセスに、本プロジェクトの研修成果が発揮できる。

今後の企画立案研修の普及

・ 他ドナーのプロジェクトに、この計画立案手法を組み込んでいきたい。

CP 研修の感想

・ 少々時間が足りなかった。しかし、プロジェクト計画立案について、参加型手法を学ぶことができた。 そして、意見交換の方法も学んだ。

本プロジェクトの利点

- ・ 省レベル、郡レベル職員のキャパシティビルディングに貢献した。プロジェクト期間中に政令 131 号が制定され、分権化が明示された。つまり、われわれ地方スタッフの能力が非常に重要になった。この流れの中で、プロジェクトは常にわれわれが自分でプロポーザルが書けるように支援してくれた。
- プロジェクトの研修は、生産的で実践的な方法を紹介した。

本プロジェクトの弱点

- ・ 時間が短い。あと1フェーズ拡大してほしい。
- ・ 省や中央レベルにフォーカスしていた。郡レベルへのフォーカスを今後考えてほしい。
- ・ 研修は部屋の中で行われている。計画立案では、フィールドに出て実地の訓練も研修に取り込む必要が ある。それを行うための予算は現在のゲアン省にはない。
- ・ 企画立案の次に、レポートライティングのスキルが必要となる。スタッフは案件準備のためにみなよく 働いているのに、書き方が下手なために、プロポーザルが理解されない。またプロジェクト実施中およ び事後の報告書もドナーにうまく理解されていない。

計画投資省対外経済関係局長との面談記録

日時: 2008 年 7 月 7 日 (月) 14:00-15:00 場所: 計画投資省 (MPI) 対外経済関係局

出席者: Dr. Ho Quang Minh (対外経済関係局長)

Mr. Nguyen Hoang Linh (日本・北東アジア課職員)

神崎博之 (株)パデコ

山田実 JICA ベトナム事務所 津久井純 (財)国際開発センター

<報告書ドラフトについてのコメントポイント>

プロジェクトの運営管理体制、特に IT について

- ・ IT システムの維持・管理体制は重要問題(Key issue)である。
- ・ プロジェクトが開発した IT システムについて、IT センターの役割ははっきりしていない。この点は、MPI 大臣に報告し、今後の対応を協議しているところである。本来は IT センターが、その予算を使って、局内すべての IT 業務を担うことが望ましい。対外経済関係局の中にも、ODA 部門、ラオス・カンボジア部門、メコンデルタ部門があり、それぞれ別の IT システムを持っている。これらを総合的に管理していけるようにしたい。
- ・ 現在、本プロジェクトの IT システムの管理者に専任の職員はいない状況である。VAMESP 2 からも IT システムの運営管理強化の必要性を指摘されているが、現在の職員数の規定上、これ以上職員は増やせない。対外経済関係局の各課から一人ずつ選んで、システムを担当するグループを組織しようと考えている。
- ・ 今後の維持発展について、VAMESP 2 ももうすぐ終了するため、予算だけでなく、人的リソースが重要な問題である。

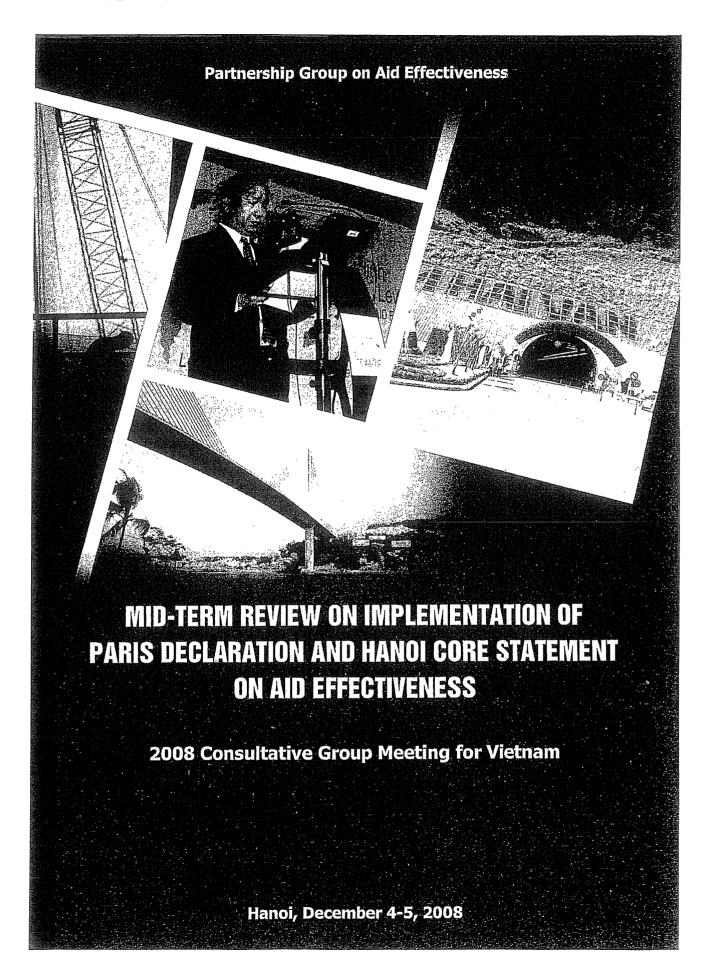
IT システムの開発について

- ・ 「開発が遅れた」との表記があるが、これは、外部要因によるものだ、ということを明記してほしい。
- ・ VAMESP システムとの統合はうまくいっている。
- ・ (現状では、LAs がプロポーザル審査結果をモニターできないことを問われて)今後それができるよう に検討したい。
- ・ 局長自ら、局内で、新 IT システム導入セミナーを行った。
- · IT システムは現在、パイロット的に運用している段階である。
- ・ 職員から、このシステムについて具体的な評価を聞いたわけではないが、このシステムは、よいデザインになっている。システムを開発する際に、職員にリクエストを聞いているからである。
- ・ 技術協力事業として、ITを利用した本プロジェクトのデザインは有益である。

研修およびワークショップについて

本プロジェクトは、ODA に関し、一般的にも、日本の手続きについても、十分な内容の研修・ワークショップを行うことができた。

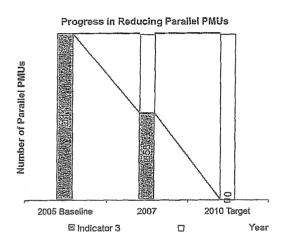
6. 2008 年援助効果パートナーシップグループ (PGAE) レポート (抜粋)

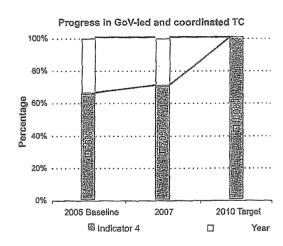


The recent improvement in the country systems, especially in planning and budgeting, public financial management and public procurement, EIA, SIA with attempt to get closer to the international practices have provided the development partners a good opportunity to align to the country systems in the Hanoi Core Statement spirit:

- Indicator 2: Alignments to national priorities. All donors have aligned their aid programmes to Vietnam development strategies, priorities and SEDPs with 95% of total ODA provided to government sector in Vietnam. The Government survey has again confirmed this showing that 91% out of 48 responded provinces / cities are getting supports from donors (Table A1.14). The GoV is working hard in communicating development needs and at the sub-national level, 98% of 48 provinces has actively informed donors on their own needs and priorities. Further, donors and GoV are encouraged to improve direct dialogue as only 30 35% out of 48 provinces work through partnership groups and workshops.
- Indicator 3: Reduce transaction costs and strengthen GoV capacity by avoiding parallel PMUs. The 2008 HCS monitoring surveys show good progress in significantly reducing number of parallel PMUs (from 111 in 2005 down to 58 in 2007 - Table A1.1). The compiled list of 41 parallel PMUs (17 remain unnamed) from 39 responded donors is shown in Table A1.2. On the other hand, provincial authorities questioned effectiveness of "umbrella PMUs", which have a number of small PMUs for its provincial components - only in 48 responded provinces this number is 257 (Table A1.15). Concerted efforts had been made by the GoV and donors to phase out parallel PMUs. Donors are increasingly implement ODA projects jointly (total of 73 PMUs integrated with 2 donors or more) and a number of donors already committed to fully use the GoV PMU structure for their new ODA programs/projects. The GoV has streamlined and institutionalized the ODA management framework through a much improved Decree 131/2006/ND-CP on ODA Management and Utilization, its implementing Circular and Circular 03/2007/TT-BKH on ODA PMU Structures and Regulations. The MOF is working on improving the government cost norms to reflect local market rates. In parallel, intensive capacity building efforts were conducted in 2007. CCBP has supported the GoV to conduct training on ODA legal framework for over 400 and training on Project Management Skills for over 600 Government Officials and Project Management Units' (PMU) Staff at national and local levels throughout the country. Through these training courses the capacity of government PMUs have been strengthened in sustainable and professional manner. In summary, good progress is made, but momentum will need to be sustained, or even increased, if Vietnam is to achieve the ambitious HCS target of eliminating parallel structures entirely by 2010.
- Indicator 4: Strengthen GoV capacity by co-coordinated technical support. The 2008 HCS monitoring surveys show a slight improvement from 66% in 2005 to 70% of total TC/TAs provided to Vietnam in 2007 through coordinated programs in support of capacity development (Table A1.3). The compiled list of 209 coordinated TCs/TAs from 39 responded donors is shown in Table A1.4, which would require further in-depth study. However, considerable challenges remain for both the GoV and donors if to achieve the ambitious 2010 HCS target of 100% coordinated TC/TAs. The GoV now needs to prioritise and communicate these objectives, ensuring consistency between national and sub-national strategies, so that donors can align behind these. At national level, Vietnam has clearly identified capacity-building as a key priorities in its development strategies and plans, as well as in the principal documents governing its management of external resources (e.g., the Strategic

Framework for ODA Mobilisation and Utilisation, and the PGAE Action Plans). At subnational level, however, Vietnam yet to develop specific sector and provincial capacity development strategies with clear objectives and how it intends to realise. The 2008 GoV survey show that only 66% out of 48 responded provinces developed their own local capacity development strategies and only 39% TAs are GoV-led (Table A1.16). For their part, donors are supporting several joint activities, including the CCBP. Nevertheless, given strong government leadership, donors also need to do much more to harmonise and align their TC. The 2008 survey indicates that 20 donors provided TC to Vietnam in 2007, with a great deal of variation both in terms of the amount (ranging from 1 to 50 mil US\$) and the proportion that is coordinated (which for those donors providing over 35 mil US\$ each ranged from 1% to 100% coordinated). The One UN Initiative, which is being piloted in Vietnam and the EU Code of Conduct on Division of Labour in Development Policy should bolster donors harmonisation efforts, but meeting the HCS target will be extremely difficult. PGAE has set up a new thematic group on capacity development and make a proposal for a medium-term capacity development strategy in the near future.





Coordinated Donor Support on ODA Management

Collaboration of the Vietnamese government and donors in the field of ODA management could be regarded as an excellent example of practicing Indicator 4 of Hanoi Core Statement: "capacity building objectives are clearly set out in the SEDP and related national, regional, provincial and sector strategies, and PAR. GOV and partner agencies lead comprehensive capacity building programmes with co-ordinated donor support".

Three donor-supported projects, (i) Project for Capacity Development of ODA Management (CDOPP), supported by Japan, (ii) Comprehensive Capacity Building Program for ODA Project Management (CCBP), funded by LMDG and World Bank's Japan fund, and (iii) Vietnam-Australia Monitoring and Evaluation Strengthening Program (VAMESP II), supported by Australia, have been implemented with a common goal of enhancing the institutional/individual capacity of Vietnamese government in terms of ODA management.

Under the strong ownership of Foreign Economics Relations Department of Ministry of Planning and Investment (FERD/MPI), the three projects shared responsibility by specializing in the preparation stage (CDOPP), the implementation stage (CCBP) and the

monitoring/evaluation stage (VAMESP II), respectively, within the whole ODA project cycle.

At the individual level, in organizing training courses for government officials in the respective field, the projects always coordinated with each other to achieve the best synergy by, inter alia, introducing common terminology in their training materials and exchanging lecturers for mutual learning. The collaboration among the Vietnamese government and the three donor-supported projects was culminated in the "package" training held in Can Tho from Sept. 29 to Oct. 4, where the training curricula of the projects were finally integrated into one and the participants were given a good opportunity to learn skills and knowledge related to the whole cycle of ODA project management.

At the institutional level, FERD/MPI coordinated IT system development activities of CDOPP and VAMESP II. As a result, ODA Management Information System (ODA-MIS) was established to cover major processes in the ODA project cycle, following Decree 131, its Circular 04, Decision 803 and other national codes regulated by General Statistical Office. The system contributes to enhancing transparency and effectiveness of ODA management by helping screening program/project proposals, monitoring program/project implementation and disseminating useful information for feedback to other ODA programs/projects.

In the future, building upon the achievements to date, the Vietnamese government is expected to further strengthen their capacity for ODA management through sustained training for the government officials at both central and local levels and maximum utilization of ODA-MIS.

• Indicator 5: Use of GoV procurement systems. The 2008 HCS monitoring surveys show that there is a significant improvement in the use of GoV procurement systems both in terms of the amount of ODA delivered (an increase from 33% in 2005 to 59% in 2007) as well as in terms of number of donors using GoV procurement systems for more than 50% of their ODA (an increase from 25% in 2005 to 33% in 2007 – Table A1.5). With donors support, the GoV has been continuously working to standardise its procurement processes (e.g., SBDs for goods, civil works, reporting formats, etc.). The Base Line Indicator (BLI) Assessment conducted in 2008 rated the quality and performance of the Vietnam's procurement systems as C-level in the OECD-based ranking. There remain certain weaknesses in the GoV systems and gaps between donors and GoV procedures. A number of donors are still using additional safeguards (e.g., "no-objection" letter") – 3% of total ODA disrbursed through GoV systems in 2007 according to donors response and raising to 56% at sub-national level (according to responses of 48 provinces in Table A1.17).

