

List of Study

Project No.	Project Title	Country	Issue (Primary Classification)	Term of Cooperation (to)	Page
1	AFG-06-001 The Strengthening Of Non-Formal Education Project	Afghanistan	Education	2006	1
2	AFG-07-001 The Project on Enhancing Women's Economic Employment	Afghanistan	Gender and Development	2007	4
3	AFG-08-001 The Project on Support for Expansion and Improvement of Literacy Education in Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Education	2008	7
4	AFG-08-002 Medical Education Project	Afghanistan	Health	2008	10
5	ARG-02-001 The Aftercare Technical Cooperation For The Research Project At The Faculty Of Veterinary Science, The National University Of La Plata In Argentina	Argentina	Agricultural/Rural Development	2002	13
6	ARG-04-001 The Project of the Technological Center on Floriculture and Horticulure in the Argentine Republic	Argentina	Agricultural/Rural Development	2004	16
7	ARG-04-002 The Project on Establishment of Control Capacity for Industrial Wastewater and Waste in the Argentine Republic	Argentina	Environmental Management	2004	19
8	ARG-04-003 Regional Geological Mapping with Advanced Sattelite Data in the Argentine Republic	Argentina	Information and Communication	2004	22
9	ARG-04-004 The Horticulture Development Project In The Argentine Republic	Argentina	Agricultural/Rural Development	2004	25
10	ARG-05-001 The Project Of Research And Development Of Pejerrey Aquaculture And Propagation	Argentina	Fisheries	2005	28
11	ARG-06-001 Natural Environment Conservation Project In Iguazu Region	Argentina	Nature Conservation	2006	31
12	ARG-06-002 Project To Intensify Ozone Layer Studies In South America	Argentina	Environmental Management	2006	34
13	ARG-99-001 The Plant Virus Research Project	Argentina	Agricultural/Rural Development	1999	37
14	ARG-99-002 The Assessment and Monitoring of Fisheries Resources Project in Argentina Republic	Argentina	Fisheries	1999	40
15	ARM-06-001 The Reproductive Health Project	Armenia	Health	2006	43
16	BGD-02-001 The Poultry Management Techniques Improvement Project In The People'S Republic Of Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Agricultural/Rural Development	2002	46
17	BGD-04-001 The Participatory Rural Development Project in The People's Republic of Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Agricultural/Rural Development	2004	49
18	BGD-04-002 Project of Human Resources Development in Reproductive Health	Bangladesh	Health	2004	52
19	BGD-05-001 Rural Development Engineering Center Setting-Up Project In Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Agricultural/Rural Development	2005	55
20	BGR-06-001 The Project On Development Of Business Management Skills Training Center For Small And Medium Enterprises Mnagers	Bulgaria	Private Sector Development	2006	58
21	BGR-07-001 The Kazanlak Area Revitalization Project in Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Urban/Regional Development	2007	61
22	BOL-02-001 The Afforestation And Erosion Control Project In The Valley Of Tarija In Bolivia	Bolivia	Nature Conservation	2002	64
23	BOL-06-001 The Project for Strengthening Regional Health Network for Santa Cruz Department	Bolivia	Health	2006	67
24	BOL-08-001 Project for the Improvement of Technical Extension for Small-Scale Livestock Farmer	Bolivia	Agricultural/Rural Development	2008	70
25	BOL-98-001 The Fisheries Development and Reseach Center Project in the Republic of Bolivia	Bolivia	Fisheries	1998	73
26	BRA-02-001 The Urban Transport Human Resources Development Project	Brazil	Transportation	2002	76
27	BRA-03-001 Brazilian Amazon Forest Research Project	Brazil	Nature Conservation	2003	79
28	BRA-03-002 The Technological Development Project For Sustainable Agriculture In Eastern Amazonia, Brazil	Brazil	Agricultural/Rural Development	2003	82
29	BRA-05-001 Strengthening The Agricultural Technical Support System To Small Scale Farmers In Tocantins State	Brazil	Agricultural/Rural Development	2005	85
30	BRA-06-001 International Training Course On Manufacturing Automation Systems	Brazil	Private Sector Development	2006	88
31	BRA-06-002 The Project For Forest Conservation And Environmental Education In The Eastern Amazon	Brazil	Nature Conservation	2006	91
32	BRA-06-003 Technology Development For Revegetation And Utilization Of Degraded Areas In The Semi-Aric Region Of The Northeastern Brazil	Brazil	Nature Conservation	2006	94
33	BRA-08-001 The Healthy Municipality Project in the Northeast Brazil	Brazil	Health	2008	97
34	BRA-97-001 The Forest And Environment Conservation Research Project In The State Sao Paulo	Brazil	Nature Conservation	1997	100
35	BRA-97-002 Technological Capacitation In Materials Project	Brazil	Natural Resources and Energy	1997	103
36	BRA-97-003 The Industrial Waste Management Project	Brazil	Environmental Management	1997	106
37	BRA-99-001 The Project of Sustainable Agricultural Development and Natural Resources Conservation on Cerasdos	Brazil	Agricultural/Rural Development	1999	109
38	BRA-99-002 The Public Health Development Project for the North-East Brazil in Pernambuco	Brazil	Health	1999	112
39	BTN-06-001 Local Governance and Decentralization Support Project	Bhutan	Governance	2006	115
40	BTN-07-001 Enhancement of Bhutan Broadcasting Service	Bhutan	Information and Communication	2007	118
41	CHL-04-001 The Improvement of Productivity for the Small-Scale Dairy Farmers Project in Chile	Chile	Agricultural/Rural Development	2004	121
42	CHL-04-002 Project on Conservation of the Environment and Rural Development with Farmer's Participation for the Mediterranean Dryland Zone in Chile	Chile	Agricultural/Rural Development	2004	124
43	CHL-05-001 Strengthening Japan Chile Partnership Programme(Jcpp)	Chile	South-South Cooperation	2005	127

List of Study

Project No.	Project Title	Country	Issue (Primary Classification)	Term of Cooperation (to)	Page
44	CHL-05-002 Rehabilitation For Disabled People Project In The Republic Of Chile	Chile	Social Security	2005	130
45	CHL-07-001 Project for Strengthening Institutional Capacity Mining Environmental Management in the Republic of Chile	Chile	Environmental Management	2007	133
46	CHL-08-001 The Project for Strengthening the National Food Safety Program	Chile	Health	2008	136
47	CHL-98-001 Erosion Control and Afforestation Project in Watersheds of Semi-Arid Areas	Chile	Nature Conservation	1998	139
48	CHN-03-001 Enhancement of Agricultural Extension System Project	China	Agricultural/Rural Development	2003	142
49	CHN-04-001 Research on Performance assessment and product certification for residential building	China	Private Sector Development	2004	145
50	CHN-04-002 Research Project on Timber from Man-Made Forests in China	China	Nature Conservation	2004	148
51	CHN-05-001 Project for improvement of tax administration system of the Peoples' Republic of China	China	Governance	2005	151
52	CHN-05-002 Water Environment Restoration Pilot Project in Taihu Lake	China	Environmental Management	2005	154
53	CHN-05-003 The Dairy Farming and Industry Development Center Project in Heilongjiang Province	China	Agricultural/Rural Development	2005	157
54	CHN-05-004 the Model Planning Project for Water-saving Measures on Large-scale Irrigation Scheme	China	Agricultural/Rural Development	2005	160
55	CHN-05-005 Capacity Building of Medical Personnel(Medical Technology Training for Poverty Stricken Areas)	China	Health	2005	163
56	CHN-05-006 Anhui Primary Health Care Technical Training Center	China	Health	2005	166
57	CHN-05-007 Human Resource Development Project for Water Resources, P.R.C	China	Water Resources / Disaster Management	2005	169
58	CHN-06-001 Research and Development Center Project on Sustainable Agricultural Technology	China	Agricultural/Rural Development	2006	172
59	CHN-07-001 The Model Afforestation Project in Sichuan	China	Nature Conservation	2007	175
60	CHN-07-002 Human Resource Development of Rehabilitation Professionals	China	Social Security	2007	178
61	CHN-07-003 The Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection Project	China	Environmental Management	2007	181
62	CHN-07-004 Improvement of Environment Protection Technology for Metallurgical Combustion	China	Natural Resources and Energy	2007	184
63	CHN-08-001 The Japan-China Cooperation Science and Technology Center for Forest Tree Improvement Project	China	Nature Conservation	2008	187
64	CHN-08-002 Hospital Infection Control Project in Guangzhou	China	Health	2008	190
65	CHN-08-003 The Project for Business Human Resource Development	China	Private Sector Development	2008	193
66	CHN-08-004 Project for Capacity Building of Reproductive Health and Family Care Service in Central and Western Region	China	Health	2008	196
67	CHN-97-001 The Rice and Wheat Research Project in the Yellow River Basin in Henan Province	China	Agricultural/Rural Development	1997	199
68	CHN-97-002 The Irrigation and Drainage Engineering Development and Training Center Project	China	Agricultural/Rural Development	1997	202
69	CHN-97-003 The Pilot Scheme for Technological Development on River Information System Project in China	China	Water Resources / Disaster Management	1997	205
70	CHN-97-004 The Reserch Center of Waste Water Recycling System Project in China	China	Environmental Management	1997	208
71	CHN-98-001 Forestry Development Project in Fujian Province of China	China	Nature Conservation	1998	211
72	CHN-98-002 The Irrigation and Drainage Engineering Development and Training Center Project	China	Agricultural/Rural Development	1998	214
73	CHN-98-003 China Energy Conservation Training Center in Dalian	China	Natural Resources and Energy	1998	217
74	CHN-98-004 The Computer Software Technology Training Center	China	Information and Communication	1998	220
75	CHN-99-001 The Project for the improvement of forage crops production and utilization technique in the Hebei province of the People's Republic of China	China	Agricultural/Rural Development	1999	223
76	CHN-99-002 The Dairy Project Manufacturing Technology Development Project ,Inner Mongolia in China	China	Others	1999	226
77	CHN-99-003 The Project of the Training Center for Instructors of Vocational Training of Ministry of Labour	China	Education	1999	229
78	CHN-99-004 Polio Control Project in the people's Republic of China	China	Health	1999	232
79	CIV-02-001 The Farming System Improvement Project For Small-Scale Irrigated Agriculture	Cote d'Ivoire	Agricultural/Rural Development	2002	235
80	CRI-05-001 Project On Productivity Improvement For Enterprises In The Republic Of Costa Rica	Costa Rica	Private Sector Development	2005	238
81	CRI-07-001 The Project on Sustainable Fisheries Management for the Gulf of Nicoya	Costa Rica	Fisheries	2007	241
82	CRI-97-001 Technical Instructor And Personnel Training Center	Costa Rica	Private Sector Development	1997	244
83	CRI-99-001 The Project for Early Detection of Gastric Cancer	Costa Rica	Health	1999	247
84	DOM-04-001 Medical Education And Training Project In Dominican Republic	Dominican Repu	Health	2004	250
85	DOM-05-001 The Technology Improvement Project For Irrigated Agriculture In The Dominican Republic	Dominican Repu	Agricultural/Rural Development	2005	253
86	ECU-07-001 Project on Improvement of Vocational Training in Ecuador	Ecuador	Education	2007	256

List of Study

Project No.	Project Title	Country	Issue (Primary Classification)	Term of Cooperation (to)	Page
87	ECU-08-001 The Conservation of the Galapagos Marine Reserve Project in the Republic of Ecuador	Ecuador	Nature Conservation	2008	259
88	EGY-04-001 Upgrading of Metal Processing Technology Project in Egypt	Egypt	Private Sector Development	2004	262
89	EGY-05-001 Improvement Of Science And Mathematics Education In Primary Schools	Egypt	Education	2005	265
90	EGY-06-001 The Water Management Improvement Project In The Nile Delta	Egypt	Agricultural/Rural Development	2006	268
91	EGY-08-001 Foreign Trade Training Center	Egypt	Private Sector Development	2008	271
92	EGY-98-001 The Project for the High Institute of Nursing, Cairo University	Egypt	Health	1998	274
93	ERT-06-001 Basic Training For Reintegration Of Demobilized Soldiers Project	Eritrea	Peace-building	2006	277
94	ETH-03-001 Laboratory Support For Polio Eradication: Last Polio Project	Ethiopia	Health	2003	280
95	ETH-05-001 Project For Capacity Building Of Era Training And Testing Center Alemgena	Ethiopia	Transportation	2005	283
96	ETH-06-001 Participatory Forest Management Project In Belete-Gera Regional Forest Priority Area In The Federal Democratic Republic Of Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Nature Conservation	2006	286
97	ETH-07-001 Community-Based Basic Education Improvement Project	Ethiopia	Education	2007	289
98	ETH-07-002 The Ethiopia Water Technology Center Project in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Water Resources / Disaster Management	2007	292
99	ETH-08-001 The Project for Irrigation Farming Improvement	Ethiopia	Agricultural/Rural Development	2008	295
100	ETM-07-001 Project for the Capacity Building in Road Maintenance in the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste	East Timor	Transportation	2007	298
101	FJI-07-001 Project for In-Service Training of Community Health Nurses in Fiji	Fiji	Health	2007	301
102	FSM-05-001 The Fisheries Training Project In Federated States Of Micronesia	Micronesia	Fisheries	2005	304
103	GHA-03-001 The Infectious Diseases Project At The Noguchi Memorial Institute For Medical Research	Ghana	Health	2003	307
104	GHA-04-001 Improvement of Educational Achievement in Science, Technology and Mathematics (STM) in Basic Education	Ghana	Education	2004	310
105	GHA-06-001 Project For Promotion Of Farmers' Participation In Irrigation Management	Ghana	Agricultural/Rural Development	2006	313
106	GHA-08-001 Paritcipatory Forest Resource Management Project in the Transitional Zone of the Republic of Ghana	Ghana	Nature Conservation	2008	316
107	GHA-08-002 Joint Project of Guinea Worm Eradication	Ghana	Health	2008	319
108	GHA-08-003 The Small and Medium Scale Enterprise Promotion Development Project	Ghana	Private Sector Development	2008	322
109	GHA-08-004 The Project to Support Operationalisation of the In-Sevice Training Policy	Ghana	Education	2008	325
110	GHA-08-005 Tourism Development Project through Strengthening Public-Private Partnership	Ghana	Private Sector Development	2008	328
111	GHA-08-006 The Project for the West African Center for Internaitonal Parasite Control (WACIPAC)	Ghana	Health	2008	331
112	GTM-05-001 Vector Control Of Chagas Disease	Guatemala	Health	2005	334
113	GTM-08-001 Improvement of Mathematics Teaching for Primary Education (GUATEMATICA)	Guatemala	Education	2008	337
114	HND-04-001 The Reproductive Health Project in the the Health Region No.7	Honduras	Health	2004	340
115	HND-05-001 The Improvement Of Teaching Method In Mathematics	Honduras	Education	2005	343
116	HND-07-001 Chagas Disease Control Project	Honduras	Health	2007	346
117	HND-08-001 Project for the Promotion of Self Management Enterprises of Women in Rural Area in the Republic of Honduras	Honduras	Gender and Development	2008	349
118	HND-98-001 The Swine Production Development Project in Honduras	Honduras	Agricultural/Rural Development	1998	352
119	HND-99-001 The Technology Development Project on Irrigation and Drainage in the Republic of Honduras	Honduras	Agricultural/Rural Development	1999	355
120	HUN-03-001 The Third Country Training Programme "Management Consulting Training Course" In Hungary	Hungary	Private Sector Development	2003	358
121	HUN-04-001 Human Resources Development for Environmental Engineers at the College of Duna_jv_ros in the Republic of Hungary	Hungary	Environmental Management	2004	361
122	HUN-99-001 The Hungarian Productivity Development Project	Hungary	Private Sector Development	1999	364
123	IDN-02-001 The Project For Improvement Of National Vocational Rehabilitation Center For Disabled People	Indonesia	Social Security	2002	367
124	IDN-02-002 The Forest Tree Improvement Project (Phase2) In The Republic Of Indonesia	Indonesia	Nature Conservation	2002	370
125	IDN-02-003 The Project For Development Of Science And Mathematics Teaching For Primary And Secondary Education(Imstep)	Indonesia	Education	2002	373
126	IDN-02-004 Biodiversity Conservation Project	Indonesia	Nature Conservation	2002	376
127	IDN-02-005 Technical Cooperation Project For Ensuring The Quality Of Mch Services Through Mch Handbook	Indonesia	Health	2002	379
128	IDN-02-006 Development Of High Quality Seed Potato Multiplication System Project	Indonesia	Agricultural/Rural Development	2002	382
129	IDN-03-001 Aqua-Environment Improvement Project For A Model River Basin In The City Of Semarang	Indonesia	Nature Conservation	2003	385

List of Study

Project No.	Project Title	Country	Issue (Primary Classification)	Term of Cooperation (to)	Page
130	IDN-03-002 The Mangrove Information Center Project	Indonesia	Nature Conservation	2003	388
131	IDN-03-003 Malaria Control In Lombok And Sumbawa Island	Indonesia	Health	2003	391
132	IDN-03-004 Project On Supporting Industries Development For Casting Technology In The Republic Of Indonesia	Indonesia	Private Sector Development	2003	394
133	IDN-04-001 Project on Regional Development Policies for Local Governments	Indonesia	Governance	2004	397
134	IDN-05-001 Establishment And Capacity Building Of Regional Export Training And Promotion Centers	Indonesia	Private Sector Development	2005	400
135	IDN-05-002 Integrated Sediment Disastermanagement Project For Volcanic Area	Indonesia	Water Resources / Disaster Management	2005	403
136	IDN-05-003 The Forest Fire Prevention Management Project Phase II	Indonesia	Nature Conservation	2005	406
137	IDN-05-004 The Demonstration Study On Carbon Fixing Forest Management In Indonesia	Indonesia	Nature Conservation	2005	409
138	IDN-05-005 The Project For Strengthening Decentralized Environmental Management System In Indonesia	Indonesia	Environmental Management	2005	412
139	IDN-06-001 Project For The Promotion Of Mass Propagation Technique Of Native Tree Species For Reforestation	Indonesia	Nature Conservation	2006	415
140	IDN-06-002 The Project On Enhancement Of Civilian Police Activities	Indonesia	Governance	2006	418
141	IDN-06-003 Project For Empowerment Of Water Users Association	Indonesia	Agricultural/Rural Development	2006	421
142	IDN-06-004 Technical Cooperation For Community Empowerment Program With Civil Society In Indonesia	Indonesia	Governance	2006	424
143	IDN-06-005 Human Resources Development For Local Governance	Indonesia	Governance	2006	427
144	IDN-06-006 Training Of Agricultural Extension Officers On Improvement Of Farm Management	Indonesia	Agricultural/Rural Development	2006	430
145	IDN-07-001 The Project for Institutional Support for Food Security	Indonesia	Agricultural/Rural Development	2007	433
146	IDN-07-002 Improve Drug Supply Management System and Promote Rational Use of Drugs	Indonesia	Others	2007	436
147	IDN-07-003 The Project for Improvement of Administration of Trade Related Regulations, Systems and Procedures in Indonesia	Indonesia	Private Sector Development	2007	439
148	IDN-07-004 Contingency Exercise on Airport Security	Indonesia	Transportation	2007	442
149	IDN-07-005 Freshwater Aquaculture Development Project in Indonesia	Indonesia	Fisheries	2007	445
150	IDN-07-006 Development of the Appropriate Technology for Multi-Story Residential Building	Indonesia	Urban/Regional Development	2007	448
151	IDN-08-001 Regaional Education Development and Improvement Program	Indonesia	Education	2008	451
152	IDN-08-002 Project on Human Resource Development for SMEs	Indonesia	Private Sector Development	2008	454
153	IDN-08-003 The Project for Improving Higher Education Institution through University-Industry-Community Links (Hi-link) in Gadjah Mada University	Indonesia	Education	2008	457
154	IDN-08-004 Strengthening In-service Teacher Training of Mathematics and Science Education at Junior and Secondary Level	Indonesia	Education	2008	460
155	IDN-08-005 Coal Mining Technology Enhancement Project at Education and Training Unit for Underground Mining	Indonesia	Natural Resources and Energy	2008	463
156	IDN-08-006 Project on Self-sustainable Community Empowerment Network Formulation in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) Province	Indonesia	Urban/Regional Development	2008	466
157	IDN-08-007 The Project of Research Cooperation on the Center of Japanese Studies, University of Indonesia	Indonesia	Education	2008	469
158	IDN-08-008 Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park Management Project	Indonesia	Nature Conservation	2008	472
159	IDN-97-001 Project For Development Of Vocational Rehabilitation System In The National Rehabilitation Centre For The Physically Disabled People	Indonesia	Social Security	1997	475
160	IDN-98-001 The Project of the Center for Development of Appropriate Agriculture Engineering Technology	Indonesia	Agricultural/Rural Development	1998	478
161	IDN-98-002 Telephone Outside Plants Construction on Center Project	Indonesia	Information and Communication	1998	481
162	IDN-98-003 The Project on Training in Industrial Pollution Prevention Technology in the Republic of Indonesia	Indonesia	Environmental Management	1998	484
163	IDN-98-004 The Japanese Technical Cooperation Project for Upgrading the Emergency Medical Care System of the Dr. Soetomo Hospital in Surabaya/East Java	Indonesia	Health	1998	487
164	IDN-99-001 Academic Development of Graduate Program at the Faculty o Agricultural Engineering and Technology	Indonesia	Agricultural/Rural Development	1999	490
165	IDN-99-002 The Tropical Rain Forest Research Project in Indonesia	Indonesia	Nature Conservation	1999	493
166	IDN-99-003 Indonesia Export Training Center	Indonesia	Private Sector Development	1999	496
167	IND-07-001 The project for Strengthening Extension System for Bivoltine Sericulture in India (PEBS)	India	Agricultural/Rural Development	2007	499
168	IND-08-001 Strengthening Capacity on Restoration and Management of Hussainsagar Lake in the Republic of India	India	Environmental Management	2008	502
169	IND-08-002 The Project for Prevention of Diarrheal Diseases	India	Health	2008	505
170	IRN-04-001 The Project Of Haraz Agricultural Human Resources Development Center	Iran	Agricultural/Rural Development	2004	508
171	IRN-06-001 Project On Energy Management Promotion In The Islamic Republic Of Iran	Iran	Natural Resources and Energy	2006	511
172	JAM-02-001 The Project On Strengthening Of Health Care In The Southern Region	Jamaica	Health	2002	514

List of Study

Project No.	Project Title	Country	Issue (Primary Classification)	Term of Cooperation (to)	Page
173	JOR-02-001 The Project For Family Planning And Gender In Development Phase 2	Jordan	Health	2002	517
174	JOR-02-002 Information Technology Upgrading Project	Jordan	Education	2002	520
175	JOR-02-003 The Project For The Specialized Training Institute In Hashemite Kingdom Of Jordan	Jordan	Education	2002	523
176	JOR-07-001 Technical Cooperation Project for Tourism Development Through Museum Activities (TDMAP)	Jordan	Private Sector Development	2007	526
177	JOR-08-001 The Capacity Development of Learning Resources Centers for Science Educaion Utilizing ICT	Jordan	Information and Communication	2008	529
178	KEN-02-001 Kenya Medical Training College Project	Kenya	Health	2002	532
179	KEN-05-001 The Interanational Parasite Control Project	Kenya	Health	2005	535
180	KEN-05-002 The Research And Control Of Infectious Diseases Project	Kenya	Health	2005	538
181	KEN-06-001 The Research And Control Of Infectious Diseases Project (Third Country Training Program)	Kenya	Health	2006	541
182	KEN-07-001 African Institute for Capacity Development Project	Kenya	Governance	2007	544
183	KEN-08-001 The Intensified Social Forestry Project in Semi-arid Areas	Kenya	Nature Conservation	2008	547
184	KEN-08-002 The Project for Improvement of Environmental Management Capacity in Nakuru and the Surrounding Areas	Kenya	Environmental Management	2008	550
185	KEN-08-003 Specialized Road Maintenance Management Unit	Kenya	Transportation	2008	553
186	KEN-08-004 The Project on Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education (SMASSE)	Kenya	Education	2008	556
187	KEN-97-001 Nys Engineering Institute Project	Kenya	Education	1997	559
188	KEN-97-002 Mwea Irrigation Agricultural Development Project	Kenya	Agricultural/Rural Development	1997	562
189	KEN-97-003 Kenya-Japan Social Forestry Training Project	Kenya	Nature Conservation	1997	565
190	KHM-02-001 Secondary School Teacher Training Project In Science And Mathematics	Cambodia	Education	2002	568
191	KHM-03-001 National Tuberculosis Control Project In The Kingdom Of Cambodia	Cambodia	Health	2003	571
192	KHM-04-001 The Maternal and Child Health Project in the Kingdom of Cambodia	Cambodia	Health	2004	574
193	KHM-05-001 Battambang Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Project	Cambodia	Agricultural/Rural Development	2005	577
194	KHM-05-002 The Project For Technical Service Center For Irrigation System In Cambodia	Cambodia	Agricultural/Rural Development	2005	580
195	KHM-06-001 The Project On Capacity Building For Water Supply System	Cambodia	Water Resources / Disaster Management	2006	583
196	KHM-07-001 The Project on Gender Mainstreaming and Policy Development through Upgrading Information and Research Capacity	Cambodia	Gender and Development	2007	586
197	KHM-07-002 Capacity and Institutional Building of the Electric Sector	Cambodia	Natural Resources and Energy	2007	589
198	KHM-07-003 Project for Improving the Training on Civil Matters at the Royal School for Judges and Prosecutors of the Acedemy for Judicial Professions	Cambodia	Governance	2007	592
199	KHM-07-004 Urgent Rehabilitation and Improvement of Civil Aviation Meteorology	Cambodia	Water Resources / Disaster Management	2007	595
200	KHM-07-005 The Project on the Strengthening of Solid Waste Management for the Municipality of Phnom Penh	Cambodia	Environmental Management	2007	598
201	KHM-08-001 The Project on Promotion of Medical Equipment Management System	Cambodia	Health	2008	601
202	KHM-08-002 The Combodia-Japan Cooperation Center Project	Cambodia	Private Sector Development	2008	604
203	KYR-07-001 Kyrgyz Republic-Japan Center for Human Development Project	Kyrgyz Republic	Education	2007	607
204	KYR-08-001 IT Human Resources Development Project (National IT Center) in the Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz Republic	Information and Communication	2008	610
205	KZK-05-001 Kazakhstan-Japan Center For Human Development	Kazakhstan	Private Sector Development	2005	613
206	KZK-05-002 Technical Cooperation For The Improvement Of Health Care Services In The Semipalatinsk Region In The Republic Of Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan	Health	2005	616
207	LAO-02-001 The Agricultural And Rural Development Project In Vientiane Province In The Lao People'S Democratic Republic	Laos	Agricultural/Rural Development	2002	619
208	LAO-02-002 The Project On Electric Power Technical Standard Establishment In Lao People'S Democratic Republic	Laos	Natural Resources and Energy	2002	622
209	LAO-03-001 The Aquaculture Improvement And Extension Project	Laos	Fisheries	2003	625
210	LAO-03-002 The Forest Conservation And Afforestation Project In Lao People'S Democratic Republic	Laos	Nature Conservation	2003	628
211	LAO-04-001 Laos-Japan, Sethanthirath Hospital Improvement Project	Laos	Health	2004	631
212	LAO-05-001 Legal And Judicial Development Project	Laos	Governance	2005	634
213	LAO-06-001 The Project On Riverbank Protection Works	Laos	Water Resources / Disaster Management	2006	637
214	LAO-06-002 Capacity Development Of Water Supply System	Laos	Water Resources / Disaster Management	2006	640
215	LAO-07-001 The Development of Faculty of Economic and Management NUOL	Laos	Education	2007	643

List of Study

Project No.	Project Title	Country	Issue (Primary Classification)	Term of Cooperation (to)	Page
216	LAO-07-002 The Upgrading IT Education Project	Laos	Education	2007	646
217	LAO-07-003 Lao Electric Power Technical Standard Promotion Project	Laos	Natural Resources and Energy	2007	649
218	LAO-07-004 The Legal and Judicial Development Project	Laos	Governance	2007	652
219	LAO-07-005 Project for Strengthening for Health Services for Children	Laos	Health	2007	655
220	LAO-08-001 Forest Management and Community Support Project	Laos	Nature Conservation	2008	658
221	LAO-08-002 The Project for Strengthening Medical Logistics in Lao P.D.R.	Laos	Health	2008	661
222	LAO-08-003 Air Traffic Safety Improvement Project	Laos	Transportation	2008	664
223	LAO-08-004 The Project for Improving Science and Mathematics Teacher Training	Laos	Education	2008	667
224	LKA-02-001 Dental Education Project At University Of Peradeniya In Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Health	2002	670
225	LKA-02-002 Foundry Technology Development Project	Sri Lanka	Private Sector Development	2002	673
226	LKA-99-001 National Plant Quarantine Services Project	Sri Lanka	Agricultural/Rural Development	1999	676
227	LKA-99-002 The Agricultural Extension Improvement in Gampaha	Sri Lanka	Agricultural/Rural Development	1999	679
228	MAR-05-001 The Project For The Establishment Of An Extension System For Artisanal Fisheries	Morocco	Fisheries	2005	682
229	MAR-07-001 Improvement of Maternal Health Care in the Rural Area	Morocco	Health	2007	685
230	MAR-07-002 Rural Water Supply Support Program	Morocco	Water Resources / Disaster Management	2007	688
231	MDG-05-001 The Aquaculture Development Project In The Northwest Coastal Region Of Madagascar	Madagascar	Fisheries	2005	691
232	MEX-03-001 The Agricultural Machinery Test And Evaluation Project In Mexico	Mexico	Agricultural/Rural Development	2003	694
233	MEX-04-001 Reproductive Health - Prevention Of Uterine Cervical Cancer -	Mexico	Health	2004	697
234	MEX-05-001 Project On The Assistance Plan For Small Producers In El Soconusco" Region	Mexico	Poverty Reduction	2005	700
235	MEX-06-001 The Project For The Improvement Of Regional Veterinary Diagnostic Services In The Jalisco State	Mexico	Agricultural/Rural Development	2006	703
236	MEX-07-001 Project for Prevention and Control of Uterine Cervical Cancer in the Southern States of Mexico	Mexico	Health	2007	706
237	MEX-08-001 Strengthening of Air Monitoring Program in the United Mexican States	Mexico	Environmental Management	2008	709
238	MEX-99-001 The National Actualization Center for the Teachers of the General Directorate for the Industrial Technological Education Project	Mexico	Private Sector Development	1999	712
239	MNG-02-001 Maternal And Child Health Project In Mongolia	Mongolia	Health	2002	715
240	MNG-06-001 The Japan-Mongolia Center For Human Resources Develop,Ent Cooperation	Mongolia	Private Sector Development	2006	718
241	MNG-08-001 Enhancement of Tax Administration Project	Mongolia	Economic Policy	2008	721
242	MNG-08-002 The Project for Development of Human Capacity for Weather Forecasting and Data Analysis	Mongolia	Water Resources / Disaster Management	2008	724
243	MNG-98-001 The Project of the Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources of Mongolia	Mongolia	Natural Resources and Energy	1998	727
244	MWI-03-001 Project On Aquaculture Research And Technical Development Of Malawian Indigenous Species	Malawi	Fisheries	2003	730
245	MYN-03-001 Irrigation Technology Centre Project Phase	Myanmar	Agricultural/Rural Development	2003	733
246	MYN-06-001 Community Forestry Training And Extension Project In Dry Zone In The Union Of Myanmar	Myanmar	Nature Conservation	2006	736
247	MYN-07-001 Project for Strengthening CCA (Child-Centered Approach) Education in the Union of Myanmar	Myanmar	Education	2007	739
248	MYN-07-002 Strengthening the Capacity of Central Statistical Organization of the Union of Myanmar	Myanmar	Governance	2007	742
249	MYN-08-001 Myanmar-Japan Center for Human Resouce Development Project	Myanmar	Private Sector Development	2008	745
250	MYS-02-001 The Project For The Aquatic Resource And Environmental Studies Of The Straits Of Malacca In Upm	Malaysia	Fisheries	2002	748
251	MYS-03-001 The Project For The Development Of Technology Related To The Processing Of Feed Based On Agro-Industrial By-Products Of Oil Palms Production In Malaysia	Malaysia	Agricultural/Rural Development	2003	751
252	MYS-03-002 Japan-Malaysia Technical Instiute(Jmti)	Malaysia	Education	2003	754
253	MYS-05-001 Project On Networked Multimedia Education System	Malaysia	Information and Communication	2005	757
254	MYS-05-002 The Project For The Capacity Building Of National Institute Of Occupational Safety And Health In The Field Of Occupational Safety And Health	Malaysia	Social Security	2005	760
255	MYS-05-003 Project for Strengthening of the Food Safety Programme in Malaysia	Malaysia	Health	2005	763
256	MYS-06-001 Human Resource Development And Improvement In Tax Administration	Malaysia	Economic Policy	2006	766
257	MYS-06-002 Technical Cooperation Programme For Bornean Biodiversity And Ecosystems Conservation In Sabah, Malaysia	Malaysia	Nature Conservation	2006	769
258	MYS-08-001 The Project for Capacity Building on Social Welfare Programmes for the Disabled	Malaysia	Social Security	2008	772

List of Study

Project No.	Project Title	Country	Issue (Primary Classification)	Term of Cooperation (to)	Page
259	MYS-97-001 Project For Upgrading Accident And Emergency Care Service At Sarawak	Malaysia	Health	1997	775
260	MYS-97-002 The Effective Wood Utilization Research Project In Sarawak	Malaysia	Private Sector Development	1997	778
261	MYS-99-001 Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE)	Malaysia	Private Sector Development	1999	781
262	MYS-99-002 Malaysia AI System Development Laboratory Project	Malaysia	Private Sector Development	1999	784
263	MYS-99-003 The Project on the Measurement Centre of SIRIM	Malaysia	Private Sector Development	1999	787
264	NIC-04-001 The Project for Strengthening of the Local System of Integral Health Care (SILAIS) of Granada	Nicaragua	Health	2004	790
265	NIC-05-001 Project Of Integrated Pest Management	Nicaragua	Agricultural/Rural Development	2005	793
266	NIC-06-001 Rural Community Development Project for Vulnerability Reduction Against Natural Disasters at Municipality of Villa Nueva	Nicaragua	Water Resources / Disaster Management	2006	796
267	NPL-03-001 Community Development And Forest / Watershed Conservation Project Phase Ii In Nepal	Nepal	Nature Conservation	2003	799
268	NPL-04-001 Disaster mitigation Support Programme Project	Nepal	Water Resources / Disaster Management	2004	802
269	NPL-04-002 The Mini-Project-Type Technical Cooperation for Sericulture Promotion in the Kingdom of Nepal	Nepal	Agricultural/Rural Development	2004	805
270	NPL-05-001 Community Tuberculosis And Lung Health Project	Nepal	Health	2005	808
271	NPL-08-001 Agricultural Training and Extension Improvement Project	Nepal	Agricultural/Rural Development	2008	811
272	NPL-97-001 Primary Health Care Project	Nepal	Health	1997	814
273	NPL-98-001 The Natural Water Fisheries Developmet in Nepal	Nepal	Fisheries	1998	817
274	NPL-99-001 Community Development and Forest / Watershed Conservation Project Phase in Nepal	Nepal	Nature Conservation	1999	820
275	NPL-99-002 Horticulture Development Project in the Kingdom of Nepal	Nepal	Agricultural/Rural Development	1999	823
276	OMN-98-001 Fisheries Training Development Project	Oman	Fisheries	1998	826
277	PAK-06-001 Balancing And Modernization Ofworkshop Facilities At Pitac, Lahore(Phase2)	Pakistan	Private Sector Development	2006	829
278	PAK-06-002 Punjab Literacy Promotion Project	Pakistan	Education	2006	832
279	PAK-06-003 Improvement Of Public Administration For Local Governments In Punjab	Pakistan	Governance	2006	835
280	PAK-08-001 The Tuberculosis Control Project in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Pakistan	Health	2008	838
281	PAK-97-001 The Genetic Resources Preservation And Research Laboratory Project	Pakistan	Agricultural/Rural Development	1997	841
282	PAN-02-001 The Cattle Productivity Improvement Project In The Republic Of Panama	Panama	Agricultural/Rural Development	2002	844
283	PAN-05-001 Panama Canal Watershed Conservation Project In The Republic Of Panama	Panama	Nature Conservation	2005	847
284	PAN-06-001 Water Quality Monitoring Technique	Panama	Environmental Management	2006	850
285	PAN-06-002 The Sustainable Agricultural Training And Extension Project In Rural Areas In The Republic Of Panama	Panama	Agricultural/Rural Development	2006	853
286	PAN-98-001 The Panama Nautical School Up-Grading Project	Panama	Transport	1998	856
287	PHL-02-001 The Project For Upgrading Human Resource Development For Air Navigation Systems Specialist At The Civil Aviation Training Center Manila	Philippines	Transportation	2002	859
288	PHL-02-002 Modernization Of Indutrial Property Administraion	Philippines	Private Sector Development	2002	862
289	PHL-02-003 The Project On Electrical And Electronics Appliances Testing In The Republic Of The Philippines	Philippines	Private Sector Development	2002	865
290	PHL-03-001 The Cebu Socio-Economic Empowerment And Development Project	Philippines	Urban/Regional Development	2003	868
291	PHL-04-001 Project of Human Resources Development in Reproductive Health	Philippines	Agricultural/Rural Development	2004	871
292	PHL-05-001 Strengthening Of Flood Forecasting And Warning Administration	Philippines	Water Resources / Disaster Management	2005	874
293	PHL-05-002 Water Buffaloes And Beef Cattle Improvement Project	Philippines	Agricultural/Rural Development	2005	877
294	PHL-05-003 Improvement Of Eathquake And Volcano Monitoring System	Philippines	Water Resources / Disaster Management	2005	880
295	PHL-05-004 Tctp On Improvement Of Occupational Safety And Health In Small And Medium-Sized Enterprises In Selected Asean And Asia Pacific Counties	Philippines	Social Security	2005	883
296	PHL-06-001 Project On Gender Responsive Employability (Wage & Self) And Training In The Republic Of The Philippines	Philippines	Gender and Development	2006	886
297	PHL-07-001 Project on Philippine Coast Guard Human Resource Development	Philippines	Transportation	2007	889
298	PHL-07-002 Strengthening the Health Delivery System in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao(ARMM)	Philippines	Health	2007	892
299	PHL-07-003 Enhancement of Hydrographic Capabilities for Navigational Safety	Philippines	Transportation	2007	895
300	PHL-07-004 Tuberculosis Control Project	Philippines	Health	2007	898
301	PHL-08-001 Educational Support for the New CNS/ATM Systems Implementation Project	Philippines	Transportation	2008	901

List of Study

Project No.	Project Title	Country	Issue (Primary Classification)	Term of Cooperation (to)	Page
302	PHL-08-002 The Capacity Development for the Philippines Standards and Conformity Assessment Programs	Philippines	Private Sector Development	2008	904
303	PHL-97-001 The Public Health Development Project	Philippines	Health	1997	907
304	PHL-98-001 The Project on Enhancing Vocational Training of the Institute, NITVET-TESDA	Philippines	Education	1998	910
305	PHL-98-002 Diversification Crops Irrigation Engineering Project	Philippines	Agricultural/Rural Development	1998	913
306	PHL-98-003 The National Construction Productivity Development Project	Philippines	Education	1998	916
307	PHL-99-001 Science and Mathematics Education Manpower Development Project (SMEMDP)	Philippines	Education	1999	919
308	PHL-99-002 The Soils Research and Development Center Project	Philippines	Agricultural/Rural Development	1999	922
309	PHL-99-003 Philippine Software Development Institute Project	Philippines	Information and Communication	1999	925
310	PLE-08-001 Improving Reproductive Health with a Special Focus on Maternal and Child Health	Palestina	Health	2008	928
311	PLW-06-001 Palau International Coral Reef Center Strengthening Project	Palau	Nature Conservation	2006	931
312	PLW-08-001 The Project for Improvement of Solid Waste Management in the Republic of Palau	Palau	Environmental Management	2008	934
313	PNG-07-001 The Integrated Community Development Project For The Settlement Areas In National Capital District	Papua New Guin	Urban/Regional Development	2007	937
314	PNG-08-001 The Project for Enhancing Quality in Teaching Through TV Program	Papua New Guin	Education	2008	940
315	PNG-08-002 Promotion of Smallholder Rice Production Project	Papua New Guin	Agricultural/Rural Development	2008	943
316	POL-08-001 The Project on Poland-Japan Energy Conservation Technology in the Republic of Poland	Poland	Natural Resources and Energy	2008	946
317	PRY-02-001 Project On Upgrading Verification And Inspection Technology In The Area Of Mass	Paraguay	Private Sector Development	2002	949
318	PRY-02-002 Japan-Paraguay Skill Development Promotion Center	Paraguay	Education	2002	952
319	PRY-03-001 Japan-Paraguay Skill Development Promotion Center	Paraguay	Education	2003	955
320	PRY-05-001 Improvement Of The Asuncion Central Market	Paraguay	Agricultural/Rural Development	2005	958
321	PRY-05-002 Strengthening Continuing Education in Nursing and Midwifery in the South of the Republic of Paraguay	Paraguay	Health	2005	961
322	PRY-06-001 Control And Improvement Of Water Quality	Paraguay	Water Resources / Disaster Management	2006	964
323	PRY-06-002 Diversification Of Beekeeping (Extension And Upgrade Of Propolice, Polen)	Paraguay	Agricultural/Rural Development	2006	967
324	PRY-08-001 Improvement of School Management	Paraguay	Education	2008	970
325	PRY-99-001 Community Health Project in Paraguay	Paraguay	Health	1999	973
326	PRY-99-002 The Aftercare Technical Cooperation for the Research Project on Chagas' Disease and Other Parasitic Diseases	Paraguay	Health	1999	976
327	ROM-07-001 Project on Reduction of Seismic Risk for Buildings and Structures	Romania	Water Resources / Disaster Management	2007	979
328	ROM-08-001 The Project for Strengthening the Air Quality Monitoring Capability of the National Reference Laboratory of National Environmental Protection Agency in Romania	Romania	Environmental Management	2008	982
329	ROM-08-002 The Improvement of Farm Management by Developing Agricultural Cooperatives	Romania	Agricultural/Rural Development	2008	985
330	SAU-05-001 Saudi-Japanese Automobile High Institute Project	Saudi Arabia	Private Sector Development	2005	988
331	SAU-08-001 Development and Training Center Project	Saudi Arabia	Education	2008	991
332	SEN-03-001 (High-Level Technician(Bts)Training Project At The Senegal-Japan Vocational Training Center)	Senegal	Education	2003	994
333	SEN-05-001 The Project On Safe Water And The Support Of Community Activities	Senegal	Urban/Regional Development	2005	997
334	SEN-06-001 Project For The Development Of Human Resources In Health	Senegal	Health	2006	1000
335	SEN-07-001 Integrated Community Forestry Development Project	Senegal	Nature Conservation	2007	1003
336	SEN-07-002 Project aimed at the Enhancement of the Sustainability in the Mangrove Forest Management of Saloumn Delta in the Republic of Senegal	Senegal	Nature Conservation	2007	1006
337	SLE-08-001 The Agricultural Development Project in Kambia	Sierra Leone	Agricultural/Rural Development	2008	1009
338	SLV-03-001 The Project On The Aquaculture Development In Estuary Of El Salvador	El Salvador	Fisheries	2003	1012
339	SLV-03-002 The Project For Strengthening Of Agricultural Technology Development And Transfer In The Republic Of El Salvador	El Salvador	Agricultural/Rural Development	2003	1015
340	SLV-06-001 Nursing Education For Central America And The Caribbean	El Salvador	Health	2006	1018
341	SLV-08-001 Project for the Improvement of Mathematics Teaching in Primary Education	El Salvador	Education	2008	1021
342	SLV-08-002 The Project for Integrated Solid Waste Management for Municipalities in the Republic of El Salvador	El Salvador	Environmental Management	2008	1024
343	SMA-08-001 The Project for Strengthening Technical and Vocational Education Development in Samoa	Independent Stat	Education	2008	1027
344	SYR-06-001 The Capacity Building For Faculty Of Veterinary Medicine,Al Baath University	Syria	Agricultural/Rural Development	2006	1030

List of Study

Project No.	Project Title	Country	Issue (Primary Classification)	Term of Cooperation (to)	Page	
345	SYR-07-001	Project on Development of Efficient Irrigation Techniques and Extension in Syria	Syria	Agricultural/Rural Development	2007	1033
346	SYR-07-002	Capacity Development on Environmental Monitoring of Directorates for Environmental Affairs in Governorates in Syrian Arab Republic	Syria	Environmental Management	2007	1036
347	SYR-07-003	Establishment of Water Resources Information Center	Syria	Water Resources / Disaster Management	2007	1039
348	SYR-99-001	Second Phase of National Standards and Calibration Laboratory	Syria	Private Sector Development	1999	1042
349	THA-02-001	The Research Center For Communication And Information Technology (Reccit), King Mongkut'S Institute Of Technology, Ladkrabang, (Kmitl), The Kingdom Of Thailand	Thailand	Information and Communication	2002	1045
350	THA-02-002	Project For Model Development Of Comprehensive Hiv/Aids Prevention And Care	Thailand	Health	2002	1048
351	THA-02-003	Development Of The Method Of Urban Development	Thailand	Urban/Regional Development	2002	1051
352	THA-03-001	Project For Strengthening Of National Institute Of Health Capabilities For Research And Development On Aids And Emerging Infectious Diseases	Thailand	Health	2003	1054
353	THA-03-002	The Modernization Of Water Managemant System Project In Thailand	Thailand	Agricultural/Rural Development	2003	1057
354	THA-04-001	Sic-Tool and Mold Technology Development Project in the Kingdom of Thailand	Thailand	Private Sector Development	2004	1060
355	THA-04-002	Project of the Capacity Building on the Development of Information Technology for Education (ITEd Project)	Thailand	Information and Communication	2004	1063
356	THA-04-003	Project of the Asian Centre of International Parasite Control	Thailand	Health	2004	1066
357	THA-04-004	Pasture Seed Production Development Project in the Northeast Thailand	Thailand	Agricultural/Rural Development	2004	1069
358	THA-04-005	The Reforestation and Extension Project in the Northeast of Thailand	Thailand	Nature Conservation	2004	1072
359	THA-05-001	A Pilot Project To Construct A Recycling System In Southern Thailand	Thailand	Environmental Management	2005	1075
360	THA-05-002	Project On Developing The Capacity Of The Government To Post Evaluate The Externally Funded Project	Thailand	Economic Policy	2005	1078
361	THA-05-003	The Assistance Of Public Health Insurance Information System Development	Thailand	Social Security	2005	1081
362	THA-05-004	Developing Vocational Opportunities And Creative Activities For People With Disabilities Anc Commercializing Hill-Tribes Peoples' Crafts In Thailand	Thailand	Social Security	2005	1084
363	THA-06-001	The Third Country Training On Acid Deposition Problems	Thailand	Environmental Management	2006	1087
364	THA-06-002	The Project Of The Japan-Thailand Technical Cooperation On Animal Disease Control In Thailand And Neighboring Countries	Thailand	Agricultural/Rural Development	2006	1090
365	THA-06-003	Appropriate Technology For Reduction Of Agrochemical In Northern Thailand	Thailand	Agricultural/Rural Development	2006	1093
366	THA-06-004	The Project On The Strengtheng Of Anti-Corruption Capacity In Thailand	Thailand	Governance	2006	1096
367	THA-07-001	The Project for Improvement of Sewage Treatment Plant Management in Thailand	Thailand	Environmental Management	2007	1099
368	THA-07-002	HIV/AIDS Regional Coordination Center Project	Thailand	Health	2007	1102
369	THA-07-003	The ASEAN University Netwroks/Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network (AUN/SEED-Net) Project	Thailand	Education	2007	1105
370	THA-07-004	The Asia-Pacific Development Center On Disability Project	Thailand	Social Security	2006	1108
371	THA-07-005	Project for Development of Environmental and Emission Standards of VOC's (Volatile Organic Compounds) in Kingdom of Thailand	Thailand	Environmental Management	2007	1111
372	THA-08-001	The Agricultural Statistics and Economic Analysis Development Project	Thailand	Governance	2008	1114
373	THA-08-002	Project on Technical Strengthening of National Institute Metrology	Thailand	Private Sector Development	2008	1117
374	THA-08-003	Project on Capacity Building of Local Authorities Through Local Cooperation and Local Public Standard	Thailand	Governance	2008	1120
375	THA-08-004	Capacity Building of Drug Analysis for Improvement of Drug Law Enforcement	Thailand	Governance	2008	1123
376	THA-08-005	Diploma Course in Dermatology	Thailand	Health	2008	1126
377	THA-08-006	The Project on Capacity Development in Disaster Management	Thailand	Water Resources / Disaster Management	2008	1129
378	THA-97-001	Dairy Farming Development Project In The Central Region	Thailand	Agricultural/Rural Development	1997	1132
379	THA-97-002	The Ceramic Development Center Project	Thailand	Private Sector Development	1997	1135
380	THA-97-003	The Project For The Expansion And Modernization Of The Merchant Marine Training Center	Thailand	Education	1997	1138
381	THA-98-001	The National Institute of Animal Health Project in the Kingdom of Thailand	Thailand	Agricultural/Rural Development	1998	1141
382	THA-98-002	The Research Project on the Quality Development of Fishery Products	Thailand	Fisheries	1998	1144
383	THA-98-003	Chiang Mai University Plant Biotechnology Research Project in Thailand	Thailand	Agricultural/Rural Development	1998	1147
384	THA-98-004	The Dairy Farming Development Project in the Central Region of Kingdom of Thailand	Thailand	Agricultural/Rural Development	1998	1150
385	THA-99-001	National Waterworks Technology Traning Institute Project	Thailand	Water Resources / Disaster Management	1999	1153
386	THA-99-002	The Development of Mechatronics Engineering Course at Bachelor Degree in Pathumwan Technical College	Thailand	Education	1999	1156
387	THA-99-003	The Project for Strengthening of Food Sanitation Activities	Thailand	Health	1999	1159

List of Study

Project No.	Project Title	Country	Issue (Primary Classification)	Term of Cooperation (to)	Page
388	THA-99-004 Automotive Fuel Research Project for Environmental Improvement in the Kingdom of Thailand	Thailand	Environmental Management	1999	1162
389	THA-99-005 The Land and Water Conservation Center Project in the East of Thailand	Thailand	Agricultural/Rural Development	1999	1165
390	THA-99-006 The Agricultural Development Research Project in Northeast Thailand	Thailand	Agricultural/Rural Development	1999	1168
391	TON-98-001 The Aquaculture Research and Development Project in the Kingdom of Tonga	Tonga	Fisheries	1998	1171
392	TTO-06-001 The Project For Promotion Of Sustainable Marine Fisheries Resource Utilisation In The Republic Of Trinidad And Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago	Fisheries	2006	1174
393	TUN-03-001 The Project For Strengthening Of Reproductive Health Education	Tunisia	Health	2003	1177
394	TUN-04-001 The Project for Strengthening Reproductive Health Education	Tunisia	Health	2004	1180
395	TUN-05-001 Project For The Establishment Of The Vocational Training Center For The Electric And Electronics Industry	Tunisia	Education	2005	1183
396	TUN-97-001 Project For The Promotion Of Family Planning Education	Tunisia	Health	1997	1186
397	TUR-02-001 The Infectious Diseases Control Project In The Republic Of Turkey	Turkey	Health	2002	1189
398	TUR-04-001 The Project on Improvement of Maritime Education	Turkey	Transportation	2004	1192
399	TUR-04-002 Fish Culture Development in the Black Sea of the Republic of Turkey	Turkey	Fisheries	2004	1195
400	TUR-05-001 The Project On Establishment Of Industrial Automation Technologies Departments In Anatolian Technical High Schools	Turkey	Education	2005	1198
401	TUR-05-002 Project On Energy Conservation In The Republic Of Turkey	Turkey	Natural Resources and Energy	2005	1201
402	TUR-05-003 Geologic Remote Sensing Project	Turkey	Natural Resources and Energy	2005	1204
403	TUR-06-001 Technical Development Of Sustainable Seed Production For Black Sea Turbot	Turkey	Fisheries	2006	1207
404	TUR-08-001 The Project for Energy Efficiency Improvement of Power Plant	Turkey	Natural Resources and Energy	2008	1210
405	TUR-99-001 The Port Hydraulic Research Center Project	Turkey	Transportation	1999	1213
406	TUR-99-002 The Establishment of an Earthquake Disaster Prevention Research Center	Turkey	Water Resources / Disaster Management	1999	1216
407	TZA-03-001 Sokoine University Of Agriculture Centre For Sustainable Rural Development : Scsrdr	Tanzania	Urban/Regional Development	2003	1219
408	TZA-04-001 Project on Sokoine University of Agriculture Centre for Sustainable Rural Development	Tanzania	Urban/Regional Development	2004	1222
409	TZA-05-001 The Project For The Strengthening Of District Health Services In Morogoro Region	Tanzania	Health	2005	1225
410	TZA-06-001 The Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre Project In The United Republic of Tanzania	Tanzania	Agricultural/Rural Development	2006	1228
411	TZA-06-002 Strengthening Of National Bureau Of Statistics In Data Providing Service	Tanzania	Governance	2006	1231
412	TZA-06-003 Hiv/Aids Project In Ngerengere Division And Mlali Division	Tanzania	Health	2006	1234
413	TZA-07-001 Integrated Malaria Control Project	Tanzania	Health	2007	1237
414	TZA-99-001 The Kilimanjaro Village Forestry Project	Tanzania	Agricultural/Rural Development	1999	1240
415	UGA-04-001 Nakawa Vocational Training Institute Project, Uganda	Uganda	Education	2004	1243
416	UGA-08-001 The Secondary Science and Mathematics Teachers' Project	Uganda	Education	2008	1246
417	UGA-08-002 Technical Assistance to Enhancement of Technical Capacity of Animal Disease Control in Uganda	Uganda	Agricultural/Rural Development	2008	1249
418	URY-02-001 Forest Products Testing Project In Uruguay	Uruguay	Nature Conservation	2002	1252
419	URY-97-001 The Forest Tree Improvement Cooperation Project	Uruguay	Nature Conservation	1997	1255
420	URY-99-001 The Fruit Tree Protection Project	Uruguay	Nature Conservation	1999	1258
421	UZB-05-001 Uzbekistan-Japan Center For Human Development	Uzbekistan	Private Sector Development	2005	1261
422	UZB-08-001 Legal Assistance for Improving of the Conditions for Development of Private Business	Uzbekistan	Governance	2008	1264
423	VNM-02-001 The Education And Research Capability Building Project Of Hanoi Agricultural University	Vietnam	Agricultural/Rural Development	2002	1267
424	VNM-02-002 Water Sector Training Center Project In The Southern Areas Of The Socialist Republic Of Vietnam	Vietnam	Water Resources / Disaster Management	2002	1270
425	VNM-03-001 Modernization Of Industrial Property Administration Project	Vietnam	Private Sector Development	2003	1273
426	VNM-03-002 The Training Capability Strengthening Project On The Posts And Telecommunications Training Center No.1, The Socialist Republic Of Vietnam	Vietnam	Information and Communication	2003	1276
427	VNM-04-001 Project on the Improvement of Higher Maritime Education in Vietnam	Vietnam	Transportation	2004	1279
428	VNM-04-002 Project of Strengthening of National Institute of Veterinary Research in Vietnam	Vietnam	Agricultural/Rural Development	2004	1282
429	VNM-04-003 The Bach Mai Hospital Project for Functional Enhancement	Vietnam	Health	2004	1285
430	VNM-04-004 Project for Strengthening Training Capability for Technical Workers in Hanoi Industrial College	Vietnam	Education	2004	1288

List of Study

Project No.	Project Title	Country	Issue (Primary Classification)	Term of Cooperation (to)	Page
431	VNM-05-001 Vietnam-Japan Human Resources Cooperation Center	Vietnam	Private Sector Development	2005	1291
432	VNM-05-002 The Project For Strengthening Training Capabilities For Road Construction Workers In Transport Technical And Professional School No.1 In Vietnam	Vietnam	Transportation	2005	1294
433	VNM-05-003 The Reproductive Health Project In Nghe An Province (Phase II)	Vietnam	Health	2005	1297
434	VNM-05-004 Coal Mine Firedamp Gas Management Center	Vietnam	Natural Resources and Energy	2005	1300
435	VNM-05-005 Program On The Instructor Training For Electric Power Sector In Viet Nam	Vietnam	Natural Resources and Energy	2005	1303
436	VNM-06-001 Japanese Technical Cooperation In The Legal And Judicial Field (Phase 3)	Vietnam	Governance	2006	1306
437	VNM-06-002 Forest Fire Rehabilitation Project	Vietnam	Water Resources / Disaster Management	2006	1309
438	VNM-06-003 Enhancing Capacity Of Vietnamese Academy Of Science And Technology In Water Environment Protection	Vietnam	Environmental Management	2006	1312
439	VNM-07-001 Capacity Building of Master Trainers for Modernization of Customs Administration	Vietnam	Economic Policy	2007	1315
440	VNM-07-002 Project for Strengthening Cluster-Based Teacher Training and School-Management	Vietnam	Education	2007	1318
441	VNM-07-003 Improvement of Plant Quarantine Treatment Techniques against Fruit Flies on Fresh Fruits	Vietnam	Agricultural/Rural Development	2007	1321
442	VNM-07-004 Project for Strengthening of Food Industries Research Institute in Socialist Republic of Vietnam	Vietnam	Agricultural/Rural Development	2007	1324
443	VNM-08-001 Utilization of Intellectual Property Information in Vietnam	Vietnam	Private Sector Development	2008	1327
444	VNM-08-002 The Project on the Villager Support for Sustainable Forest Management in Central Highland	Vietnam	Nature Conservation	2008	1330
445	VNM-08-003 Rehabilitation of Natural Forest in Degraded Watershed Area in the North of Vietnam	Vietnam	Nature Conservation	2008	1333
446	VNM-08-004 The Project for Capacity Development of ODA Management	Vietnam	Governance	2008	1336
447	VNM-08-005 The Project on Human Resources Development for Water Sector in the Middle Region of Vietnam	Vietnam	Water Resources / Disaster Management	2008	1339
448	VNM-08-006 The Project for the Reinforcement of the Small and Medium Enterprise Technical Assistance Center in Hanoi	Vietnam	Private Sector Development	2008	1342
449	VNM-98-001 Cho Ray Hospital Technical Cooperation in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam	Vietnam	Health	1998	1345
450	VUT-08-001 The Project on Improvement of Bouffa Landfill	Vanuatu	Environmental Management	2008	1348
451	VUT-08-002 The Project for Comprehensive Management of Coastal Fishery Resources and Environment in Vanuatu	Vanuatu	Nature Conservation	2008	1351
452	YEM-05-001 The Tuberculosis Control Project	Yemen	Health	2005	1354
453	YEM-08-001 Broadening Regional Initiative for Developing Girls' Education (BRIDGE) Program in Taiz Governorate	Yemen	Education	2008	1357
454	ZAF-05-001 Mpumalanga Secondary Science Initiative Phase II	South Africa	Education	2005	1360
455	ZMB-03-001 Technical And Vocational Improvement Project In Zambia A/C	Zambia	Education	2003	1363
456	ZMB-05-001 Strengthening Of Laboratory Systems For Hiv/Aids And Tb Control Project	Zambia	Health	2005	1366
457	ZMB-05-002 Cross Border Initiative Project(Corridors Of Hope)	Zambia	Health	2005	1369
458	ZMB-06-001 The Project For The Participatory Village Development In Isolated Areas In The Republic Of Zambia	Zambia	Agricultural/Rural Development	2006	1372
459	ZMB-07-001 Lusaka District Primary Health Care Project	Zambia	Health	2007	1375
460	ZMB-08-001 The Integrated HIV and AIDS Care Implementation Project at District Level	Zambia	Health	2008	1378
461	ZMB-99-001 The infectious Diseases Control Project	Zambia	Health	1999	1381
462	ZWE-08-001 The Project for Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV in Masvingo Province	Zimbabwe	Health	2008	1384

AFG-06-001

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

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

<p>Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	<p>The project experiment is limited in size (three CLCs in three district) and in area (Kabul City). In order to replicate this experiment to the wilder areas and to other parts of the country, some issues remain to be clarified and to be further examined among the concerned parties. The following recommendations are made for the short-term prospects.</p> <p>(1)Documentation of the CLC Model: In order to promote the CLC model, it is important that the documentations are made available. The Project has developed various materials on how to institutionalize CLC and how to teach literacy and life skills courses. In addition, the documentation is needed to clarify the possibilities and limitations of the current practices, as well as remaining issues to be further examined. The Team suggests that such description should be included in the CLC manual that is currently developed. Also the document that briefly summarizes the essences of the CLC model as well as the results and impacts of CLC (for example, a leaflet) would be useful to share the Project's experience with other concerned ministries and development partners. These materials need to be well compiled so that whoever interested in CLC is easily accessible to the appropriate information. The team recommends the Project to finalize those documents during the Project period.</p> <p>(2)Presentation of CLC model targeting other development partners and other ministries: It is impossible to expand CLC without support of other development partners and initiatives of concerned ministries or local governments. In this sense, it is important to share the possibilities and limitations of the CLC model with variety of groups to encourage their initiatives to support CLC. The Team recommends the Project to hold a workshop for a wider audience utilizing such documents as mentioned above to discuss how the CLC model can be expanded and to examine remaining issues. The audience may include other ministries such as Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD). The vision shared by these stakeholders would be a strong support for CLC promotion.</p> <p>(3)Clarifying the costs of the CLC model: In order to show and promote CLC as a model, it is necessary to clarify the essential initial cost including buildings and equipment to develop a CLC. Information on operational costs of the Project CLC would be also necessary. The expansion of CLC is currently in the MOE's strategic plan, however, a detail development plan with cost estimates has not been well elaborated yet. In addition, the lowest-cost model may need to be explored in the expansion phase. The Team recommends the Project to examine how to minimize the costs and to provide the basic information regarding the appropriate size of inputs in relation with the size of outputs (number of learners, the level of learning achievement, etc) based on the pilot experience. This will help DMFL develop a more feasible plan for CLC expansion. The following recommendations are made for the medium-and long-term prospects.</p> <p>(4)Elaborating a CLC model replicable in the nationwide: In the scope of expanding CLC model in the nationwide, various issues need to be resolved. The Team recommends DMFL to share their ideas with other ministries and development partners to elaborate the model. The current model depends on the conditions available in Kabul City. In the Project site, the district of DMFL plays a role of CLC administrator and provides teacher's salary, which ensures the institutional and financial sustainability of the Project CLC. There are currently no district offices of DMFL outside of Kabul City, and therefore further examination need to be made: whether alternative institutions such as CDC or local government should be involved; or district officers of DMFL should be established in other regions. Another major remaining issues are where CLC can be installed. In the Project, new CLC buildings were developed because there were few existing facilities in the area that were available for the community usage and that were regarded as a safe place for women to commute. However, the situation may very depending on the region. It will require more discussion and researches to determine whether new buildings are needed or existing buildings can be utilized, how to minimize the initial cost through community participation, and what level of quality of facilities are needed.</p> <p>(5)Ensuring further sustainability of CLC: The Project's are making efforts to be sustainable technically and financially and each CLC has almost reached the level of balancing its incomes and expenditures with the current training courses. Vocational and technical skills required and demanded by the community, however, change over time and it is likely that CLC needs to respond to the new training needs in the future. Vocational and technical training often requires new equipments and materials to start, and CLC needs to prepare such initial costs by either finding donors or securing budgets by themselves. The measure to support CLC to prepare such situation will be required, for example by linking them with other donors, by improving resource finding skills or by improving they accounting management and planning skills.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Literacy Department Ministry of Education	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change			Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Not Much Achieved	Many Issues		Partially Not Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>As mentioned in general overview, Community Learning Centers(CLCs) , established by JICA project, is continued to be supported by NGO after the termination of the project.(the operation is not completely transferred to JICA Education Department Literacy Unit) At this time, the usage and operation of facilities are running smooth and retentive due to the cooperation of the community and Literacy Unit. (However, technical backup and monitoring are continuously undertaken by NGO.)</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The model of CLC is established and guideline of establishment and operation is produced. But to accomplish the upper target to reinforce non-formal education at Kabul by establishing and operating CLC, is difficult due to the budget problem for the Literacy Unit, in current situation. (However, three more CLC are newly constructed by the support of NGO, and the operation is shifting to the Literacy Unit.)</p>			

AFG-07-001

Project Title	English	The Project on Enhancing Women's Economic Employment					
	Others						
	Japanese	女性の経済的エンパワーメント支援プロジェクト					
Country	Afghanistan	Project Number	603845	Project ID	4035029E0	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Gender and Development			Gender and Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Infrastructure Development Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/02/01 - 2008/01/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Women's Affair					
	Japan	JICA					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Mechanism for supporting women's economic empowerment is established at MoWA (Ministry of Women's Affairs).						
Project Purpose	Through conducting Community Empowerment Program for Women (CEPW) and enhancing abilities of MoWA, MoWA is able to make clear its desirable roles for supporting economic empowerment for women.						
Outputs	<p>(Component A: At MoWA) Economic Development Bureau will be able to think about MoWA's roles by sorting out and analyzing necessary information for supporting women's economic empowerment provided from Departments of Women's Affairs (DoWAs). Regional Cooperation Bureau will be able to improve the framework for sharing information between MoWA and DoWAs. DoWAs will be able to sort out the current situations and problems of women/communities and report them to MoWA as necessary information for supporting women's economic empowerment.</p> <p>(Component B: At communities covered with CEPW) Women/communities covered with CEPW will be able to identify their problems in improving their livelihood through CEPW.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In Afghanistan, women have been suffering from extremely straitened status and economic circumstance under 23-year-long conflicts and the subsequent Taliban government. Japan aims at attaining self-reliance and better life for women as one of the nation's priorities in gender supports for Afghanistan. Based on request from Afghanistan, Japan has been working on technical assistance projects related with women's economic empowerment in a 3-year-long plan since February 2005.</p> <p>In Afghanistan, MoWA was established in 2001. MoWA's Economic Development Bureau identifies women's economic activities and suggests to other government ministries/agencies possible support programs for setting up appropriate environment that will encourage women's economic activities. Regional Cooperation Bureau shares information between the ministry headquarters and regions and serves for enhancing their relationships for addressing regional problems. However, these two bureaus do not have official statistics or information and are unable to play their intended roles. In addition, MoWA sets up DoWA in each province as its local agency, but DoWAs have insufficient ability to evaluate effective support programs for women by identifying problems women are actually facing. They are unable to share information with the ministry's headquarters, either. For this reason, as MoWA's headquarters is unable to identify women's problems, it is not able to launch effective policy actions for economic supports to women and unable to serve as its roles as a policy-oriented government organization.</p> <p>To address these problems, this project involves human resource cultivation at these two bureaus of the ministry's headquarters as well as Community Empowerment Program for Women (CEPW) in three provinces (Balkh, Kandahar and Bamiyan) through tie-up between DoWAs and IPs (implementation partners: NGOs, universities, etc.) to identify the lessons and the present situations that would contribute to women's economic empowerment (CEPW in Kandahar finished off in June 2006 due to public security problems). Through CEPW such as organizing women and supporting their entrepreneurial efforts, supports such as workshops will be provided so that DoWAs will sort out the present situations and problems on women's economic activities in local areas and share information available and lessons learned with the ministry's headquarters. Capabilities of DoWAs will be improved, and the ministry's headquarters will be able to compile local lessons and outcomes and suggest to other ministries/agencies/organizations effective support programs suitable to provincial needs. By doing so, this project aims at establishing a new mechanism at the ministry's headquarters to encourage women's economic empowerment in local areas.</p>						

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)				Study Conducted FY		
Recommendation and Lessons Learned						

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

AFG-08-001

Project Title	English	The Project on Support for Expansion and Improvement of Literacy Education in Afghanistan					
	Others						
	Japanese	識字教育強化プロジェクト					
Country	Afghanistan	Project Number	603843	Project ID	4035024E0	Total Cost	324,777 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Nonformal Education		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present	Human Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2006/03/01 - 2008/07/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Literacy Department (the LD), Ministry of Education					
	Japan	JICA					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Strengthening of Non-Formal Education (NFE) Project in Afghanistan (March 25, 2004 - March 31, 2007)						
Overall Goal	The literacy rate in the project provinces have increased.						
Project Purpose	The provision and the quality of literacy education are enhanced in the project provinces through the improvement of the overall management capacity of the Literacy Department (LD).						
Outputs	<p>1) Capacity of the LD is improved in planning and management of literacy classes in the project provinces in the following aspects: Data management, Teaching material management, and Capacity Improvement of Supervisors</p> <p>2) Provision of literacy classes in the project provinces is expanded</p>						
Project Overview	<p>During the long civil wars which caused disruption to education at all levels in Afghanistan, many of the people there have lost chances of receiving education. It is said that this fact left the estimation of 1million illiterate population. It is an urgent issue to promote the literacy education for those who could not receive educational opportunities to solve their own problems, to improve their life, which eventually leads to the establishment of peace, the construction of democratic nation and the development of its economy and society. Under such a situation, the Ministry of Education (MoE) sees the promotion of literacy education as one of the important sectors in the educational policy and the Literacy Department (LD) mainly operates activities of literacy education. In addition, international and local NGOs also provide not only literacy class to adults but also various classes integrated into the local and individual needs. The LD does not grasp, however, the achievement of provincial LD's activities or the situation of NGO's implementation of literacy classes well and the capability of planning, implementation and management is still not enough to promote literacy education effectively. Furthermore, as the needs of literacy education is large and diverse, flexible literacy programs are required. With such a condition, it is desirable to promote literacy education nation-wide including various activities with collaboration of NGOs rather than to implement literacy classes only under the LD.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	6	Counterparts	41	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate:1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate:1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	6			Land and Facilities	Provision of Project office	
Others	Operation cost 75.197 million yen			Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) The original PDM aimed to improve the quality of literacy education (purpose) through the improvement in capability of the LD (Project Outputs), but it was difficult to achieve both aims during the Project period of only two years and four months under an insufficient education system in a post conflict country. The setting of the Project Outputs and Purpose in the first place is considered to be too ambitious in comparison with the Project Inputs (period and human resources). Project Outputs and Project Purposes need to be feasible and tangible, so that the people of both Afghanistan and Japan who implement the Project can conduct the activities with a clearer vision.</p> <p>(2) Regarding the Project Output that was the capability improvement of the LD, the number of fields was limited to three due to considerations of the size of the Project input, and the focus was on the improvement of administrative capability at the central government level. For this reason, the Project could not sufficiently become involved in the distribution and establishment of the developed materials and mechanism at a field level. In addition, under the current conditions where the administration is not working sufficiently and where there is a large disparity among regions, top-down type administration on literacy is limited, and the LD's improvement in capability does not necessarily lead to the improvement of literacy education in classes. Bearing capability improvement in mind, while looking to the medium- and long-term, it can be seen that activities that directly contribute to the improvement of quality in classes are necessary, although there can be limitation of activities under the security condition.</p> <p>(3) The linkage between component 1 (the LD's capability improvement) and component 2 (development of literacy classes by subcontracting it to NGOs) was not fully expected from the beginning, and it was a design that caused some difficulty in mutually utilizing the lessons that were learned respectively. It might have been possible to take the approach of setting a vision of the LD, bearing in mind the cooperation with NGOs from the very beginning, and trying to improve the capability towards that status. More prudent examination was necessary at the time of forming and implementing the Project.</p> <p>(4) The fact that the Project team had an office in the LD and worked with the C/P every day helped to promote the communication between Japanese experts and the C/P. It was effective for building the relationship of mutual trust and the Afghan ownership. It was highly evaluated to have a good relationship among them especially under the circumstance where other donors did not establish an office at the site.</p> <p><Direction and possibility of literacy education></p> <p>(5) Although the LD and NGOs were in a complementary relationship in the development of literacy classes, the LD did not have a clear vision of cooperation with NGOs, and there was insufficient cooperation between both sides. With this Project, the way of collaboration with how the LD has become clear through the development of literacy classes subcontracted to NGOs, and the LD's awareness of NGOs has increased. However, the direction for developing literacy education in cooperation with external resources, including NGOs, has not yet been found. More active discussions based on the experiences gained by this Project are expected to be carried-out in the future.</p> <p>(6) The Project coordinated with other JICA-assisted project of tuberculosis (T.B.) prevention and treatment through the literacy classes subcontracted to NGOs. Posters describing how to prevent and treat T.B. were distributed to literacy classes and T.B. health workers were invited to give facilitators training for basic information of TB. In these literacy classes, accurate information regarding T.B. was delivered to the people. In this way, literacy classes can be a place for offering various information useful to learners' daily life through coordination with other sectors' activities.</p> <p>(7) Considering the characteristics of Afghanistan where the situation changes drastically in a short period of time, and that obtaining enough information before starting a project is difficult, it is clearly necessary to make a flexible system that can cope with changes at the site. When a project has a task to perform, a change of activity results in a change of contract, and flexible handling is difficult. However, mutual communication and flexible handling in a contractual relationship, at the very least, are essential. The LD highly appreciates the CLC model proposed in the Strengthening of Non-Formal Education Project which had been implemented ahead of this Project, and an introduction to the CLC is provided in the literacy education policy. Based on such conditions, it is considered that a larger contribution to the LD's policy could have been possible if the development of CLC type literacy classes (effective combination of literacy education and life skills, cooperation between the LD and NGOs) had also been promoted in this Project. It is necessary for the people concerned to be very aware that a project implemented in Afghanistan needs to be particularly flexible, and that various lessons that JICA has learned from its projects need to be shared.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Literacy Department, Ministry of Education	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Medical Education Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	医学教育プロジェクト					
Country	Afghanistan	Project Number	603842	Project ID	4035019E0	Total Cost	190,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Health System		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present	Human Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/07/01 - 2008/06/30	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Higher Education, Kabul Medical University					
	Japan	International Research Center for Medical Education, University of Tokyo					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The new medical education system developed by Kabul Medical University (KMU) is recognized as the standardized model in Afghanistan.						
Project Purpose	The new medical education system of the General Practitioner (GP) training model is implemented in KMU.						
Outputs	<p>1) Capacity for GP training of facility members in KMU is improved.</p> <p>2) The function of the Education Development Center (EDC) in KMU is reinforced.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The problem that should be most emergently overcome on the health care policy of Afghanistan is "Impartial offer of a basic health and medical service." As a result of the longstanding civil war, about 35 percent (2002) of medical facilities has been destroyed, and a lot of medics such as doctors and nurses has gone abroad, and the people in this country, especially the resident in the local regions are in the difficult situation to enjoy a basic health and medical service. The Afghan government is concentrating on the training of the human resource who bear the health care policy in the future at the same time as advancing health care policy provider's capacity strengthening at the center and the local level such as administrative officials in Department of Health (at that time) and the Provincial Health Departments and incumbent medics.</p> <p>The Kabul Medical University that is the most prominent in the medical pedagogy in this country had been supported for the medical education field by World Health Organization (WHO) and UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) by about 2004. However, it is necessary to train integrated General Practitioner (GP) who work in the local areas and have high potential to the main disease to expand the access in the provinces to a basic health and medical service and the coping capacity to the main diseases.</p> <p>Based on above, with improving the ability of the medicine education teachers who train GP based on Kabul Medical College, this project was begun with the goal that the medicine education system to train GP in this university is executed through the functional enhancement of medicine education Development Center (EDC) that take charge of development and Faculty Development (FD) of the medicine education curriculum that becomes basic to train GP.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	10	Counterparts	10
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	46			Land and Facilities	Office Space and utility charges	
Others	Equipment US\$82,894			Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Training in Japan is one of distinctive characteristics of the Project. Throughout the Project period, quite a large proportion of teachers of one organization, KMU, participated in training in Japan, which is a unique case of JICA's technical Project. As the number of ex-trainees increased, the results of training in Japan began to be easily and steadily implemented at the organization.</p> <p>Chief Advisor was dispatched on a short-term basis and long-term expert on medical education was dispatched in the last year of the Project period. Chief Advisor provided assistance as the course leader in training in Japan besides the activities in Afghanistan. Long-term expert implemented activities constantly and conducted monitoring of the activities of Afghan CPs, not only ex-trainees but also other faculty members. This division of roles between long-term and short-term experts worked effectively.</p> <p>The Project put more emphasis on teaching methods than teaching contents. Introduction of new teaching methods like PBL stimulated self-directed learning of students. The benefit of textbooks was maximized if combined with such new teaching methods.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

ARG-02-001

Project Title	English	The Aftercare Technical Cooperation For The Research Project At The Faculty Of Veterinary Science, The National University Of La Plata In Argentina						
	Others							
	Japanese	ラ・プラタ大学獣医学部研究計画A/C						
Country	Argentina	Project Number		Project ID	3031023	Total Cost	187,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1989/3/1	-	2003/3/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	The Faculty of Veterinary Science of the National University of La Plata						
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, University of Tokyo, and more						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	The Overall Goal of this project is to contribute to the development of livestock industry, one of the key industries in Argentine Republic.							
Project Purpose	The project purpose is to strengthen the research activities at the Faculty of Veterinary Science, the National University of La Plata.							
Outputs	1) Diagnostic technique will be improved. 2) Application of diagnostic technique for prevention and treatment of animal disease will be improved.							
Project Overview	<p>Since March 1989 to February 1994, "THE RESEARCH PROJECT AT THE FACULTY OF VETERINARY SCIENCE, THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LAPLATA" (hereinafter referred to as "the Original Project") was implemented to strengthen the research activities of the Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of La Plata (hereinafter referred to as "the UNLP"), in order to contribute to the development of livestock industry in Argentine Republic. Continually, the follow up technical cooperation for the Original Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Follow up Project") was implemented to complement the Original Project until February 1996. Throughout these periods, because of the enforcement of basic research activities, such as pathology, physiology, immunology, morphology, and so on, level of the research activity, mainly area of infectious disease of livestock, was improved.</p> <p>Since 1996 to 2000, the UNLP carried out the Third Country Training Course "Diagnosis and Research for Livestock Disease". Many researchers participated this training course from the neighbor country, and they appreciated this program. At this moment "Diagnosis and Research for Livestock and Disease Phase II" is executing by the UNLP. In addition to this Program. Many researchers of the UNLP have been dispatched to the Latin American countries.</p> <p>However, in the Faculty of Veterinary Science of the UNLP, there is not enough capacity of diagnostic technique to apply for prevention and treatment of animal diseases and to expand their activity to the Latin American countries.</p> <p>Under such circumstances, the government of Japan received an official request from the Government of Argentine for aftercare technical cooperation to improve diagnostic technique for prevention and treatment of animal disease. JICA dispatched the aftercare study team to examine the possibility and feasibility of the after care cooperation. And both sides agreed to launch the Project starting in April, 2001.</p> <p>At this time, with one month remaining during the cooperation period, the Joint Evaluation Committee has been formed for the final evaluation for the Project.</p> <p>The purpose of the Committee is to evaluate the degree of achievement of the Project's objectives, to identify remaining problems, and to recommend any necessary matters to the respective governments.</p>							

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

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

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

ARG-04-001

Project Title	English	The Project of the Technological Center on Floriculture and Horticulure in the Argentine Republic					
	Others						
	Japanese	園芸総合試験場					
Country	Argentina	Project Number		Project ID	3030004E0	Total Cost	282,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2001/2/28 - 2004/12/30	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	National Institute for Agricultural Technology Argentine Republic					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Technical Cooperation"Horticultural Development Project"						
Overall Goal	Planned IF (Institute of Floriculture) will implement research and development on the flowers and ornamental plants, which contribute to the ornamental plant industry in Argentina, with the cooperation of offices to disseminate information about the project to country, central and regional government, and other organizations such as universities. It will be focused on the production of ornamental plants and will have contributions from the local producers.						
Project Purpose	Possible IF's research and dissemination base will established at CETEFFHO-INTA.						
Outputs	<p>0) The project will be managed with the cooperation of IRB at INTA.</p> <p>1) The environment in which CETEFFHO acts as the responsible organization for Argentina's floriculture technology will be established.</p> <p>2) The organizational network at the national level will be strengthened with the CETEFFHO as a core institution in Argentina's floriculture industry.</p>						
Project Overview							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	3	Counterparts	2
Equipment	17,580 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	191,294 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	3			Land and Facilities	Land	
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) Recognition of CETEFFHO within the country has risen as the main organization of the floriculture industry in INTA because they have responded to various requests such as telephone counseling. As a result, CETEFFHO's base as a central core of the floriculture industry's network was created.</p> <p>2) Under the circumstances of increasing needs for floriculture research, CETEFFHO implemented group training to organizations related to Argentina's floriculture research such as INTA, laboratories and universities. Gathering a number of researchers at this training created opportunities for the establishment of the academic society.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	The Project on Establishment of Control Capacity for Industrial Wastewater and Waste in the Argentine Republic					
	Others						
	Japanese	産業公害防止プロジェクト					
Country	Argentina	Project Number		Project ID	3031058E0	Total Cost	730,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			-	Cleaner Production		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present	Global Environment Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2001/4/1 - 2005/3/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	National Institute of Water, Water Resources Under Secretariat, Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Service					
	Japan	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, International Environmental Technology Transfer					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under national environmental monitoring system established in some years, information of pollution in terms of chemical analysis for water, soil and air is accumulated, which leads to clarification of situation of contamination in the Argentine Republic. 2. Remediation of polluted site is implemented, as a result of polluted site evaluation throughout the whole country. 3. Cleaner Production technology is disseminated to the industries in the whole country. 4. INA becomes a local and regional center for human resources development in environmental technology. 						
Project Purpose	<p>INA can fully utilize technologies of chemical analysis and site evaluation, and develops introductory level of cleaner production technology. INA becomes eligible in position as the central laboratory in future environmental monitoring system (lab network). The INA becomes professional in technical services of pollution prevention, i.e., a reference laboratory in chemical analysis, a research institute in polluted site evaluation, and a consultant for cleaner production.</p>						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The administrative system of the project is established. 2) Equipment and materials are installed, operated under maintained appropriately. 3) C/P acquire technology related to Instrumental/chemical analysis for analyzing polluted water, soil and air. Counterpart personnel also acquire creativity for developing standard methods of analysis on environmental parameter, starting with PCB and heavy metals. Thus, the INA is able to assist the government in forming standard methods of analysis on environmental parameters and actually applicable regulation of industrial effluent. 4) C/P acquires technology related to polluted site evaluation and acquire some level of remediation technology of polluted sites. Biodegradation technology is included in capacity building target in order for remediation of polluted sites. 5) C/P acquires introductory level of technology related to cleaner production in chemical and machinery industries. 6) C/P builds capacity to implement training and technology transfer programs, establish public awareness towards pollution, and diffuse pollution prevention technologies (chemical analysis, site assessment, and cleaner production) to industries and other governmental organizations. 7) The INA establishes enough level of quality assurance in chemical analysis technology through applying to ISO17025, and also strengthens its laboratory management system that includes financial and business management. 						
Project Overview	<p>The government of Argentina enacted a law related to becoming a member of Basel Convention in 1991 and started to tackle to hazardous waste management. The National Water Institute of Argentina (INA) has a function and responsibility for research related to the overall domestic environment. Although INA has 20 years of experience in research studies for water resources, such as water quality analysis and sludge research for industrial effluent, there is a shortage of technical capacity for hazardous waste. As a result, establishing the capacity for technical guidance and consulting services for public institutions and private companies about the evaluation and recovery of pollution at waste disposal sites and the improvement of the capacity is needed urgently. Industrial pollution especially, is concentrated in the Great Buenos Aires where the industry is centralized and urgent measures are needed against water pollution at the Matanza-Riachuelo River Basin where there is a high density of SMEs. The IDB projects listed below related to the environmental measures at the river basin have been implemented since 1998 and INA was requested to provide technical aspects of support.</p> <p>In 1999, JICA proposed a project which is aiming to establish INA's technique for toxic water drainage and waste measures with the project-type technical cooperation scheme. In December, 1999, JICA dispatched the first technical researchers to confirm the background and adequacy of the project. In response, the government of Argentina has requested the technical cooperation related to toxic waste management to the government of Japan.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	25	Counterparts	12
Equipment	339,917 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	91,927 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	540 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	13			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Consciousness to the vulnerability of an administrative organization related to the environment. The change of the framework for the environmental administration should be considered when formulating the project plan and it is important to construct a structure which can respond promptly and precisely according to the current situation during the implementation of the project.</p> <p>(2) Method of the cooperation in the cleaner production sector. Cleaner production is a concept within the industrial field and production technology. While the project is being planned, it is important to set the attainment target, such as whether to disseminate the general views, specify the industry and implement the project, implement the financial assistance, target of the technical transfer.</p> <p>(3) Quality and affiliation of national laboratories Most of JICA's technical cooperation partners are national laboratories. Although they are named 'national', they are financially independent and the character of the organizations are different depending upon the country.</p> <p>(4) Importance of the name Title of the project is slightly different in Japanese, English and other western languages. There is an English title which was agreed by both sides, however, Japanese tends to associate the project in Japanese title and Argentinean from Spanish title.</p> <p>(5) PDM revision Entire revision of PDM was attempted in the interim evaluation of the project. However, there was not enough consensus between the related parties, so there is a problem of the affectivity of the revision. Rather than details such as activity contents or the index numbers, but instead the clear policy for the authority and procedures should be set, to make sure the scope of the permission for the changes of the project objectives.</p> <p>(6) Plan-Do-Check Action (PDCA) cycle For the implementation of JICA's project, a management cycle as in ISO9000/14000 has been superficially utilized, however, there are not enough conscious activities. The implementation status of the projects are checked in the report submitted from the study team and project. However, these are not strongly linked to the revision of the results and the formulation of the plan for next time.</p> <p>(7) Merits and demerits for expansionist method Environmental affairs are classified as the priority issues in ODA as well as at the global scale. However, in developing countries, the economy and employment are more significant issues and it is hard to implement environmental projects if the conventional request base is applied. Environmental cooperation for developing countries has a significance from preventive point of view, although it is difficult to foresee the urgency and economic efficiency. On the other hand, the project may be intrusive because the counterpart's hosting base may be not strong or has low priority. Issues over the expansionist type method project need to be reviewed.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Centro de Tecnología del Uso del Agua - Instituto Nacional del Agua	Umbrella Organization	Subsecretaría de Recursos Hídricos - Secretaría de Obras Públicas - Ministerio de Planificación Federal, Inversión Pública y Servicios
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good	Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Not Much Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) 1) Organizational structure of our counter partner, the National Institute of Water (INA), is kept the status quo. However, it was concerned as if the level of research was declining because the researchers who were working at the INA have left after the project ended. As a response to that, the INA is working on maintaining the current level of research through cooperation with universities and other organizations. 2) Most of the materials and equipments are utilized for requested analysis. Unused and less frequently used materials and equipments are the subject of cooperation, considering the fact that the INA is willing to utilize some of them. 3) It is hard to say if the overall goal was carried out. On the other hand, they are definitely moving forward to achieve it in Argentina. 4) Since there are some earnings from the requested analysis, it is currently economically independent. However, there is still a possibility that the researchers may resign, therefore, it is important to maintain the technical level by providing incentives to the researchers to have them stay with the INA, such as hiring contract researchers as permanent staff and assisting them with earning doctrine degrees. 5) In chemical analysis aspect, there are many analyses being conducted with equipments provided, and also there are enough earnings from that. 6) In the area of pollution assessment, although many field studies were conducted while the project was in operation, it is not as active as before because the researcher left the INA after the project. 7) In the area of cleaner production, the third country training, which has received positive responses from the South American countries, was conducted for five years after the project ended. With support from universities, the Ministry of Environment, and private corporations, a network has been built throughout the third country trainings.</p>		
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) 1) In the area of chemical analysis, we have to consider how to deal with the decrepit equipments (it's been nearly 10 years since they were first provided) and how to improve the level of technology. 2) Human resource development needs to be undertaken primarily in the pollution assessment. INA recognizes the importance of this area and has proposed third country training in this area. 3) The cleaner production needs to train more experts within the INA and to maintain the external network.</p>		

ARG-04-003

Project Title	English	Regional Geological Mapping with Advanced Sattelite Data in the Argentine Republic						
	Others							
	Japanese	先進的地質リモートセンシングプロジェクト						
Country	Argentina	Project Number	3031056P0	Project ID		Total Cost	350,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Information and Communication Technology			Information and Communication Technology				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Development Department						
	At Present	Industrial Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2001/3/1 - 2005/2/28		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Argentine Geological and Mining Survey (SEGEMAR)						
	Japan	JICA						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	<p>Project A Geological maps and thematic maps for mineral exploration using advanced satellite data are prepared by IGRM.</p> <p>Project B Thematic maps for environmental conservation and hazard prevention are prepared by IGRM.</p>							
Project Purpose	<p>Project A IGRM is able to utilize advanced satellite data such as ASTER and/or PALSAR in order to make geological maps and thematic maps for mineral exploration.</p> <p>Project B IGRM understands how to utilize advanced satellite data such as ASTER and/or PALSAR in environmental or hazardous area study.</p>							
Outputs	<p>Project A</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. System for utilizing satellite data is established. 2. Equipment and advanced satellite data are managed and maintained properly. 3. IGRM geologists have enough technology to utilize advanced satellite data such as ASTER and/or PALSAR on geological and thematic mapping for mineral exploration. 4. Usefulness of the remote sensing data is understood by the persons concerned and users through seminars and workshops. <p>Project B</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. System for utilizing satellite data is established. 2. Equipment and advanced satellite data are managed and maintained properly. 3. IGRM geologists understand how to utilize advanced satellite data such as ASTER and/or PALSAR in environmental or hazardous area study. 							
Project Overview	<p>The potentiality of existence of mineral resources in Argentina has been highly estimated; therefore the Argentine Government put the promotion of mining as a core to revive the economy. However the basic geological information required for exploring and developing the mineral resources have not been well arranged. To that end, the Argentine government has had its Geological and Thematic Maps National Program in operate since 1993, at the Argentine Geological and Mining Survey (SEGEMAR). However, that the shortages of personnel and equipment are constraints that prevent these efforts from showing sufficient achievements. Under these circumstances, the Argentine government asked the Japanese government for project-type technical cooperation in an attempt to increase efficiency of geological and thematic maps by introducing advanced technologies for satellite data processing analysis and equipment and software required for those technologies. In response, the Japanese government conducted three short-term surveys from June through November 2000 in order to confirm the significance fo the project and to draft a project document specifying the basic concepts and a concrete plan, along with other details. In December 2000, JICA dispatched Japanese Implementation Study Team that signed R/D with SEGEMAR to start the Project. The four-year cooperation program started on March 1. 2001.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	22	Counterparts	6
Equipment	91,600 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	9				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	Local cost: 341,500 peso

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The C/Ps have acquired the transferred technology better than the SEGEMAR executives expected. This is the result that C/Ps have concentrated their efforts to achieve the quantitative goal that required making some sheets of maps as their routine work. It is worthy to note that the Experts give practical advice to solve the problems emerged from the C/Ps' routine work, as a good example of efficient technical transfer.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

ARG-04-004

Project Title	English	The Horticulture Development Project In The Argentine Republic					
	Others						
	Japanese	園芸開発計画					
Country	Argentina	Project Number		Project ID	3031054	Total Cost	523,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1999/5/1 - 2004/4/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	National Institute for Agricultural Technology, Research Center for National Resources					
	Japan	Advisory Committee					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Floricultural Products in the Argentina will be improved.						
Project Purpose	Research Activities on Floriculture will be enhanced through developing cultivars of Argentine origin.						
Outputs	<p>1)Method for developing new breeding materials, using potential ornaments plants of Argentina and commercial varieties, will be developed, taking advantage of the wealth of plant genetic resources.</p> <p>2)Appropriate flower breeding techniques will be developed on the basis of plant breeding theory under Argentine climate.</p> <p>3)Useful and practical techniques for propagation will be established.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In Argentina, historically, there was lack of institutes of high level related to the floriculture, so that the technology for the floriculture production was in a non-developed condition. In that situation, on June 1997, it was established the "Association of Flower and Ornamental Plant" at national level in order to plan a support program for the registration of new plants varieties, development of new flower varieties and enhancement of the techniques applied to growing.</p> <p>Considering the above situation, the Argentine government, putting as target the enhancement of the techniques of plant growing, through the development of the application of germplasm and training of the personnel, made a proposal of this project of cooperation.</p> <p>Once received this proposal, it was defined the activities for the project considering the "collection of plant materials, accumulation and evaluation" and the research related to the "floriculture breeding", the project have been started on May 1999 for a period of 5 years.</p> <p>Actually, coming the time of accomplishment of the 5 years from the start of the project, toward the completion of the project activities on April 30 2004, it will be carried out the evaluation of the activities developed up to now, and at the same time, it is planned to carry out the bilateral evaluation joining with Argentine side as final stage, by issuing the lessons and learn and the recommendations as well, looking for the future.</p>						

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Sustainability of the floricultural material collection and breeding activities: The institute of Floriculture must continue the activities of floriculture material collection and breeding activities, by applying, improving and enhancing the techniques transferred and making the good use of the acquired visual capabilities of appreciation of the aesthetic features by the researchers.</p> <p>(2) Strengthening of the relationship with INTA: INTA has the technology for the collection of materials, breeding and propagation of other plant species. The I/F, as part of INTA, must draw up its links with other INTA C/P, to improve and enhance its own research and transference activities.</p> <p>(3) Fulfilling of financial basis related to the institute of Floriculture: For the progress of the institute of Floriculture activities, it is important the fulfilling of the financial basis on medium and long term basis considering the possibility of potential external sponsors.</p> <p>(4) Developing of economic studies by INTA: INTA should develop the economic studies of the flower related research and production as follows: - Analysis of expected social benefits of research and product development. - Economic studies on national and international flower markets. - Microeconomic studies of adoption of new varieties. - Agribusiness approach to advise flower and plant producers.</p> <p>(5) Strengthening of the organization and the Network: As per Horticulture Development Project (PDF) they were developed the floriculture research group, and the establishment of the network for flower and ornamental material exploring and collection. But on the institute of Floricultural side it must strengthen the once established network of researchers through the PDF and CETEFFHO projects. On the other hand, it must be promoted the participation of the specialist from the universities as well.</p> <p>(6) Establishment of an independent commercial product system: The institute of Floricultural must develop activities such as described below, in order to create commercial products from developed and developing materials: 1) Establish a program such as CEEP (Cooperated Collecting Expedition/Evaluation Program for New Ornamental Plants), RWWT (Confidential Regional/World Wide Testing Program) in order to implement an independent and efficient system. 2) Establish a series of activities to cover the monitoring of the needs of domestic consumers, floriculture field, gardening related members, which will allow the developing of the research activities suitable to that needs. 3) Promote the role of specialists, not only those related to the breeding but also marketing specialists from seed and seeding companies. 4) Put the best efforts on the transference of techniques, based on the opening of events on regular basis such as "open day meetings". These activities will show, floriculture commercial companies, breeding materials at different levels of development. 5) Make public the obtained information to the floriculture and enterprises and societies (monitored information and results of research) 6) Reinforce the close partnership with local flower products</p> <p>(7) Efficient use of the breeder's rights: In order to preserve the good use of any breeder's rights, it is necessary to strengthen the research activities such as those related to triploid breeding and the DNA marker techniques.</p> <p>(8) Relationship of the researchers During the last 3 years, the operations of PDF and CETEFFHO project were implemented by an integrated operation system based on a close relationship between both groups of researchers. For the future activities of new institute of Floricultural also, it will be recommended to maintain the same criteria of mutual relationship of the researchers (i.e. in the area of breeding and growing for example).</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Instituto de Floricultura, Centro de Recursos Naturales (INTA)	Umbrella Organization	Instituto de Floricultura, Centro de Recursos Naturales (INTA)	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

ARG-05-001

Project Title	English	The Project Of Research And Development Of Pejerrey Aquaculture And Propagation					
	Others						
	Japanese	ペペレイ増養殖研究開発計画					
Country	Argentina	Project Number		Project ID	3035008	Total Cost	160,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Fisheries			-	Fisheries		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2002/9/1 - 2005/9/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Cientificas y Tecnicas, Instituto Tecnologico de Chascomus, Ministerio de Asuntos Agrarios y Produccion de Provincia de Buenos Aires, Estacion Hidrobiologica de Chascomus					
	Japan	Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology (former name: Tokyo University of Fisheries), Kanagawa Prefecture					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Execution of model Pejerrey farming and other related forms of production in the Chascomus area and surroundings						
Project Purpose	Development of fundamental techniques for aquaculture and propagation of Pejerrey						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of Pejerrey seed production techniques 2. Research on mass seed production techniques for Pejerrey 3. Plannint of farming and other related forms of production 4. Consideration of monitoring/evaluation results for improvement of the project 						
Project Overview	<p>The Buenos Aires Province, Republic of Argentina, is located in the area of Pampas with vast expansion of field and rich soil, also enjoying its temperate climate with a lot of rain. Because of its geographic feature, agricultural such as wheat, corn and soybean cultivation and livestock farming have been developed well. Also, it is enjoying an abundant water resource that is supported by over 5,000 lakes and connecting rivers in the Province. Almost all these water bodies are mainly freshwater, brackish water and little alkaline with a lot of nutrients that is suitable environment for Pejerrey (<i>Odontesthes bonariensis</i>), indigenous fish species of Argentina. Pejerrey used to be dominant in such water bodies, and has become the most popular fish as food and/or spot fishing.</p> <p>For the effective use of Pejerrey resources, the provincial government of Buenos Aires has been producing fertilized eggs and hatched larvae and releasing them to the water bodies in the province since 1940s by artificial reproduction. Fertilized eggs of Pejerrey have been also transplanted to the other provinces as well as outcome of Argentina. However, this method could not significantly contribute to form and increase the resource of Pejerrey. On the other hand, natural stocks of Pejerrey have been decreasing in some water bodies because of increased fishing pressure, particularly sport fishing, unusual climate and/or environmental degradation.</p>						

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) For the remaining cooperation period, the Project should;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) complete the genetic identification activities with the advice of the short-term expert who will be dispatched in August 2005. 2) accumulate various kind of information on seed marking and prepare a technical report on that topic for releasing juveniles. 3) accomplish the documentation on the provincial legislation on water resource utilization for Pejerrey propagation by stocking compared to the Japanese legal system through the counterpart trainee of Japan. 4) compile a set of technical protocols as a manual for researchers and technicians on seed production, genetic identification, feed development, disease prevention and treatment, and feasibility/profitability of aquaculture and other forms of Pejerrey production. <p>(2) Beyond the termination of project period, the joint evaluation team recommends that;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the current input level to the project should be maintained as base line in cooperation with possible actions of other institutions to attain overall goal as well as super goal of the Project. 2) dissemination activities to the farmers level should be done by summarizing the Project outputs accumulated at INTECH and EHC, as well as Japanese knowledge and experience. 3) provincial government should start to examine the application of seed releasing activities by using seeds produced by the Project considering genetic difference among straining in order to propagate Pejerrey resources. 4) several verification activities should be continued and enhanced in order to publish the technical manuals for seed producer, aquaculture farmer, related organizations and institutes. 5) activities related to artificial food to culture adult fish, fish diseases, genetic analysis, net cage culture and seed marking for stocking should be continued and enhanced in order to attain overall goal as well as super goal of the Project. 6) The government of Argentina should formulate strategies for further transference to third countries, application on other species, and to establish a network of research in aquaculture, on the basis of the transferred technology and experiences. 7) The provincial government of Argentina should sort out the issues identified by the Project for the attainment of the overall and formulate strategies on the provincial level for the further development of Pejerrey aquaculture and propagation by stocking. <p>Educational level of C/P is in high level, basic infrastructure such as electricity, communication, road access, and water works are developed, and there is no problem to purchase and convey necessary equipment, in Argentina. Therefore, it is able to operate project effectively, and the possibility to educe great achievement with little input in Argentina was confirmed with realization through the implementation of this project. In the project, short-term expert was dispatched before the start of project, and C/P of Argentina side attended to training in Japan. This contributed to smooth design and launch of the project, and with the pro-Japan mood in Argentina society, implementation of the project was easy. Through the project, it was clarified that to make agencies in different level and property participate to one frame of project is very difficult in definitizing inter-demarcation and communication adjustment operation. In Argentina, national agencies(CONICET / INTECH) and provincial agencies(Department of Agriculture in Buenos Aires/ EHC) do not implement project in cooperation by ordinary. However, by JICA playing the role of clamp, cross-boundary inter-cooperation between national agencies and provincial agencies was realized. This greatly contributed to accomplish the target of the project.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

ARG-06-001

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

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

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

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Municipalidad de Comandante Andresito	Umbrella Organization	Secretaria de Turismo y Medio Ambiente, Administración de Parques Nacionales, Ministerio de Ecología, Recursos Naturales Renovables y Turismo.	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

ARG-06-002

Project Title	English	Project To Intensify Ozone Layer Studies In South America						
	Others	Proyecto Fortalecimiento de Estudios de la Capa de Ozono en Sudamerica						
	Japanese	オゾン層観測強化プロジェクト						
Country	Argentina	Project Number		Project ID	3035023	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			-	Other Pollution Prevention			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department						
	At Present	Global Environment Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/3/1	-	2007/2/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Laser and Applications Research Centre						
	Japan							
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	To enhance study and analysis on ozen layer in South America							
Project Purpose	To strengthen the data supply system necessary to understand the current condition of ozone layer in the southern part of South America							
Outputs	<p>To obtain highly accurate measurement data of vertical profile of both ozone and water vapor and UV solar spectrum in the mid- and high-altitude areas of South America. To make the above-mentioned data public. To have opportunities for transferring technologies necessary for ozone layer observation and data analysis.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>The negative influence of the ozone layer destruction towards environment and human health is serious. When ozone was decreased by 1%, the amount of harmful ultraviolet radiation reaching Earth increases 2%. The World Summit on Sustainable Development (Rio Plus 10), which is the follow-up of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) to monitor and report on implementation of the Earth Summit agreements, is going to be held in 2002. Under these circumstances, the stratospheric ozone destruction is one of the most pressing environmental issues.</p> <p>While this layer absorbs the most of the sun's high frequency ultraviolet light, harmful to life on the earth, the largest-ever Antarctic ozone hole which indicates the rapid decrease in stratospheric ozone over Earth's polar regions was observed. As the presence of chlorine-containing source gases from the southern part of South America is the overall cause of ozone depletion, the effective countermeasures should be taken.</p>							

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)	Study Conducted FY
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<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	CEILAP (CITEFA-CONICET)	Umbrella Organization	CITEFA Y CONICET	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

ARG-99-001

Project Title	English	The Plant Virus Research Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	植物ウイルス研究計画						
Country	Argentina	Project Number		Project ID	3031044P0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			- Other Agricultural/Rural Development Issues				
Division in Charge	At that Time							
	At Present							
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1995/3/1	-	2000/2/29	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	National Institute of Agricultural Technology						
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	To improve the productivity and quality of agricultural products in Argentina by establishing the control methods for plant of virus diseases							
Project Purpose	To strengthen the research activities of the institute of Plant Pathology and Physiology (IFFIVE) for solving the problems related to virus diseases of four crops: maize, soybean, tomato and sunflower							
Outputs	1) Development of methods for the identification and diagnosis of plant virus diseases 2) Epidemiological study of virus diseases 3) Development of comprehensive control methods							
Project Overview	<p>Agricultural and livestock products and their consequent processed goods make up more than 60% of total export value. However, no increased production of the major agricultural products, nor increased quality is expected due to reduction of the agricultural population, backset of the expansion of growing area and increased damage caused by agricultural pests. Pest control measures are essential in order to improve Argentina's agricultural productivity and quality and strengthen their export competitiveness. The government of Argentina is focused on the study of pests, though Argentina does not have long history of pest studies, enough human resources or technical capacity. Under these circumstances, the government of Argentina has requested from Japan technical assistance in order to increase the research capacity of researchers at IFFIVE, which is the experiment and research agency of INTA, as well as strengthening the research activities of plant viral diseases in Argentina.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	12	Counterparts	23
Equipment	282,375 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	58,728 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	21				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	Local Cost 483,144Pesos

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) In order to maintain even develop the research capability of the IFFIVE after the termination of the Project, it is strongly requested that the INTA continues to allocate the necessary budget for the IFFIVE.</p> <p>2) It is expected that the IFFIVE will continue to educate the young scientists.</p> <p>3) It is expected that the IFFIVE will contribute to the development of the plant virology in Latin America through trainings for researchers of other institutions or other countries.</p> <p>4) INTA is expected to make efforts to extend the results from the Project to farmers.</p> <p>5) Friendships established during the Project are expected to lead to continued collaboration on Plant Virus Research in the future.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)			
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	IFFIVE - INTA	Umbrella Organization	Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria - INTA		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment	
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation	
	Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
		Issues:			

ARG-99-002

Project Title	English	The Assessment and Monitoring of Fisheries Resources Project in Argentina Republic					
	Others						
	Japanese	水産資源評価管理計画					
Country	Argentina	Project Number		Project ID	3031035P0	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Fisheries			-	Fisheries Resource Management		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Fisheries Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1994/12/1 - 1999/11/30	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca The National Institute for Fisheries Research and Development					
	Japan	Fisheries Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The Argentine Republic implements fisheries resources management policies based on the scientific information provided by INIDEP.						
Project Purpose	The capability of INIDEP on fisheries resources assessment is improved.						
Outputs	<p>1) Fishery Ecology and Biology fields Counterparts' research methodologies and technique on ecological characteristics and on reproduction and life cycle of the target species have been improved.</p> <p>2) Fishing Technology field Counterparts' research methodology and technique concerning the impact of fishing on the target species are improved.</p> <p>3) Satellite Image Analysis field Counterparts' knowledge and skills in utilization of satellite image to analyze fisheries resource are improved.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The government of Argentina has reinforced the export of primary and processed products as the first priority, for the reorganization from the drastic rise of the inflated economy after the Falkland Islands War in 1982. The fishing industry is one of the major export industries in Argentina and in 1991, the export volume of fishery products recorded 400 million USD (up 26% from the previous year) and fish catches have reached to 630,000 tons (up 16% from the previous year).</p> <p>Under these circumstances, the necessity for the policy decisions based on scientific information related to the fishing industry has increased. At the same time, improvement at the National Institute for Fisheries Research and Development (INIDEP), which is the only national fisheries research organization, was also necessary.</p> <p>Consequently, in 1992, the government of Argentina requested the project type technical cooperation from the government of Japan in order to replace the old facilities at the research center, and for the improvement of ocean resources evaluation capacity, which is the purpose of establishing the research center, with the Grant Aid.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	18	Counterparts	25
Equipment	176,350 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	25,088 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	15			Land and Facilities	Offices and laboratories	
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>For a research project such as this, it is essential to strengthen support for the long-term experts such as enhancing the pre-project training with the research aspects. Donation of equipment is especially significant for research cooperation, so it is necessary to arrange more equipment at the early stage. For the counterpart training, it is recommended to stay for long time at the specific research organization related to the theme.</p> <p>Due to the important role of analytical equipment for the research, it is desirable to make consideration in the budget in order to update or maintain the equipment after the completion. To increase the spillover effects, it is essential to disseminate the results both nationally and internationally because the research results and equipment will become obsolete after a while.</p> <p>Training in a third country will be effective for Argentina where the country is surrounded by the countries using the same language. On the other hand, it is desired to utilize the experience of long-term experts.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Instituto Nacional de Investigación y Desarrollo Pesquero (INIDEP)	Umbrella Organization	Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

ARM-06-001

Project Title	English	The Reproductive Health Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	リプロダクティブヘルスプロジェクト					
Country	Armenia	Project Number	605652	Project ID	7335000	Total Cost	130,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health		-	Maternal and Child Health /Reproductive Health			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present	Human Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/12/1 - 2006/11/30	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health, Center of Perinatology, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Maternity Hospital of Gavar, and more					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Grant Aid						
Overall Goal	To improve maternal and neonatal health in Armenia						
Project Purpose	To improve maternal and neonatal health at the project-targeted hospitals						
Outputs	<p>1. Health professionals learn about efficient and effective evidence-based maternal health care and understand how to put them into practice.</p> <p>2. The health professionals provide efficient and effective evidence-based maternal health care to women and their neonates at the project-site hospitals.</p> <p>3. The referral system between the Institute of Perinatology, Obstetrics and Gynecology (IPOG) and the Maternity Hospitals of Hrazdan and Gavar is strengthened.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>After independence, the socio-economic situation in Armenia deteriorated due to the collapse of the USSR, shift in the economic system, conflict with Azerbaijan, heavy damage caused by the natural disaster, etc. The country's health sector was directly hit by these negative developments. Combined with the problem in transforming itself from the old Soviet health system, the quality of health services fell and the functions of health system suffered a serious deterioration. It also led to the polarization of society, negatively affecting the maternal and child health services in particular. Hence the priority for the health sector in Armenia is to increase the quality and accessibility of health services with a major emphasis on primary health system.</p> <p>The Government of Armenia in 2001 drew up a plan to optimize the health system. Since then, it has taken steps to develop an effective health system which provides necessary health services for all nationals at levels that are appropriate. These efforts are still underway, however, it is yet to witness the improvement in the rates of maternal and infant mortality.</p> <p>Accordingly, the Government of Armenia requested Japanese Government for the technical cooperation project aimed to improve the maternal and neonatal health in Armenia by training health staff to practice Evidence-based Medicine (EBM) and improving the reproductive health service system.</p>						

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

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

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

BGD-02-001

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

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

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

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

BGD-04-001

Project Title	English	The Participatory Rural Development Project in The People's Republic of Bangladesh						
	Others							
	Japanese	住民参加型農村開発行政支援計画						
Country	Bangladesh	Project Number	0602307	Project ID	0515065C0	Total Cost	235,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Policy and System				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Regional Department II (East, Southwest, Central Asia, the Caucasus & Oceania)						
	At Present	South Asia Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2000/4/23	-	2004/4/22	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB)						
	Japan	Kyoto University, and more						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Dispatch of Experts "Greater Faidpur Participatory Rural Development Project" JOCV							
Overall Goal	Access to public services at a village level is improved by the implementation of the Link Model.							
Project Purpose	The Link Model, which is a framework to link villages and governmental agencies concerning rural development, is accepted as one of principal rural development approaches by the Government of Bangladesh.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The managerial and operational system of PRDP is established. 2) A public officer responsible for overall coordination at Union Coordinating Committee (UCC) is trained. 3) UCC functions as a framework to facilitate overall coordination among Upazila, Union, and Village levels. 4) Village Committee (VC) functions as a framework to ensure villagers' participation in rural development processes. 5) The effectiveness of the Link Model is disseminated. 6) The system to support UDO's activities at BRDB is set up. 							
Project Overview	<p>Poverty alleviation is the most highly prioritized issue in Bangladesh. Rural development is crucial to tackle poverty of this country because majority of its population live in rural area. As of 2000, when the official request of PRDP was submitted, BRDB was one of the governmental agencies dealing with rural development allocating its personnel at 450 Upazila level offices. Nation building departments' NBD's services did not effectively reach villages where people suffered from poverty but did not know how to utilize available NGD services. Under such environment, the previous JICA supported study projects, namely Joint Study on Agricultural and Rural Development (JSARD) for 1986-1990 and the Joint Study on Rural Development and Experiment (JSRDE) for 1992-1995 were conducted and "Link Model" was proposed as the fruit of these studies. This Link Model is aiming at building linkage between community and local administration and NBDs for rural development. In such a context, the Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh requested to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation on the Project.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	20	Counterparts	3
Equipment	6,700 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	34,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	3			Land and Facilities	Offices	
Others				Others	Local Cost: Telephone charge, electricity charge, office supplies, repair cost of the facility and equipment, cost of study	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In Bangladesh, front line workers of Nation Building Departments are sometimes blamed that their services are irregular and irresponsible. But PRDP experience shows that if they have chances to communicate their target group regularly (such as UCCM and VCM), they perform their work efficiently and regularly with much of responsibility and satisfaction. 2. In Bangladesh, villagers are often described as passive and dependent on outsiders on their own development. But PRDP experience shows that if they clearly know what kind of outside resources they can use on what conditions, they willingly pay their taxes and plan their own development strategy with maximum use of their own resources and eligible government support. 3. In Bangladesh, development budget at Union level is sometimes misused and not 100% are invested original purpose. But PRDP experience shows that if there is a regular forum with UP members, NBDs, villagers and other stake holders, and the process of a development project (such as micro infrastructure construction) are open to this forum, 100% of budget can be used for its original purpose without misuse. 4. Villagers are often regarded as individualistic and selfish and the traditional leaders are also regarded as self-interest driven. But PRDP experience shows if the Village Committee shapes itself with proper steps, and VC members have regular meeting, villagers can coordinate their different interests and integrate them into their common interest. 5. Micro-Finance approach is highlighted within the framework of Poverty Reduction Strategy and this approach mainly focuses on individual interest. But Village Committee experience shows Common Interest approach is also effective for poverty reduction because it contributes on increasing social capital within the village through collective action experiences. 6. In today's development scenery, development agencies try various target-group approaches focusing on empowering villagers, and also there are many vertical approaches focusing on efficient service delivery on specific sector. On the other hand, Japanese rural development experience shows that the synergy relation between villagers and frontline officials are crucial. Link-model experience shows that the "Dual-track approach" that focus on the villager's level and NBDs on Union level at the same time is efficient way for making up a synergy relation (vertical social capital) between service providers and service recipients. 7. UCCM experience shows that if there is a forum where the NBDs of different sector can communicate and exchange information regularly, it helps making up horizontal social capital among NBDs and it benefits not only BNDs themselves but also for the service recipient villagers. 8. UCCM experience shows that if there is a forum where the UP members and VC chairpersons meet regularly for information sharing, an experience of one village spreads rapidly to other villages. 	

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

BGD-04-002

Project Title	English	Project of Human Resources Development in Reproductive Health					
	Others						
	Japanese	リプロダクティブヘルス人材開発プロジェクト					
Country	Bangladesh	Project Number		Project ID	0511094E1	Total Cost	600,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Other Health Issues		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Human Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1999/8/1 - 2004/7/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Institute of Child and Maternal Health, Maternity and Child Health Training Institute National Institute of Population Research and Training, Technical Training Unit					
	Japan	National Center for Global Health and Medicine, Nanzan University, Japanese Midwives' Association					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Grant Aid "Maternal & Child Health Training Institute" (FY 1998, 1.18 billion JPY) September, 2000						
Overall Goal	Broader effects that affect a larger population, sought to be achieved through the achievement of the Project Purpose.						
Project Purpose	Direct and positive effects expected to prevail as a consequence of the Project intervention. Intended to benefit the target group and a segment of the society.						
Outputs	Physical goods and services that can be produced through conducting the planned activities.						
Project Overview	<p>The high maternal and infant mortality rate has been a major problem in Bangladesh. Bangladesh was identified as one of the target countries under the Global Issues Initiatives, the Government of Japan (GOJ) has assisted Bangladesh through the provision of medical equipment to the hospitals and the technical cooperation by dispatching Japanese Experts and Japanese Overseas Cooperation Volunteers. Under these circumstances, the project proposal for Grant Aid to renovate the Maternal and Child Health Training Institute (MCHTI) was submitted by the Government of Bangladesh (GOB), and the GOJ agreed to sign the Note of Exchange, considering the important role of this institute on improvement of health status of mothers and children. The renovation was completed in June 2000. In connection with this Grant Aid project, the technical cooperation has also been considered to maximize the benefit of MCHTI. Through several researches conducted to apprehend the baseline data and to assess the needs in the field, the proposal for the project-type technical cooperation named as "Human Resources Development in Reproductive Health" was submitted by the GOB, the Record of Discussions was signed between two Governments, and five0year project for "Human Resources Development in Reproductive Health" was launched on 1 September 1999.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	12	Short-term	26	Counterparts	58
Equipment	103,752 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	53,736 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	18			Land and Facilities	TTU, MCHTI	
Others				Others	Local Cost: Maternal & Child Health Training Institute operating budget, FWV training	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Projects cannot be considered relevant by only confirming its coherence with Government's Strategy and plan. Close examination of Project interventions in light of needs of the target group(s) and primary beneficiaries as well as continuous feedback from the service delivery front are essential. 2. In order to fill a gap between training activities and substantial improvement in delivery of quality healthcare services, supportive supervision combined with continuous encouragement, the stance Japanese Experts have always followed under the Project, is quite effective. 3. Sharing a clear and acceptable mission of Women Friendly Hospital in MCHTI promoted effective collaboration actions towards the improvement in the delivery of quality reproductive health service. 4. Japanese Technical Cooperation Projects should not be employed just to follow up on Japanese Grant Aid Projects. When the collaboration between the Technical Cooperation and the Grant Aid is presumed, integrated planning process should occur in its earliest stage of programming assistance. Lack of it can minimize mutually enhancing effects that collaboration of the two can have on each other. 5. From the very beginning of the project, more efforts should be undertaken by both parties to draw up and realize sustainability plans.
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

BGD-05-001

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

BGD-05-001

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>One of the main indicators of this project is “approval and acquiring budget of the step up plan”. In case of Bangladesh, because most of the financial input is relying on foreign donor support and budget is limited to manpower cost depending on number of persons in the organization, there are small chance to realize acquiring budget for development and operation of RDEC. When setting reference mark of budget corroboration, it would be better to gain better comprehension of budget system and its allocation of recipient country.</p> <p>In case of this project, due to the lack of linking PDM activities and indicators, it was not able to use reference mark directly for evaluating the achievement of activities. It would be better to more link the activities and the indicators.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

BGR-06-001

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

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

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

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

BGR-07-001

Project Title	English	The Kazanlak Area Revitalization Project in Bulgaria					
	Others						
	Japanese	カザンラク地域振興計画プロジェクト					
Country	Bulgaria	Project Number		Project ID	7065004E0	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Urban/Regional Development			-	Regional Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Infrastructure Development Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/10/28 - 2007/09/30	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	2007/10 - 2008/03	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Economy, City of Kazanlak, Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Through revitalization of rural area correction of economical discrepancies among regions will be made and constant market-oriented economic reform will be achieved.						
Project Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Kazanlak area, tourism centralized regional revitalization will be conducted. - Through the cooperative relationship for regional revitalization, the regional development method will be established and the application of this method for other municipalities will be made possible. 						
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourism centralized "the Kazanlak area revitalization project in Bulgaria" will be done. - Through the promotion of tourism related local industry within industrial cluster, positive change of financial balance in Kazanlak area will be made. - Participative implementation system will be build. - Project planning ability and project implementation ability of staffs in the civil service will be improved. - Modeling method of tourism centralized regional revitalization will be established.(Including an establishment of framework for nationwide regional revitalization strategies) 						
Project Overview	<p>In Bulgaria, after the system reform in 1989, although every political power conducted economical reform, sufficient output has not been made. Therefore, continuous effort has been made and policy reform has been challenged in order to become a member of EU. The government of Bulgaria has settled six pillars as the most prioritized programs. One of the pillars; Sustainable Development of Economy and Improvement of Business Climate, includes development of rural economy through the promotion of tourism and agriculture and forestry. As 16 % of the total population live in the capital; Sofia, economical concentration is not avoidable. However it is worried by inside and outside of the Bulgarian government that the difference of average salary and the rate of unemployment among regions might become barriers of economical growth. In this context, settlement of this project was decided. In addition to this movement, considering delegation of authority that will be needed in order to EU assertion, it is important to build up the ability of planning and implementation of Development Project by not only depending on the central government of Bulgaria but also cooperating with local government and the local civilian organization.</p> <p>However, even after the democratization, as the central government of Bulgaria has been handled the economy, there have been no experience of project planning process which is aimed for economical development by utilizing local characteristics; such as analyzing and understanding the regional characteristics and reflecting those results into a planning. Therefore the lack of this knowhow became a barrier for the regions to take in action. On the other hand, in Japan, there have been a lot of experienced of revitalization of local industries through the cooperation of local government and local civilian organization. One Village One Product in Oita prefecture in 1970s and the industrial cluster concept in late 1990s are the examples of the experiences. Moreover, after 2000, with a basic principle of designated structural reform district proposed by the Cabinet Office; central government initiated regional economical development project, local initiative utilized economical development scheme such as the economical development activities of Japan Junior Chamber, Inc. in the designated local industrial district, was build up.</p> <p>In this manner, lots of approaches for local initiated industrial development have been made from different point of view, in Japan. So that it is said that Japan has a good environment to try various approaches and processes. In addition, JICA has contributed to the formulation of industrial policy which includes small and medium sized enterprises through the support for the nerve center of key policy for three years. It is meaningful for the future to implement this project, as it enables to settle much concrete measures for the local industry.</p>						

BGR-07-001

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)				Study Conducted FY		
Recommendation and Lessons Learned						

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

BOL-02-001

Project Title	English	The Afforestation And Erosion Control Project In The Valley Of Tarija In Bolivia						
	Others							
	Japanese	タリハ溪谷住民造林・侵食防止計画						
Country	Bolivia	Project Number		Project ID	3061066	Total Cost	399,750 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Natural Environment Department						
	At Present	Global Environment Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1998/10/1	-	2003/9/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Programa Ejecutivo de Rehabilitacion de Tierras en el Departamento de Tarija						
	Japan	Forestry Agency, Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	<p>1.To reduce soil erosion at the Model Areas in the basins of El Monte and San Pedro. 2.To practice those methods that will have been improved and developed through the Project activities in the vicinity of Tarija Prefecture.</p>							
Project Purpose	Sustainable methods of erosion control will be improved and developed by the people's participation at the Model Areas in the basins of El Monte and San Pedro.							
Outputs	<p>1.The Project will be carried out and managed properly. 2.Techniques of forest civil engineering for erosion control will be improved or developed through implementing the model works. 3.Techniques of afforestation for erosion control will be improved or developed through implementing the model works. 4.Participatory methods for erosion control works will be improved. 5.An Action Plan for extension of erosion control works in the vicinity will be prepared.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>Based upon the Record of Discussions signed on 14th April,1998(hereinafter referred to as "the R/D"), the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of Bolivia have been implementing the Project since 1st October,1998.The implementing agency is Executive Programme Of Rehabilitation of Lands in the Prefecture of Tarija/Programa Ejecutivo de Rehabilitacion de Tierras en el Departamento de Tarija (hereinafter referred to as "PERTT"). The Project is scheduled to be implemented for five(5)years and is to be completed on 30th September, 2003.</p>							

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1)Before the Completion of the Project</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is recommended that the Project continue improving and developing technologies in accordance with the PO. 2.It is indispensable that C/P spare their time for the Project activities as much as possible in the remaining period when the results of the activities are to be summarized. 3.The sustainability of the model facilities and the research and trial plots might not be certain because they are located in the private land.It is recommended that PERTT take measures to secure the sustainability,including conclusion or agreements with CCs,and continue to support CCs in management of those facilities and plots. 4.The Social Forestry Units of PERTT and the corresponding Japanese expert need to clarify the type of local participation employed in this Project.It is observed that participation in this Proiect is functional and material incentive-driven and not self -mobilized one. In order for the CCs to be sustainable organizations for collective activities,appropriate balance of these different types of participation need to be sought. 5. Through the establishment of the CCs in the Project Areas,community people have been encouraged to participate in the erosion activities. However,some of the CC members consider CCs as a part of the Project and not their own. In other words,function and benefits of the CCs are not clearly perceived by all the members yet. Sustainable participation by the members may need a creation of incentives within their community before the end of the Project.This view is shared both by the CCs and PERTT. 6.It Is recommended that the coordination within and among the Technical Units of PERTT be strengthened for more efficient implementation of the Project. <p>(2)After the Completion of the Project</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is recommended that data from the research and trial plots be continuously accumulated and analyzed, as it is indispensable for further technological development. For the purpose, it is essential that the majority of the C/P remain with PERTT as experts in erosion control activities. 2. The models of earth dam constructed by the Project are still costly in view of the economic situation in Bolivia, and therefore are difficult to be applied in other areas. It is recommended that PERTT further develop less expensive models based on the transferred techniques as well their previous experiences. 3.It is recommended that PERTT,as decentralized and specialized institution for erosion control,maintain its administrative independence and make sure the valuable equipment and machinery provided through the Project for erosion control should not be used for any other purposes but their own erosion control activities. 4.It is recommended that the prefectural government make the best effort to secure the budget for the activities of PERTT continuously. 5.It is recommended that PERTT establish a system that technical manuals and reports can be utilized by more people.It is also recommended that,in order to disseminate the transferred technologies to other areas more effectively and efficiently, coordinationwith other relevant organizations,including the prefectural government, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Planning,and universities,be strengthened.
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achived	No Issue	Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The current situation of the project is as follows: AEThe method confirmed and the provided equipments through the project are continuously utilized effectively. The activity is expanding. AEThe project is currently operated by representative, administration staff, and five technical sections. The five technical sections are 1) Project Adjustment Section, 2) Section of Soil Conversation and Utilization, 3) Section of Afforestation and Conversation of National Resources, 4) Section of Water Use Technology, and 5) the Section of Training and Diffuse Resident's Organization. There were 93 staffs(including heavy-machinery operators and drivers) at October, 2007. Most of the counterpart existed during the project retired or moved out to other institutions, except for two members. AEEven after the termination of JICA's cooperation, by self-efforts of the project, there were successful results such as development of storing reservoir, coaching effective utilization of resources, and expansion of farmland by irrigation. AEThe prefecture of Tarija, where the project operating agency is located, had increase in tax revenue of carbon hydride(natural gas) resources. Moreover, experienced and aggressive person acceded to the head of the counterpart agency. Consequently, the activity during the project was only promoted against the model settlement, but now the activity is expanding to the other area, due to these reasons. By utilizing the technology of preventing soil erosion(which was a theme of technology transfer) effectively, storage reservoir and channel are established, afforestation area and farmland are expanded, and soil conservation is promoted in totality. The capacity development about farming and stockbleeding against the residents, is proceeded. Therefore, the residents who moved out before, returned back in some area. But in some targeted areas listed in the Overall Goal of this project, the activity is not promoted. The expansion of the activity is expected.</p>		
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>Although there is no big problem in the project, further development of the community and reinforcement of the activity are expected.</p>		

BOL-06-001

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

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

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

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Achieved	Unknown		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey) As a continuation of this project, a cooperation project called 'Improving Regional Health System'(2007-2012) is currently being implemented. This project is a follow-up up on 'The Project for Strengthening Regional Health Network for Santa Cruz Department' and aims to expand the target areas, in addition to strengthening the capacity of the Santa Cruz Municipal Department of Health. With the continuation of technical cooperation, the regional health and medical treatment are certainly improving.</p> <p>(FY2007 Survey) In this project, technology transfer was conducted in five fields. The five fields are 1) improvement in quality of healthcare and medical service, 2) referral counter and referral system, 3) healthcare activity with the participation of residents, 4) maintenance of medical equipments, and 5) administration of medical facilities.</p> <p>In all fields, technology transfer is promoted by the project, and also it is confirmed that Bolivian side can also transfer the acquired technology by themselves. For example, community healthcare department was launched inside of Santa Cruz Japanese Hospital. The system to expand the activity is going to be established.</p> <p>In order to expand the activity, not only launching community healthcare department inside of Santa Cruz Japanese Hospital, the prefecture of Santa Cruz launched a project which is considered as second phase of this project. The prefecture of Santa Cruz is making effort to diffuse through the prefecture in three fields. The three fields are reinforcement of referral system, healthcare activity with the participation of residents, and administration of medical facilities.</p> <p>In addition, the new technology supporting JICA project "Improving Community Healthcare System Project" was decided to be carried out in 2008. The focal point of the activity is local domestic type of training and follow up. The activity had just begun.</p> <p>Issues:</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey) No information.</p> <p>(FY2007 Survey) The circumstances are not steady for the transferred technology due to personnel replacement in the government. There is some problem in sustaining technology in the institution. Due to the personnel replacement in Healthcare and Sports Department, there is a challenge to expand the development as a national model.</p> <p>The prefecture of Santa Cruz is seeking self-government and taking an opposite stance against the central government. The prefecture of Santa Cruz have a negative stance to support other prefecture closely related to the central government. This is a factor which is limiting the expansion of the development through out the nation.</p>			

BOL-08-001

Project Title	English	Project for the Improvement of Technical Extension for Small-Scale Livestock Farmer					
	Others	El Proyecto de Mejoramiento de Extension Tecnica para Pequenos Ganaderos en la Republica de Bolivia					
	Japanese	小規模畜産農家のための技術普及改善計画					
Country	Bolivia	Project Number	603372	Project ID	3065022E0	Total Cost	246,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Other Agricultural/Rural Development Issues			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Bolivia Office					
	At Present	Bolivia Office					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/12/04 - 2008/02/03	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Centro Nacional de Mejoramiento de Ganado Bovino (CNMGB)					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	“Livestock Breeding Improvement Project” and “Beef Cattle Improvement Project”						
Overall Goal	The productivity of small-scale livestock farmers in the region of Yapacani is improved.						
Project Purpose	A technical extension model for small-scale livestock farmers is established in Yapacani, Ichiro.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A framework for technical extension is established. 2) Useful techniques [management of animal feeding, reproduction, health and grassland] for productivity improvement of small-scale livestock farmers are developed. 3) Extension staff and technical specialists who can conduct appropriate extension activities are developed. 4) Model groups learn and maintain appropriate techniques. 						
Project Overview	<p>In Bolivia, “Livestock Breeding Improvement Project” and “Beef Cattle Improvement Project” have been carried out and various livestock farming techniques have been transferred. However, small-scale livestock farmers, who are struggling to make a living by livestock farming, have not been able to adopt such techniques and knowledge that have not been modified for small-scale farming operations. Moreover, in Bolivia, the scope of technical guidance is limited because the technical extension activities are separately conducted by a livestock farming association and a NGO that are not specialists for technical extension. Technical extension is not properly conducted in the country because the skill level of the extension staff of such organizations is low and their instructions lack consistency. As a result, technical problems such as a high mortality rate of calves and inappropriate sanitary measures still remain today. Lack of information is another key factor in holding the level of the farmers’ skills in various areas below average. Since these problems have a great impact on the milk production quantity (= income) of small-scale livestock farmers, there is a need to adjust techniques to small-scale farming operations and to successfully transfer the adjusted techniques to farmers in an easy-to-understand way. Against this background, Centro Nacional de Mejoramiento de Ganado Bovino (CNMGB) (National Livestock Improvement Center), holding a responsibility of improving the productivity and competitiveness of Bolivian livestock farming through the increase of milk and meat production, played a central role in modifying farming techniques and enhancing the abilities and organization of technical extension personnel. This four-year project was launched in December 2004 at the request of CNMGB for a project to establish a technical extension model that can be utilized in other regions.</p>						

BOL-08-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	2	Counterparts	13
Equipment	13,382 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	25,553 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 3,774 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	8				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	Land and Facilities CNMGB Head Office, Yapacani Extension Office, Centro Experimental Agroperuario en la Unidad Academica de Yapacani de UAGRAM (Agriculture and Stock Raising Experiment Station of Yapacani Campus of UAGRAM University)

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>In a country with extremely weak organizations like Bolivia, detailed research of politics and local organizations is required during the investigation phase of the project planning. Activities and inputs for reinforcement of organizations also need to be included in the plan. Project implementation strategies should include actions to raise the beneficiaries' awareness of the importance to acquire techniques and knowledge rather than commodities and funds and to change their attitude. Moreover, it is also important for experts and counterparts to be stationed at the project site for the purpose of proper coordination and management of those involved in the project.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

BOL-98-001

Project Title	English	The Fisheries Development and Reseach Center Project in the Republic of Bolivia					
	Others						
	Japanese	水産開発研究センター計画					
Country	Bolivia	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Fisheries			-	Fisheries Resource Management		
Division in Charge	At that Time						
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1991/6/15 - 1996/6/14	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Folow-up	1996/06 - 1998/08	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	The Fisheries Development and Reseach Center					
	Japan	Fisheries Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Grant Aid "Construction of Tiquina Center" Dispatch of Experts JOCV						
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose	The goal was set where the seeds of important fish species such as rainbow trout are provided to the farmers and they establish the basic techniques of propagation along coast of the lake Titicaca and in the surrounding small takes.						
Outputs							
Project Overview	<p>The farmers and fishermen around the Lake Titicaca, in North of Altiplano, are in a deprived state and the level of their nutrition intake is the lowest among the Latin American countries and its improvement is an important task of the country.</p> <p>At the request of the Bolivian government, Japan has been dispatching experts in order to cooperate with the development of cultured rainbow trout which have been adopted in Altiplano since 1977. Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers have been dispatched since 1984 for the dissemination of the rainbow trout cultivation technology and produced good results. In addition to this, Tiquina Fisheries Development Research Center was established with Japan's grant aid by the Lake Titicaca in March 1988.</p> <p>The government of Bolivia planned the research and development of the freshwater fish aquaculture at Altiplano, using the center as the base of the project. In 1989, a request was made to Japan for technical cooperation for the study and research development of aquatic resources at the lakes and the research development of the freshwater fish cultivation technology at Altiplano.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	14	Counterparts	20
Equipment	142,286 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	34,346 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	15			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others	Loacal cost 4,435,235Bs	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>As a result of the comprehensive evaluation of this Project, the Production Section can be considered to have achieved more or less the capacity of self-management, concerning the basic techniques of seed-production as its main activity. The achievement of the Research Section, however, is not yet satisfactory, especially in analysis of samples and materials in order to improve the productivity. Therefore the further technical cooperation is considered to be necessary.</p> <p>As one of the reasons, there have been many requests for technical support recently, which are not only from communities in La Paz, but from the neighboring prefectures, such as Oruro, Cochabamba, Potosi and others in the Altiplano. The Center does not have either the enough staff not the technical level to cope with them.</p> <p>Therefore, if the cooperation is finished in this situation, the results of the Project might turn out to be unfruitful and the effects of the investment made so far might be lost. The technical transfer on the field research has just been started. If the cooperation is finished here, the activities of the Center applying to the small-scale farmers might reach a deadlock. Considering the influence on the techniques of propagation which is on the way to the establishment, it is judged that the technical cooperation is necessary.</p> <p>Also, as mentioned in the section of the Administrative System, though the Production Section has achieved more or less the capacity of self-management, further applied techniques and the knowledge are necessary to reinforce the production on a full scale. Also, since it is related to the technical extension of the production and management in the small lakes, the further cooperation is necessary.</p> <p>Therefore, though the Production Section have mostly achieved the capacity of self-management at present, the function of the Center as a whole is not satisfactory enough. Therefore, both Sections of Production and Research should conduct their activities unitedly.</p> <p>Considering the administrative system of the Bolivian side, however, the jurisdiction of this Project is planned to be transferred to the Prefecture of La Paz, within the framework of the administrative reform as mentioned above.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

BRA-02-001

Project Title	English	The Urban Transport Human Resources Development Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	都市交通人材開発						
Country	Brazil	Project Number		Project ID	3091074	Total Cost	395,919 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Transportation			Land Traffic				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1998/8/1	-	2002/7/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	University of Brasilia, Ministry of Transport, Urban Transport Human Resources Development Center						
	Japan	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Capability of personnel engaged in planning, management, operation and education of urban transport is improved through die training provided by CEFTRU.							
Project Purpose	CEFTRU is well established so that training of personnel engaged in planning, management, operation and education related to urban transport may be undertaken effectively.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training programs which suite the demand of planning, management, operation and education in the field of urban transport are prepared. 2. Capability of instruction in the field of urban transport is obtained. 3. Facilities and equipment necessary for training are well prepared. 4. CEFTRU is properly managed in terms of organization, personnel and finance. 							
Project Overview	<p>Multi-year Investment Plan (1996-1999) elaborated by the Brazilian government under the president Cardoso stated modernization of national transportation system as one of the action plans in transport sector in the context of industrial modernization. Major cities in Brazil suffered from the deterioration of traffic congestion and air pollution caused by increase of vehicles and underdeveloped roads; therefore, it was required to establish efficient urban transportation system by the improvement of public transportation institutions as one of the priorities.</p> <p>Since the public enterprise "Empresa Brasileira dos Transportes Urbanos (EBTU) was abolished in 1990 by decentralization policy, technology development of urban transportation has totally depended on the work conducted by universities and research institutes. Under this circumstance, the Brazilian government requested the technical cooperation for the Japanese government on the establishment of Urban Transportation Human Resources Development Center in University of Brasilia, for the purpose of nurturing the personnel mainly in the Center-West and North regions.</p>							

BRA-02-001

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>It is important to utilize equipment more especially in road pavement and environment issues related to transportation activities in order to enhance the level of CEFTRU's activity. As for the equipment for the road pavement, it is required to install and operate fixed-type equipment after the completion of second building of CEFTRU as soon as possible. With respect to some equipment related to environmental issues with transportation activities, it is necessary to obtain acknowledgement from the Brazilian authority in order to utilize them effectively.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	CEFTRU ? Centro de Formacao de Recursos Humanos em Transportes	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Achieved	No Issue		Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: The courses concerning development of human resources are continuously operated actively. There is a possibility of supporting and operating training program at Panama,Paraguay,and other.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p>			

BRA-03-001

Project Title	English	Brazilian Amazon Forest Research Project								
	Others									
	Japanese	アマゾン森林研究計画								
Country	Brazil	Project Number		Project ID	30910640	Total Cost	357,349 000 JPY			
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry					
Division in Charge	At that Time	Regional Department III (Latin America and the Caribbean)								
	At Present	Regional Department III (Latin America and the Caribbean)								
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1995/6/1	-	1998/5/31	Period of Phase 2	1998/10/	-	2003/9/30	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	1998/06	-	1998/09	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	National Institute of Amazon Research								
	Japan	Forestry Agency, Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute								
Contracted Party										
Related Cooperations										
Overall Goal	<p>(phase1) To contribute to establishment of sound forest management model for the purpose of developing a forest management technologies which can harmonize the environmental conservation and sustainable development of Amazonian tropical rainforest.</p> <p>(phase2) Effective technologies for forest conservation and rehabilitation of degraded area in the Amazon are in use by the people organizations concerned.</p>									
Project Purpose	<p>(phase1) To develop basic scientific research at INPA, for forest management of the Amazonian tropical rain forest.</p> <p>(phase2) Biological and ecological knowledge is increased and technologies are improved at MPA for forest conservation and the rehabilitation of degraded areas in the Amazon.</p>									
Outputs	<p>(phase1) (1) Concrete research results and research methods are acquired/established in each of 11 small subjects of three fields such as remote sensing, management of natural forest and rehabilitation of degraded area. (2) Facilities, equipment and machinery related to researches are established/installed in each research field.</p> <p>(phase2) 1. Updated information on land cover and land cover change are available. 2. The understanding of the natural forest dynamics is increased. 3. Characterization of different sites in natural forest and in plantations on degraded areas is improved. 4. Main seed characteristics necessary for seed management are known of important species for forest conservation and reforestation of degraded areas. 5. Planting techniques including seedling production is improved for rehabilitation of degraded areas in Amazon.</p>									
Project Overview	<p>Amazon area in Brazil is known internationally as a natural resource treasure house. However, by 1988, more than ten percent of Amazon rain forest has been lost. In 1988, to tackle the issue, the Government of Brazil launched Nossa Natureza (Our Nature), which is natural environment preservation project, and established the Remote Sensing Center of Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), which monitors the Amazon rain forest via satellite imagery. As a result, the extent of forest destruction has been slow down, but rehabilitation of remaining degraded area and establishment of sustainable forest maintenance system has been delayed. Under these circumstances, the Government of Brazil submitted a request for technical cooperation to implement a project with aiming to consolidate a model of management for preservation and use of the tropical rain forest in the Amazon region. The Government of Japan approved the project to institutionally strengthen the National Institute for Amazon Research (INPA), in Manaus, and to conduct research. The Amazon Forest Research Project (the Jacaranda Project), Phase I, was executed between 1 June 1995 and 31 May 1998, with the follow-up project lasting from 1 June to 30 September 1998.</p> <p>As the result of these co operations, the foundation of full-fledged research was prepared. However, since implementation of the research for rehabilitation of degraded area is necessary, the Government of Brazil submitted a request for technical cooperation (Phase II) for rehabilitation of degraded area in the Amazon, based on the output of Phase I. In August 1998, the JICA Brazil Office and the Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT) signed R/D and TSI, and implemented the five-year Phase II from October 1998.</p>									

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	15	Short-term	31	Counterparts	44
Equipment	227,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	79,851 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	18			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted	FY
<p>Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	<p>(phase1)</p> <p>(1) Short term recommendations for the remaining project period</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Improvement of planning activities 2) Improvement of monitoring activities 3) Accumulation of know-how related to the procurement of the equipment 4) Effective utilization of provided equipment 5) Authorization of the project as INPA's Institutional Research Project (PPI) <p>(2) Long term recommendations concerning the future orientation of the Project</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Strengthening of human resources development 2) Strengthening of financial basis <p>Finally, a request for the Phase U, which will contribute to the improvement of forest management technology useful for the recovery of degraded area, was submitted by the Brazilian Government. Considering the achievement of the Project, the Evaluation Teams consider it is worth undertaking the Phase II. In order that the next phase can be undertaken effectively, however, it is recommended that the new phase be started at the time when the situation is ready by undertaking follow-up activities particularly in the fields which have relatively bigger room for improvement. It is also important that INPA conducts necessary activities during the follow-up period even in the fields which showed considerable achievement.</p> <p>In conducting follow-up activities based on the result of report, it is recommended that related organizations of both countries should take necessary procedures such as the signature of R/D and TSI for the follow-up cooperation and the preparation of AI form for the request of dispatch of Japanese experts as smoothly as possible.</p> <p>The Evaluation Teams believe that conservation of forest resources in Amazon is an extremely important objective and thus the Project is conducting a very valuable task. The Evaluation Teams hope to see the project further develops by considering and adopting the above stated recommendations and eventually realize the above objective.</p> <p>(phase2)</p> <p>(1) For each research component, the followings should be considered.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) In order to update information on land cover and land cover change, it is recommended to utilize the data and infrastructure available in SIPAM. The maps should be produced and coordinated with consideration of Brazilian environmental legislation and priority of conservation. Staffs have to be more trained. The Project's handbook of forest mapping using digital imagery should be published. Translation of the handbook into Portuguese needs to be considered. b) An ecological handbook documenting the scientific knowledge acquired from the Project should be produced in order to extend the results of this component. c) The Project's outputs should be documented into scientific papers to be published in academic journals. It is necessary to compile georeferenced database for the soil samples in experimental fields. d) Seeds handbooks or/and manuals need to be published in order to extend the results of this component. e) It is essential to utilize the outputs resulted from components of 1-4 in selection and combination of tree species and rehabilitation models. Experimental fields should be developed and managed cooperatively with other components researchers and other stakeholders. Management plan of experimental fields should be established and complied by cooperation with research groups in and out of INPA. Relationship and communication with other relevant institutions should be encouraged in order to clarify the appropriate rehabilitation model of degraded areas of Amazon forest. <p>(2) Based on the above recommendations, the submitted proposal for the follow-up period will be carefully reviewed in order to consider the area of cooperation and assistance from Japan.</p>		

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

BRA-03-002

Project Title	English	The Technological Development Project For Sustainable Agriculture In Eastern Amazonia, Brazil						
	Others							
	Japanese	東部アマゾン持続的農業技術開発計画						
Country	Brazil	Project Number		Project ID	30910350	Total Cost	600,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Policy and System				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1999/3/1	-	2004/2/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-			Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Embrapa Eastern Amazon of Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation						
	Japan	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Research Council						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	The technologies of sustainable agriculture suitable for Eastern Amazon are developed..							
Project Purpose	The sustainable agricultural technologies involving selected fruit trees and black pepper are developed in the project target-areas in State of Para, adapted local condition.							
Outputs	<p>1) The management and cultivation technologies for selected tropical fruit trees and black paper are developed so that they are harmonized with environment.</p> <p>2) The sustainable production systems for the target-areas, involving suitable mix planting, are developed.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>Since 1970's, transmigration of small farmers (this term is defined as family farmers in Brazil.) and development of large-scale agricultural and livestock industry by private sector have been promoted in the Amazon region. As a result, tropical rain forest has vanished substantially and environmental problems such as deforestation and erosion became apparent. However, Rio Summit in 1992 attracted the world attention to the importance of forest preservation for the prevention of green house- effect and protection of biodiversity in the world. Accordingly, the Brazilian government has shifted its emphasis from exploitation of Amazon region to the preservation of tropical rain forest.</p> <p>Nevertheless, vast land in the Amazon region had already been exploited and has being devastated through shifting cultivation and conversion of forest to pasture. Under these circumstances, sustainable agricultural techniques have been sought as it can not only stop deforestation but also provide source of income for small farmers. Cultivation of tropical fruits and black pepper as well as mix-planting of these crop species and some multipurpose trees, which are mainly practiced by Japanese-Brazilian farmers in the Amazon region, have been recently paid attention in this context.</p> <p>Since 1980's the local Nipo-Brazilian agroforestry has been attracting attention of Brazilian and international researchers, government officials and NGOs as a promising alternative to deforestation in the Amazon. It is because of permanent land use and higher income/employment per unit of area, in comparison with conventional land exploitation options in the region, e.g., shifting cultivation, wood extraction and pasture development.</p> <p>Efforts have been made to introduce crop species and practices of the Japanese-Brazilian agroforesters to other small farmers of the Amazon. In return, the Japanese-Brazilian has received considerable international supports in processing and marketing of their agroforestry products worldwide. In the beginning of 1 990, they began organizing NGOs for promoting agroforestry and forest conservation in the Amazon, of which five groups are active in the State of Para today.</p> <p>It is important to recognize that residents in the Amazon region, mostly small farmers practicing family farming, are the ones who can protect rain forest in Amazon. Sustainable agricultural techniques will contribute to stabilizing their farming and improving their living standard while protecting natural forest in Amazon. Therefore, sustainable agricultural techniques that are suitable for small farmers need to be established for extension.</p> <p>In this context, the Brazilian government requested the government of Japan for technical cooperation project in 1996 for the development of sustainable agriculture in Amazon region. Following preliminary studies, Record of Discussion (R/D) was signed in November, 1 998 on the master plan of the Project, and the Project has started from March, 1999 for the period of five years.</p>							

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

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

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Embrapa Amazônia Oriental	Umbrella Organization	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and, Food Supply	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achived	No Issue		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) The center has expanded the results of this project that were achieved through cooperating with JICA, and is actively functioning as a reference center for the Amazon area. In terms of equipment, from the beginning of the project they have all been utilized appropriately. On the other hand, the maintenance of the Japan made equipments (such as manuals and supply of consumables) are in a state that's not being carried out smoothly.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) No information.</p>			

BRA-05-001

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

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

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

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	RURALTINS	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good		Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achived	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: (FY2007 Surrvey) The operation capacity has been remaining low. Despite facilities and equipments are provided from the state government, they have not utilized them effectively. There is no funds for maintenance of vehicles. As for the vehicles provided by the project, due to this circumstances, they refrain from driving for a long distance. And alternatively, small vehicles which the maintenance is costless, are used. But the governor of Tocantins recently has recognized the importance of expanding farming industry in Tocantins. As a result, constructing RURALTINS government office and purchasing 74 IT device (internet station is contained) were approved. The devices would be utilized for the reinforcement of intercommunication between headquarter and local branch offices, and the remote education for extensionists. Furthermore, "RURALTINS extensionists" was constituted as civil servant employment, and most of the FORTER counterparts assured a stability as a civil servant. In Tocantins, 70% of the farmers are small in scale. The government of Tocantins is trying to support small-scale farmers, by the way as follows. 1) Introduction of Agroforestry System in north region of Tocantins 2) Introduction of assuring program for purchasing agricultural product from small scale farmers (purchased by government funds, and provided as cooking ingredient used for public facilities such as school and hospital) 3) Supports to acquire an environmental certification for small-scale farmers 4) Support for women, indigenous people, and descendants of escaped slaves RULATINS is recognized as one of the main implementation agencies for above-mentioned activities. The technologies transferred through FORTER is the underlined expectations of government officials.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2007 Surrvey) The staff and unit, which was targeted directly to the techology support and knowledge transfer under operation of the JICA technology support project, are working actively. Although, the Farming Diffuse Public Cooperation, which have jurisdiction over aforementioned staff and unit, do not have confirmed guideline, plan, and direction. As a result, the activity by original staff of counterpart was limited. Therefore, although there are other factors such as political fluctuation (replacement of president and gubernatorial election), the head of the Farming Diffuse Public Cooperation of the Prefecture made remarks that the Farming Diffuse Public Cooperation needs to be developed in capacity. The possibility of the support by JICA , is considered to be included in the new technology support project, which is being applied now.</p>			

BRA-06-001

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

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

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

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Escola Senai "Armando de Arruda Pereira"	Umbrella Organization	SENAI - Servi?o Nacional de Aprendizagem Industrial / Departamento Regional de S?o Paulo	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Active / Good		
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achived	No Issue		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey) From 35% of the training personnel that have returned to Japan, the response of the questionnaire, 52% have responded that the training content is being used and 86% responded that the training content were partially being used.</p> <p>(FY2007 Survey) This pproject is the Third-Countries Training Program based on the completed project in the past. This case itself signify the sustainability of the agency. SENAI is receiving 1% of the wages from private companies(manufacture) as subsidy, and therefore financial condition is good. As well as other case of Third-Countries Training Program, to achieve the overall goal of the, further consideration in the evaluation method may be necessary.</p> <p>Suppose that the benefit of the project was assumed to be received by the trainee who participated in the training, it is necessary to evaluate the project activities and the sustainability separately. Most of equipments used in the training were provided by other JICA project in the past. There was no new equipment provided in this project.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey) No information.</p> <p>(FY2007 Survey) No information.</p>			

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

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

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

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

BRA-06-003

Project Title	English	Technology Development For Revegetation And Utilization Of Degraded Areas In The Semi-Arid Region Of The Northeastern Brazil					
	Others						
	Japanese	東北部半乾燥地(カアチンガ)における荒廃地域の再植生開発					
Country	Brazil	Project Number		Project ID	3095028C0	Total Cost	80,100 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present	Global Environment Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2002/9/1 - 2006/10/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Instituto de Desenvolvimento Economico e Meio Ambiente do Rio Grande do Norte, Universidade Federal Rural do Semi-Arido					
	Japan	Tottori University					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Appropriate technologies for recuperation of degraded areas are disseminated in semi-arid region of the State of Rio Grande do Norte (RGN)						
Project Purpose	Appropriate technologies for recuperation of degraded areas, utilizing useful trees and grasses species, are made available for semi-arid region of the State of (RGN).						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The general situation of utilization of vegetation and soil in the semi-arid region in the State of RGN is made clear. 2. The general situation of stock farming in the semi-arid region in the State of RGN made clear. 3. The natural characteristics, including the vegetation and degradation, of the pilot plots are made clear. 4. Tree and grasses species potentially useful for local community relevant to the pilot plots are selected. 5 Techniques for revegetation (i.e. growing seedlings of the selected trees and grass species as well as planting and managing them) are developed through research in the pilot plots. 6 Techniques for sustainable fodder production for both the original vegetation and revegetated areas are developed through research in the pilot plots. 						
Project Overview	<p>The outline of the Project is described in the PDM and the PO (Annex 1 and Annex 2). The history of the Project is as follows;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. April 1st 1997 to March 31st 2000 The Mini-Project on the Conservation of Sand Dunes and Desertification Control in the Federative Republic of Brazil (the former phase) b. November 12th to November 24th, 2001 The dispatch of the Preliminary Study Team for formulation of this Project c. August 22nd 2002 The signing of the Minutes of Meeting d. September 1st 2002 The date of the Project commencement e. November 10th 2003 The dispatch of long term Japanese Expert (the Project started) f. March 15th to March 24th 2005 The dispatch of the Final Evaluation Study Team g. August 31st 2005 The date of the Project completion 						

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

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

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

BRA-08-001

Project Title	English	The Healthy Municipality Project in the Northeast Brazil						
	Others							
	Japanese	東北ブラジル健康なまちづくりプロジェクト						
Country	Brazil	Project Number	603431	Project ID	3091093E0	Total Cost	400,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Health System			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Brazil Office						
	At Present	Brazil Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2003/12/01 - 2008/11/30		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Center for Public Health and Social Development, Federal University of Pernambuco (NUSP/UFPE); and State Agency of Planning and Research, Secretariat of Planning and Management, State of Pernambuco (ACF/SEPLAG)						
	Japan	International Medical Center of Japan (IMCJ)						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Juntendo University (Japan), Shirai City (Chiba Prefecture, Japan), etc.							
Overall Goal	To improve the quality of life of the participating municipalities' inhabitants within the State of Pernambuco, where "Healthy Municipalities" activities are implemented.							
Project Purpose	To establish a mechanism in the State of Pernambuco by which local people and administrative authorities work together to implement "Healthy Municipalities".							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The capacity of UFPE and the State of Pernambuco to support "Healthy Municipalities" in joint effort is improved. 2) The capacity of local people and administrative authorities in the pilot communities to work together to implement "Healthy Municipalities" is improved. 3) The concept and methodology of "Healthy Municipalities" is spread to regions other than the pilot communities. 							
Project Overview	<p>Northeast Brazil is the poorest region in the country. Especially in the inland and the peripheral areas of the big cities, an inadequate public health infrastructure, combined with the lack of local inhabitants' basic knowledge of sanitation, widespread diseases are caused by parasitic insects and other reasons.</p> <p>Poverty and malnutrition lead to a high infant mortality rate. Furthermore, the low educational standard of the locals worsens the overall situation. To deal with these problems, from 1995 to 2000 the Federal University of Pernambuco (UFPE) together with the State Government of Pernambuco conducted the "Public Health Development Project for Northeast Brazil in Pernambuco" with the support of JICA's project-type technical assistance. This project brought some good effects, as for example a decreased infant mortality rate on the pilot site. However, Northeast Brazil, including the State of Pernambuco still holds one of the lowest health and social development indices compared to the Brazil's national averages. Under these circumstances, the Brazilian Government requested the Japanese Government for a Technical Cooperation Project aimed to develop a model of social mechanism necessary for improving human development indices in the region. The Brazilian Government required that this project should be based on the experience, know-how and relationship with the agencies concerned including local governments, obtained from the aforementioned "Public Health" project, and should involve not only the health sector but other sectors as well. The five-year "Healthy Municipality Project in the Northeast Brazil" started in December 2003, and had the UFPE and the State Government of Pernambuco as its Brazilian counterparts (C/Ps). By taking a health-promotion approach, this project aims to improve the health and quality of life of the local inhabitants of the project site. The PDM was amended three times during the project implementation period after discussions with all the parties concerned. This is because when the project was launched considerable time was spent coordinating the opinions of those involved as well as changing the people's awareness to establish a project concept and to develop methodology, and also because the establishment of indices and target values were difficult in this project that focused on local people's participation, where changes were not easily quantified. These are later referred to in 'Lessons Learned' (3) and (4) as issues to be taken into account when designing a similar project.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	26	Counterparts	30
Equipment	37,207 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	56,839 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	30			Land and Facilities	Office Space	
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) In a project like this, the key to success is in the construction of social capital. An appropriate understanding of the involved agencies' and actors' interests (political interests included) is crucial for planning and implementing the activities of the project.</p> <p>(2) In projects involving a number of agencies, it is important to build up relationships of trust. During the initial stage of this project, executives of the counterpart agencies were invited to Japan for training, which proved to be of great help in establishing a trust relationship between the parties concerned and led to the smooth implementation of the project.</p> <p>(3) In a project that, in order to achieve sustainability, gives priority to the actual participation of local inhabitants in the formation of the project's concept and methodology, much time must be employed in collectively identifying the project's targets, responsibilities and activities. Thus, time management and allocation must be seriously considered when making a PO for this type of project.</p> <p>(4) The establishment of concrete or numerical targets is difficult to achieve in a project that focuses on local people's participation, where changes are not easily quantified. Therefore, when setting indicators to appraise whether the project goal and outputs have been achieved, it is necessary to ensure that the adopted qualitative indicators reflect the social changes and can be realistically available.</p> <p>(5) In a Regional Development Project, a dual-track approach that reaches out to both administrative authorities and local people is effective.</p> <p>(6) It is easier to bring out a cooperative attitude in the resolution of problems when a Potential Capacity Development Type project is adopted, since it focuses on the positive aspects of mutual collaboration, not on pursuing an individual's responsibility, as is the case with Problem Finding Type projects.</p> <p>(7) Taking the concept of health a broad sense, it is possible for a health promotion project to attain its goals without the direct mediation of the public health sector authorities.</p>	

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

BRA-97-001

Project Title	English	The Forest And Environment Conservation Research Project In The State Sao Paulo						
	Others							
	Japanese	サンパウロ州森林・環境保全研究開発計画						
Country	Brazil	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Fisheries Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1993/2/1	-	1998/1/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Secretariat of the Environment of Forestry Institute						
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	The products of researches by the Forestry Institute of the State of Sao Paulo on the soil erosion control and the forest restoration are utilized for developing practical technology..							
Project Purpose	The Forestry Institute of the State of Sao Paulo upgrades its research ability in conducting independently the researches on the soil erosion control and the forest restoration in the degraded lands of Sao Paulo State.							
Outputs	<p>1. As results of research works on prevention of soil erosion.</p> <p>(a) Actual condition and mechanism of soil erosion are clarified.</p> <p>(b) Effect of the forest on soil erosion control are clarified.</p> <p>(c) Soil conservation technology is developed</p> <p>2. As results of research works on restoration of the forest vegetation.</p> <p>(a) Restoration technology is developed.</p> <p>(a) Effect of the forests on environmental conservation is studied.</p> <p>3. Equipment and facilities necessary for research works are well maintained and utilized for research works.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>From 1960's, the significant proportion of rain forest has been lost due to land clearing for pastureland for commercial and speculative interests and road construction crossing the Amazon area. As a result, by 1988, more than ten percent of Amazon rain forest has been lost. From 1989, the Government of Brazil started to preserve rain forest in Amazon and developed laws. As a result, while the extent of forest destruction has been slow down, rehabilitation of remaining degraded area and establishment of sustainable forest maintenance system is delayed. Under these circumstances, the Government of Brazil submitted a request for technical cooperation to implement a project with aiming to consolidate a model of management for preservation and use of the tropical rain forest in the Amazon region.</p>							

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

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

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

BRA-97-002

Project Title	English	Technological Capacitation In Materials Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	材料技術開発					
Country	Brazil	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Natural Resources and Energy			Mining			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1992/12/15 - 1997/12/14	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Institute for Technological Research of the State of São Paulo, Brazilian Cooperation Agency					
	Japan	Science and Technology Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To improve the research capacity for advanced ceramics and super alloy.						
Project Purpose	To implement research activities relating to high-performance materials such as Ni-based super alloy and alumina ceramics.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve research facilities and equipments. 2. To establish the operation and maintenance program for research facilities and equipments. 3. To improve the research level relating to Ni-based super alloy and alumina ceramics. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Technological Research Institute of Sao Paulo State (IPT) was established by the State Government of Sao Paulo for contributing development of technology and industry in Brazil. The IPT aims for nonprofit based research for implementing important research development for the country and for private companies. The Government of Brazil requested technical cooperation to the Government of Japan for enhancing the capacity and skills of material development which is necessary for industrial modernization.</p>						

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

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

Project Title	English	The Industrial Waste Management Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	産業廃棄物処理技術					
Country	Brazil	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	838,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			-	Industrial Solid Wastes		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Industrial Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1993/8/27 - 1998/8/26	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Environmental Agency for the State of Sao Paulo					
	Japan	Ministry of International Trade and Industry					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The technology of treating industrial waste by incineration is established in CETESB.						
Project Purpose	The technical staffs of CETESB are able to conduct researches related to the technology of treating industrial waste by incineration.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Administrative system of the Project is established. 1. Facilities and equipment are installed, operated and maintained appropriately. 2. Analytical technology of industrial waste is acquired. 3. Technology on appropriate pretreatment of industrial waste before incineration according to its characteristics is acquired. 4. Technology to incinerate appropriately industrial waste according to its characteristics is acquired.. 5. Technology on analysis of gas and waste water exhausted by combustion unit is acquired. 6. Technology on treatment of gas and waste water exhausted by combustion unit is acquired. 7. Operation technology of incineration plant is acquired. 8. Operation data of experimental incineration plant are collected. 9. Data related to industrial waste incineration technology are collected. 						
Project Overview	<p>While the government of the Federative Republic of Brazil has been intensifying its effort to improve environment protection since the decade of 80s, the responsibility of industrial waste disposal has been left to the private companies which produce such wastes as (here has been no definite guideline neither public installation for treating such wastes. However, since these companies did not bring any facility nor technology on treating correctly their wastes, discharged wastes were disposed by landfill or simply piled up. Such having been the situation, there have been reported several cases that disposed industrial wastes have affected neighboring residents thus urgent measures were required.</p> <p>On the other hand, the government of Japan introduced a new scheme of cooperation in 1993 aiming at contributing to the global environment protection, namely "the offer*based project-type technical cooperation scheme for environmental pollution protection" which was to propose a rapid and effective implementation of appropriate technology transfer on prevention of industrial pollution to those countries facing difficulty in taking proper measures.</p> <p>The government of Brazil submitted to the Japanese government in July 1993, a request for a project type cooperation for the industrial waste management, based on the report by the Japanese Technical Survey Team which was dispatched to Brazil in May 1993, in consideration of applying the above scheme.</p> <p>In response to the above request, dispatched the Implementation Survey Team in August 1993 and The Record of Discussions was signed on August 27, 1993, hence the Project has started,</p>						

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted	FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1. The both sides shall continue their effort in implementation the Project activities in order to achieve the purpose as much as possible by the termination of the cooperation period.</p> <p>2. The both sides shall agree on an extension of the cooperation period for one year in order to secure the accomplishment of the Project purpose.</p> <p>3. For the development of the transferred technology, it is recommended for CETESB to take following actions;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To prepare an action plan after the completion of the pilot incineration plant 2) To strengthen linkage with universities and other research institutions 3) To promote joint researches with private companies 4) To expedite activities for public relations 5) To utilize the laboratory and human forces for services such as charged analysis or training courses <p>4. For the development of the technology, it is recommended for JICA, according to the request from the Brazil, to communicate with the CETESB about the appropriate measures after the accomplishment of this project.</p>		

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good	Used for Totally Different Purpose	
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Unknown	Unknown	Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The incineration plant, established in this project, did not run favorably, and CP organization had to take responsibility for an enormous amount of expenses in plant facilities and others. They utilized and renewed most of the peripheral measuring instruments for other activities. The recent plan is to establish special facility to set up HRGC-MS chromatography equipment, until the end of February. HRGC-MS chromatography equipment is utilized to analyze Dioxin-furan and Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) which both occur from incinerators. HRGC-MS chromatography equipment is planed to be set up until the end of first half of the year. CETESB is making effort to utilize the technology and equipments transferred from JICA.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The bid to construct the facility for setting up HRGC-MS chromatography equipment took almost two year. The analysis has not been started yet.</p>			

BRA-99-001

Project Title	English	The Project of Sustainable Agricultural Development and Natural Resources Conservation on Cerrados						
	Others							
	Japanese	ブラジル連邦共和国セラード農業環境保全研究計画						
Country	Brazil	Project Number		Project ID	3091053P0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1994/8/1	-	1999/7/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Embrapa, CPAC						
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	As well as reasonable use, the renewable natural resources harmonically and permanently, increase the supply of the basic food and the productivity of the export goods at Cerrados.							
Project Purpose	Minimizing the environmental impact and establishing rational utilization technology for the ecosystem of Cerrados in order to develop the integrated agriculture which maintains the natural resources.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Improvement of the environment in the aggrieved intensive farming region, which was caused by inadequate management, and establishment of a production restoration system. 2) Establishment of a production system which prioritizes perennial forest species and minimizes the environmental impact. 3) Establishment of a production system with environment deterioration prevention techniques. 4) Establishment of the advanced technical system which increases the productivity and avert the nomadic farming. 5) Improvement of the research level by the implementation of training for related organizations in Japan (25 trainees / 5 years). 6) Enhancing the laboratory's facilities and functions needed for the project implementation by equipment provision. 							
Project Overview	<p>The Cerrados in Brazil covers an area of 204 million hectares and amounts to about 24% of its territory. As it has been considered that 127 million hectares of land (62% of Cerrados) have great potential for agricultural production, the Government of Federative Republic of Brazil has been carrying out various development plans, and agricultural research and extension activities aiming at increasing the grain production in Cerrados.</p> <p>The Government of Japan has been cooperating with the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil for the purpose of promoting agricultural development, particularly agricultural development in Cerrados. The Japan-Brazil Agricultural Research Cooperation Project was implemented from September 1977 to September 1985 and the second phase was carried out from August 1987 to August 1982.</p> <p>Because of the agricultural progress in Cerrados, with the expansion of the agricultural area with crops as rice, soybeans, corn, wheat, beans, etc., the agricultural production rapidly increased. In the Cerrados, 10 million hectares, the equivalent to 5% of the total area of Cerrados and 35% of the total cultivated area in Brazil, is being used for grain production, and accounts for 28% of the domestic production of Grain. The current area being used as pastures amounts to 35 million hectares, which is equivalent to 17% of the total area of Cerrados, and accounts for 40% of the domestic production of beef. On the other hand, due to lack of consideration regarding the negative effects on the environment caused by the rapid agricultural development, some existing agricultural land has been badly affected from the viewpoint of plant and animal ecosystems, soil environment, etc.</p> <p>The above-mentioned circumstances led, the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil to request a technical cooperation program from the Government of Japan in 1992, to improve the sustainable agricultural technology which takes the environmental conservation into account.</p>							

BRA-99-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	21	Counterparts	46
Equipment	247,228 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	43,783 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	1,200 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	23			Land and Facilities	Office, laboratory, test agricultural field	
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Based on the result of the basic research, develop on-site responsive technologies which helps farming in the developed areas, as well as the developing areas north of Cerrados, and also increasing the efforts to strengthen the partnership with agricultural research and dissemination organizations in each state. Moreover, by diversifying and disseminating the technology which is developed through this project, encourage the development and introduction of the continuous agricultural production system at Cerrados.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Embrapa Cerrados	Umbrella Organization	Embrapa	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Achieved	No Issue		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) The implementing agency of Brazil for this project (Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation) has become an important partner of Japan, Brazil and Africa's triangular cooperation, and this project's cooperative achievements have become a reference not only to the rest of Brazil, but also to the world.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) No information.</p>			

Project Title	English	The Public Health Development Project for the North-East Brazil in Pernambuco						
	Others	Projeto Saude Publica no Nordeste: A Experiencia de Pernambuco						
	Japanese	東北ブラジル公衆衛生プロジェクト						
Country	Brazil	Project Number		Project ID	3091056P0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health			- Other infectious diseases				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Human Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1995/2/10	-	2000/2/9	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Universidade Federal de Pernambuco Secretaria Estadual de Saude de Pernambuco						
	Japan	National Center for Global Health and Medicine						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Experience and methodology gained by implementing the public health improvement project has been utilized in Pernambuco and other north-eastern states of Brazil.							
Project Purpose	Health conditions are expected to be improved at the project areas by cooperating with the university and public health administrations as well as strengthening the SUS (Unified Health System) through the activities of the Public Health and Development Center (NUSP).							
Outputs	<p>Establishment of the Public Health and Development Center, promotion of the cooperation between related organizations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Operational management system for the Public Health and Development Center will be established. Cooperation between related organization (Federal University of Pernambuco, State of Pernambuco, city, and NGOs) will be strengthened in the project areas. <p>Strengthen the regional healthcare</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Public healthcare service will be improved in the pilot areas (human resources, facilities and equipments). Healthcare information system will be consolidated in the pilot areas. Capacity of the healthcare workers in the pilot areas will be improved. Healthcare measures and environmental public health measures for women, children and young people will be implemented. The capacity of the healthcare workers and other involved parties at Pernambuco state will be improved. The public healthcare service at the cities implementing "Infant mortality rate improvement program" at Pernambuco state will be improved. <p>Federal University of Pernambuco and NUSP</p>							
Project Overview	<p>Although most of Brazil's public hygiene index at the national level is "more developed country level", in the north-east of the country, it is still at the less-developed country level due to one of the largest endemic areas of the tropical disease infection. In this area, the top three causes of death are all infection diseases, such as diarrhea.</p> <p>In Brazil, the lack of a healthcare service framework has been pointed to for some time as an overall issue, and since 1990, the government of Brazil has been tackling to reform the SUS which aims to systematize the community healthcare with four grades; health post and health center as primary healthcare, and large scale university hospitals as the top of the healthcare system.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, the government of Brazil has requested technical cooperation in order to establish NUSP, which is the modern health center including overall public healthcare, at the Federal University of Pernambuco located at the city of Recife, in Pernambuco state, and raises the level of the healthcare state, at the state base on the SUS policy, which is Brazil's healthcare policy.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	11	Short-term	29	Counterparts	
Equipment	230,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	21			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The international approach to improve citizen's life for health should be widely approved as an effective method. If research with multilateral and comprehensive aspects including health science, social science, technology and engineering, art, culture is promoted, it is possible to deepen the understanding of the human overall.</p> <p>This project is adopted the PCM method from the preparation and planning stages, and both Brazil and Japan have cooperated to implement the planning, monitoring and evaluation. The project's target, output and activities are summarized in PDM.</p> <p>By using this method to manage the project, the basic framework of the project was formulated with the participation of the staff, and the project was implemented aiming to achieve the common recognition.</p> <p>On the other hand, at the workshop to create the PDM, it was required to discuss the complex activities with number of participants, it was very time consuming and there was a time when the time and labour was absorbed in the activities for the project. For the future, it is desirable to develop more effective ways to implement the planning, monitoring and evaluation while guaranteeing the participation.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Local Governance and Decentralization Support Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	地方行政支援プロジェクト						
Country	Bhutan	Project Number	0700527	Project ID	485025	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Governance			-	Local Governance			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department						
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/3/1 - 2006/10/1		Period of Phase 2	2007/10/19 - 2010/10/18		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs						
	Japan	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop capacity for local administrations at prefectural and district level. 2. To promote a system assisting sustainable coproduction between government and citizens. 							
Project Purpose	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The basic plan for decentralizing local government at each administrative organs is formulated. 2. The bilateral cooperation plan based on the above-mentioned plan is agreed between two countries 							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure the implementation of the 2002 decentralization law. 2. To improve the administration capacity of prefectures and districts at the pilot project sites. 3. To improve the capacity of policy plan and coordination relating to the Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs' local administration. 4. To formulate the implementation plan for the second phase of the project. 							
Project Overview	<p>The past 20 years, the Government of Bhutan pursued decentralization, and from October to November, 2002, the first provincial election was held for electing gup (chiefs) of geogs (blocks), the smallest administrative unit. In accordance with the election, the regional administrative system reform was implemented, and the Geog Yargay Tshogchungs (Block Development Committee) was expanded and gup' role at the Dzongkhag Yargay Tshogchungs (District Development Committee), which is responsible for development of districts. Under these circumstances, capacity development of the newly elected gups and the staffs, establishment of system relating between geogs and dzongkhags (districts) and the country, and establishing the system which local residents involve the local administrations should be immediately started.</p> <p>On May 2003, during the training program undertaken in Japan targeted at the staffs of the Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs, the _ project was formulated. Then on October of the same year, the Government of Bhutan submitted the request for technical cooperation of the local administration field in order to improvethe administrative services to local residents. Then on November of the same year, the preliminary survey research was implemented, and on March of this year, a short-term study was implemented, and the Government of Bhutan and the Government of Japan agreed on the detail of the project.</p>							

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)	Study Conducted FY
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<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Department of Local Governance	Umbrella Organization	Ministry of Home & Cultural Affairs	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achived	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	(FY2009 Survey)			
	This project has performed preparation/maintenance of infrastructure and supplied resources and machinery that were indispensable to the local administration. In addition, while carrying out the pilot project, the project contributed to the construction of basic institutional structure of the local government. These projects are greatly contributing to the capacity building of local members of the diet and other employees, and the creation of local development manual of the Block Ground System of the 10th Five-year Plan, which began in 2008.			
	Currently, the second phase of this project is being implemented. In this phase, strengthening of the training system and field training on the site of the pilot project are being carried out and lessons that were learnt from Phase I are being put into use.			
	The government's ownership of local administration is extremely high, and with the donor cooperation of JICA and other countries, capacity building of local administrative officials, the district members of the diet and started the Block Ground for local communities to participate in the development on their own terms using their own funds. Since the strengthening of local administration is being actively being carried out, the sustainability of this project can be highly evaluated, but the local administration is still under development and largely dependent on its donors.			
	(FY2007 Survey)			
	The C/P agency of this project shifted from Department of Interior and Culture to Committee of Planning (now GNH Committee), which is the core organization of state planning and evaluation.			
	Therefore, decentralization of the power is promoted more from political angle. This project contributed to accumulate experience and knowledge through pilot business, which is valueable for establishing revenue share system. Favored by the alteration of the organization, the project is expected to contribute to further structuring and introduction of the system. Although, due to the shourtage in tax revenue, there is no financial basis for establishing revenue share system. Securing revenues is the key factor to the sustainable development. The second phase of the project is currently undertaken, and support will be			
	Issues:			
	(FY2009 Survey)			
There are many organizational changes. The Department of Local Governance of Ministry of Culture and Home Affairs has been the counter partner carrying out the project, but due to the organizational changes conducted by the Bhutanese government, the section of the local administration of the Department of Local Governance has been transferred to the Department of National Project Bureau. Within the Department of National Project Bureau, the development of local administration plan, monitoring and evaluation as well as human resources development were actively carried out, but because of next year's organizational reform, the development of human resources field will be transferred to the local administration which is under the Ministry of Culture and Home Affairs. Since these two bureaus will work cooperatively from now, organizational expansion has happened and they have become more active, but at the same time internal confusion is accruing.				
(FY2007 Survey)				
This project was succeeded to "Project of Supporting Local Administration : Second Phase". Followup action is undertaken through the succeeding project. Therefore, there is no notable problem.				

BTN-07-001

Project Title	English	Enhancement of Bhutan Broadcasting Service					
	Others						
	Japanese	国営放送支援プロジェクト					
Country	Bhutan	Project Number	602216	Project ID	0485037E0	Total Cost	117,684 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Information and Communication Technology			Broadcasting			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/06/16 - 2007/06/15	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	2007/06 - 2007/09	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Bhutan Broadcasting Service					
	Japan	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, NHK					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Experts Grant Aid for Grass-Roots Groups JOCV						
Overall Goal	To establish the broadcasting network system to provide information appropriately and promptly all over the country						
Project Purpose	To enhance the capacity of BBS in multi-sector programmes production and TV broadcasting services						
Outputs	<p>(1) Establishment of control and monitoring system of TV network</p> <p>(2) Improvement of capacity of TV programmes production</p> <p>(3) Enhancement of system to organize the news programmes production and broadcasting</p> <p>(4) Improvement of capacity of outdoor programmes production and live telecast function</p>						
Project Overview	<p>BBS is a public service broadcast station dedicated to socio-economic development of the people using electronic media; radio, television and Internet service. The Royal Government of Bhutan (hereinafter referred to as "RGoB") places high priority to the development of radio and television services as tools for education, information and increased people's participation in decision making process. BBS's main objective during 9th Five Year Plan is to ensure a better-informed and educated public.</p> <p>Bhutan is a mountainous country with majority of the population living in valleys isolated by deep gorges and rivers making intra and interregional travel difficult and subjected to seasonal and climatic variations. Given the formidable geographical setting, low literacy and income levels, good communication facilities play a vital role in the socio-economic development.</p> <p>Television broadcasting service was started in June 1999 with a small studio. When the Project was started, the network coverage was still limited within Thimphu valley. The rest of the country was able to view the BBS programmes through recorded VHS tapes, which were distributed by public transport system. It causes three or four days delay of viewing programmes in some remote areas. Under this circumstance, BBS has decided to lease the satellite system from Indian government to expand the nation-wide TV network system. However, the transmission system was still required for a sustainable network.</p> <p>BBS is also strongly expected to promote the Bhutanese culture-oriented programmes based on one of the RGoB's country strategies; preservation of the tangible and intangible culture and traditions. BBS plays a crucial role as a national broadcast to inform, educate and entertain the people to support national cohesion and integration. A well trained and efficient technical department will be able to plan, design, install and operate the studios and transmission network efficiently in order to meet the production and requirements, and stabilize transmission time. Then, it will provide more efficient public broadcasting service.</p> <p>Based on the implementation study discussion in June 2005, the Project was launched in June 2005, with a two-year implementation period.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	1	Short-term	3	Counterparts	6
Equipment	52,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	none
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 1,350 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	2			Land and Facilities	land and facilities, cables	
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) PDM should be shared among the stakeholder for proper implementation and regular monitoring of the Project.</p> <p>(2) Combination of a long-term expert and a few short-term experts is efficient and effective in transferring technical know-how and Skill</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Bhutan Broadcasting Service Corporation	Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey) After the completion of the cooperation project, Phase 2 began in continuation. By February of 2008 equipment has been supplied through grant aid cooperation, and a synergic effect of our country's cooperation is expected to manifest. Even after the completion of the project, due to our country's continuous technical cooperation, the technical skills of program broadcasting have definitely improved and is greatly contributing to the broadcasting hours and quality of the programs. As for the sustainability of the project, there were internal structural changes that have been actively implemented beginning with an increase in personnel. For this reason, a certain amount of appraisal can be given, but due to the use of special broadcasting equipments, maintaining and managing them are very costly which is why they are still dependent on government funds.</p> <p>(FY2007 Survey) BBS, the C/P of this project, is a young organization. After the shift from regal government to constitutional monarchy was determined in 2008, BBS had public attention as a government-controlled station which supports democratization. The government is in situation to reinforce BBS. The specialists who made effort for technology transfer from before the determination, developed the capacity of the organization, under these circumstances. Under expectation of the King and the government, the activities have been expanding. Equipments provided and technology transferred from the project, are made the fullest possible use. Furthermore, the knowledge and equipments are taken over to the second phase of the Project Type Technical Cooperation of JICA, which is currently carried out.</p> <p>Issues:</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey) Technical skills needed for broadcasting programs are improving, but there are many aspects that requires improvement such as the quality of programs.</p> <p>(FY2007 Survey) There is no big problem in this project due to the reposition to the succeeding project "Project of Reinforcing the Bhutan Government-controlled Station". One concerning point is the financial condition of BBS, which is dependent on the government funding.</p>		

CHL-04-001

Project Title	English	The Improvement of Productivity for the Small-Scale Dairy Farmers Project in Chile					
	Others						
	Japanese	小規模酪農生産性改善計画					
Country	Chile	Project Number		Project ID	3121051E0	Total Cost	587,020 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1999/10/15 - 2004/10/14	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	CENEREMA					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Increasing cattle productivity at small-scale dairy farmers mainly in Xth region						
Project Purpose	Developing and promoting appropriate technology for animal reproduction and animal feeding./management at the farmer's level						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The knowledge on AI of small-scale dairy farmers is improved and well-capacitated AI technicians are prepared. 2) The knowledge on feeding/management of technicians and small-scale dairy farmers are improved and appropriate technologies are demonstrated in model CAL. 3) Improvement of breeding value of the Overo Colorado/Overo Negro sires. 						
Project Overview	<p>Agriculture, livestock and forestry are important sectors in Chile and accounts for approximately 6% of GDP and 16% of the working population, while wild grassland shares 75% of the entire agricultural land because of strict natural conditions. It is important, therefore, to promote dairy industry in terms of narrowing the regional gap as well as land conservation and utilization.</p> <p>The Chilean Government has expected that joining in MERCOSUR would impact its agriculture and that small-scale dairy farmers would greatly be affected. Xth region, in particular, where dairy farming is a major industry, is considered one of the poverty regions and therefore, productivity improvement of dairy farming and profit stability have become urgent major issues.</p> <p>Under such circumstances, the Japanese Government received an official request for technical cooperation from the Chilean Government to support the activities of CENEREMA in order to develop and promote appropriate technology for small-scale dairy farmers in Xth region in the fields of i) artificial insemination, ii) feeding/management and iii) reproduction and breeding.</p> <p>According to the request, JICA dispatched several missions to further study the proposal and to draw up an overall plan. Both Governments signed the R/D in 1998, and the Project began on October 15th, 1999 for a five-year period.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	11	Counterparts	18
Equipment	109,630 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	42,550 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	21			Land and Facilities	Land and Buildings	
Others				Others	Local cost 264,267,787paso	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>CENEREMA's Administration Committee has been at least three times a year in order to recognize the Project progress and also to identify problems and solutions. Close communications among the relevant institutions have contributed to the high level of achievement of the Project.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Centro Nacional de Capacitación y Entrenamiento en Reproducción y Manejo Animal- CENEREMA	Umbrella Organization	CIA, National Center of Training Capacitation in Reproduction and Animal Management (CENEREMA)	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Achieved	No Issue		Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) This center is positioned as a reference center of technical support for the government program that supports small-scale dairy farmers. After the completion of this project, the past record of achievements were recognized by the Chilean Ministry of Agriculture, and was able to obtain a budget from them for the small-scale farmers support program. This allowed for personnel increase, renewal of equipment and machinery, and sustainability. Moreover, the project is now spreading nationwide and to other countries through the South-South Cooperation, Third Country Expert Dispatch and the Third Country Group Training and carrying out a mini project through the Japan Chile Partnership Program.			
	Issues: (FY2009 Survey) Increase in personnel and budget depends on the implementation of the project, and due to the regime change (of March 2010), there are concerns over the continuation of this program.			

CHL-04-002

Project Title	English	Project on Conservation of the Environment and Rural Development with Farmer's Participation for the Mediterranean Dryland Zone in Chile						
	Others							
	Japanese	住民参加型農村環境保全計画						
Country	Chile	Project Number		Project ID	3125006P0	Total Cost	800,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Policy and System				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2000/3/1	-	2005/2/28	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	2005/03	-	2007/02	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	National Commission of Irrigation, Institute of Agricultural Development, National Institute for Agricultural Research Studies and Agrarian Policies Bureau, Regional Secretariat of Agriculture						
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Sustainable agriculture and poverty alleviation will be promoted through a soil and water conservation program at small-scale watershed areas in an inland dry region.							
Project Purpose	Integrated soil and water conservation technology for sustainable agriculture development will be verified at small-scale watershed in Ninhue County, Region VIII.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Elaborating the appropriate agricultural development plan at small-scale watershed level 2) Improving techniques for soil/water conservation 3) Verifying the practical integrated technology for soil/water conservation 							
Project Overview	<p>Poverty is especially concentrated in the inland dry region extending from Region V to Region VIII in Central Chile, with many farmers living in the area being engaged in small-scale rain-fed agriculture. Agricultural productivity in the region is underdeveloped because of deterioration of natural resources in agro-ecological systems.</p> <p>MINAGRI has been working to increase research and extension of technology for restoration of degraded land and improvement of farming conditions for small-and medium-scale farmers (hereinafter referred to as "farmers"), preparation of incentive and credit system to farmers for land improvement, covering of bare land with pasture and construction of facilities for land preservation.</p> <p>INIA has conducted research and extension of technology for a sustainable agro-ecological system. However, MINAGRI recognized that it was necessary to improve and disseminate technologies more effectively, as well as to promote cooperation among the organizations concerned. The Project was proposed by the Government of the Republic of Chile for the purpose of improvement and dissemination of these more effective technologies.</p> <p>In response to the above-mentioned proposal, JICA dispatched a Preliminary Study Team and Short-term Study Team to confirm assistance needs and to discuss details for the Project. The Implementation Study Team signed the Record of Discussions on the Project on November 4, 1999. The Project started in March 2000 for a five0year period that will end February 2005.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	23	Counterparts	13
Equipment	130,586 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 150,358 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	25			Land and Facilities	Offices, PECA and Equipment storeroom	
Others	Local cost 352,883,757 peso			Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>As mentioned, multiple organizations have been incorporated into the Project and cooperated in achieving the common goals. Generally, Chilean governmental organizations have vertical structures and this kind of cooperation has rarely been observed in this country. The Project indicates new and effective way of cooperation within the Chilean governmental institution.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias (INIA)	Umbrella Organization	Ministerio de Agricultura de Chile	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good		Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achived	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) By making use of the results that they have achieved form the project, the implementing agency is working to apply the no-till farming centered technical skills. At the same time, it is presenting the successful results of the project in various places, and are widely spreading their technical skills. Due to the tendency of the implementing agency being a research institute, the researchers are taking part in other projects after the completion of this project. Currently, there are only 3 that are stated as continuously working for the CADEPA project, but this does not mean that the C/P has left the implementing agency. The examination field (PECA) has also been maintained after 3 years after the project had ended, and accepted many visitors. Today, it works to spread the technical skills of the project to other parts of the country in collaboration with the Institute of Agricultural Development (INDAP), which is in charge of providing technical skill support for small-scale farmers and subsidy system.			
	Issues: (FY2009 Survey) No information.			

CHL-05-001

Project Title	English	Strengthening Japan Chile Partnership Programme(Jcpp)						
	Others	Fortalecimiento de Japan Chile Partnership Programme(JCPP)						
	Japanese	JCPP強化						
Country	Chile	Project Number		Project ID	3125010	Total Cost	183,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	South-South Cooperation			-	South-South Cooperation			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Regional Department III (Latin America and the Caribbean)						
	At Present	Regional Department III (Latin America and the Caribbean)						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2003/9/1	-	2006/8/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Agencia de Cooperación Interacional de Chile						
	Japan							
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	JPCC activities are efficiently and effectively carried out..							
Project Purpose	Strengthening institutional capacity of AGCI to carry out JCPP activities							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Strengthening the AGCI's capacity of needs finding from the beneficiary countries and planning JCPP activities 2.Strengthening the AGCI's capacity to formulate JCPP projects 3.Strengthening the AGCI's capacity for monitoring and evaluating JCPP activities and projects 4.Strengthening the AGCI's capacity to diffuse JCPP activities 5.Increase the use of PCM among present and potential participants of JCPP 							
Project Overview	<p>International Cooperation Agency of Chile(hereinafter referred to as'AGCI')was founded in1990 in the aim of carrying out International Cooperation activities smoothly, and as of 1991,the Horizontal Cooperation Programs came into being,with Solidarity as its mainstay.The Government of Japan has been supporting this Horizontal Cooperation initiative by the Chilean Government,so that the success results of technical transfers from Japan to Chile could be multiplied in other countries and in turn,by joining its efforts to those of Chile,Japan could contribute to the development of Latin America in an efficient and effective manner. In June of 1999,as a result of this joint work,both Governments signed an agreement on the "Japan-Chile Partnership Program (JCPP)",in which both Government agreed to carry out programs as equal partners for supporting the socio-economical development of developing countries,based on cost-sharing principle.</p> <p>Since the JCPP was agreed in 1999,JICA has been assisting AGCI through dispatch of Japanese experts and other technical cooperation.The Project to be evaluated was initiated in September 2003 with three year project period for the purpose of strengthening the AGCI's institutional capacity for the management of further development assistance projects and activities management guaranteed by efficiency and effectiveness.</p>							

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) Further support and Follow-up for Institutionalization of the Good Result of the Project Recommendations mentioned above(2)~(5)of 4-2-1 for remaining period should continuously be followed-up.</p> <p>2) Treatment of the JCPP activities in Project Site Treatment of requested JCPP activities in beneficial countries can be classified in the matter of project supervision and management in local site. It is recommended that the demarcation and role to be taken in local site by each actor of JCPI, namely recipient country, Embassy of Chile, and JICA local Office, should be clarified and identified. As to the matters to belong to the technical level, both sides of JICA and AGCI should begin the study, the result of which could be included in JCPP Guideline mentioned in the recommendation(2)of 4-2-1.</p> <p>3) Expansion of Collaboration among Latin American countries which have Partnership Program(PP) Agreement with Japan In the Project, 'Contribution to social-economic development in Latin American and Caribbean regions' is stated as the Super Goal. In order to fulfill this long term goal, the skills and developed capacity, the Project and useful information acquired by AGCI can and should be shared with other countries having the similar PP in the region. This expansion of collaboration network among PP actors would increase the efficiency of the South-South Cooperation process and increase potential resources so as to effectively respond the diversified demands of Latin American Countries. In this sense, it is recommended that JICA and AGCI would further support their collaboration strengthening.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHL-05-002

Project Title	English	Rehabilitation For Disabled People Project In The Republic Of Chile						
	Others							
	Japanese	身体障害者リハビリテーション						
Country	Chile	Project Number		Project ID	3121059	Total Cost	344,040 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Social Security			-	Support for Persons with Disabilities			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department						
	At Present	Human Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2000/8/1	-	2005/7/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministerio de Salud, Servicio de Salud Metropolitano Oriente, Instituto Nacional de Rehabilitación Pedro Aguirre Cerda, National Fund for Disability						
	Japan	National Rehabilitation Center for Persons with Disabilities, National Rehabilitation Center for Disabled Children, Tokyo Metropolitan Kita Medical and Rehabilitation Center for the Disabled, Kitakyushu Rehabilitation Center for Children with Disabilities, and more						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	To promote the social participation of users of the Instituto Nacional de Rehabilitación Pedro Aguirre Cerda (INRPAC)							
Project Purpose	To improve the rehabilitation services of IPAC through the development of the systematic rehabilitation model in the aspects of physical, mental and social point of view.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve rehabilitation diagnosis and assessment and clinical technical skill used for medical treatment. 2. To improve the rehabilitation service system. 3. To popularize the community rehabilitation system. 4. To develop clinical database. 5. To promote clinical research. 6. To improve human resource development skills of the staffs engaging in rehabilitation service 7. To encourage communication with users of the INRPAC. 							
Project Overview	<p>The Government of Chile puts emphasis on social welfare policy for supporting the socially vulnerable people, and has had consistent improvement in the system of welfare of the physically handicapped people. However, the Pedro Aguirre Cerda National Institute of Rehabilitation (INRPAC), which is the only national institution of providing rehabilitation services for disabled children, lagged behind in the field of institution and technology, and needed improvement. While the Ministry of Health of Chile planned to construct the new rehabilitating hospital by 2000 in order to enrich medical treatment for handicapped people. However, because the Chilean national budget was suffered from the Asian economic crisis, the construction work was suspended.</p> <p>In 1998, the Ministry of Health upgraded the hospital to the national institution, based on the needs for enriching medical treatment for handicapped people. As a result, the institution becomes the comprehensive hospital for rehabilitation and plays important role for both medical treatment services and education research services. Under these circumstances, the Government of Chile submitted the request for project -type technical cooperation for expanding medical treatment for handicapped people in the existing institution. The project takes the rehabilitation activities implemented in the new institution in consideration, in order to improve the capacity of the institution.</p>							

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

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

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

CHL-07-001

Project Title	English	Project for Strengthening Institutional Capacity Mining Environmental Management in the Republic of Chile						
	Others							
	Japanese	鉱害防止指導体制強化プロジェクト						
Country	Chile	Project Number	603521	Project ID	3121061E0	Total Cost	685,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			- Mine Pollution				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department						
	At Present	Global Environment Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2002/07/01 - 2007/06/30		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Mining						
	Japan	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industr, Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, Mine Safety Division						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Chilean Government prevents mining pollution caused by closed and abandoned mines. 2. SERNAGEOMIN gives technical guidance concerning the measures to closing mines. 3. SERNAGEOMIN compiles a database on Chilean mines. 							
Project Purpose	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SERNAGEOMIN grasps the situation surrounding operating, closed, and abandoned mines. SERNAGEOMIN compiles a database for closed and abandoned mines, including information on potential environmental impact. 2. SERNAGEOMIN has the capacity to evaluate the plan for minimizing and monitoring environmental damage caused by mining, including mine closure. 							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Various initial input is completed. 2. Basic knowledge regarding prevention for Mining pollution is disseminated among inspectors in SERNAGEOMIN 3. Necessary investigation skills for closed and abandoned mines are strengthened in SERNAGEOMIN. 4. SERNAGEOMIN has an improved data base system for investigation results. 5. SERNAGEOMIN develops the capacity to evaluate technical measures for closing mines. 6. SERNAGEOMIN strengthens its skills for examining pollution from model mines. 7. SERNAGEOMIN develops the capacity to evaluate pollution protection plans for model operating, closed and abandoned mines. 8. SERNAGEOMIN strengthens its capacity for assessing environmental impact. 9. SERNAGEOMIN improves its chemical analysis and its skills in management of the equipment. 10. SERNAGEOMIN obtains data analysis technology and results evaluation technology for chemical analysis results. 							
Project Overview	<p>The estimated copper deposits in Chile account for approximately 39% of the world and at the same time, the country is rich in minerals such as molybdenum and nitrates. The mining industry shares 41.1% of its export in 2003. The Chilean government has considered that it is important to deal with the environmental issues in order to soundly develop the mining industry and established several government ordinances in 1990's. It is said that there are several thousands of closed and abandoned mines in Chile. However, the current laws/regulations do not stipulate the restoration duties of these mines and tailings dams and therefore, there are many mines and dams that are neglected without being grasped the actual conditions. While the Chilean government has coped with environmental disruption caused' by mining, SERNAGEOMIN did not have sufficient experiences, knowledge and technologies regarding monitoring environmental protection plans. Therefore, it is essential i) to grasp the situations on operating, closed and abandoned mines, ii) to investigate environmental pollution caused by mining, iii) to improve evaluation skills of expected environmental risks and iv) to strengthen the capacity to evaluate the plan for control of environmental pollution caused by mining.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, the Chilean government requested the Japanese government the technical cooperation for strengthening institutional capacity of mining environmental management. In response to the request, JICA dispatched a Preliminary Study Team and Short-term Study Teams to find out needs and to discuss details of the Project. The Japanese Implementation Study Team signed the Record of Discussions on the Project on January 11, 2002. The Project started in July 2002 for a five-year period that will end June 2007.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	8	Counterparts	36
Equipment	152,173 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	89,845 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	17			Land and Facilities	Office space and other facilities	
Others				Others	Local Cost: 1,211,176,000 Peso	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Utilization of Existing Personnel and Institutional Organization and Infrastructure The Project has been carried out by effectively utilizing the existing institutional organization and infrastructure, without establishing a new facility and employing new personnel. In many cases, a center is newly constructed when a new project starts and frequently such center is not self-sufficient after the completion of the project, as a result of the change of government and national policy, financial difficulty or attrition of newly employed C/Ps. In the case of the Project, sustainability of the laboratory is expected to be very high even after the Project completion and in this sense, the Project would be a good example for other projects. It is highlighted that the approach of capacity development assistance based on the existing counterpart capacity can contribute to the success of the Project in an effective manner.</p> <p>(2) Importance of Training at Local Sites The Project, together with lectures in Santiago, has carried out a series of theoretical and practical training (e.g. on-the-job training) by Japanese experts, making the most use of Japanese experience, regarding detailed investigations with E-400 and E-500 forms in each region which has different characteristics. C/Ps (both inspectors and chemists), therefore, are able to directly apply what they have learned by the training into their daily tasks. Consideration on the specific site situations is important in order to have an immediate training effect. This type of teamwork in the field between Japanese experts and Chilean C/Ps has also been effective to obtain a range of "tacit knowledge".</p> <p>(3) Training and Reference Materials Rooting Local Conditions Based upon training materials provided by Japanese experts, the Chilean C/Ps has systematized them into training manuals and technical guidebooks as tangible products of the Project. This method is effective in order to generate "explicit knowledge" rooting the local conditions. These manuals and technical guides can be utilized in the near future for human resource development in SERNAGEOMIN and be used for Chileans in the mining sector by making them open to the public. The approach of putting training materials together for the purpose of sharing knowledge and information among relevant entities, now and in the future, is regarded very important in terms of sustainability of Chilean human resource development.</p> <p>(4) Time Management for Equipment It often takes more time than expected to finalize the procurement plan of machinery and equipment and to get them through the customs. Taking it into consideration, it is desirable to make a detailed plan regarding the dispatch of equipment as well as to consider local procurement. An expert should be timely dispatched in accordance with the above-mentioned plan.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHL-08-001

Project Title	English	The Project for Strengthening the National Food Safety Program					
	Others	Proyecto Para el Fortalecimiento del Programa Nacional de Inocuidad de Los Alimentos					
	Japanese	食品安全国家プログラム強化プロジェクト					
Country	Chile	Project Number	603534	Project ID	3125021E0	Total Cost	290,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health			Health System			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present	Human Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/12/15 - 2008/12/14	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health (MINSAL)					
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Yokohama Quarantine Station					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Safety of foods in Chilean market is improved and security level of Chilean consumers is increased.						
Project Purpose	Chilean National Food Safety Program is strengthened through the introduction of HACCP and food residues monitoring.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capability of food safety management of MINSAL is strengthened. 2. The level of inspection and supervision of food safety inspectors is improved. 3. Capability of food analysis at laboratory network of MINSAL is strengthened. 4. Capability of formulation and implementation of sampling plan is strengthened. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Government of Chile has geared to improve the medical care system since the democratization on 1990. The public health services including food safety has been strengthened since former Frei administration. Food sanitation regulation was enacted on 1996, the standard values of chemicals and pesticide residues in food were established in the second half of 1990, and various food related legislations were developed. But the analytical techniques have not caught up with above legislations, the full control measures were not taken for the food in the markets, because of a shortage of competence laboratory in local area.</p> <p>The hygiene system in food manufacturing process such as Good Manufacturing Practice, GMP, and Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points, HACCP were implemented and extended in many countries including developed countries, the Government of Chile has a plan to strengthen food sanitation regulations such as HACCP compulsory regulation in food industries. However, there is strong concern that the food sanitation inspectors lack competence in the inspection and audit of food manufacturing process.</p> <p>Under this situation, the Government of Chile requested assistance to the Government of Japan to implement the Technical Cooperation Project which aims to strengthen the food safety administrative agency. The Project was commenced in December 2005 for three years to strengthen the functions of food safety administration system with the aims of technical assistance and human resource development, to Ministry of Health (MINSAL) and its subordinate organizations such as Public Health Institute of Chile (ISP) and Regional Ministerial Secretariat of Health (SEREMI).</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	12	Counterparts	27
Equipment	108,359 (000 JPY)	Rate:1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	17,316 (000JPY)	Rate:1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	1,291 (000USD) 136,768 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	10			Land and Facilities	Buildings, Facilities, and labs	
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p><Recommendation to HACCP area> - It is suggested to assure the establishment of HACCP teams, exclusively dedicated to HACCP audit and trained adequately, in each and every 15 SEREMI. - To maintain, continue and expand the HACCP audit, it is necessary to make the continuous/follow-up training program according to the experience of each inspector. - The promotion of acquiring the knowledge, skill up and standardizing HACCP audit is necessary, for example, through establishing the network which all the inspectors could share their practical experiences of HACCP auditing. - For the further development of HACCP in Chile, close relationship and cooperation between industries, academics and administration, such as establishing the HACCP Alliance, is needed. - It is necessary to establish a speedy microbiological analysis system, in order to support HACCP audit.</p> <p><Recommendation to laboratory area> - Adequate laboratory facility, equipment and technical personnel for the development of analysis activities are necessary. - Continuous training program for analysts to implement monitoring plan surely is necessary. - For utilizing every equipment in good condition continuously, the assurance of budget for equipment maintenance is necessary in ISP and regional laboratories. - The operators of equipment should participate in the training by the manufacture regularly. - It is necessary to establish the system to feedback the result of monitoring to related stakeholders of food producing. Also, the system to share its information to consumers nationwide should be considered. - It is necessary to establish the quality assurance unit independent from the analysis unit in every laboratory. - It is necessary to have external quality control system.</p> <p><Others> - Utilizing the output of this Project, Chile should spread the knowledge and techniques of the food safety to neighboring countries.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization	Ministry of Health/ Institute of Public Health (ISP)	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achived	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) The regulation for obligatory introduction of the HACCP for food packaging companies is still being implemented, and a monitoring plan by the Ministry of Welfare based on the same regulation is also being implemented. Moreover, in 2009, training for food safety monitoring which is based on the food safety regulations and HACCP, has been implemented, and is striving to improve the capacity of 169 nationwide monitoring personnel. In terms of food analysis, donated equipments are being used for continuous food residue monitoring. From the latter half of 2010, an information system that can gather information on the monitoring condition based on each states' food safety regulations and HACCP regulation as well as food poisoning occurrence, and give feedbacks, is expected to start. Moreover, although there were budgets that were not approved due to the affects of the earthquake of February 22nd, the project is being smoothly carried out towards achieving the superior goal.			
	Issues: (FY2009 Survey) No information.			

CHL-98-001

Project Title	English	Erosion Control and Afforestation Project in Watersheds of Semi-Arid Areas						
	Others							
	Japanese	半乾燥地治山緑化計画						
Country	Chile	Project Number		Project ID	3121036P0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Fisheries Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1993/3/1	-	1998/2/28	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	1998/03	-	1999/02	Period of AC
Organization	Partner Country	Corporacion Nacional Forestal (CONAF)						
	Japan	Forestry Agency, Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	The erosion control and afforestation techniques developed by the Project are utilized.							
Project Purpose	Erosion control and afforestation techniques are developed in consideration of farming in the model area (Alto Loica)							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Erosion control techniques are developed in consideration of the local environment. 2. Afforestation techniques are developed in consideration of the local environment. 3. Nursery techniques are developed to produce seedlings suitable for semi-arid areas in a systematic and efficient way. 							
Project Overview	<p>From the • region to the • region of Republic of Chile, it is said that there have been below 3million ha of erosional degraded land. Especially in the regions with an annual rainfall of 200mm~400mm, which locate on the semi-arid zone, such as the • region, the • region, and the Santiago metropolitan region, the lands of 500 thousands ha of natural vegetations are missing and eroded less productive watershed areas are increasing. Although the watershed areas used to be covered by bushy trees, the needs of the charcoal and wood, the logging for the new land and exceeding grazing destroyed the forest, so that the erosion of the soil increased and the watershed became of the much less productive land. As a result, it is well known to be the typical area of the poor such as the small and medium land owners in recent years. Against this background, the Government of Republic of Chile requested to the Government of Japan for technical assistance to recover the environment to be able to conduct agricultural production by displaying construction and developing the technique of erosion control and afforestation in the hardly degraded hill of mountainous semi-arid area.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	12	Counterparts	4
Equipment	125,893 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	62,510 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	13			Land and Facilities	Nursery ground, Erosion control and afforestation zone	
Others				Others	Local cost 133,330,000 pesos	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Technical tests, collection and analysis of various data and monitoring should be continuously carried out by CONAF after the termination of cooperation in order to apply the technique to other areas and cope with meteorological changes. Records of various works and test data collected by the Project should be shared by all CONAF staff and made public.</p> <p>Strengthening the functions of CONAF by systematizing extension procedure and cooperating with FOSIS and INDAP is essential to extend and apply the techniques developed and improved by the Project.</p> <p>Considering the sustainability, the project site should be purchased or permanently rent by CONAF.</p> <p>Even after completion of the project, joint studies and professional communication with related organizations of Japan should be carried on. It is important for CONAF to extend the project results to the countries with similar problems in the Latin American and Caribbean region.</p> <p>As a result of the evaluation, the Joint Evaluation Team deems it necessary that a follow-up phase of the Project should be formulated in order to achieve the project purpose and to ensure sustainability, Measures to proceed to the formulation of the follow-up phase should be taken.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Corporación Nacional Forestal	Umbrella Organization	Ministerio de Agricultura	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Achieved	No Issue		Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) The technical skills that were developed in the project have been applied to the Forest Law, Article 701. The Forest Law, Article 701 was originally scheduled to be implemented until 2010, but because that was extended until 2014, soil and water conservation that makes use of the afforestation technical skills are to develop in Chile nationwide. These technical skills are used not only at the National Forest Corporation of Chile (CONAF), but also in projects of other organizations that are part of the Ministry of Agriculture. Also, since it is being applied widely among the mid-scale farmhouses, it can be said that the superior goal of this project has been achieved. Even after the completion of the project, CONAF has been actively transferring their technical skills through domestic technicians and implementing Third Country Expert Dispatch and Third Country Group Training. In the future, expectations are high for CONAF to become the main agency of South-South Cooperation. Moreover, since forestry is Chile's main industry, CONAF is playing a major role in the country, hence has established its importance. The firm establishment of the counter partner and the budget increase, there shouldn't be a problem in their future sustainability.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) No information.</p>			

CHN-03-001

Project Title	English	Enhancement of Agricultural Extension System Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	農業技術普及システム強化計画						
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID	331361	Total Cost	490,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Policy and System			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1999/3/1	-	2004/2/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Folow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country							
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal								
Project Purpose								
Outputs								
Project Overview								

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

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

CHN-04-001

Project Title	English	Research on Performance assessment and product certification for residential building					
	Others	住宅性能及住宅部品認定合作研究項目					
	Japanese	住宅性能・部品認定の研究プロジェクト					
Country	China	Project Number	0335081C0	Project ID	0335081P0	Total Cost	71,077 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			Private Initiative/Privatization			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2001/12/1 - 2004/11/30	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Center for Housing Industrialization of the Ministry of Construction, China Academy of Building Research					
	Japan	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Dispatch of Expert"Center for Housing Industrialization of the Ministry of Construction" Dispatch of Expert"China Academy of Building Research"						
Overall Goal	Popularize the assessment system about housing performance and housing supply through the implementation of this project. Function in drawing relevant standards of the country.						
Project Purpose	To establish assessment system about housing performance and housing supply.						
Outputs	1) Center for Housing Industrialization drafts assessment system about housing performance; 2) Center for Housing Industrialization drafts assessment system about housing supply; 3) China Academy of Building Research drafts testing method for housing safety and collects data; 4) China Academy of Building Research drafts testing method for housing comfort and collects data;						
Project Overview	To accelerate marketization of China's housing, JICA once cooperated with China's construction department for two projects in 1990s: JICA Project Phase 1 of "Research on Urban Affordable Housing of China" (from March, 1990 to Feb. 1993) and JICA Project Phase 2 of "Training of and Research on New Techniques of China's Housing" (from Sept. 1995 to August, 2000). Along with the acceleration of China's economy and reformation in housing system, China's housing market is developed and housing is more and more merchandized. To standardize market and improve housing quality, China needs to establish assessment system of housing performance and attestation system of housing supply. Thus, based on the two cooperation projects of JICA, China and Japan cooperated since Dec. 2001 for JICA Project Phase 3 of "Cooperative Research on Housing Property and House Supply Recognition". The project was implemented by the Center for Housing Industrialization of the Ministry of Construction (housing center in short) and China Academy of Building Research (academy of building in short) for a period of 3 years. The final evaluation and investigation was passed in Sept. 2004 and the project was finished in Nov. 2004.						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	14	Counterparts	24
Equipment	43,600 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	16,400 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 27,508 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	7			Land and Facilities	Offices	
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

<p>Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	<p>(Ex-post Evaluation) Cooperation field of the project has extended to policy and system with significant meanings. This project is strong in policy and easy to be affected by external conditions. Thus, before prophase setting, we should have deep knowledge and study in the situation of the country to avoid policy risks and system risks effectively. Selection of a proper cooperation partner for policy research project is related with the success of the project. Center of Housing Industrialization was once the Office of Housing Industrialization of the Ministry of Construction and had close relationship with the Ministry of Construction with some government functions. Selection of the Center of Housing Industrialization as cooperation partner for policy research is the precondition of project success. China is greatly influenced by management system of planned economy. It is hard to coordinate projects that cover several industries and have several departments in charge. Sometimes, it will restrict the implementation of the project. At the beginning of cooperation in policy and system, try to avoid or reduce the contents of multi-industry and multi-department.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHN-04-002

Project Title	English	Research Project on Timber from Man-Made Forests in China					
	Others						
	Japanese	人工林木材研究計画					
Country	China	Project Number	0601971	Project ID	0331418E0	Total Cost	923,988 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present	Global Environment Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2000/3/31 - 2005/3/30	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Research Institute of Wood Industry, Chinese Academy of Forestry Sciences					
	Japan	Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To promote China's studies on plantation wood.						
Project Purpose	To reinforce the capability of Chinese Academy of Forestry Sciences to carry out basic studies independently about plantation wood.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Accumulate basic knowledge about plantation wood property 2) Accumulate basic knowledge about chemical disposal of plantation wood 3) Accumulate basic knowledge about physical disposal of plantation wood 						
Project Overview	<p>Along with rapid development of economy, China's demand for wood is also growing rapidly. For the need to protect ecological environment, the government takes the measure to ban felling natural forests and to make wood utilization shift from natural forest to plantation wood gradually. Since there're mainly rapid growing trees with the age of 5 to 10 years in Chinese plantation wood that are not rigid and have small diameters, it is generally regarded that it's hard to conduct wood processing. What's more, the research capacity of China to plantation wood is inadequate. Thus, research capacity that can improve China's plantation wood processing and utilization rapidly is badly needed. Therefore, Chinese government and Japanese government signed summary of discussion (R/D) on Jan. 14th, 2000 and JECA started the project in March of the same year, hoping to promote China's studies on plantation wood by reinforcing the capability of Chinese Academy of Forestry Sciences (CAFS in short) to carry out basic studies independently about plantation wood. The project had a period of 5 years. Final evaluation and investigation would be finished in Sept., 2004, while the project will be finished in March, 2005.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	23	Counterparts	30
Equipment	535,226 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	18,598 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 189,602 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	21			Land and Facilities	Common laboratory building, woodworking building, expert office etc	
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted	FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For the implementation of smooth project activities with sufficient communication between the Japanese experts and the counterpart, it was effective to place managers and sub-managers in each project and task (output) group. - To create the ripple effects, it was effective to widely publicize the effect of the project and the information on the equipment on the website. - For the research project, because it is advisable to start the research at an early point, utilizing the research equipment, it is effective to implement the training for the counterpart and installing the study equipment at a stage prior to the project. - To implement the training to the counterpart more effectively, create the detailed study plan for each study subject in advance, and it is also essential to arrange the training personnel, period and recipients. <p>(Ex-post Evaluation) Through JICA project, wood institute not only improved its capability in scientific research, but also learned Japanese methods for project management for utilization into future key projects of the country. It is suggested to train project managers about project management during the pre-phase of project implementation for projects with long period and many (or complicated) executive contents to strengthen communication of Chinese side and Japanese side and the operation and control capability of the project. During project implementation, some fine for delaying payment of customs duties was incurred in introduction of equipments. In equipment cooperation project in the future, we should pay more attention to timeliness to avoid unnecessary losses. If possible, it's better to purchase equipments in local places or Japan. The method of third-party purchase by Japanese side will bring much inconvenience to equipment maintenance after the completion of the project.</p>		

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

CHN-05-001

Project Title	English	Project for improvement of tax administration system of the Peoples' Republic of China					
	Others						
	Japanese	税務行政支援プロジェクト					
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID	0335140C0	Total Cost	16,900 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Governance			-	Public Administration		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Regional Department II (East, Southwest, Central Asia , the Caucasus & Oceania)					
	At Present	East and Central Asia and the Caucasus Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/4/1 - 2006/3/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Folow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country						
	Japan	National Tax Agency, National Tax College					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose							
Outputs							
Project Overview							

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

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

CHN-05-002

Project Title	English	Water Environment Restoration Pilot Project in Taihu Lake						
	Others							
	Japanese	太湖水環境修復モデルプロジェクト						
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID	331429	Total Cost	680,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			-	Water Pollution			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department						
	At Present	Global Environment Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2001/5/1	-	2006/5/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	2006/05	-	2007/03	Period of Folow-up	-	Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country							
	Japan	Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal								
Project Purpose								
Outputs								
Project Overview								

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

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

CHN-05-003

Project Title	English	The Dairy Farming and Industry Development Center Project in Heilongjiang Province					
	Others						
	Japanese	中華人民共和国黒竜江省酪農乳業發展計画					
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID	331385	Total Cost	283,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2001/7/1 - 2006/6/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Folow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country						
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, National Livestock Breeding Center					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose							
Outputs							
Project Overview							

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHN-05-004

Project Title	English	the Model Planning Project for Water-saving Measures on Large-scale Irrigation Scheme						
	Others							
	Japanese	中華人民共和国大型灌漑区節水かんがいモデル計画						
Country	China	Project Number	601982	Project ID	331433	Total Cost	820,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2001/6/1	-	2006/5/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country							
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal								
Project Purpose								
Outputs								
Project Overview								

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

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

CHN-05-005

Project Title	English	Capacity Building of Medical Personnel(Medical Technology Training for Poverty Stricken Areas)						
	Others							
	Japanese	貧困地区医療技術研修(評価セミナー)						
Country	China	Project Number	602008	Project ID	0335072L0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Health System			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department						
	At Present	Human Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2000/5/1	-	2004/12/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Folow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country							
	Japan							
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal								
Project Purpose								
Outputs								
Project Overview								

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)	Study Conducted FY
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<p>Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHN-05-006

Project Title	English	Anhui Primary Health Care Technical Training Center						
	Others							
	Japanese	安徽省プライマリ・ヘルスケア技術訓練センター						
Country	China	Project Number	0601969	Project ID	0331412P0	Total Cost	494,886 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health			Other Health Issues				
Division in Charge	At that Time							
	At Present							
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1999/8/1	-	2004/7/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	2004/08	-	2005/04	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country							
	Japan							
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	<p>1) Improvement of Primary Health Care levels in the farming communities in Anhui province. 2) Anhui province will be the PHC human resource development model province in China.</p>							
Project Purpose	Improve the training technology for the human resource development at PHC technical training center and establish the training framework.							
Outputs	<p>1) Establishing the PHC project office 2) Establishing the training framework 3) Educational materials for PHC management and technology will be edited 4) Materials for the education and training and facilities for clinical exercise will be enhanced 5) Training techniques of the teachers will be improved 6) Operational level of the trainees (PHC managers and technicians) will be improved</p>							
Project Overview	<p>In the 8th five-year-plan (1991-1995), China set the target to enhance the PHC and made an effort so that the entire nation would receive the benefit by 2000. However, facilities and service related to the PHC are not sufficient in rural areas, so the government of China has set another target to improve the PHC in the 9th five-year-plan (1996-2000) and made a special effort to enhance the PHC at rural areas. Under these circumstances, the government of China requested the implementation of the project from Japan, in relation to human resource development for PHC workers at PHC technical training centers in Anhui province which is a typical rural area of China. The project was started on 1 August, 1999, with the Ministry of Science and Technology in Anhui province as the project managing body, and the Ministry of Health as the project implementing body.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	17	Counterparts	2
Equipment	146,140 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	70,883 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	16				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	Local Cost 5,050,000yuen

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) In the training implemented as apart of the human resource development project, the most effective ways of training will be available by the combination of a didactic manner and participatory style dependant upon the contents and trainees. (2) Even if a negative factor emerges, it is important to leverage it to a plus factor. (e.g. health education became valuable after outbreak of SARS and flooding.)</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Human Resource Development Project for Water Resources, P.R.C					
	Others						
	Japanese	水利人材養成プロジェクト					
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	875,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Water Resources / Disaster Management			-	Comprehensive Water Resources Management		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present	Global Environment Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2000/07/01 - 2005/06/30	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Water Resources					
	Japan	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Managers and technicians of water resources in China will upgrade their knowledge and skills.						
Project Purpose	Human Resource Development Center of the Ministry of Water Resources (hereinafter "the Center") establishes training courses for training management, management of water resources, management of construction work, and erosion control. The Center educates 2000 trainers who will train the medium- and primary-level technicians of water resources.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Center prepares the working conditions for training management. The Center prepares the training courses of every field of water resources for the leaders who will train medium- and primary-level technicians. The Center educates the leaders who will train medium- and primary-level technicians in every field of water resources. 						
Project Overview	<p>China has been suffering massive damages from water shortages, floods, and sediment injuries every year. The Chinese Government publicized "The Ninth Five Year Plan (1995-2000)" and "The Long-term Plan up to 2010", in which the Government announced a policy to construct water control facilities that will provide a base for economic development. In response to this policy, Ministry of Water Resources established "Human Resource Development Center" in 1997 to educate officials, so that they could realize prioritized objectives, such as increasing the capacity of reservoirs by renovating old dams, preventing floods by linking facilities for water and erosion controls, upgrading quality of facilities, and managing appropriate maintenance.</p> <p>On the other hand, Japan abounds in experiences, skills and training systems regarding water control techniques. Against this background, the Project will prepare training courses for leaders in the 4 fields of water control, namely, training management, water resources management, construction management, and erosion control. The Project started in July 2000 for 5 years, with an aim of reducing damages from floods and droughts through education of the leaders who will then train medium- and primary-level technicians nationwide.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	43	Counterparts	37
Equipment	110,784 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	161,103 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	38			Land and Facilities	Project Office, training facility	
Others				Others	Operation Cost: 13,090,000 Chinese Yuan	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1. In evaluating the Project, the quality of works needs to be considered, together with the evaluation against the numerical targets. Targeting indicators should not be limited to numerical ones.</p> <p>2. Indicators should be self-explanatory to exclude misunderstandings.</p> <p>3. Sustainability of the Project needs to be evaluated, as well as the achievement of the Project Purpose.</p> <p>4. Including "training management" as one of the 4 fields of the training courses was very effective for the counterpart to conduct their internal personnel training.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHN-06-001

Project Title	English	Research and Development Center Project on Sustainable Agricultural Technology						
	Others							
	Japanese	持続的農業技術研究開発計画プロジェクト						
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID	331425	Total Cost	800,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Policy and System			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2002/2/1	-	2007/2/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country							
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal								
Project Purpose								
Outputs								
Project Overview								

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

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

Project Title	English	The Model Afforestation Project in Sichuan					
	Others						
	Japanese	四川省森林造成モデル計画					
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	450,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Other Nature Conservation Issues		
Division in Charge	At that Time	China Office					
	At Present	China Office					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2000/07/01 - 2005/06/30	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	2005/07 - 2007/10	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Sichuan Forestry Department (Supervising body) Forest Bureau of Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture (Implementing body)					
	Japan	Forest Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	JOCV						
Overall Goal	The government and local people in Anning River Basin will conduct afforestation activities in a sustainable way, based on Sichuan Provincial Ecological Construction Master Plan.						
Project Purpose	A basis for self-sustained afforestation activities is established in the Project areas in Sichang City, Side County and Zhaojue County in Anning River Basin.						
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① To develop techniques for raising seedlings of species for afforestation suitable for natural and social conditions of the Project areas. ② To develop techniques for afforestation, mainly for protection of water and soil, of species suitable for natural and social conditions of the Project areas. ③ To conduct technical training of nursery practices, afforestation and extension of forests to technical officers. ④ To disseminate the techniques for raising seedlings and afforestation to local people. ⑤ To conduct enlightenment activities for forest conservation to local people. 						
Project Overview	<p>Forests and grass fields in the upstream basin of Changjian River has been destructed, due to long-lasting deforestation, overgrazing on steep slopes, and cultivation among others, causing serious soil runoff. In particular, a massive flood of Changjian River occurred in 1998 urged the Chinese Government to restore natural environment in the upstream basin of the River. The Government formulated a plan targeting 2050 for conservation of natural environment, "National Ecological Construction Master Plan (1998)", and designated the basin areas of the upstream and midstream of Changjian River, including Sichuan Province, as target areas for ecological construction. At the same time, the Government of Sichuan Province formulated "Sichuan Provincial Ecological Construction Master Plan (1998)", and designated Anning River Basin as a target area for ecological construction.</p> <p>National Forest Department started 6 large-scale afforestation projects in 2000, of which "Natural Forest Resource Protection Project" and "Post-agricultural Reforestation Project" were carried out in Anning River Basin. During the Japan-China Summit meeting held in the fall of 1998 after a great flood of Changjian River, heads of the two countries agreed on necessity of cooperation for afforestation in the basin of the upstream of Changjian River.</p> <p>Against this background, the Chinese Government officially requested Japan to implement a technical cooperation project of afforestation and seedling production in Anning River Basin, as well as capacity building and dissemination activities for soil protection, with an objective of regional development for ethnic minorities, and poverty alleviation for local farmers. Anning River Basin being located in a dry and hot valley (annual rain fall is more than 400mm, where it is divided in two areas-a hot area in the dry season with massive evaporations, and a high altitude area of more than 2,900 meters above the sea level), afforestation is a very difficult task. It is urgently required to develop techniques that will clear the standard rate of fixation and preservation of seeds.</p> <p>In response to the request, the Japanese Government conducted the following--a study for project planning, a study done by short-term experts, a preliminary evaluation study, and a study for project implementation/ consultation. The Project was launched in July 2000.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	11	Counterparts	7
Equipment	79,275 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	13,950 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	30				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted	FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Poverty alleviation policy for local community is essential in improving the ecological environment. Implementation of an integrated project that aims ecology construction and poverty reduction at a time could be an idea. An alternative idea may be to implement ecology construction as a core project, and after the project results and confidence being demonstrated, operations for poverty reduction could be implemented by having advise for poverty reduction from other JICA projects, or by holding periodical meetings with other donors and Chinese officials working in the neighborhood.</p> <p>(2) In many cases of JICA technical cooperation projects in China, Japanese experts work in private rooms, while Chinese counterparts work in separate office. In this Project, however, Japanese experts, including Chief Advisor, and Chinese counterparts worked together in the same office. For this reason, communication between Japanese team and Chinese team was promoted, with transparency of Project management being increased.</p>		

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

Project Title	English	Human Resource Development of Rehabilitation Professionals					
	Others						
	Japanese	リハビリテーション専門職養成プロジェクト					
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	700,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Social Security			-	Support for Persons with Disabilities		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present	Human Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2001/11/01 - 2006/10/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	2006/11 - 2008/03	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	China Disabled Persons' Federation, China Rehabilitation Research Center					
	Japan	International University of Health and Welfare, National Rehabilitation Center for Persons with Disabilities, Japanese Physical Therapy Association (JPTA), Japanese Association of Occupational Therapists					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Physical Therapists (PT) and Occupational Therapists (OT) will provide services in the areas throughout China.						
Project Purpose	Qualified physical therapists and occupational therapists are trained by application of the internationally standardized 4-year curriculum.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Four-year training curriculum for PT and OP is prepared based on the international standard. 2) Competent instructors of rehabilitation practices are trained. 3) Instructors improve their training capability. 4) Management for training is upgraded. 5) Materials and equipment are prepared for training. 6) Counterparts implement the 4-year training. 						
Project Overview	<p>In China, a rapid economic development and increasing factories and transportation caused a rapid increase in occupational and traffic accidents. The number of the disabled has allegedly reached about 60 million. In view of this situation, Ministry of Hygiene of China stipulated "the regulations on management of rehabilitation practices for general hospitals", and obliged large-scale general hospitals to establish rehabilitation sections to allocate physical therapists and occupational therapists. However, an apparent shortage of rehabilitation workers has been urging hospitals to train rehabilitation workers, and instructors who could train such workers.</p> <p>China Rehabilitation Research Center (hereinafter "the Center") was established as an integrated organization that provides clinical services, research and training of rehabilitation, based on cooperation between China Welfare Fund for the Disabled (the former China Disabled Persons' Federation) and the Japanese Government implemented in the latter half of the 1980s, which had prepared a ground for training for rehabilitation workers. The Center actively provided specialized training for rehabilitation workers in the areas throughout China, but the quality and quantity of the training courses are insufficient to satisfy the demand for rehabilitation services in China.</p> <p>For this reason, the Center and the Fund officially requested Japan to implement the Project to set up a new training school affiliated to the Center in 1997. Upon receiving the request, JICA launched a 5-year technical cooperation project on November 1, 2001.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	23	Counterparts	
Equipment	168,409 (000 JPY)	Rate:1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	15,181 (000JPY)	Rate:1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	15				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Importance of the course management The Project produced training curriculums, prepared materials and equipment for training, and provided training for instructors within a short period of time; thereby a new 4-year college is on the way of being established. On the other hand, concerns for weakness in course management have emerged. Some of those who are involved in the Project on both Japanese and Chinese sides mentioned that though production of curriculums, preparation of materials and equipment, and training of instructors were fully examined in designing the Project, sustainability of course management was not. In preparing establishment of new colleges or new departments of universities, sustainability of the course management requires full consideration, as well as educational systems.</p> <p>(2) Clarification of the purpose of training in Japan The Project implemented 1-year training in Japan for the candidates of instructors (counterparts)—6 physical therapists, and 6 occupational therapists (other than 2 doctors, and 1 specialist for fitting artificial limbs). The purpose was training instructors to acquire necessary knowledge and skills to train workers. However, at the inception of the Project, the Chinese side insisted that the Masters' Degree or above qualifications were required for any instructors of the 4-year college. Therefore, an acquisition of the Masters' Degree during the training period was obliged to them. Though obtaining 30 credits to acquire the Masters' Degree within a year was a difficult task, thanks to the efforts made by those involved, all of the 12 trainees, including the 2, who are currently enrolled in the graduate courses of universities, are expected to acquire the Masters' Degree.</p> <p>However, efforts for obtaining necessary credits and writing theses for acquiring the Masters' Degree overloaded the trainees. Besides, training for such educational services required for the instructors of 4-year colleges, as course/ department management, guidance for students, teaching methods, and faculty development for upgrading the teaching methods, was incomplete. Clarification of the purpose of training in Japan in tandem with its period, and sharing its purpose between the two parties of Japan and China is essential.</p>	

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

Project Title	English	The Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	日中友好環境保全センタープロジェクト						
Country	China	Project Number	0601991	Project ID	0331446E0	Total Cost	680,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			-	Environmental Administration			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department						
	At Present	Global Environment Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	-		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	2002/4/1 - 2006/3/1
	Period of Extension	2006/04 - 2008/03		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection						
	Japan	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, National Institute for Environmental Studies, National Institute for Resources and Environment, MITI, etc.						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Grant aid							
Overall Goal	<p>[Phase 3] Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection (hereinafter "the Center") will contribute to achieving the goals of the environmental policy stipulated under the Tenth Five Year Development Plan.</p> <p>[Phase 2] Environmental issues in China will be improved.</p> <p>[Phase 1] The Japan -China Friendship Environmental Protection Center will be opened smoothly.</p>							
Project Purpose	<p>[Phase 3] The Center plays a leading role in solving important problems against environmental protection in China, and contributes to the improvement of the problems in various regions of China by disseminating the project outputs throughout the country.</p> <p>[Phase 2] The Japan -China Friendship Environmental Protection Center plays a leading role in research, training, and monitoring in the field of environment in China.</p> <p>[Phase 1] Skills and technology necessary for the Center's activities are transferred to the Chinese counterpart.</p>							
Outputs	<p>[Phase 3] 1. Assistance Area of Policy and System, 2. Assistance Area of Technology Transfer, 3. Phase III First Period Cooperation Activities Follow-up, 4. Cooperation and assistance with other JICA's scheme, 5. Other Cooperative Activities</p> <p>[Phase 2] (1) Management system of the Center's operation has been established. (2) Observation technology was standardized and productive research output was created. (3) Research output in the field of pollution control for atmosphere, water, and solid waste has been accomplished, applied, and diffused. (4) Environmental information was collected, reserved, analyzed, and evaluated. (5) Strategic policy in environmental field was proposed. (6) It takes a major role in environmental enlightenment for the citizens and participation. (7) Interaction among environment engineers, researchers, and supervisors from various fields were held and training for them is conducted. (8) Implementation structure of cooperative research has been established within and outside the country.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>A rapid development of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter "China") caused various environmental problems in every region of China, having their effects been transmitted to Japan. Upon receiving an official request from the Chinese Government, Japan supported the establishment and management of the Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection (hereinafter "the Center"), referred to the Related Cooperation Project as above. The Center received the Phase I and Phase II of the technical cooperation Project ending in 2001 from Japan to enhance its basic capability for taking a leading role in the environmental field in China.</p> <p>On the other hand, the Centered has been urged to manage the emerging environmental problems, such as dioxin and environmental hormones, and the wide-ranged environmental problems, such as acid rains and yellow dusts. In addition, collaboration and coordination with the Ministries, local governments, NGOs, and private firms in Japan regarding the environmental cooperation projects are becoming an important task for the Center. Against this situation, the Chinese Government has put more importance on the roles of the Center, and requested Japan to implement Phase III of the Project to further reinforce its capability.</p> <p>Upon receiving an official request from China, JICA dispatched preliminary study groups three times. After concluding the R/D in January 2002, JICA launched the 4-year Project in April 2002. In order to swiftly respond to the changing socialized issues that accompany rapid development in China, the annual Joint Evaluation Committee changed the PDM five times to maintain flexibility in implementing the Project.</p> <p>In the earlier part of Phase III, the Project implemented cooperation in the following 4 areas: 1) response to air pollution spreading in broad areas; 2) response to improvement of environmental management standards; 3) response to dioxin and other chemical substances posing new threats; and 4) response to environmental protection in the Great Development Strategy for the Western Region. In the latter part of Phase III following the mid-evaluation study (starting in June 2004), the Project has been working on the 3 areas as follows: 1) support for institutional development (recycling-type economy, and introduction of supervisors to private firms for environmental protection); 2) support for technical transfers (dioxin, POPs, yellow dust, and acid rain); and 3) support for general operations.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	34	Short-term	145	Counterparts	
Equipment	287,396 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	167,508 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	65			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others	* Inputs of the phase 3 - Center Staff: 319, Center Operation Cost: maintenance fee of facilities and equipment, personnel fee, research expense * Inputs of the phase 2 -Center Staff: 356, provision of land and facilities, local cost (CNY 76,327 thousand) * Inputs of the phase 1 Counterpart 63. equipment (PCs and copier etc)	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>[Phase 3] Phase I and Phase II of this Project intended to achieve sustainability of the Center, and to solve environmental problems in China. The Project supported the Center, particularly in Phase III, for managing the changing environmental issues in accordance with a rapid socioeconomic development in China by flexibly revising PDM in an attempt to respond to important policy issues that Joint Coordination Committee had agreed. As a result, the Project succeeded in producing the outputs as stated in the general evaluation report. The Project demonstrated a case that responded to a changing socioeconomic background in a rapidly developing country like China. However, more rigid process management would be desirable in each cooperation area to secure activities and results in preceding the Project.</p> <p>In the meanwhile, environmental problems that China faces have been accumulating, for which solutions have become even more important for the East Asian Region, as well as for the International Society. Therefore, cooperation for solving the environmental issues contributes not only to Japan and China, but also to the International Society. In particular, support for institutional arrangement should be reinforced to produce better outputs, by selecting the prioritized issues, based on the intergovernmental agreement between Japan and China. On the other hand, the Center needs to respond also to the emerging environmental issues that accompany rapid socioeconomic development of China, utilizing its function as a platform for solving the environmental problems.</p> <p>The Project scheme was beyond a framework of conventional technical cooperation, or a PDM framework, characterized by so called "Program" that simultaneously runs multiple projects of common objectives. This character has made it difficult for the Project to evaluate the outputs in quantity, or verify the positive/ negative impacts empirically. In view of having more program-type cooperation for supporting institutional arrangement, Japan needs to prepare an evaluation measure, not only for individual projects, but also for program-type cooperation. In such cases, Japan should implement cooperation by utilizing the function of a platform, considering the consistency with other cooperation schemes, such as grant aid and loan aid among others, and with other cooperation provided by international donors, NGOs, private firms/ organizations, research institutes, universities, etc., as well as considering the synergy effects with activities of the partner countries. It is desirable to coordinate with partner countries and other international donors in preparing cooperation schemes, so that the cooperation will be able to produce the maximum outcomes by the minimum costs.</p> <p>[Phase 2] (1) In project-type technical cooperation targeting other donor countries, it can function as if serving as a contact organization if necessary. (2) When sending short-term experts, we try our best to continue sending them in order to enhance efficiency of technical transfer. In the area which repetitively sending the experts seems difficult, it is essential to construct a framework to ensure the experts in Japan.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Improvement of Environment Protection Technology for Metallurgical Combustion						
	Others							
	Japanese	鉄鋼業環境保護技術向上プロジェクト						
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	800,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Natural Resources and Energy			-	Mining			
Division in Charge	At that Time	to be translated						
	At Present	to be translated						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2002/09/01 - 2007/08/31		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Education and Training Agency for Energy and Natural Resources						
	Japan	Ministry of Trade and Industry						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Technology of environmental protection for iron and steel industry will disseminate in the entire industry.							
Project Purpose	Officials of Environmental Protection and Energy Saving Technology Center for Metallurgical Combustion can extend the technology of environmental protection to local iron factories in China.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Working conditions are prepared for the Project implementation. 1. Machinery and tools are equipped for the Project implementation. 2. Counterparts improve the skill of metallurgical combustion. 3. Counterparts acquire the skill of controlling smoke emission. 4. Counterparts acquire the skill of combustion and environmental diagnosis to assist local factories in China. 5. Counterparts extend the technology of environmental protection to the iron and steel industry in China. 							
Project Overview	<p>The People's Republic of China (hereinafter "China") bears an environmental burden of the recent economic development. In particular, the effects of air pollution in the urban areas have been broadly recognized as a serious social problem. From an industrial point of view, the iron and steel industry sheds 15 percent of the total smoke emission, and 7 percent of the total SO₂ emission of the entire industries. However, the desulfurization rate of emission for the iron and steel industry remains as low as 16 percent, where policies against SO₂ has been lagging behind.</p> <p>Besides, the volume of energy consumption of the iron and steel industry has increased up to 10 percent of total energy consumption, in tandem with increasing iron and steel production. Because of insufficient combustion of fossil fuels, together with retarding policies against air pollution, the emission of air pollutants is increasing. Therefore, reduction of energy consumption by means of raising the efficiency rate of fuel combustion is urgent for the iron and steel industry in China.</p> <p>Against this background, the Chinese Government announced "the Tenth Five Year Plan" for the iron and steel industry as a guideline in 2001, in which the following numerical targets for 2005 were placed: 1) The volume of main pollutants emission will decrease by 10 percent compared to 2000; 2) The volume of energy consumption, converted to standard charcoal per tonnage of crude steel production, will decrease from 920kg to 800kg.</p> <p>For the purpose of attaining these targets, an official request was made to Japan by the Chinese Government to implement a technical cooperation "Project for Improvement of Environmental Protection Technology for the Iron and Steel Industry", particularly to transfer environmental protection technology and to enhance technical skills for the Industry confined to a low heat efficiency rate, as well as to extend environmental protection technology to domestic iron factories in China.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	27	Counterparts	28
Equipment	194,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	23,400 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	37				Land and Facilities	Office Space and Laboratory
Others					Others	Local Cost 22,070,000 Chinese Yuan

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Many officials of the counterpart organization and other related organizations were invited to the training in Japan implemented as a part of the Project. It helped to disseminate the effects of the Project outputs.</p> <p>(2) To avoid misunderstanding in evaluating the Project work, subjects should be clearly identified in the sentences of PDM, and every Project activity should be targeted for evaluation without any exceptions.</p> <p>(3) The purpose of usage, work plans, and ownership of the counterparts needs to be confirmed, when the Project introduce large machinery and equipment.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHN-08-001

Project Title	English	The Japan-China Cooperation Science and Technology Center for Forest Tree Improvement Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	日中協力林木育種科学技術センター計画プロジェクト					
Country	China	Project Number	601962	Project ID	0331296E1	Total Cost	827,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Sustainable Use of Natural Resources		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present	Global Environment Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2001/10/18 - 2006/10/17	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	2006/10 - 2008/10	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	The Japan-China Cooperation Science and Technology Center					
	Japan	Forest Tree Breeding Center					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Hubei Province and Anhui Province implement institutional and systematic forest tree breeding, and the southern Provinces of the People's Republic of China formulate proper plans for forest tree breeding.						
Project Purpose	The Japan-China Cooperation Science and Technology Center for Forest Tree Improvement acquires technical capacity to implement voluntary and systematic forest tree breeding.						
Outputs	1 Implementation of systematic forest tree breeding is scheduled in Hubei Province. 2 Implementation of systematic resistance breeding of Pinus massoniana against Bursaphelenchus xylophilus is scheduled in Anhui Province.						
Project Overview	<p>The forest cover ratio in China was as low as 7.7% in 1949. Since the latter half of the 1970s, reforestation has been promoted from a national point of view. Amendment of the Forest Act and the forest policies that encouraged conservation of natural forests and extension of reforestation followed after the Flood in 1998, which increased the forest cover ratio up to 14.8%. To further encourage these policies under varied environmental conditions in broad China, it was essential to conduct efficient plantation of trees that would suit the soil and meteorological conditions of the area, as well as to preserve the genetic resources of the forest.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, for the purpose of improving environment of forests in the southern China, through preserving genetic resources and breeding species that would conserve the ecological environment, Chinese Government requested Japanese Government to implement a technical cooperation project in September 1999. Based on the results and experiences acquired from a former JICA project, "Hubei Province Forest Tree Improvement Project" implemented from January 1996 to January 2001, the new Project is expected to further develop technologies for breeding new species of trees and preserving genetic resources of forests, and to disseminate these technologies to the Provinces in the southern China.</p>						

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The importance of thorough project management using PDM and PO was reassured. Some cases reported that the planned activities were not implemented in practice while other cases did not address if their plan was changed nor the reasons for their changes. Although the expressions addressed in the indicators of PDM and PO were inappropriate, the procedures for revision and modification were not taken in some cases. JICA should give instructions on how to properly manage the PDM and PO to Japanese experts and counterpart organizations.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Hospital Infection Control Project in Guangzhou						
	Others							
	Japanese	広州市院内感染対策プロジェクト						
Country	China	Project Number	0602028,	Project ID	0335167E0	Total Cost	269,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health		-		Health System			
Division in Charge	At that Time	China Office						
	At Present	China Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/12/15 - 2008/12/14		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Guangzhou Municipal Science and Technology Bureau, The First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical College (FAH-GMC), Guangzhou Institute of Respiratory Disease (GIRD), Guangzhou Center for Disease Control and Prevention (GZCDC)						
	Japan	Kobe City Medical Center General Hospital, Fukuoka Children's Hospital and Medical Center for Infectious Diseases, Fukuoka Institute of Health and Environmental Sciences, Kobe Institute of Health, Fukuoka City Institute for Hygiene and the Environment, National						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Infection control measures including prevention of serious infectious diseases in Guangzhou are strengthened.							
Project Purpose	<p>1) FAH-GMC & GIRD, as model facilities, disseminate their experiences regarding hospital infection management (including prevention of serious infectious diseases) to major medical institutions in Guangzhou.</p> <p>2) GZCDC plays a sufficient role in providing technical instruction regarding hospital infection control (including prevention of serious infectious diseases)</p>							
Outputs	<p>1) The hospital infection management system of FAH-GMC & GIRD as a general hospital is functional.</p> <p>2) FAH-GMC & GIRD medical staff's capacity to respond to an onset of serious infectious diseases is improved.</p> <p>3) FAH-GMC & GIRD laboratory staff's examination techniques are improved.</p> <p>4) Manuals and education tools regarding hospital infection management are prepared.</p> <p>5) Other medical institutions are able to access information regarding knowledge and experiences on hospital infection management.</p> <p>6) GZCDC's capacity to detect major pathogens is improved.</p> <p>7) GZCDC's capacity for surveillance and instruction on hospital infection control to relevant medical institutions is improved.</p> <p>8) The partnership regarding hospital infection control (including prevention of serious infectious diseases) between FAH-GMC & GIRD and GZCDC is strengthened.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>The Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) broke out in 2002, which infected more than 5,000 people and caused tremendous suffering. It was reported that an insufficient infectious disease surveillance system in the initial stage of the disease prevalence and secondary infections in hospitals were the main causes of the infection expansion. In other words, the spread of infectious diseases was not prevented properly at that time since CDCs in charge of infection surveillance and hospitals did not establish a proper partnership to detect the trend of the disease prevalence at the local level and to take prompt preventive measures. Also, coping with serious infectious diseases including SARS is premised on routine hospital infection management such as the establishment of an infection control team and thorough implementation of standard preventive measures. Each hospital in Guangzhou, however, did not make these basic measures function practically.</p> <p>In response to the situations described above, the Chinese Government made a request to the Japanese Government for technical cooperation aiming at capacity strengthening regarding infectious disease control in Guangzhou. After a series of preliminary studies, JICA launched the "Hospital Infection Control Project in Guangzhou", scheduled for three years from December 2005, with the purposes of disseminating the know-how of nosocomial infection management in hospitals and developing CDCs' capacity regarding infectious disease control including pathogen detection techniques.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	35	Counterparts	25
Equipment	103,330 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	21,120 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 14,950 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	39			Land and Facilities	land and facilities provision	
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted	FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Partnership Established by the Cooperation among Various Institutions To involve numerous institutions and organizations contributed to widening the scope of technical cooperation of the project and to proposing measures that are more appropriate to the actual situations in developing countries and their needs. Besides, the cooperation between hospitals and CDCs generated a synergistic effect, which is expected to make greater achievements in the project.</p>		
	<p>(2) Establishment of a Coordination Framework among the Related Institutions On the other hand, involving numerous institutions carries a risk of communication gap in general. As far as the project is concerned, the long-term expert team carefully coordinated views between Japanese and Chinese sides. Also, within JICA, the close cooperation centering around JICA China Office taking charge of the project, with the various related divisions such as the JICA headquarters and domestic centers (JICA Hyogo and JICA Kyushu) contributed to improving the coordination mechanisms.</p>		
	<p>(3) Usefulness of Human Networks Human networks as well as institutional networks worked highly effectively for the collaboration of various institutions/organizations described above.</p>		
	<p>(4) Practical Application of Result of Training in Japan The result of the training in Japan was applied effectively within the project because of the following factors: 1) to develop core personnel playing a leading role; 2) to coordinate sufficiently and to narrow down the range of issues in advance; 3) to foster the sense and awareness of trainees; 4) to have methodological training in problem analysis and planning; and 5) to make an action plan to clarify the needed activities after returning to China.</p>		

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

Project Title	English	The Project for Business Human Resource Development						
	Others							
	Japanese	大連ビジネス人材育成計画プロジェクト						
Country	China	Project Number	602071	Project ID	0335260E0	Total Cost	0 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			Small and Medium Enterprises/Supporting Industries Promotion				
Division in Charge	At that Time	China Office						
	At Present	China Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2006/03/14 - 2009/03/13		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	2009/03 - 2010/03		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Dalian Ministry of Science and Technology, China-Japan Friendship Dalian Center for Human Resources Development						
	Japan	Japan Foundation						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	The Center for Business Human Resource Development (the Center) will play an important role for economic development of Dalian and the northeast region of China, and contribute to the development of close relationship between Japan and China.							
Project Purpose	The Center strengthens the management capacity for business human resource development, which could contribute to economic development of Dalian and the northeast region of China, and to the development of close relationship between Japan and China.							
Outputs	<p>Output 1: The Center produces the training schedule and curriculum of high quality for the courses of software development, process management, business management, production management, and Japanese language for business practices. The Center also strengthens the management capacity for conducting the training courses, and for improving the contents based on the results of monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>Output 2: The Center develops a liaison between related institutions, including business firms.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>(1) The City of Dalian in Liaoyang Province in the northeast China promoted the economic reform and liberalization policy, by establishing one of the earliest Special Wards for economic and technology development in 1984. The Ministry of Science and Technology and the National Development and Reform Commission of China repeatedly assigned Dalian as a model city for IT industries. While manufacturing and marine transportation industries have been thriving, Dalian is expected to become a center for IT industries.</p> <p>(2) On the other hand, in view of economic relationship between Japan and Dalian, 2,500 Japanese companies have invested in Dalian as of December 2003, and 40 percent of exports and imports of Dalian (in 2003) were trades with Japan. Thirty-three (33) percent of Japanese foreign direct investment (FDI) was forwarded to Dalian (in 2003: execution base). These figures reflect close ties between Japan and Dalian.</p> <p>(3) The City of Dalian desires to expand FDI from Japan in the sectors of conventional industries and high-tech industries to promote economic development of the City and Liaoyang Province, as well as the total region of the northeast China. According to the documents of the city government of Dalian, there exists a large gap between the demand and supply of human resources, who have skills/knowledge in such fields as Japanese language, IT, engineering, and management.</p> <p>(4) In view of this situation, the Chinese Government requested the Japanese Government to establish the Japan-China Friendship Center for Business Human Resource Development to foster business personnel, who have skills/knowledge in both Japanese language and specialized expertise to promote economic development of the City of Dalian and Liaoyang Province. China also requested a grant aid to purchase facilities and equipment necessary for construction of the Center. Based on a preliminary survey, and the discussions followed, the both sides agreed on the following two points: ①The Center would function as a non-degree training institution; ②The size of the Center would be reduced to a smaller size than originally requested. Accordingly, the Exchange of Letter was concluded in August 2004, indicating that the construction of the Center be completed in March 2006.</p> <p>(5) In August 2004, China again requested the implementation of technical cooperation for the 4 training courses (business management, production management, software development, and process management) to be conducted after opening of the Center. The Project was adopted in April 2005.</p>							

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)	Study Conducted FY
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Recommendation and Lessons Learned	no information
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	the China-Japan Friendship Dalian Center for Human Resources Development	Umbrella Organization	the Dalian Science and Technology Bureau	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Project for Capacity Building of Reproductive Health and Family Care Service in Central and Western Region					
	Others						
	Japanese	中西部地域プロダクティブヘルス・家庭保健サービス能力強化プロジェクト					
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	150,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health		-	Maternal and Child Health /Reproductive Health			
Division in Charge	At that Time	China Office					
	At Present	China Office					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2006/04/01 - 2009/03/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	National Population and Family Planning Commission					
	Japan	National Institute of Public Health					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Reproductive health and family care service will be improved in the central and western region in China.						
Project Purpose	The liaison institutions for reproductive health and family care service in the central and western region of China improve their knowledge and skills through strengthening the training capacity of China Training Center for Reproductive Health and Family Care (CTC).						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CTC conducts training courses for reproductive health and family care service suitable for the needs of the target areas. 2. The liaison institutions of the model districts enhance their function for applying knowledge/skills that trainees have obtained through CTC training courses. 3. The liaison institutions of the model districts enhance the contents and improve the quality of their services. 4. CTC and the model districts strengthen mutual ties through a support system. 						
Project Overview	<p>China promoted the population control policy for long time since the 1970s. As a result, the birth rate has been maintained low, and an accelerated increase of population has been controlled. The Government of China has been gradually shifting the policies of administration and supervision of population control to the policy of improving the quality of people's healthy life.</p> <p>On the other hand, policy makers of population and family planning in China are facing new problems: ①A lack of reproductive health and family care services in the central and western region of China, where economic development has been left behind, are not fully extended; ② Urgent needs for handling new issues, such as pervasive epidemic diseases, an increase in fluid population, and a rapid increase in aging population. With these issues in mind, the National Population and Family Planning Commission (NPFPC) intends to shift the existing "family planning service stations" to "family health care service stations" to change the purpose of operations from family planning to reproductive health and family care services, by utilizing the conventional grass-root networks and top-down directive measures.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, in collaboration with NPFPC, JICA has been implementing the "Project for Capacity Building of Reproductive Health and Family Care Service in Central and Western Region, China" for 3 years since April 2006. The project aims to improve the capacity of providing integrated services in reproductive health and family care for liaison institutions in the target areas located in 20 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities in the central and western China.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	10	Counterparts	44
Equipment	34,600 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	26,600 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 93,700 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	21			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Project started without clarifying the definition of family care service, which was the core concept of the Project. The hindrances submerged later in implementing the Project indicate the importance of establishing consensus among the parties involved about the project's core concept at the beginning stage. - To have satisfactory outputs within the project period, it is necessary to conduct feasibility studies on the duration of the project period, and to focus the scope of interventions. - To implement efficient technical cooperation, it is essential to identify the capacity of counterparts before launching the capacity building projects. 	

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

CHN-97-001

Project Title	English	The Rice and Wheat Research Project in the Yellow River Basin in Henan Province						
	Others							
	Japanese	河南省黄河沿岸稻麦研究センター						
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Policy and System			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1993/4/1	-	1998/3/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country							
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal								
Project Purpose								
Outputs								
Project Overview								

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

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

CHN-97-002

Project Title	English	The Irrigation and Drainage Engineering Development and Training Center Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	灌漑排水技術開発研修センター						
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Policy and System			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1993/10/1	-	1998/9/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Folow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country							
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal								
Project Purpose								
Outputs								
Project Overview								

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

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

CHN-97-003

Project Title	English	The Pilot Scheme for Technological Development on River Information System Project in China						
	Others							
	Japanese	国家水害防止総指揮自動化システム						
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Water Resources / Disaster Management			-	Wind and Flood Disaster (Flood Control)			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1993/6/1	-	1998/5/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country							
	Japan	Ministry of Construction, Foundation of River and Basin Integrated Communications						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal								
Project Purpose								
Outputs								
Project Overview								

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

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

CHN-97-004

Project Title	English	The Reserch Center of Waste Water Recycling System Project in China					
	Others						
	Japanese	水汚染・廃水資源化研究センター					
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			-	Water Pollution		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1992/11/19 - 1997/11/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Folow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country						
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose							
Outputs							
Project Overview							

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

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

CHN-98-001

Project Title	English	Forestry Development Project in Fujian Province of China					
	Others						
	Japanese	福建省林業技術開発計画					
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID	0331178E1	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Fisheries Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1991/7/1 - 1996/6/30	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	1996/07 - 1998/06	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country						
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, Forestry Agency, Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute, Forestry Science and Technology Institute					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To implement control and management of the forest resources, and to promote the afforestation of the subtropical area of China centering on Fujian Province						
Project Purpose	To develop the enough standard of afforestation technology and forest resource management technology in the research center in order to achieve the overall goal						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To prepare appropriate and sufficient research facility and equipment 2) To implement appropriate and high quality of training (both of the trainings in research center and the counter-part training in Japan) 3) To execute high quality of research by the collaboration of the Japanese experts and the Chinese researchers 4) To obtain enough number of the researchers 5) To make the research center to be able to carried out appropriate operation such as administrative, personnel and financial fields, and support fully to the research activities 						
Project Overview	<p>Fujian Province is on the southeast coast of the People's Republic of China and has a subtropical climate, which is one of the important forest areas in China because of its high forest covering ratio and of its amount of the forest accumulation. The Government of the People's Republic of China established the seven-year afforestation plan with the main task of strengthen the production of the forest industry by increasing the area of forest to 6.68million ha, the covering ratio to 55%, and the accumulation of the forest field to 600million square meter. However, to realize this plan it is in need of development of the forest technology. Especially the maintenance of the research infrastructure was in urgent need in order to increase the productivity of artificial forest which is mainly consists of Chinese Fir (<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>) and pine tree (<i>Pinus massoniana</i>). In such a context, the Government of the People's Republic of China requested to the Government of Japan for the project-typed technical assistance.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	12	Short-term	22	Counterparts	42
Equipment	205,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	75,202 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 84,000 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	19				Land and Facilities	
Others	Items listed below were invested for the follow-up project. Dispatch of experts (long-term): 3 experts Dispatch of experts (short-term): (Forest ecology, mycorrhizal fungus, forest tree breeding, forest utilization, afforestation, etc) Trainee acceptance (Forest management, afforestation, forest tree breeding, etc) Equipment donation (Vehicle for survey, PC, meteorological equipment, electrophoresis equipment, etc)				Others	Local Cost 5.8 million yuen

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(EX-POST EVALUATION)</p> <p>Conclusion The activities of the research center after the project has been enhanced, and also the research abilities of the counterparts are showing notable improvement. These technical advancements affect not only for the quality of the activities but also throughout research center. Almost all the provided equipments contribute to enhance the research abilities and to improve the quality and producing applicable results. As the organization, the human resources, the technologies, and the finance also show strong sustainability, therefore various positive impacts have been appeared. For example the technology of the center has been used not only for the management of the forest establishment but also for the protection of the wild animals.</p> <p>Lessons Learned In case of implementing the technical cooperation, considering about the future sustainability of the organization, utilization of the existing organization and building up its ability should be executed better than establishment of the new independent organization.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHN-98-002

Project Title	English	The Irrigation and Drainage Engineering Development and Training Center Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	中華人民共和国灌漑排水技術開発研修センター計画					
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID	0331219P0	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time						
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1993/6/10 - 1998/6/9	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	中国水利部、中国水利水电科学研究院					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To upgrade the irrigation and drainage technology at an early stage and to promote these diffusion project by developing and diffusing the irrigation and drainage technology all around china and training of the human resources.						
Project Purpose	To try to streamline the water use of China, and to improve the irrigation and drainage technology through the installation and development of Japanese irrigation and drainage technology, at the same time to foster the technician by training.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To develop the irrigation and drainage technology 2) To develop the water management technology 3) To create the standard of program design 4) To develop the system 5) To implement the trainings related to the above-mentioned four fields 						
Project Overview	<p>In People's Republic of China (hereinafter called "China") which faces for chronic shortage of water recourse, the creation of agricultural base especially the creation of irrigation and drainage institute have been focused on in order to meet the urgent need of increase in food productivity and stable supply. Therefore the implementation of the Development Study in 1990, "Development study of Agricultural Water-use Development Project on Haizi Dam Area in Beijing City" reported that "in order to promote the diffusion of water-saving agriculture all around the country, training of the farm irrigation technicians is in urgent need and for education, training and research, construction of training institute was to be desired".</p> <p>Because of these backgrounds, in May of 1990, the Ministry of Water Resources decided to construct "the National Center for Irrigation and Drainage Technology Development and Training" in order to develop and familiarize the irrigation and drainage technology and also to foster human resources in a effective and efficient way, therefore in November of the same year the Government of China requested to the Government of Japan for the technology cooperation.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)	
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	11	Short-term	31	Counterparts
Equipment	215,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	20				Land and Facilities
Others	Model infrastructure improvement project cost: 2.076 million CNY (FY1994) Pilot infrastructure improvement project cost: 2.378 million CNY (FY1996)				Local Cost 9569000yuen
					Others

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>This project has been implemented basically on schedule and it is about to achieve the desired effort so that the project will be finished on the 9th of July in 1998 based on the Record of Discussions. However some fields are smoothly achieving the efforts but on the other hand some parts of the activities of water management field and the system development field are facing the difficulties to achieve the goal within a cooperation period.</p> <p>Therefore, joint evaluation team proposes the prolongation of Japanese follow-up-typed cooperation in the cooperation needed field to achieve the desired goal of the project. Considering the progress of the activities, the appropriate extension period will be 2 years.</p> <p>In addition, for the smooth implementation of the further project, it is identified to take appropriate measures to the followings are important.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) To ensure the constant budget for the further project. (2) To maintain and fully activate the equipment and institute which were installed for the project activities. (3) As the experimental agricultural field of the Pinggu test station is located in the private land, to take measures for the fear of constant use of the experimental agricultural fields is needed.
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHN-98-003

Project Title	English	China Energy Conservation Training Center in Dalian					
	Others						
	Japanese	大連中国省エネルギー教育センター					
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID	0331273E0	Total Cost	550,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Natural Resources and Energy			Energy Conservation			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Industrial Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1992/7/9 - 1997/7/8	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	1997/07 - 1999/01	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	国家科学技術委員会、国家発展計画委員会、国家経済貿易委員会、大連市人民政府					
	Japan	Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, Energy Conservation Center, Japan					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The training in the local country: "Training for the senior executives about the energy conservation and the environmental protection".						
Overall Goal	To promote and to spread the energy conservation technology throughout the country						
Project Purpose	China Energy Conservation Training Center in Dalian can foster the experts of energy conservation technology targeting all around the country.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To establish the operational system of the center. 2) To foster the counter-parts of the center. 3) To establish the training function of the center. 4) To form the basis of information diffusion of energy conservation and the advertising function of the center. 						
Project Overview	<p>At the stage of the promotion of the various modernization projects in China, the government of China set the energy conservation measures to be a main issue, therefore in September of the 1984 it requested to the government of Japan for the "Study on Master Plan for Industrial Energy Conservation in People's Republic of China" in order to establish the remodeling plan with the specific strategies for the promotion of the energy conservation.</p> <p>In the 1985-86 based on the results and the recommendations of the study, the Government of China planned to construct "China Energy Conservation Training Center in Dalian" in Dalian where is the energy-saving city, and officially requested to the Government of Japan for this project in November of the 1990.</p> <p>This project was the biggest technical cooperation in the field of energy conservation between the two governments, and it was conducted by the Dalian Municipal people's Government under the commission of The State Science and Technology Commission (SSTC), the State Development Planning Commission (SDPC), and The State Economic and Trade Commission (SETC).</p> <p>The main purpose of the project was to spread the globally-advanced energy conservation technology including Japanese one throughout the country by establishing the high degree of educational base and fostering the high level of experts on the energy conservation technology.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	33	Counterparts	15
Equipment	530,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	20,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 67,000 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	19			Land and Facilities		
Others	Items listed below were invested for the follow-up project. Dispatch of Experts : Long-term 3 , Short-term 6 Equipment 12000000 yen Local Cost 5800000 yen				Others	Items listed below were invested for the follow-up project. Counterparts 14 Facilities Training Room Local Cost 116 0000yuen

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>- As well as establishing the paid training and factory diagnostic capability, it is essential to discuss the possibility of independent management with the revenue from the project.</p> <p>(EX-POST EVALUATION) Recommendations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Energy conservation screening should be done at first from the companies in a good financial condition such as government-owned companies or foreign capital companies. Then, gradually develop new companies to conduct the energy conservation screening. 2) To reinforce the relationship with the Dalian University of Technology and open up the range of cooperation, for example extend the connection not only for the use of equipments but also open the laboratory of the center to the university. Through this kind of activities, it enables to ensure the necessary cost for the maintenance of the equipments and to keep the training field. 3) To encourage the active cooperation with the foreign organizations or the international organizations such as the European Union, the World Bank, or the United Nations Development Program. 4) To reinforce the relationship with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Co-operation, at the same time to try to get more consignment of business activities from that body. 5) To raise staffs' awareness of the market and lead them to open up the market of the Energy Conservation Screening. 6) From Japanese side, to dispatch Japanese technicians and maintain all of the provided equipments, at the same time to solve the problem of the lack of spare parts in order to enable continuous use of the provided equipments. In addition, in order to maintain the equipments by Chinese technicians, reinforcement of their maintenance ability is needed. <p>Lessons Learned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) In a stage of the Project Design, the impact of important assumptions which affect to the financial sustainability of the country such as the economic situation of foreign countries should be well considered. (2) It is needed to conclude agreements with the participants of the training in Japan in order to make them to keep working in the corresponding field after returning home.
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHN-98-004

Project Title	English	The Computer Software Technology Training Center					
	Others						
	Japanese	国家科委コンピュータソフトウェア技術研修センター					
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID	0331275P0	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Information and Communication Technology			Information and Communication Technology			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Industrial Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1993/11/12 - 1998/11/11	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	国家科学技術委員会、中国科学技術情報研究所					
	Japan	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To foster the Chinese technician for the computer software management						
Project Purpose	At the National Science Committee: Computer Software Technology Training Center, to be able to implement high level of technical training which flexibly responds to the market demand.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To foster lecturers in system development and management technology. 2) To develop the curriculum of the training courses. 3) To maintain the training institute and the equipments. 4) To create training materials and manuals. 						
Project Overview	<p>As of 1978 the Government of People's Republic of China set up the modernization as a top priority issue, and in the "Eighth-Five-Year Plan" the development of the computer software technology became an important policy. As part of the policy the government planned to establish "the National Science Committee: Computer Software Technology Training Center" under the control of National Science Committee for fostering the technicians in this field and the government requested to the government of Japan for the project-typed technical cooperation in November of the 1991.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	26	Counterparts	21
Equipment	410,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	24,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	14			Land and Facilities	The office, the technology transfer room, the lecture room, the conference room	
Others				Others	Measures for equipment 1.25million CNY, Operating costs 15.9million CNY	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) As well as the choice of the instructors at the center became part of a wider, network of personal contacts with an external organization constructed by the assignment of the external counterpart. This is effective in terms of the independent development of organization and technology, and it is advisable to adopt it for training type projects where necessary. (2) For the computer related project, it is necessary to donate the hardware and software step-by-step while the project is in progress in order to minimize obsolescence of the equipment. (3) It is necessary to maximize the outcomes by; implementing project monitoring effectively, using the minimum of formulation, and utilize the PCM (project cycle management) method from the preparation of the project.</p>
	<p>(EX-POST EVALUATION) Conclusion After the cooperation period, curriculum of the training course has been changed in order to meet the demand of the market, at the same time new course have been established so that the main focus of the training has been changed to cultivate system managers who can handle advanced systems. In addition, within the soft ware application training mainly the lectures of the applications which are related to the rapidly-developing multimedia or the internet have been conducted. The activities as an organization, challenges to the cost reduction and adaption to the new technologies have been executed by inviting the training instructors from outside. In this way, The Computer Software Technology Training Center has been showing the effect of the project by adapting the demand of the market or catching up with the advancing technology.</p> <p>Recommendations During the project implementation, the training plan did not meet the demand of the market, as it was established when the training center was under control of the Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of China so that the plan was strongly affected by the intension of the superagency. About the operating activities of the training center, the prompt actions for the market demands are needed. Therefore reinforcement of the database of the outside instructors is needed and also ensuring the human resources and enhancing the relationship between the universities or the training organizations are important.</p> <p>Lessons Learned (1) The technical cooperation in the fast developing field such as computer technology, the equipments should be provided in stages in order to avoid the obsolescence of the equipments. (2) Provided equipments should be the local productions of the project implementing area based on the many reasons, for example of their convenience, easiness of their maintenance, freedom from the manual language problem, and of their lower price compared to the imported equipments.</p>

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

CHN-99-001

Project Title	English	The Project for the improvement of forage crops production and utilization technique in the Hebei province of the People's Republic of China						
	Others							
	Japanese	河北省飼料作物生産利用技術向上計画						
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID	0331288P0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1995/4/1	-	1999/3/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	1999/04	-	2000/03	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country							
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Development of the livestock industry in China							
Project Purpose	Improvement of feed crop production utilization technology for the researchers at Cangzhou Academy of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences and technical experts in the cattle farming agency.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction of an adequate variety of feed crops 2. Cultivation management for the feed crops 3. Harvesting, adjusting and utilizing the feed crops 4. Improvement of grassland 							
Project Overview	<p>The government of China set the project to construct a grassland farming base as a priority project in the 8th of five-year national development plan in order to develop agriculture and livestock farming.</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture implemented 43 model projects of comprehensive development of the grassland farming industry previously between 1983 and 1993 in 28 provinces. In 1986 the popular government of Hebei province made a policy for "Adjusting the production system for cattle farming, development of grassland resources, food saving and commercial cattle farming cultivation".</p> <p>Under these circumstances, the government of Cangzhou at Hebei province implemented "Cangzhou grassland development integration project" between 1990 and 1994 to develop the grassland for the development of stock farming, and to improve the harvest per unit areas by developing, improving and upgrading the grassland. However, as well as semi-arid zone salt and alkali soils are wide spread around these areas, the technical level for developing and improving the grassland, and cultivating the feed crops were very low.</p> <p>For these reasons, in July 1992, the government of China requested the project type technical cooperation related to strengthening the test research organization for the grassland, and test research for grass suitable to the land conditions, as well as dissemination and application of grass developing technology from Japan.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	18	Counterparts	38
Equipment	204,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	23				Land and Facilities	Administration building, test building, agricultural field
Others					Others	Local cost 13300000 yuen

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The implementing body was separated into two opposing organizations; research organization and public administration, issues over the project management and budget implementation was expected to occur. However, lessons for the smooth technical transfer were learnt by the adjustment implemented the superagencies and there was cooperation between many organizations from the planning stage of the project.</p>	

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

CHN-99-002

Project Title	English	The Dairy Project Manufacturing Technology Development Project ,Inner Mongolia in China						
	Others							
	Japanese	内蒙古乳製品加工技術向上計画						
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID	0331255P0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Others			-				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1994/6/1	-	1999/5/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country							
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Dairy product industry has develop in Inner Mongolia.							
Project Purpose	Research and the level of technology related to dairy product processing will be implemented by the staff at Inner Mongolia Institute of Agriculture, and technology training to the staff related to the dairy industry will be available.							
Outputs								
Project Overview	<p>In China, narrowing the regional gaps by developing stock farming is included as one of the main tasks of two plans; the 8th five-year-plan (1991-1995) and the 9th five-year-plan (1996-2000).</p> <p>These are the national economic-development plans and Inner Mongolia, located at inland of China is one of the most important bases of the livestock industry. However, the economic gap between this area and the coastal areas, where reform and opening-up and industrialization have progressed, has become wider.</p> <p>Dairy products are positioned as one of the mainstays of dietary culture in Inner Mongolia and traditional dairy product processing has been very active. However, the products are not processed or sold in an organizationally based way, so most of the dairy products are consumed personally without being commercialized.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, in November 1992, the government of China requested a project type technical cooperation from Japan in order to promote the livestock industry and traditional food industry by researching, developing and disseminating the modern products based on traditional dairy products.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	32	Counterparts	30
Equipment	370,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	35,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 66,000 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	25			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others	China has secured land for the construction of a dairy product factory and microscopic organism laboratory. Construction maintenance for the housing for experts, dairy product processing factory and its collateral facilities are also implemented.	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>One of the key points is consideration of organizational and financially independent development at the end of the project, and the emphasis on the development and independence of the organization from the project planning. For the independence of the organization, while having a cooperative relationship with the related institutes, it is essential to be financially independent; not to be dependent on the counterpart's public funding. In addition to this, adding the profitability to the project will be desirable if possible.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHN-99-003

Project Title	English	The Project of the Training Center for Instructors of Vocational Training of Ministry of Labour					
	Others						
	Japanese	労働部職業訓練指導員養成センタープロジェクト					
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID	0331241P0	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Technical and Vocational Education and Training		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1994/11/1 - 1999/10/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country						
	Japan	Employment Promotion Corporation, Ministry of Labour					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Grant Aid						
Overall Goal	Training responding to the technological renovation for the industry will be implemented in China.						
Project Purpose	Instructors for vocational training, which responds the technological renovation in China will be trained at the Training Center for Instructors of Vocational Training of Ministry of Labour.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Instructors with the ability to implement the training course responding the technological renovation in five areas. 2. Adequate equipment will be installed for the smooth implementation of the training course at five areas. 3. Set the training course for the five areas and will be implemented adequately. 						
Project Overview	<p>China has progressed the transformation of the economic frameworks based on the policy of reformation and openness, and with the investment from abroad and modernization of the industry contributing to the rapid economic growth. However, although China's has more than 600 million people in the labour population, which is more than half of the population, there is a lack of skilled labour meeting the current social demands. The government of China tackled the re-education of the technical experts and skilled workers and the policy making to promote the training implementation in the 8th five-year-plan (1991-1995), and set its solution as a major task, as the government of China recognised the structural issues for the improvement productivity and introduction of the modern technology. However, at Tianjin Vocational and Technical Teachers College established in 1979 and which is China's only bachelor level higher occupational skill educational organization, the facilities and equipment were too old for the high level technical training, which is adapted to the current social demands. Because of this situation, the government of China requested the project-type technical cooperation from Japan in order to raise the standard of vocational training instructors by introducing equipment appropriate to the technical innovation and establishing the Training Center for Instructors of Vocational Training of Ministry of Labor, aiming to train the instructors from the technical schools all over the country.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	19	Short-term	31	Counterparts	70
Equipment	110,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	35,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	26				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	Local cost 41,000,000 yuen

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

<p>Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	<p>(1) Vocational training needs in China Need for the vocational training in the advanced technology sector is high, but the urgent and priority issues raised by China were related to the employment policy and social security for unemployed people at cities and laid off workers from state companies (10 million workers), and redundant labor force from the farming community (130 million workers). In future, it is thought that occupational training for unskilled workers will be much greater than the training for the skilled workers.</p> <p>(2) Consideration of project planning For project planning, it is essential to consider the following; reflecting the technical counterpart's opinion of the project, selection of the target group, validation of the outcome of the feasibility, logical compliance of the target and outcome of the project, clarification of the baseline. In addition, project design matrix (PDM) is created at the planning stage of the project. When PDM is created, it is essential to formulate the detailed plan of the project immediately, as well as clarifying "contact personnel for the activity", "contents of the activity", "input", "expected outcome" and "implementation schedule".</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CHN-99-004

Project Title	English	Polio Control Project in the people's Republic of China						
	Others							
	Japanese	ポリオ対策プロジェクト						
Country	China	Project Number		Project ID	0331205P0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Other infectious diseases			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Human Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1996/12/4	-	1999/12/3	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country							
	Japan	Agency for Cooperation in International Health, ACIH						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Wild polio virus eradication from China.							
Project Purpose	In the southern states of China where the polio risk is high, the standard of the vaccination for polio, surveillance and diagnostic technology at laboratories will be achieved to the WHO standard.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human resources for AFP surveillance will be developed in the southern states with high risk of polio. 2. Human resources in the polio laboratory epidemic prevention center will be developed in the southern states with high risk of polio. 3. Facilities in the polio laboratory epidemic prevention center will be upgraded in the southern states with high risk of polio. 4. Human resources at the national laboratories will be developed. 5. Equipment at the national laboratories will be upgraded. 6. Laboratory network function will be improved. 7. Establishing the awareness of the needs of vaccination to the citizens, health workers and doctors, especially in the southern states with high risk of polio. 8. The government of China, hospitals, officials for epidemic prevention will understand polio. 							
Project Overview	<p>In May 1988, WHO resolved a program to eradicate polio from entire world by 2000 and in September, regional committee of WPRO (World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific) resolved to eradicate polio from western pacific region by 1995. In response to this, the government of China started the program to eradicate the polio from China by 1995.</p> <p>At the same time, in response to the cooperation request from the WHO, Japan started the cooperation by dispatching one-off medical care experts in 1990 in order to eradicate polio in China, and in July 1991, the government of China requested a project type technical cooperation from Japan for the purpose of promoting the polio countermeasures.</p> <p>The outcome of this project was significant, polio surveillance in Shangdong province and diagnosis at the laboratories, and since 1992, the activities have been expanded to four surrounding provinces (Hebei, Henan, Anhui and Chiangsu). Since 1995 it has expanded to the southern provinces with a high risk of polio (Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Jiangxi and Guangxi) and expanded the outcomes.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	35	Counterparts	203
Equipment	225,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 519,000 (000JPY)
Trainees Received					Land and Facilities	
Others	Mid-level technical experts training project cost				Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

<p>Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	<p>1) The project was significantly valued due to the large population of the beneficiary. 2) A secure outcome was obtained due to the reliable method of interposition (polio vaccination). 3) Eradicating polio is one of China's national objectives so cooperation with the Chinese government and the government level organizations was obtained. This lead to the achievement of the project. 4) Preventative medicine was appropriate as the theme of the cooperation between two countries in the healthcare field. 5) The achievement of eradicating polio in China, which affects one-fifth of the population of the world, is a miracle. This encouraged the related authorities to eradicate polio from entire world.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

CIV-02-001

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

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

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

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

CRI-05-001

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

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

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

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

CRI-07-001

Project Title	English	The Project on Sustainable Fisheries Management for the Gulf of Nicoya						
	Others							
	Japanese	ニコヤ湾持続的漁業管理計画プロジェクト						
Country	Costa Rica	Project Number	602933	Project ID	2151004E0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Fisheries			-	Fisheries Resource Management			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2002/10/01 - 2007/09/30		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	National University, National Fisheries Institute (INCOPECSA)						
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (Tokyo University of Fisheries, The University of Tokyo), Kitasato University						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	In the Gulf of Nicoya and surrounding area, sustainable management and utilization of fishing resources will be implemented.							
Project Purpose	National University, Costa Rica (UNA) and Costa Rican Fishing Institute (INCOPECSA) can suggest science based recommendation on the sustainable fishery management.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of operational management system for the Project Unit will be done. 2. Important and needed data for resource management will be collected. 3. Collected data will be filed in a database and reference of the data will be made possible in a simple way. 4. Data producing skill for reserved resource measurement that will be done based on the collected data will be installed. 5. Organizational formation for the formulation of fishery management policy will be established 6. The situation and the problems of Quality management of fishery products will be clarified. 7. The counterpart will pass the examination for ensuring freshness and master the freshness keep technology. 8. Monitoring system of shellfish poison will be improved. 9. The knowledge and techniques of quality management will be developed. 10. Implementation and management system of the project will be established. 							
Project Overview	<p>Inshore and offshore fisheries managed by small fisheries are the subjects of fishery industry in Costa Rica. Most of the amount of annual catch is occupied by the product of Pacific Ocean and the proportion of the product from the cost of Caribbean ocean is only a few. The Gulf of Nicoya which locates in the center of the Pacific Ocean is one of the biggest fishing grounds in this country; in 1960s more than half of the national fish catches were occupied by this Gulf.</p> <p>However, in those days decrease of the fish catches have been occurred and drain of the fishery resources has been worried. This was brought by increase of small fisheries that came from other industries and the extinct fishery which was generated from the high pressure of fish catch. In this context, UNA requested this project to the government of Japan in order to conduct sustainable utilization of fishery resources in the Gulf of Nicoya. Especially for the purpose of acquiring the effective utilization method of water body and environmentally sound and sustainable technology of fishery product with maintaining the environment of costal water body.</p>							

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)				Study Conducted FY		
Recommendation and Lessons Learned						

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

CRI-97-001

Project Title	English	Technical Instructor And Personnel Training Center						
	Others							
	Japanese	中米域内産業技術育成計画						
Country	Costa Rica	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			-	Industrial Technology			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Industrial Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1992/7/1	-	1997/8/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Economy, Industry, Commerce, Science and Technology, Centro de Formación de Formadores y Personal Técnico para el Desarrollo Industrial de Centroamérica						
	Japan	Japan Productivity Center for Socio-Economic Development						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Technical personal useful for industrial development of Centre American countries including Costa Rica are brought up.							
Project Purpose	Appropriate technology is transferred to the counterparts in order that can operate CEFOF by themselves.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operational structure of CEFOF is established. 2. Equipment necessary for training are maintained in order and technicians for maintenance of equipment are trained. 3. Counterparts are trained. 4.1. Training courses are implemented 2. Practices in on the job are carried out. 							
Project Overview	<p>The government of the Republic of Costa Rica, aiming at the promotion of economic self-sustenance, the enforcement of economic infrastructure and the industrial development, compatible to improvement of living standard, is focusing its efforts, in the sixth 5-year plan for the economic and social development, on accelerating the promoting of science and technology for improving efficiency and production of existing industries, skill of labor forces and increasing employment opportunities. In this context, the Costa planned to establish the "Ag Technical Instructor and Personnel Training Center for Industrial Development of Central America" under the Ministry of Public Education, for the purpose of training technical personnel in the industry of Central America, and submitted a request to the Japanese government for a projective-type technical cooperation.</p> <p>In response to the above request, JICA dispatched 1st Preliminary Survey Team in March, 1990, Specialist for Supplemented Study in July-August, 1990, and 2nd Preliminary Survey Team in November-December, 1990 for preparing the basic policy of the technical cooperation program. In April, 1992, the Implementation Survey Team was dispatched to determine the basic idea of the project from technical viewpoints, and to make detailed study and discussions on the implementation plan, method of technical transfer, goals, specification of machinery and equipment, and the measures to be taken by the Costa Rican side. The Record of Discussions was signed on April 13, 1992.</p> <p>In October, 1994, Costa Rican Government made a reorientation of CEFOF with the vision of Ministry of Science and technology (MICIT) which was transferred the responsibility to CEFOF from Ministry of Education in May 1994. In accordance with this reorientation of CEFOF, the implementation schedule of Technical Transfer described in R/D was rearranged in March 1995. The Ministry of Science and Technology was united later with the Ministry of Economy, Industry and Commerce and now the Ministry of Economy, Industry, Commerce, Science and Technology is in charge of CEFOF.</p>							

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1. Recommendations to CEFOF</p> <p>1) Further development of transferred technology in the area of production/quality management by counterparts through experience in the actual production</p> <p>2) Promotion of entrusted development and opening of system engineer training course in the data processing area</p> <p>3) Amplification of coordination among 3 areas, the production/quality management, the data processing and laboratory</p> <p>4) Encouragement for leveling and strengthen of counterparts' quality (willingness to learn and basic knowledge)</p> <p>5) Effective utilization of Alumni Association</p> <p>6) Further efforts to disseminate transferred technology including regional dimension reinforced by the Third Country Training Cooperation as well</p> <p>2. Recommendations to the Costa Rican government</p> <p>1) Continuation of political and financial support to CEFOF</p> <p>2) Reinforcement of linkage between CEFOF and other governmental organizations</p> <p>3. Recommendations to Japanese side</p> <p>Followings are recommendations derived from lessons learned through the implementation of this project;</p> <p>1) Effective and timely revision of implementation schedule during the project if necessity arises</p> <p>2) Amplification of technical cooperation with regional covering</p> <p>3) Clearness of supporting system in Japan from planning stage</p> <p>4) Adoption of a method to check appropriates as JICA experts (character, technical ability, linguistic ability)</p> <p>4. Followings are recommendations to all the parties concerned with the technical cooperation;</p> <p>1) To share by both of the donor and the recipient side scope of cooperation using PDM from the planning stage, especially in case of Agsoftware-type project"</p> <p>2) To pay attention to a formation of team-work among experts as well as among counterparts, especially in case of Agsoftware-type project"</p> <p>3) To capture the technical level of counterparts and reflect it to the plan, in case of cooperation in the area of rapid innovation such as the data processing area.</p>	

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

CRI-99-001

Project Title	English	The Project for Early Detection of Gastric Cancer						
	Others							
	Japanese	胃がん早期診断プロジェクト						
Country	Costa Rica	Project Number		Project ID	2151005P0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Health System			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Human Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1995/3/1	-	2000/2/28	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social						
	Japan	Tokyo Women's Medical University Hospital						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Grass-root grant aid (A part of the renovation cost for the gastric cancer screening center: 2.5 million Colon)							
Overall Goal	To reduce the mortality rate of gastric cancer in Costa Rica							
Project Purpose	To establish a mass screening, detection, and treatment system for gastric cancer in the Max Peralta Hospital covers							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mass-screening system (edification, screening, follow-up, re-screening etc) will be established in the Cartago model area. 2. An early diagnosis system such as X-ray check, endoscope check and biopsy pathological tissue diagnosis will be established. 3. Care system such as surgical treatment (common procedures and endoscopic procedures), nursing care and management after the surgical treatment, monitoring after the surgical treatment etc, for gastric cancer patients will be established. 4. An information system for gastric cancer and database (personal data, interviews, x-ray procedures, endoscopic examinations, pathology, operations, Pepsinogen value, etc) will be established. 5. Research and epidemiological research will be strengthened. 6. Hospital management and healthcare for gastric cancer screening, diagnosis and treatment will be improved. 7. An evaluation for the cost effectiveness of a mass-screening system will be implemented. 							
Project Overview	<p>The record of Costa Rica's health index is relatively-high among the Central American countries, however, the number of cases for the chronic diseases such as cancer and heart infarction has increased in recent years. Particularly, the mortality rate of the gastric cancer is high and detection of the early stage of gastric cancer was difficult.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, at the model area of Cartago, the project was started in order to establish the mass-screening system for early diagnostics and treatment for the gastric cancer.</p> <p>The activities for the project are classified as 1) health check, 2) treatment, and 3) research.</p> <p>For 1) health check and 2) treatment, mass-screening have been implemented for the high risk group of Cartago residents at the gastric cancer screening center at Dr. Max Peralta Hospital, and technical transfer has been implemented by giving medical treatment for gastric cancer. From the implementation of the study, more than 8000 of screenings and more than 50 surgical operations have been implemented.</p> <p>For 3) research, a serological study has been implemented at Costa Rica University and since July, 1998, more than 1000 cases of blood measurement have been implemented.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	12	Short-term	21	Counterparts	27
Equipment	312,250 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	38,160 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	17			Land and Facilities	Gastric cancer screening center renovation	
Others	Cost of gastric cancer screening center renovation 25000000C			Others	Local Cost 125500000C	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1)Availability of basic facility for the project activities should be a condition for commencement of project-type technical cooperation project. (2)In the case project-type technical cooperation covers several technical fields, sufficient numbers of counterpart personnel should be allocated for each field, and an existence of a system should be confirmed for the correct dissemination of technique to counterpart personnel to be obtained. (3)It should be confirmed before commencement of project-type technical cooperation how to deal with data produced by project activities.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	CENTRO DETECCION Y TRATAMIENTO DE CANCER GASTRICO	Umbrella Organization	CAJA COSTARRICENSE DE SEGURO SOCIAL	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Generally Active / Good		Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achived	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) Within the treatment service area of Max Peralta Hospital of Cartago city, the Consultation and Treatment Center for Gastric Cancer is achieving results in early detection of gastric cancer, treatment and decreasing mortality rate and provides training and advising for physicians and technical experts that are in other areas of Costa Rica. At the Consultation and Treatment Center, there have been an increase in personnel and budget compared to the time when the project had completed, and there has virtually been no transfer of personnel, and the operation is being carried out smoothly. The then project manager is the current head of the gastric cancer center, and the skills that have been transferred from the Japanese experts to the C/P's are being implemented favorably. Moreover, the center is still in contact with the physician from Tokyo Women's University, who was dispatched to the center as the project expert, and the C/P's have been using funds outside of JICA funds to go to the University for training purposes, while the physician has been visiting Costa Rica.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) The maintenance of the donated medical equipments are being taken care of but some have become decrepit and broken. The pieces for the older models are no longer available, and because they are not in use since the repair work is too complicated, there are concerns over the quality of examinations since the quality of the equipment will become decrepit. The request has been placed to the Costa Rican Department of Social Security (CCSS) who manages the Cancer Center from 3 years ago, for the purchase of new equipment but due to budget regulations, the purchase has not been made, and raising concern over the possibility of continuing the activities.</p>			

DOM-04-001

Project Title	English	Medical Education And Training Project In Dominican Republic					
	Others						
	Japanese	医学教育プロジェクト					
Country	Dominican Republic	Project Number		Project ID	2241032E0	Total Cost	594,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health			- Other Health Issues			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Human Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1999/10/8 - 2004/10/7	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministerio de Salud,Ciudad Sanitaria Dr.Luis E.Ayber, Centro de Educacion Medica de Amistad Dominico Japonesa(CEMADOJA)					
	Japan	Oita University					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Construction of Dominican-Japanese Friendship Center for Medical Education (CEMADOJA)						
Overall Goal	Medical education at the Ciudad Sanitaria Dr.Luis E.Ayber (medical education and training center) will be the basic postgraduate education model for the health professionals.						
Project Purpose	To strengthen the national health system and medical education of the health sector in the Dominican Republic focused in the area of medical imaging at CEMADOJA, located in the Dr. Luis E. Aybar Health and Hygiene City hospital complex.						
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quality of training in diagnostic imaging has been improved. • Epidemiology has been introduced into the curriculum as basic education. • Management capabilities in the area of training resident doctors have been improved. 						
Project Overview	<p>The government of the Dominican Republic promotes socioeconomic and public health policies that are implemented by the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare (SESPAS). JICA provided a technical cooperation program in the Gastroenterology Center of the Dr. Luis E. Aybar Health and Hygiene City hospital complex from 1990 for a period of seven years. The project was successfully implemented, and its clinical and research capabilities were improved, as expected. However, the lack of capable medical staff was still a serious issue for the Dominican health sector, and the government requested further cooperation in this respect. In response, the government of Japan approved a technical cooperation program to create the Dominican-Japanese Friendship Center for Medical Education, which was to be focused in the area of medical imaging and epidemiology in the Dominican Republic, during the period 1999–2004.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	15	Short-term	36	Counterparts	39
Equipment	13,929 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	38,470 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	23			Land and Facilities	Premises (land and building) of the medial education and training center	
Others	Equipment(Loal) 1,023,000US\$			Others	Local Cost: Employment cost, utility costs, communication cost, supplies expense, material purchase cost for the C/P	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical cooperation for personnel training and equipment, as in the case of the CEMADOJA project, has a great impact on strengthening health education in the national system as well as in institutions of the private sector as a result of the improvement of human resources. • The possibility of taking advantage of the experience of CEMADOJA, which allows trained technologists and physicians from CEMADOJA to participate in triangular cooperation programs for the countries of Central America and the Caribbean.
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DOM-04-001

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)			
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Centro de Educacion Medica de Amistad Dominicana Japonesa	Umbrella Organization	Ministerio de Salud Publica y Asist. Social		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment	
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation	
	Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
		Issues:			

DOM-05-001

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

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

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

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

ECU-07-001

Project Title	English	Project on Improvement of Vocational Training in Ecuador					
	Others						
	Japanese	職業訓練改善プロジェクト					
Country	Ecuador	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	812,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Technical and Vocational Education and Training		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present	Human Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2002/07/01 - 2007/06/30	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ecuadorian Professional Training Service					
	Japan	Employment and Human Resources Development Organization of Japan					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The Project aims to establish vocational training system which provides skilled workers with required level of professional ability by the industrial sector and to contribute to improvement of the employment opportunity in Ecuador.						
Project Purpose	The project aims to improve the operation and administration system in SECAP and its main vocational training centers in order to produce a large number of workers having technical skills (i.e. electricity, electronics, industrial mechanics, welding and sheet metal processing) that meet the needs of the Industrial sector using CERFIN as a pivotal center.						
Outputs	<p>Stage I (from July 2002 to June 2004)</p> <p>(1) The training needs in industry (in major cities) will be assessed by each target field through the reinforcement of the relationship with the industrial sector and the current status of major regional vocational training centers will be examined. (2) Based on the assessment in (1) above, skill up-grading courses will be modified, developed, and implemented. (3) Based on the assessment in (1) above, an implementation plan for the specialized training courses for technique and technology within CERFIN will be drawn up. (4) Based on the analysis in (1) above, an implementation plan for instructors retraining course will be drawn up.</p> <p>Stage 2 from July 2004 to June 2007)</p> <p>(5) A system will be set up in order to perform regular monitoring of the above-mentioned training needs and to reflect the results in the training program. (6) A training system for employed workers will be set up in CERFIN, and monitoring of these workers' performance in industry will be implemented (7) Specialized training courses for technique and technology will be implemented at CERFIN and a job placement support system will be set up for trainees. (8) Retraining of instructors working at the major regional vocational training centers will be implemented at CERFIN. (9) Training course curriculums and teaching materials developed at CERFIN will be spread to other regional vocational training centers.</p>						
Project Overview	The Project was initiated in June 2002 based on the request for technical cooperation by the Government of Ecuador to the Government of Japan to improve vocational training undertaken by the Ecuadorian Professional Training Service (hereinafter referred to as "SECAP"). The Project is planned to be completed by June 2007, and with the remaining project period being less than half a year, a final evaluation was jointly carried out by evaluators consisting of the Japanese Team and the Ecuadorian authorities concerned.						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	21	Counterparts	26
Equipment	31.5 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	17			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) As previously mentioned, it is remarkable that even under several political changes and replacements within the authorities of SECAP, the Project has maintained high relevance throughout its implementation. This has been brought about by the following factors:</p> <p>1) The sufficient assessment of social needs of the Project's beneficiaries at the preparatory stage and,</p> <p>2) SECAP's present administrative board consisting of Civil Servants with extensive experience in the Institution.</p> <p>(2) When it comes to sustainability, it is important to note that the Project succeeded in institutionalizing the models of vocational training method through the revision of relevant SECAP's Technical and Pedagogical Regulations. This remarkable Output has been elaborated based on the mutual reliance between the Japanese experts and the counterpart personnel. This Project embodies the following ideal in development theory: "Successful technical cooperation is brought about largely by the people concerned, and by good working relationships between these people."</p> <p>(3) One of the outstanding achievements of the Project is that SECAP's management system was improved in addition to the outputs of developing and implementing vocational training courses. In the process of revising and developing the specialized and up-grading training courses, all personnel concerned with the Project began to realize the importance of a solid management structure. With significant momentum brought forth by the Inputs by the Japanese side and the positive results of the Project, the Ecuadorian side became enthusiastic and committed for further improvement of their organization and national development.</p>	

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

ECU-08-001

Project Title	English	The Conservation of the Galapagos Marine Reserve Project in the Republic of Ecuador					
	Others						
	Japanese	ガラパゴス諸島海洋環境保全計画					
Country	Ecuador	Project Number	603592	Project ID	3185011E0	Total Cost	0 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Conservation of Biodiversity		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present	Global Environment Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/01/20 - 2009/01/19	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Galapagos National Park					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To be promoted the conservation and sustainable management of the Galapagos Islands marine protected area by involving of the key actors.						
Project Purpose	To improve the participative management system of the Galapagos Islands marine protected area.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The administrative information of the marine protected area will be transmitted to the fishery community. 2. The understanding of environment of the local population will be promoted. 3. Information on the marine organism and the marine environment will be increased. 4. The water quality monitoring system in Isla Santa Cruz will be constructed. 5. The continuous activity of resource management for the tradition fishermen will be supported. 						
Project Overview	<p>Galapagos Islands are a volcanic archipelago which located about 1,000km offshore from the Ecuadorian coast in the Pacific Ocean, and the environment isolated from the continent formed the peculiar ecosystem. The precious ecosystem has been designated as one of sites on the first list of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites, and also well known as a place where Darwin invented his theory of evolution. The approach of the ecosystem integrity for coastal land areas are delayed than one for continental areas in Galapagos. Moreover, the friction between the park bureau that manages the Galapagos National Park and the fishermen and other residents is a obstacle in the ecosystem integrity at the marine protected area.</p> <p>It is important for the conservation of the ocean of Galapagos to strive for harmony between the conservation of the ocean environment and the use of marine resources with getting the understanding and cooperation of the residents, and to secure the continuous environmental preservation. From such a viewpoint, the Ecuadorian government requested the technical co-operation from the Japanese Government to promote maintenance and continuous management of the Galapagos Islands marine protected area with encouraging the actors to participate.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	15	Counterparts	
Equipment	27,161 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	131,388 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	77,770 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	10			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) The project aims for improvement of participatory management system. As a result, communications among stakeholders have been improved and conflicts have been reduced. It can be said that among stakeholders have been improved and conflicts have been reduced. It can be said that participatory management system is effective in environmental conservation. However, it should be recognized that participatory process takes time and depends on external factors.</p> <p>(2) When the Project includes components that are not covered by conventional work lines of CP organization, it is necessary to carefully confirm the implementation system of CP organization and possible collaboration with related organization in the stage of project formulation.</p> <p>(3) Incorporation of Project activities in regular work plans of CP organization will enhance sustainability after the project completion.</p> <p>(4) It is often the case that environmental conservation project includes components in various areas. It is important to clarify the project purpose and to select activities that are expected to produce outcome. One issue is the selection of target group. If the size of the target group is too small, even though there is a certain benefit for the target group, it may be difficult to connect the outcome to achievement of project purpose and to produce impact. However, it is true that setting a small-scale target group makes it relatively easy to bring benefit to the specific target group. Therefore, it is appropriate to formulate a plan to expand the benefit of activities in the initial project design when a small target group is selected.</p> <p>(5) Activities related to communication are effective components as they improve understanding among stakeholders and their relations as well. In communication, mobile phones can be a very useful tool as a vast majority of community people have a mobile phone, people get information at any time via mobile, information can be sent to many people at one time, and interactive communication can be possible.</p> <p>(6) Environmental education that targets for students at schools may be effective to produce benefits in the family circle and in the future. To sustain activities, it is necessary to incorporate environmental education in official curriculum; therefore, collaboration with the Ministry of Education will be required.</p> <p>(7) Local staff hired by project often plays an important role because they can conduct activities appropriate to social and cultural situations of the country without language barrier. However, depending on local staff too much may leave questions in operation system of CP organization after the project completion.</p> <p>(8) It should be noted that focusing on a certain group of society as a target may lead to misunderstanding or jealousy of other groups of the society. Even if the Project seems to be well accepted in general terms, a small incident may trigger negative feeling toward the project among the rest of groups. Careful management of communication and information will be necessary.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	PARQUE NACIONAL GALÁPAGOS	Umbrella Organization	MINISTERIO DEL AMBIENTE
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achived	No Issue	Good
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) Since provided equipments and transferred skills are being utilized even after the cooperation term of Japanese side, there is potential for self-sustaining development		
	Issues: (FY2009 Survey) No information.		

EGY-04-001

Project Title	English	Upgrading of Metal Processing Technology Project in Egypt						
	Others							
	Japanese	金属加工技術向上プロジェクト						
Country	Egypt	Project Number		Project ID	4631123E0	Total Cost	930,026 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			-	Industrial Technology			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Egypt Office						
	At Present	Egypt Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2000/10/1 - 2004/9/30		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Central Metallurgical Research and Development Institute (CMRDI)						
	Japan	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Senior Volunteer (Total Plant Maintenance, 2006-2008)							
Overall Goal	Technical capability for production of metal processing industries in Egypt is upgraded.							
Project Purpose	Technical services for metal processing industries extended by CMRDI are upgraded.							
Outputs	<p>Project operation unit is enhanced</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Necessary machinery and equipment are provided, installed, operated and maintained properly. 2. Technical capability of the counterpart personnel (hereunder referred to as C/P) is upgraded. 3. Technical services for metal processing industries are provided. 							
Project Overview	<p>Since 1991, the government of Egypt (GOE) has made efforts of economic reform, and achieved financial sustainability and high growth of GDP. But the supporting industries which should have an important role of supplying materials and parts were still suffering from lack of rather basic technologies and methodologies of quality management. Therefore GOE requested the Government of Japan (GOJ) to implement a project to strengthen the technology of Central Metallurgical Research and Development Institute (CMRDI). The mission of the institute itself is to enhance the competitiveness of the Egyptian industry and the welfare of the society through technological development and technology transfer to Egyptian companies.</p> <p>GOJ dispatched several study teams, and then Record of Discussions (R/D) was signed in April 2000 by Egyptian side and Japanese side to agree with the framework of "The Project on Upgrading of Metal Processing Technology in Arab Republic of Egypt" (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"). The Project started in October 2000 and ended in September 2004.</p> <p>The Terminal Evaluation was implemented jointly by Egyptian side and Japanese side in September 2004, just before the termination of the Project's period of cooperation. The evaluation report mentioned as conclusion that the Project had been successfully implemented regardless of many inhibiting factors in efficiency, on the other hand, among a number of the factors that had contributed to the success of the Project, the commitment of the highly motivated C/Ps and Japanese experts was of particular significance.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	47	Counterparts	20
Equipment	385,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	27,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received					Land and Facilities	
Others				Others	Local cost 925000LE	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>To plan and implement this kind of technical cooperation project, it is important that the implementing agencies of recipient countries should be chosen on the fact that they have a keen awareness of market orientation and improving management system. Without market orientation, even if some technology is enhanced in within an implementing agency, the knowledge and technology will not be disseminated widely out of the organization, which is intention of the neither recipient country nor JICA. The management system is important for assuring the implementation agency to improve its productivity and quality of performance and consequently enable to provide customer oriented services to wide range of beneficiaries. The management system should be established in the agency relying on databases and records of the organization itself. This kind of information is also crucial for future studies such as ex-post evaluation. Effective communication with different stakeholders is required to make most of the input of the project. An implementing agency of a recipient country should nominate some staff for this task as contact officers and ask different relevant bodies to do the same. It will facilitate coordination and planning of activities.</p> <p>(EX-POST EVALUATION) To plan and implement this kind of technical cooperation project, it is important that the implementing agencies of recipient countries should be chosen on the fact that they have a keen awareness of market orientation and improving management system. Without market orientation, even if some technology is enhanced in within an implementing agency, the knowledge and technology will not be disseminated widely out of the organization, which is intention of the neither recipient country nor JICA. The management system is important for assuring the implementation agency to improve its productivity and quality of performance and consequently enable to provide customer oriented services to wide range of beneficiaries. The management system should be established in the agency relying on databases and records of the organization itself. This kind of information is also crucial for future studies such as ex-post evaluation. Effective communication with different stakeholders is required to make most of the input of the project. An implementing agency of a recipient country should nominate some staff for this task as contact officers and ask different relevant bodies to do the same. It will facilitate coordination and planning of activities.</p>	

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

EGY-05-001

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

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(Recommendations regarding the Project achievements)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For the teachers to apply teaching methods and guidebooks in their classes, distribution of guidebooks is necessary but not enough condition. Teachers need to have practical experiences through teacher training. - The complete version of the guidebooks which covers all the units in the curriculum are now prepared in English. The complete version can be useful reference materials for teachers. For effective utilization of them, translation into Arabic is desirable. - For the Project's achievements to be maintained, continuous improvement of NCERD C/Ps capacity in both guidebooks development and the teaching methods instruction, as well as utilization of their capacity is desirable. Capacity improvement of the pilot school counterpart teachers through various teacher training opportunities, including school-based training unit, is also important, MOE through NCERD is assisting to strengthen school-based training unit by providing educational equipment. For the pilot school counterpart teachers, experiencing training of trainers (ToT) will also be good opportunities to improve their capacity. - With regard to the Project purpose to form solid base for further dissemination of the teaching methods and the guidebooks, teacher training in Cairo Governorate is conducted since February 2005. However, introductory training for one time is not enough to apply the teaching methods in classrooms. For these teachers to be able to apply it in the classroom, at least one more training with practical experiences is crucial. In addition, administrative capacity for implementing training needs to be upgraded. The counselors' as well as inspectors' positive concerns are highly helpful to maintain what are achieved by the Project and their continuous contribution is expected. <p>(Recommendations regarding further dissemination)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For further dissemination of the teaching methods, that utilize guidebooks, authorization or consent from the Ministry of Education is essential condition. The authorization or consent is important because; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are teachers' concerns if the teaching methods and the guidebooks are in line with the Ministry's policy. In background of this, there are teachers' concern that though the teaching methods are effective, it is also time consuming in preparation and teaching, and it is very difficult to apply the methods for all the units in the contents of curriculum. - Teachers also concern that by applying the teaching methods in their class, performance of teachers themselves are appropriately evaluated by their supervisors. - For further dissemination of the teaching methods, providing teachers with practical knowledge and experiences through in-service teacher training is indispensable. - For dissemination and utilization of the teaching methods in Cairo Governorate, teacher training implemented within the Projects need to be continued after the termination of the Project. For the teacher training, contributions from NCERD counterparts as teacher instructors are valuable. School based training unit will also be a practical tool to upgrade teachers capacity. - For dissemination and utilization of the teaching methods in all the Governorates, in-service teacher training for teachers in these Governorates is indispensable. For planning and implementation of teacher training including resource persons, budget, and logistics, division of labour among Ministry's Central Department of Basic Education^ Counselors, NCERD, CDIST, as well as Education Department of each Governorate is indispensable. When the new Teachers Professional Academy is established, the relation with this new institution will also head to be clarified. - For future teacher training, function of NCERD counterparts, who has made remarkable contribution during the Project as instructors, needs to be positively
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

EGY-06-001

Project Title	English	The Water Management Improvement Project In The Nile Delta						
	Others							
	Japanese	ナイルデルタ水管理改善計画プロジェクト(延長)						
Country	Egypt	Project Number		Project ID	4631124E0	Total Cost	580,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2000/3/1	-	2005/2/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	2005/03	-	2007/02	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Irrigation Improvement Sector of Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation						
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Improved methods for the efficient and effective implementation of the IIP raise irrigation efficiency and agricultural productivity in the project area							
Project Purpose	Improved methods for the efficient and effective implementation of the IIP based on the full-scale farmers' participation are verified in the project area.							
Outputs	<p>Field 1. Improvement of Irrigation Facilities -Implementation method for improvement of irrigation facilities is improved</p> <p>Field 2. Farmers' Water Management Organization (WUA & WUF) -Formation method for farmers' water management organization is improved</p> <p>Field 3. On-farm Water Management - Appropriate methods of on-farm water management are introduced</p> <p>Field 4. General Project Management -Project activities and results are introduced to governmental staff properly</p>							
Project Overview	<p>Under the international agreement, the amount of water from the River Nile which the Arab Republic of Egypt is allowed to use is limited to 5.55 billion ton per year. However, due to progress of large-scale agricultural development, since the water demand has been rising in recent years achieving efficient methods of water use is urgently needed. In rural areas, there is constant shortage of water at Meska, which are terminal waterways managed by farmers, because increasing number of farmers have introduced pumps for traditional irrigation system. Under these circumstances, the Government of Egypt decided to modernize Meska at framers' expense, and improve related-legal systems. Then the government submitted a request to the Government of Japan for implementing the research in order to establish the method of efficient water use. In response, the Government of Japan implemented the development research called "The Improvement of Irrigation Water Management and Environmental Conservation in the North-East Region of the Central Nile Delta". In the research, the basic idea of the plan implemented as the technical cooperation project is reviewed. As a result, the mentioned project started from March 2000.</p>							

EGY-06-001

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1. What is of paramount importance for the effective and efficient implementation is that spend much time to make concept before start of the project, and pick out necessary terms and disincentives for implementation and preparing the project including legal systems, and take necessary measures through sharing them with relevant parties.</p> <p>2. Factors that caused big delay from the implementation schedule reaffirmed at intermediate evaluation by Japan side and Egyptian side were that it became tangled to receive agreement from farmers, and it took time for subsequent contract procedure. If such big problem occurred, it is important to have a conference promptly with relevant parties including Japan side considering about necessity of revising the plan.</p> <p>3. It is necessary to hold periodic meeting including top official of implementing agency, not only member in field level, and familiarize the progress, schedule, and problem of the project, and conduct PR activity and cultivate sense of ownership by involving relevant parties.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

EGY-08-001

Project Title	English	Foreign Trade Training Center						
	Others							
	Japanese	貿易研修センタープロジェクト						
Country	Egypt	Project Number	604353	Project ID	4631126E0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			-	Trade and Investment			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Egypt Office						
	At Present	Egypt Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/06/20 - 2008/06/19		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Foreign Trade, Foreign Trade Training Center						
	Japan	METI, JETRO						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	<p>[Phase 2]</p> <p>1. The ability of export related human resources both of government and private sector who are necessary for extension of Egyptian exportation, will be improved.</p> <p>2. Export related knowledge and the technologies will be introduced to the Middle East and African region through FTTC.</p> <p>[Phase 1]</p> <p>FTTC starts its full scale operation.</p>							
Project Purpose	<p>[Phase 2]</p> <p>1. Function of export related human resource development in Foreign Trade Training Center will be reinforced.</p> <p>2. Function of trade training for Middle East and African region will be developed.</p> <p>[Phase 1]</p> <p>FTTC finished its preparation for full operation.</p>							
Outputs	<p>[Phase 2]</p> <p>1. Various training courses especially focusing on main training course and training module will be developed and more practical training program will be settled.</p> <p>2. Administrative management system which makes possible to administrate much higher level of Foreign Trade Training Center and to implement higher level of training program, will be established.</p> <p>3. Human recourse development program who support for promotion of the export in Middle East and African region will be formulated, and the cooperation which is used third country training scheme will be established.</p> <p>[Phase 1]</p> <p>1. Project implementation system is put into place.</p> <p>2. Necessary equipment is provided and properly maintained and operated.</p> <p>3. Detailed information for training needs is collected and analyzed.</p> <p>4. Training program is planned, operated and evaluated.</p> <p>5. Detailed plans for full scale operation are made based on a result of needs survey and training program evaluation.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>Promotion of export is an urgent need and very critical issue for the Egyptian social and economical development. At the same time, to make new employment and to earn foreign current through industrial development are essential requirements, in order to make national foundation to be stable. The government of Egypt has started the policy of economical structure adjustment since 1990, and various policies for export oriented economical growth led by private sector have been implemented. However, in Egyptian industry under the socialist system, the industrial competitive power remained still low because of the planned economy and the domestic industry protection policy which was made to tackle with a tariff barrier. Therefore, exporting companies are very limited to the companies who have strong competitiveness. In order to implement the increase of exporting companies, this project is aimed to extend the range of the public support agencies which foster export related human resources who play a role of promotion of export. Regarding to this project from 2002 to 2004, assistance for establishment of the Foreign Trade Training Center and preparation for the base of administration establishment of the system of organization and management, improvement of staff's abilities, development of basic training program had been made as the first phase of technical assistance program. Within this project, based on these efforts, much functional extension of the center and the activities which popularize and promote the project output will be done. At the same time, in order to foster the human resource that play role of export promotion in Middle East and African region, establishment of human resource development program will be implemented.</p>							

EGY-08-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	6	Counterparts	10
Equipment	26,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	135,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received					Land and Facilities	
Others	* Inputs written above are the ones in the phase 1.				Others	* Inputs written above are the ones in the phase 1.

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

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

EGY-98-001

Project Title	English	The Project for the High Institute of Nursing, Cairo University						
	Others							
	Japanese	エジプト・アラブ共和国カイロ大学看護学部プロジェクト						
Country	Egypt	Project Number		Project ID	4631061P1	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Health System			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Human Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1994/4/1	-	1999/3/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	The High Institute of Nursing, Cairo University						
	Japan	Sapporo Medical University Hosopital						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Nursing Education and Research (1978-1983) Cairo University Pediatric Hospital (1983-1986) :Grant aid							
Overall Goal	To contribute to the Egyptian healthcare and welfare by the graduates of the High Institute of Nursing							
Project Purpose	To strengthen and improve the functions and activities of the High Institute of Nursing							
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To upgrade the educational method of nursing and the curriculum • To foster the teachers of nursing education • To enhance the educational media which is used for the education and training • To upgrade the management skills of the High Institute of Nursing • To improve the technique of the coaching nurses in the nursing practice center 							
Project Overview	<p>The Government of Arab Republic of Egypt aims to improve the healthcare for the national benefit of healthcare maintenance. Particularly, compared to the doctors, the amount of the nurse is predominantly low (80 thousands of doctors, 50 thousands of nurses, in 1988), so that the level of the nursing technique doesn't reach to a mean level.</p> <p>Educational backgrounds of the nurses are 98.5% of them graduated from the nursing course of high school. The nursing training institutes for the high school graduates are 6 High Institutes of nursing and 2 Technical Health Institutes, and its number and the size are small. Because of the social and economical situation, to increase the number of graduates is very difficult.</p> <p>Under the situation of rapid spread of advanced medical technology, lacking of the qualified nurses interferes with management of the healthcare facilities. In the field of community health care, there are few graduates of High Institute of nursing. In addition, inadequate environment of nursing education is the national issue of health administration, so that it became one of the major policies of the National Development Plan.</p> <p>In such a context, the Japanese government executed to this country for human resource development assistance of the nurses through the research project of nursing education in 1978-1983, and the project of infant hospital of the Cairo University in 1983-1993. The Egyptian government admired these activities and in order to foster the teachers of nursing education, they requested to the Japanese government for project-typed technical assistance based in the High Institute of Nursing in Cairo University and the Grant Aid based school construction.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)	
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	33	Counterparts
Equipment	145,760 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment
Local Cost	3,576 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	23			Land and Facilities	
Others				Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>This project conducted almost as same as the original plan and achieved good performances. These results have been made of the uniform partnership of the Egyptian counter-parts and the Japanese experts. From now on, this effort might help to make the self-sustainable activities of the Cairo University.</p> <p>Through the evaluation survey, the success of this project has been confirmed, and the sustainability of the High Institute of Nursing in Cairo University will be expected. However for some aspects other challenges has been pointed out so that in order to tackle with these problems the assistance of Japanese side is still needed for the further development of the High Institute of Nursing.</p> <p>Although the form of project-typed technical assistance might be difficult, single and small scale assistances such as dispatch of individual experts, acceptance of trainees, and support for buying educational materials are possible, and also the implementing body expects for a continuous assistance. As this kind of demand considered to be reasonable, the investigation team has been discussing on the actualization of the demands with the JICA Egypt Office.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activities continue to enhance the current excellent efforts put into the project to complete the remaining part of the cooperation. 2. The technical expertise established in HIV through the Project be further developed and extended to other appropriate projects. 	

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

ERT-06-001

Project Title	English	Basic Training For Reintegration Of Demobilized Soldiers Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	除隊兵士の社会復帰のための基礎訓練プロジェクト						
Country	Eritrea	Project Number	604598	Project ID	5075002E0	Total Cost	163,487 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Peace-building			Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department						
	At Present	Human Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/6/1	-	2007/6/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Education						
	Japan							
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Demobilized soldiers (hereinafter referred to as "DS") who were trained in the Project are smoothly reintegrated into society.							
Project Purpose	DS in the target areas acquire skills to improve their livelihood.							
Outputs	(1)Basic skill training course for reintegration of DS is developed and conducted at Asmara and other local training institutes and/or surrounding areas. (2)Basic skill training system for DS is reviewed, evaluated, and improved in order to match the training program needs of DS and surrounding local markets.							
Project Overview	The Project was started on June 2005 based on the request for technical cooperation by the Government of Eritrea to the government of Japan for the basic skill training for reintegration of demobilized soldiers. The Project is planned to be completed by 14 June 2007, and with the remaining project period being less than 4 months, a final evaluation was jointly carried out by evaluators consisting of Japanese Team and the Eritrean authorities concerned.							

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

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

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

ETH-03-001

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

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	<p>a)The polio laboratory in EtfNRI is expected to maintain The achieved level of The polio laboratory activities.</p> <p>b)EHNRI keeps close contact with WHO for obtaining necessary advice and support for The polio laboratory</p> <p>c)The polio laboratory reports its activity to The meeting of Inieragency Coordination Committee in Ethiopia for scrutiny. necessary external support including that from JICA could be identified in The meeting.</p> <p>d)Ethiopian Health and Nutrition Research Institute (EHNRI) expressed its wish of continuing support from JICA after completion of The Project.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

ETH-05-001

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

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Recommendation to the activities in the remaining period of the Project is as follows.</p> <p>(1) Institutionalization of Formulation of Annual Training Program ATTC has experienced how to formulate annual training program three times since 2003, and it is recommended that the method of formulation be institutionalized in ATTC so that the system will be sustainable. One of the recommendations for the institutionalization is to point out tilings to be modified regarding timing, duration, number of participants to each course, etc. as a first step, which should be followed by modifying the annual training program for the next year and sharing the method among ATTC management section as a second and this step.</p> <p>(2) Formulation of Curriculum and Textbooks for the Remaining Courses By utilizing the know-how of the formulation of curriculum and textbooks in some training courses in Equipment Operator's area and Trades and Craft area, self effort should be made to develop curriculum and textbooks in the training courses in which curriculum and textbooks have not been established so far during the remaining six months while Japanese experts could eive some advice on the process.</p> <p>(3) Updating of Instructors' Skill ATTC should establish the way to spread the gained knowledge / skill to other instructors by obliging participants to the training including JJCA's counterpart training to feed back the new knowledge to other instructions by holding seminars / workshops.</p> <p>(4) Utilization of the C/P Training Course in "Training Management" in Japan Two counterparts from ERA and ATTC will attend the counterpart training "Training Management" which will be held in November in Japan. Therefore, this opportunity should be fully utilized to seek the way to solve remaining issues in training management area such as recruitment of trainees, planning of schedule / contents, and other related issues.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

ETH-06-001

Project Title	English	Participatory Forest Management Project In Belete-Gera Regional Forest Priority Area In The Federal Democratic Republic Of Ethiopia					
	Others						
	Japanese	ベレテ・ゲラ参加型森林管理計画プロジェクト					
Country	Ethiopia	Project Number	604570	Project ID	5065023	Total Cost	362,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Sustainable Use of Natural Resources		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present	Global Environment Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2003/10/1 - 2006/9/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Oromiya Agriculture and Rural Development Bureau					
	Japan	Forestry and Fisheries Forestry Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Forest management is sustainably carried out by the local people in and around the Belete-Gera Regional Forest Priority Area (RFPA).						
Project Purpose	Participatory forest management is sustainably put in place in target villages (Ganda) in Belete-Gera RFPA.						
Outputs	<p>(1) Target villages (Ganda) are selected based on a participatory manner such as workshops and inquiries.</p> <p>(2) Capacity of technical experts and development agents over forest management, participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation is strengthened.</p> <p>(3) Boundaries regarding forest management and land use in the target villages (Ganda) are agreed upon by all of the major stakeholders.</p> <p>(4) Capacity of the local people in the target villages (Ganda) for natural resource management is strengthened.</p> <p>(5) Appropriate systems of participatory forest management in the Belete-Gera RFPA are clarified.</p> <p>(6) Information and lessons learned on participatory forest management are shared among the stakeholders.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The decline of forest in both area and quality is most evident in the central highland of Ethiopia, and is gradually spreading to the southwestern part where relatively dense forests are still remaining. Currently, Oromia Region represents approximately 70% of the forest resources of the country, however, its closed high forests are diminishing due to shifting cultivation, fuel wood collection, urbanization, forest fires, poor utilization logging etc. Unless effective measures are taken, the forest resources would disappear in a few decades.</p> <p>In this context, the Oromia Regional Government in Ethiopia requested to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation on the Project. In response to the request, the Government of Japan, through JICA, dispatched the preliminary study team in December 2002 to discuss and agree with the Ethiopian authorities upon the framework of the project implementation. In September 2003, Record of Discussions (R/D), which officially determines the framework of the Project, was signed and the Project was commenced from October 1, 2003 to be completed in three years.</p>						

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

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

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Belete-Gera Area Office, Jimma Branch Office of Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise (OFWE)	Umbrella Organization	Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

ETH-07-001

Project Title	English	Community-Based Basic Education Improvement Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	住民参加型基礎教育改善プロジェクト					
Country	Ethiopia	Project Number	604564	Project ID	5061039E0	Total Cost	379,551 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Primary Education		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present	Human Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2003/11/19 - 2007/11/18	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Oromia Education Bureau (OEB)					
	Japan	JICA					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The school-aged population of the selected woredas has better access to basic education. - The ManaBU model is applied in the selected woredas. 						
Project Purpose	The ManaBU model is developed in the selected woredas.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The capacity of the WEO personnel in planning and management related to the construction and operation of the ManaBU schools is strengthened. 2. The ManaBU schools are constructed and an educational environment is established in the selected woredas. 3. The constructed ManaBU schools are managed and maintained in partnership with the WEO and communities. 4. The trained teaching staff provide quality-ensured basic education to the students enrolled in the ManaBU schools. 						
Project Overview	<p>The gross enrollment rate (GER) of primary education in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (hereinafter referred to as "Ethiopia") is 85.8% (FY 2006), with significant differences between boys and girls (boys: 92.9%, girls: 78.5%). The dropout rate also remains high, marking 20.6% for the 1st grade. After 1997, the Education Sector Development Programme (ESDP) was formulated in order to expand access to primary education as well as to improve the quality and internal efficiency, such as the correction of disparity of gender and regions, reduction of the dropout rate, improvement of the student-classroom ratio and student-textbook ratio. ESDP III (2005-2009) is currently being carried out. ESDP III is focusing on the improvement of educational quality as well as working to solve problems that could not achieve amelioration until ESDP II, such as improvement of the enrollment rate in remote rural areas, utilization and expansion of alternative basic education, and strengthening of educational planning and management capacities of Woreda Education Offices in accordance with the promotion of decentralization. Oromia Region is located in the center of the country (population: 65,340,000, area: 1.1 million square km). It is the largest region in the country both in terms of population (27,300,000 people) and area (350,000 square km) and also has the largest school-aged population. However, the GER of the region remains at the national average rate and it is important to improve the GER of this region in order to raise the national average GER in the future.</p> <p>Based on the aforementioned state, the Ethiopian government requested the government of Japan to develop a model for community-based school through the cooperation of the local educational administration and the community, as well as support to strengthen the planning/implementing capacities of involved local educational administrative officials. In response to the request, the Community-Based Basic Education Improvement Project (ManaBU Project) is being implemented from November 2003 in nine targeted districts (woredas).</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	4	Counterparts	39
Equipment	26,712 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	12			Land and Facilities	Project Office	
Others				Others	Salary for CP Travel allowance for field trip	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Project-Specific issues - It can be highly evaluated that the target of cooperation was flexibly changed from a non-formal education center to the construction/management of formal schools after the Project had started in order to meet the local needs. However, it was necessary at this point to thoroughly consider (i) activities for teachers, (ii) editorial policy of guidelines and (iii) impact of changes such as building standards of schools from various viewpoints, and to officially discuss changes in the activity plan and PDM. - It was necessary to consider the possibility to seek models regarding the cooperation between the government and the community based on the analysis of actual conditions in terms of finance and capacity at the designing (planning) stage of the Project or at the early stage of its implementation.</p> <p>(2) Future Project Designing and Management by JICA - To implement a "community-based" technical cooperation project, it is important to efficiently consider the favorable features and limitations (advantages and disadvantages) of the project in advance, and to try to minimize the risk of the community-based approach. - Synergy effect is expected for simultaneously implementing different schemes (such as technical cooperation-type projects and development study) and to share counterparts among them. However, there were cases where the interest and investment of the counterpart institution side dispersed, or the differences in the payment of per diem and accommodation fees and in the process of using consultants caused confusion. When implementing more than one JICA project to the same counterpart institutions at the same time, it is necessary to thoroughly consider the advantages and disadvantages of implementing the projects simultaneously.</p>	

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

Project Title	English	The Ethiopia Water Technology Center Project in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia						
	Others							
	Japanese	地下水開発・水供給訓練計画						
Country	Ethiopia	Project Number	0604556	Project ID	5061019E1	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Water Resources / Disaster Management			Rural Water Supply				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department						
	At Present	Global Environment Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1998/1/15 - 2003/1/14		Period of Phase 2	2005/1/15 - 2008/3/14		Period of Phase 3	2009/1/1 - 2013/11/21
	Period of Extension	2003/01 - 2005/01		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Water Resources						
	Japan	JICA						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	<p>「The Project for Water Supply in Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Regional State」 Grant aid (2005.5-)</p> <p>「the Project for the Water Supply in Amhara Regional State」 Grant aid (2005.5-)</p>							
Overall Goal	<p>Enough and safe water is supplied by enhancing groundwater development and capacity building through appropriate water supply technology training.</p> <p>(phase2) Access to the water supply facilities will be improved by the developing and managing water resources.</p>							
Project Purpose	<p>Regional staff involved in the groundwater development and water supply program is developed with emphasis on gender and development.</p> <p>(phase2) Human resources for the adequate underground water management and water supply management will be increased.</p>							
Outputs	<p>[A. Addis Ababa Training Center]</p> <p>1. Addis Ababa Training Center is established, managed, operated and maintained. 2. Equipment and material procured under the cooperation are utilized, operated and maintained. 3. Technologies and related knowledge provided by the following courses and program are transferred to regional staff involved in the groundwater development and water supply program.</p> <p>{B. Model Areas}</p> <p>4. The training model of field activities is established and maintained. 5. Addis Ababa Training Center develops learning cycle to accumulate the experiences in sustainable rural water supply development and management process.</p> <p>(phase2)</p> <p>1. Technical training related to underground water management and water supply management will be implemented. 2. Outcome of the research activities will contribute to the development of training courses and improvement. 3. Training materials for ground water management and water supply management will be developed</p>							
Project Overview	<p>In Ethiopia, the access rate to safe water is 24% and this figure is one of the lowest compared with the average of 57% (UNDP:2000) in sub-Saharan African countries. Residents of rural communities have to spend time and labor to secure water for daily life, and this is the one of the causes that encourage poverty.</p> <p>In 1994, the government of Ethiopia established the Ministry of Water Resources and planned the implementation of well excavation from formulating the plan and surveying stage, maintenance of wells and equipment, practice for water supply operation training at the community level for the technical experts and staff dissemination for the underground water development and water supply.</p> <p>In response to this, Japan implemented the human resource training project "The Groundwater Development and Water Supply Training Project" from January, 1998 for five years.</p> <p>Activities of phase 1 of the project included; construction of Addis Ababa Training Center, the establishment of 3 permanent training courses focused on well excavation technology, and implementing the test training course in specific areas in rural areas as a supplemental course. Currently, there are participants from the state governments for the permanent training courses.</p> <p>The financial cooperation and facility upgrading have being implemented to improve the access to safe water with the cooperation of the World Bank, UNICEF and other NGOs. However, improvement of water supply rate is in difficulty due to lack of operation and maintenance capacity for the wells and water supply facilities.</p> <p>On the other hand, the needs of the human resource development at the state governments have increased due to the decentralization policy affected in 1994.</p> <p>The current tasks for the human resource development for this field are as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demand for the basic training for the state office workers, which is the implementing body of the rural water supply project, are increased - Resource development for the formulation of the planning and technical analysis in the planning department for water resource development at the central government level and state government level become increasingly important - Not only the technology for the well excavation, but also the demand for various training such as the management technology and the method of organization enhancement become evident. <p>As a result, the government of Ethiopia requested the "Project Phase 2" from Japan in 2001. As a response, the "outcome of the evaluation study dated July 2002 was revised, and while the continuous cooperation needs were approved, the transition to phase 2 was evaluated to be early and as a result, JICA postponed the project for two years.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	7	Counterparts	15
Equipment	375,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	102,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	13			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others	Local cost 21000000Birr	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) Model area activities It should be noted herewith that a type of field training in setting up a model area is the first attempt of training in this country. The result indicates in general that the activity facilitated a process for participants to acquire relevant skills and knowledge comprehensively through field exercises. The activities helped the people concerned in the water supply and sanitation sub-sector to reconfirm the emphasis on the importance of an approach that combines both technical and social aspects in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of rural water supply projects. On the other hand, it should be also noted that such activities have been accompanied by a variety of difficulties and risk management. Difficulties have been existed in harmonizing training activities that are time-fixed undertaking with construction activities that need time-flexibility which relates to real acquisition of groundwater at one time, unexpected reactions made by local community members and the like. In short, the implementing agency should be well prepared to tackle such risks and uncertainty.</p> <p>2) Gender issue and the Project The issue of gender is increasingly considered important in the water supply and sanitation sub-sector. Emphasis on gender and development was agreed to be included into the project purpose since December 15, 2000, when both Ethiopian and Japanese sides signed on Minutes of Meeting. However, there have not been specific objectives and indicators to monitor the achievement among the project staff in this regard from the beginning. The Center should have clear set target and regular monitoring of its performance from gender perspective throughout its implementation process. Organizational efforts to realize incorporating gender and development in its activities is essential. Further efforts to make recognize the importance of gender and development issues among the project staff are encouraged. In addition, it is also learned that activities in the field of gender and development are often associated with attitudinal changes of the person/organization concerned, and that it requires a long-term perspective. It can be said that two years was not enough to obtain the tangible results.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Ethiopia Water Technology Center Project	Umbrella Organization	MOWR - Water sector Support & Capacity Building Directorate	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

ETH-08-001

Project Title	English	The Project for Irrigation Farming Improvement					
	Others						
	Japanese	灌漑農業改善プロジェクト					
Country	Ethiopia	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	0 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Rural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/09/27 - 2008/09/26	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Oromia Regional Bureau of Water Resources					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Agricultural Production will increase in the Project target areas.						
Project Purpose	Techniques for irrigation farming by farmers improve in the Project target areas.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repairing method for existing gravity irrigation facilities is standardized. 2. Management for small irrigation schemes is improved. 3. Techniques for water harvesting are standardized. 4. Irrigation farming technology is improved. 						
Project Overview	<p>In Ethiopia, 85 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture, and more than 50 percent of GDP is produced by agriculture. The weight of agriculture being significant in the economy and industry of the country, "Agricultural Development Leads Industry" (ADLI) was emphasized in the "Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program" (SDPRP) formulated in September 2002.</p> <p>On the other hand, serious food shortage brought by the drought in the latter half of 2002 has significantly damaged the economy and industry of the country. Against this situation, the Government of Ethiopia placed the food security policy a top priority for raising agricultural productivity and diversification of products. However, human resources and capabilities remained short of realizing the policy.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, JICA conducted a development study, "Irrigation and Rural Development Study in Meki Region" from September 2000 to January 2002 to formulate a Master Plan for agricultural and rural development based on development of the irrigation system in Meki Region, Oromina Prefecture. Further more, JICA conducted basic studies for agricultural development twice in March 2002 and August 2002, thereby proposed the necessity of (1) development and dissemination of agricultural research, and (2) cooperation for development of the small irrigation system.</p> <p>Based on this proposal, a development study "Irrigation System and Human Resource Development Plan in the Central Region of Oromina Prefecture" was conducted from April 2003 to October 2004 to evaluate the aforesaid Master Plan. Regarding the repair of existing irrigation facilities and introduction of new small irrigation systems, the study has confirmed the effectiveness of community-based planning, construction work, capacity building, and creation of the management units.</p> <p>Backed by the results of this study, the Government of Ethiopia approved the benefit of introduction and promotion of the small irrigation systems in raising the agricultural productivity in rural areas, and in alleviating the problems of food security. Upon receiving an official request to implement a technical cooperation project from the Government of Ethiopia, JICA launched "Project for Irrigation Farming Improvement" in September 2005.</p>						

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	no information	

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

ETM-07-001

Project Title	English	Project for the Capacity Building in Road Maintenance in the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste						
	Others							
	Japanese	道路維持管理能力向上プロジェクト						
Country	East Timor	Project Number	601593	Project ID	0265022E0	Total Cost	230,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Transportation			-	National Transportation			
Division in Charge	At that Time	to be confirmed						
	At Present	to be confirmed						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/6/16 - 2007/11/15		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	2007/11 - 2008/03		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Infrastructure						
	Japan	-						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Arterial roads in Timor-Leste are always maintained.							
Project Purpose	Capabilities of daily and periodic maintenance/ repair of arterial roads and restoration against road disaster areas on the arterial roads are strengthened.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appropriate works for maintenance and repair of arterial roads are planned by DRBFC. 2. Road managemeng System, which central and regional road offices cooperate each other, is formulated. 3. The staff members of DRBFC and DTEM, who are responsible for the maintenance and repair waoks of arterial roads, are trained. 4. The case studies of management plan on the maintenance and repair works of arterial roads are appropriately planned, designed and implemented by MTCPW. 5. The operation system for construction equipment and repair eqiompent/tools is appropriately maintained and managed by MTCPW. 							
Project Overview	<p>In East Timor, road transportation is the only way of domestic transportation, where there are no railways, and the sea transportation is underdeveloped. However, disruption of roads due to steep terrains and heavy rainfalls during the rainy seasons often blocks the road transportation. Since 1999, Trust Fund for East Timor (TFET) and Japan, among others, provided assistance to repair and renovate the arterial roads in East Timor. In March 2002, Engineering Group of Japan Self-Defense Forces joined the Peace-Keeping Operation (PKO), and on-the-job training was practiced through recovery and construction of roads and bridges.</p> <p>When Japan Engineering Group retreated from PKO in June 2004, Japan handed over the used machinery for construction, among others, to the Government of East Timor. Then JICA dispatched short-term experts to implement "Project for Stabilization of People's Livelihood" by better utilizing the machinery that Japan handed over to the Ministry of Transport, Communication and Public Works. (MTCPW: The Ministry was divided later in Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Transport and Communication, and Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy. Currently it was reconsolidated into Ministry of Infrastructure.) The experts conducted the technical training for the officials to enhance the capability of repairing road, including field training. Long-term experts were dispatched as Infrastructure Policy Advisor from October 2004 to May 2006, and as Road Advisor from November 2004 to May 2006, to support policy and institutional management of the country.</p> <p>While the conditions of maintenance and management of roads being upgraded by such assistance, Ministry of Transport, Communication and Public Works (MTCPW at the time) still had difficulties to practice maintenance and management of roads on schedule, because of financial, technical and institutional deficiencies. Moreover, neglects of appropriate and timely maintenance of roads had created a vicious cycle that required major repair works.</p> <p>Against this background, JICA launched "Project for the Capacity Building of Periodic Maintenance" in June 2005, ending in November 2007, to strengthen capabilities for daily and periodic maintenance/ repair of arterial roads, and restoration against road disaster areas on the arterial roads.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	7	Counterparts		
Equipment	10,230 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	24,700 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	1			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others	- Counterparts: 71 (FY2005), 62(FY2006), 64(FY2007) - There was no planning for special budget to CBRM. Construction cost for the Case Study at the site to be required maintenance works was spent by DRBFC budget.	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Flexible response to the changes of external factors that cannot be controlled by DRBFC</p> <p>One of the important and critical success factors of the Project is that DRBFC flexibly responded to the frequent reorganization of governmental ministries and continued to keep the number of their own staff under such circumstances, and maintained a cooperative relationship with CBRM Experts even after the interruption of the Project caused by the turmoil. The continuation of substantial communications between DRBFC and JICA Experts enabled these situations.</p> <p>(2) Involvement of regional offices</p> <p>Effective involvement of DRBFC regional offices in the process of designing road maintenance management system (especially for routine maintenance works), which are based on recognition of importance of regional office's roles in the road maintenance activities, is considered to be a key to promote the success of the Project</p> <p>(3) Application of appropriate technology that responds to the needs of target group</p> <p>It can be a good lesson that the Project decided to prepare a tailor-made road inventory and its database which is indispensable for road maintenance planning and implementation, as one of the key project components and as an approach of responding to the level of DRBFC's needs. This decision was completely different from that of other donors. It can be judged that the above approach was extremely effective for securing the sustainability of the Project on the ground that DRBFC is now utilizing the database not only for road maintenance works but for budgeting process.</p>	

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

FJI-07-001

Project Title	English	Project for In-Service Training of Community Health Nurses in Fiji					
	Others						
	Japanese	地域保健看護師現任教育プロジェクト					
Country	Fiji	Project Number	602728	Project ID	1065015E0	Total Cost	176,746 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health			Health System			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present	Human Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/04/01 - 2008/03/31	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Organization: CentEast Health Services (CEHS)					
	Japan	National Institute of Public Health					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The quality of community health services provided by CHNs is improved in the Central Division.						
Project Purpose	The management skills and competence of community health nurses are reinforced through in-service training in the Central Division.						
Outputs	<p>(1) Standard of Competency and functions of Community health nurses are established.</p> <p>(2) Supervisors' knowledge on management of In-Service Training is improved.</p> <p>(3) In-Service Training for Community health nurses functions in each sub-division.</p> <p>(4) Achievements of the Project are presented to other divisions/countries.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In the Second Japan and the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) Summit Meeting held in April 2000 in Miyazaki, the "Miyazaki Initiative" was launched, and the aim to establish comprehensive partnership between Japan and the Pacific Islands Countries was confirmed. In addition, in the Third Japan-PIF Summit Meeting held in May 2003 in Okinawa, the "Okinawa Initiative" was adopted, stipulating Japan's support in countermeasures for infectious and non-communicable diseases and implementation of an immunization campaign.</p> <p>Following these initiatives, JICA implemented a country-focused training course, namely "Pacific Islands National Community Health Administration." The training was held at the Okinawa International Center for five years from FY2000, inviting participants from nine countries. In the above mentioned trainings, the need for Japan's assistance increased in areas such as the utilization of Community Health Nurses (CHNs) in Fiji and personnel development for this purpose. Following the Project Formulation Study in November 2003, the Preparatory Study in October 2004 and discussion with the Fijian government, it was decided that this Project, targeted to CHNs in the Central Division of Fiji, be implemented.</p> <p>Decentralization and the strengthening of local governance is now progressing in Fiji under the AusAID (Australian Agency for International Development). The Ministry of Health is on the way to establishing a system that can further absorb regional characteristics and on-site opinions, such as by transferring the responsibility of formulating an annual healthcare activities plan to divisional health service offices. On the other hand, personnel, such as nurses, who are in charge of community healthcare lack sufficient capability to analyze actual problems and formulate action plans. Because of the number of healthcare and medical personnel appointed to local health centers and nursing stations, an excessive amount of duties, from the provision of primary medical care to health promotion activities, is assigned to one person. Even nurses in the position of instructing CHNs do not have sufficient management capabilities as supervisors, and works such as regional healthcare activities and the management of local health centers are left to the discretion of nurses working there without any uniformed guideline.</p> <p>Against such background, the Project has been supporting the capacity development of CHNs through measures such as the establishment of a system for in-service training (IST) of CHNs, development and improvement of information such as a Handbook for Community Health Nurses and Consolidated Monthly Return(CMR) formatted as business support tools, and the preparation of Competency Standards.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	10	Counterparts	33
Equipment	6,457 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	1,994 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 1,928 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	4			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others	Provision of offices and facilities, electricity and telephone bills, drivers' fees, etc.	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>[Project design]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Project aims to improve the managerial competency of CHNs, and it assumed that it was necessary to create an "IST system" as a measure. However, at the start of activities, it took more time than expected to share understanding about the details of activities among the relevant parties. When starting a project, it is important to formulate common understanding and consensus among relevant parties as early as possible, through measures such as graphically representing the project outline and design so that they can be easily understood. (It was revealed in the Mid-term Evaluation that there are differences in understanding of the Project Purpose on the Japanese side and on the Fijian side, and corrections such as the prioritizing of project activities and focusing of the scope of activities were made.) Because the establishment of a system usually goes through steps such as planning, piloting and national standardization, a period of about five years is considered to be required. This Project reached the level of piloting in about three years, and it was decided that the remaining standardization process be entrusted to the Fijian side. If setting the aim of establishing the system as a national standard within the project period, it is required to investigate the project period closely. While it is quite effective to introduce the activity procedures and achievements of the project to other regions and countries, it is more desirable to disseminate the standardized system if it can be made into a national standard to a certain extent. <p>[Inputs]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the implementation period limited to three years, it is important to promptly confirm the progress of activities and react to any delays for the achievement of the project purpose. For instance, measures including appropriate timing for the dispatch of the Mid-term Evaluation Team can be considered. <p>[Reactions by the Fijian side]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Project was the first technical cooperation project experienced by the Ministry of Health of Fiji. Therefore, it took time for the Fijian side to gain a deeper understanding about the characteristics of such a project. (Because the Fijian side was used to technical assistance projects of AusAID, which is a representative service led by consultants, the method of creating a system under the ownership of Fiji with cooperation from Japanese side was hard to understand for them.) If the project is the first technical cooperation project for the counterpart, it may contribute to a smoother start of the project if the outline and characteristics of the Japanese technical cooperation project are explained beforehand. It is also important to keep in mind that it may take time to encourage further understanding of the counterpart even after the start of the project. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Central-Eastern Division Health Office	Umbrella Organization	Nursing Division, Ministry of Health	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Active / Good		Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) Government personnel in charge of the project and budget have been distributed in the pilot areas and the activities are still continuously being carried out. As a part of In-service training of community health nurses, "the structure of educating the present holder of office" have achieved great results. The developed standards were thoroughly used, and active revision(s) has also been made. However, in terms of teaching materials, there are ones that are no longer used due to the entire revision of materials by other donor cooperation, and there are others that have never been used as well. The donated vehicle is being managed and used, but there are equipments that are partially broken and are not in use.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) Regarding the anticipated national development after the completion of cooperation, no personnel has been assigned to be in charge in other areas and its activities have not started. There is a plan to incorporate the national development plan into the next phase of the project which is planned to be implemented from the year 2010.</p>			

FSM-05-001

Project Title	English	The Fisheries Training Project In Federated States Of Micronesia					
	Others						
	Japanese	漁業訓練計画(延長)					
Country	Micronesia	Project Number		Project ID	1151017	Total Cost	440,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Fisheries			-	Fisheries		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2000/8/1 - 2003/7/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	2003/08 - 2006/01	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	College of Micronesia, Fisheries and Maritime Institute					
	Japan	Fisheries Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Human resources in the fisheries sector are developed.						
Project Purpose	Training system on fishing, navigation and marine engineering of FMI is enhanced.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilities and equipment necessary for training at FMI are set up. 2. Training curricula of FMI are developed and supplied. 3. Teaching materials for FMI are developed and supplied. 4. Instructors of FMI are trained. 5. Administrative system of FMI is enhanced. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Japanese Terminal Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Japanese Team"), organized by Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and headed by Mr. Takeho SAKATA, the resident representative of JICA the Federated States of Micronesia (hereinafter referred to as "FSM") office, visited FSM for the purpose of evaluating jointly with the FSM Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the FSM Team") headed by Mr. Carl D. Apis, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Asian Affairs, The Department of Foreign Affairs from December 7 to December 13 in 2005.</p> <p>During its stay in FSM, the Japanese Team jointly reviewed the progress on the extension of the Fisheries Training Project in FSM (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") and evaluated the Project with the FSM Team through visiting the project site and carrying out interviews with people concerned. The Japanese and the FSM Teams exchanged views and opinions and had a series of discussions on the achievements of the Project.</p> <p>Both the Japanese and the FSM Teams agreed to report to their respective Governments the matters in the documents attached hereto based upon the joint evaluation study.</p>						

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

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

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

GHA-03-001

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

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The Team emphasized the following recommendations for general aspects of the Project and for our future relationship. After the collaboration between NMIMR and Japan for more than 20 years, the necessity of reconsidering its relationship, which fits to the new era, has emerged. Cooperative research work in equal partnership should be launched in the near future, and the following are important to keep good relationship:</p> <p>AEMore collaboration will be enable researchers of NMIMR to have problem-oriented attitudes, as required in the Guideline for Health Research in Ghana.</p> <p>AEMore effort to obtain external research grants should be considered. For this purpose, dissemination of results and findings including publications is encouraged.</p> <p>AEMore effort to make all researchers highly motivated.</p> <p>These efforts will make NMIMR more attractive and independent center for national and international cooperative research.</p> <p>In addition, the existing relation between NMIMR and MOH/GHS should be further strengthened.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

GHA-04-001

Project Title	English	Improvement of Educational Achievement in Science, Technology and Mathematics (STM) in Basic Education					
	Others						
	Japanese	小中学校理数科教育改善プロジェクト					
Country	Ghana	Project Number		Project ID	5121041E0	Total Cost	464,280 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Primary Education		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present	Human Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2000/3/1 - 2005/2/28	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports					
	Japan	JICA					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	<p>(Long-Term) Students' educational achievement in Science, Technology and Mathematics (hereinafter referred to as "STM") at upper primary/Junior Secondary School (JSS) is improved in project areas.</p> <p>(Short-Term) The educational achievement in STM of upper primary/JSS students who have been taught by STM/INSET-trained teachers is improved in project areas.</p>						
Project Purpose	The capacity of STM/INSET-trained teachers for delivering STM (skills, contents) is improved for upper primary/JSS in the project areas.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The existing STM education at upper primary/JSS is reviewed and recommendations are reflected in the Project design. 2) Structured INSET is established in Akuapem North District linked with School-based INSET 3) INSET Programme is replicated in other Project Areas (Tamale and Adansi West). 4) Institutionalization of INSET is supported and policy advocacy is implemented 5) Awareness-creation and information-sharing on STM are promoted 6) Monitoring and Evaluation of INSET are regularized 						
Project Overview	<p>Basic Education provides the fundamental knowledge and skills in realizing the goal of empowering the citizenry to participate in civil, social, and economic life on the country. The Government of Ghana adopted fCUBE programme (free Compulsory Universal Basic Education) for a period of ten years from 1996 to 2005. The programme has three main objectives as follows: 1) improvement in the quality of teaching and learning, 2) reinforcement of educational management, and 3) improved access to education. Along this line, the Government of Ghana and the Government of Japan agreed in 1000 to implement "Improvement of Educational Achievement in Science, Technology and Mathematics in Basic Education (STM project)", aimed at the enhancement of quality of teaching and learning of science and mathematics at basic schools. The Project started in March 2000 for a period of five years.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	12	Short-term	21	Counterparts	
Equipment	54,072 (000 JPY)	Rate:1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	143,069 (000JPY)	Rate:1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	85				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	Local cost 9500000000 cedi

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) Cluster model of INSET: The project initially adopted a cluster model INSET rather than the cascade model. The cluster model INSET was effective, but labour-intensive and difficult to expand to the national level. After the mid-term review, it was decided to combine curriculum leaders training with school-based INSET to formulate a small scale cascade system.</p> <p>2) INSET for basic schools: STM project targeted upper primary and lower secondary education. While the INSET needs at the basic level were much greater than secondary level, a number of difficulties did exist such as a large number of teachers, financial sustainability, and the need for donor coordination.</p> <p>3) Counterpart organizations: STM project dealt with multiple counterpart agencies; while Teacher Education Division (TED) at the GES HQs and District Education Office (DEO) took an administrative role, TTCs played a role in INSET facilitation. Five core counterparts at TED were attached to the project full-time and other counterparts at the DEO and TTCs were not full-time. Project needed manage these different natures of counterpart organizations and personnel.</p> <p>4) Linkage between administrative bodies and academic institutions: Linkage between DEO and TTC was very important. When DEO organized INSET, utilization of TTC's expertise in facilitation and follow-up of INSET was useful. It is advisable for the linkage to be formulated and strengthened.</p> <p>5) Practical INSET approaches and contents: Teachers recognized the importance of practical approach and content of INSET. Lesson study and Teaching Learning Materials(TLMs) were effective in improving the quality of lesson delivery in science and mathematics. Lesson study was effective and useful in school-based INSET. Teachers were able to use TLMs through improvisation and also from the resource centres.</p> <p>6) Teachers' great demand for quality INSET: Demand-driven INSET which meets the needs of teachers was appreciated, effective and sustainable. The content and approaches of INSET must be formulated reflecting the needs assessment of teachers.</p> <p>7) Effectiveness of training in Japan: STM project intended to provide training of DEO personnel and TTC tutors in the targeted areas as well as the administrative staff and policy makers at the national level. A consortium of Japanese universities supported the training programme. Relevance of training in Japan and the opportunities to apply the learnt knowledge and skills in Ghana on their return further developed the capacity of these training participants.</p> <p>8) Importance of the planning stage of the project: It is important to carry out situation analysis in formulating good project design. For instance, the problem of high attrition of teachers should have been noted at the planning stage.</p> <p>9) Usefulness of university involvement in research and development: Institute of Education, UCC has been technically supporting the baseline survey, the mid-term review and the final review of the project. The role of universities in the intervention could be further developed and their involvement could be intensified.</p> <p>10) Harmonization: A number of development partners support INSET in basic education but the procedures and the content of such INSET may differ from one another, which sometimes brought confusion among teachers and INSET providers. Therefore the need for harmonizing different INSET programmes was recognized. A series of harmonization workshops have taken place and harmonization manuals were produced and distributed to all primary schools.</p> <p>11) Policy dialogue: Policy dialogue is essential for promoting and institutionalizing INSET. The experience and concrete evidence from the project enhanced formulation of the INSET policy.</p>	

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

GHA-06-001

Project Title	English	Project For Promotion Of Farmers' Participation In Irrigation Management						
	Others							
	Japanese	農民参加型灌漑管理体制整備計画プロジェクト						
Country	Ghana	Project Number	604650	Project ID	5125058	Total Cost	25,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Sustainable Use of Natural Resources			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Ghana Office						
	At Present	Ghana Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/10/1 - 2006/9/1		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ghana Irrigation Development Authority, Ministry of Food and Agriculture						
	Japan							
Contracted Party	Sanyu Consultants Inc.			IC Net Ltd.				
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	(1) Income per farmer from irrigated agriculture is increased on irrigation schemes under GIDA. (2) Farmers Participation in Irrigation Management is developed in Ghana.							
Project Purpose	(1) Foundation for Farmers' participation in Irrigation Facility Management of Irrigation Schemes under GIDA, based on the new rules and regulations is established. (2) GIDA's function in service delivery on irrigation farming technology is strengthened.							
Outputs	(1) Legal arrangement to promote farmers' participation in irrigation management is prepared (2) Implementation of farmers' participation in irrigation facility management between GIDA and farmers' organization is prepared. (3) Capacity of GIDA staffs in planning and implementation of training on irrigation farming technology is improved.							
Project Overview	<p>The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has supported the irrigation sector in Ghana since 1988. For the promotion of sustainable irrigated farming system, JICA has implemented several technical cooperation with the Ghana Irrigation Development Authority (GIDA) including (1) dispatch of Japanese experts and establishment of Irrigation Development Center (IDC)(1988-1992), (2) a mini-project aimed at building the institutional capacity of IDC(1992-1995), and (3) a Small-Scale Irrigated Agriculture Promotion Project (SSIAPP)(1997-2001) and its follow-up project (SSAPP-FU) (2002-2004) aimed at improving farming system in Ashaiman and Okyereko schemes and strengthening GIDA's human resource capacity for dissemination into other 20 irrigation schemes.</p> <p>These technical cooperation have achieved not improved GIDA's capacity but also improved farming technologies of small-scale farmers in existing GIDA's irrigation schemes through the intensive trainings during JICA's cooperation period. Although the method of Joint Irrigation System Management (JISM) had been introduced since the 1990's in Ghana, preparation of the legal arrangement for its promotion has been delayed. The issues that have been raised by the result of SSIAPP-FU were that the official laws and regulations need to be established for promotion of farmers' participation in irrigation management. It was recognized that unclear demarcation between government agencies (GIDA) and farmers' cooperatives in irrigation management is a major constrain for the promotion of sustainable irrigated farming system in the country. Given the situation, the Ghanaian and Japanese Governments agreed to start a project known as the Project for Promotion of Farmers' Participation in Irrigation Management (FAPIM) with GIDA in October 2004. FAPIM aimed at introducing the concept of participatory irrigation management by sharing irrigation facility management between GIDA and farmers' cooperatives.</p>							

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

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

GHA-08-001

Project Title	English	Participatory Forest Resource Management Project in the Transitional Zone of the Republic of Ghana						
	Others							
	Japanese	移行帯地域参加型森林資源管理計画プロジェクト						
Country	Ghana	Project Number	604642	Project ID	5125041E0	Total Cost	0 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Sustainable Use of Natural Resources			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Ghana Office						
	At Present	Ghana Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/03/01 - 2009/03/31		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Forest Services Division, Forestry Commission, Ministry of Lands and Forestry						
	Japan	-						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	To improve the status of forest resources in Brong-Ahafo Region through the participative forest resource management							
Project Purpose	To implement the participatory forest resource management in and around the five pilot forest reserves in Brong-Ahafo Region.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participatory forest management plans are formulated for the five pilot forest reserves and implemented in the sample areas. 2. Off-reserve forest resource restoration activities by fringe communities around the sample areas are promoted through extension activities. 3. Alternative livelihood activities are promoted in the fringe communities around the sample areas. 4. Involvement of the fringe communities in wildfire prevention is enhanced. 5. Policy and program recommendation based on the project experienced are presented to the government. 							
Project Overview	<p>The forest resources, especially those in the Transitional Zone region located in the middle of the northern part savanna region and the southern part weald in a Ghana, are precious in the points of valuable foreign currency income source of the timber production etc., windbreak forest, watershed protection and biodiversity conservation. They, however, are in the situation of increasing the Forest deterioration and savannization by the illegal logging and forest fire and so on by man-made source. Therefore the forestry recovering and conservation are considered as urgent issues. The Government of Ghana has formulated the Natural Resource Management Program, and implemented some movements such as formulating the National Planting Development Plan, but they faces with some problems of no execution of the plans because of shortages of human resources and budget, or the participation of the local residents are inadequate.</p> <p>Japan International Cooperation Agency has made Ministry of Lands and Forestry of Ghana a Counterpart organization, and implemented the Development Study "Forest Resource Management in the Transitional Zone" (from 1997 to 1999); and developed the management plan. And intended for the Transitional Zone region centering on Brong-Ahafo Region, JICA dispatched of individual experts from April, 2001 to April, 2003, and supported to formulate "Ghana's Community Forestry Act" to manage the forest with the community participation, and implemented tree planting efforts with community-led, and instructed in Beekeeping technique and so on. The Government of Ghana has requested the implementation of Technical Cooperation, based on the work accomplishment of the individual experts.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	10	Counterparts	23
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	114,441 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	5			Land and Facilities	Land and office	
Others	Equipment 346,963US\$ Local cost 682,274US\$			Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1)Timely disclosure of budget To ensure timely allocation of counterpart funding, the budget for the Project should be disclosed in time. The delay of presentation of the Project budget affected the schedule of the implementation.</p> <p>(2)Clarification of roles of stakeholders Since the Project aims at facilitating participation among various stakeholders, PAFORM has many different kinds of stakeholders and the relationships tend to be complex on the ground. In order to enable the stakeholders be aware of their responsibilities and be motivated, the roles of stakeholders in implementing the Project should be clarified through dialogue.</p> <p>(3)Consideration of respective traditions and norms The Project budget should be flexible enough to take care of community entry formalities (e.g. offering drinks, snacks, etc) to make community mobilization and participation smooth. At the beginning of the Project, both sides should clarify how they will deal with this issue.</p> <p>(4)Win-win relationship in participatory approach Participatory approach requires participants' commitment but no one labors on any activity without any benefit. In this project, FSD goes into the forest fringe communities and obtains their cooperation in forest management. On the other hand, those communities supply labor force in forest management as GB activities and get support from FSD in JGA and GB activities. This win-win relationship promotes participatory approach.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

GHA-08-002

Project Title	English	Joint Project of Guinea Worm Eradication					
	Others						
	Japanese	ギニアウオーム撲滅計画支援プロジェクト					
Country	Ghana	Project Number	604646	Project ID	5125046E0	Total Cost	111,221 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health			- Other infectious diseases			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Ghana Office					
	At Present	Ghana Office					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/12/01 - 2007/11/30	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	2007/12 - 2008/11	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health/Ghana Health Service					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Guinea Worm disease is eradicated in the target districts.						
Project Purpose	Guinea Worm disease decreases in tn the target districts.						
Outputs	<p>1) Surveillance activities are strengthened to detect cases.</p> <p>2) Pilot activities in increasing accessibility to portable water are demonstrated.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Guinea Worm Eradication Programmeme(GWEP) has a long history. In early 1980s, increasing attention was paid to Guinea Worm Disease and the first international meeting devoted to Guinea Worm Disease was held in Washington D.C. in June 1982. In due course, many countries which had endemic areas, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia, began to launch into GWEP in collaboration with international development agencies and GWEP has come to be evolved globally. In Ghana, the first national meeting of Ghana's Guinea Worm Eradication Programmeme(GGWEP) was held in 11-12 May 1988 and GGWEP was formally launched in the Northern Region in June 1988.</p> <p>The Joint Project for Guinea Worm Eradication, the JICA Project, is formed by the three corporate parties: the Government of Ghana, The Cater Centre(TCC) and JICA. JICA plays part of provision of machinery and equipment, payment of expenses and dispatching of Japanese Experts for implementation of the Pilot Projects, while Government of Ghana implements the Project in cooperation with TCC. TCC an NGO based in US has been playing important leading roles worldwide for the eradication of Guinea Worm Disease. They have also been one of the most highly-committed stakeholders of GGWEP since its beginning. The Joint Project for Guinea Worm Eradication is in line with TCC's long-term efforts and intends to accelerate the progress of GGWEP</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	3	Counterparts	2	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others	Equipment: Vehicles and motorbikes			Others	Expenses of salaries, equipment, preparation and maintenance of facilities and vehicles, VSAT installation and maintenance	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1. The project could implement the series of activities owing to the use of existing system of the program and manpower such as coordinators and village volunteers. In addition, the effectiveness of the Project was also enhanced by consignment to NGO who have been working on the Programme for the past decades.</p> <p>2. The Project could expect the cooperative effects of various donors/players, who provided their inputs on the fields with their expertise.</p> <p>3. If the Project has a certain period for the Important Assumption not to secure, the Project should consider extension of the Project period.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	The Small and Medium Scale Enterprise Promotion Development Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	中小企業振興支援プロジェクト						
Country	Ghana	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	0 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			- Small and Medium Enterprises/Supporting Industries Promotion				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Ghana Office						
	At Present	Ghana Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/09/14 - 2008/09/13		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Trade, Industry, Private Sector Development and President's Special Initiatives						
	Japan	-						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Business environment for SME is improved.							
Project Purpose	Capacity of policy formulation and program management for SME development in MOTI is strengthened.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Structure of MOTI for SME development is strengthened 2. Capacity development training is implemented for the staff of MOTI and related organizations, engaged in SME dev't. 3. Policies and measure to support SMEs are effectively implemented by MOTI and related organizations. 							
Project Overview	<p>The industrial sector of the Ghanaian economy consists of the following four sub-sectors; namely, mining and quarrying, electricity and water, construction, and manufacturing. The industrial sector's composition of GDP was 24.70 percent in 2005. The average growth rate of industrial sector is 5.08 percent between 1997 and 2006, and that of each sub-sector is: mining and quarrying 3.61; electricity and water 6.41; construction 6.07; manufacturing 4.68, respectively.</p> <p>Growing the industrial sector as a whole requires a strategic plan with integrated policy interventions shaping agro-based industrialization and well-coordinated external sector with a view to achieving high and sustained economic growth and a great reduction in poverty. Private sector development, in particular SME promotion, has been considered one of the most vital issues in recent years. In line with this view, the Government of Ghana launched Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy(GPRS: 2003-05) and its successor, Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy(GPRS II : 2006-09). One of the three broad pillars of GPRS II is accelerated private sector-led growth.</p> <p>The private sector largely consists of small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Nevertheless, there are many challenges in SME promotion: access to various financial schemes as well as to market information, provision of business development services (BDS), development of infrastructure, upgrading of know-how and skills in production/quality management, and so forth. With a view to meeting these challenges, the Government of Ghana formulated and began a series of politics and related implementation strategies: the Private Sector Development Strategy (PSDS) commenced in July 2004; the Trade Policy in December 2004 and the Trade Sector Support Programme(TSSP) in October 2005, respectively..</p> <p>Since 2006, Ministry of Trade, Industry, Private Sector Development and President's Special Initiatives (MOTI) has initiated actions to formulate the Industrial Policy and the Industrial Sector Support Programme(ISSP). One of the components of the Industrial Policy is to effectively promote and develop the SME sector. The SME/Technology Division is expected to play a key role in formulating and implementing these policies and strategies. It is hence imperative to develop this Division's and MOTI's capacities of policy-making, implementation, and project management on SME promotion. Therefore, MOTI requested Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to support its effort on this capacity development through the scheme of the technical cooperation project.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	4	Counterparts	12
Equipment	31,300 (000 JPY)	Rate:1USD =		122.5 JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate:1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	15			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Before the Project ends, the following recommendations should be put into practice to enhance or ensure the achievement of the Project results.</p> <p><Effectiveness> To enhance the achievement of Output 1, institutional M&E system such as weekly meetings is recommended to ensure regular update of project implementation. Moreover, other systems are also highly recommended to help improve upon time management and sharing of information with other project-related activities within MOTI. In this connection, Work Improvement Plan should be designed for implementation by other divisions/projects within MOTI as the work of SME/T division is inter-related to the work of other divisions. To enhance the achievement of Output 1, institutional M&E system such as weekly meetings is recommended to ensure regular update of project implementation. Moreover, other systems are also highly recommended to help improve upon time management and sharing of information with other project-related activities within MOTI. In this connection, Work Improvement Plan should be designed for implementation by other divisions/projects within MOTI as the work of SME/T division is inter-related to the work of other divisions. To enhance the achievement of Output 3, certain viewpoints, considerations and strategies to support SMEs are recommended to be incorporated into the formulation of Industrial Policy, Industrial Sector Support Programme(ISSP) and into the implementation of the existing policies and programmes such as TSSP, PSDS, etc. To enhance the achievement of Output 3, the "Basic Design for the Formulation of Master Plan for the Manufacturing Sector Development in Ghana" should be more elaborated and stepped up to the next actions as soon as possible. To enhance the achievement of Output 3, the preparatory research results/findings on SME finance should be disseminated and stepped up to the next actions as soon as possible.</p> <p><Efficiency> To ensure the maximum impact of the Project, it is recommended that the Project indicators. Outputs and Activities are more clearly defined, prioritized and focused. Each element of "Capacity" development should be defined in more detail (statistics, PDCA cycle management, schedule and time management, sub-sector knowledge, etc). After the project ends, the following recommendation shall be certainly put into practice to enhance or ensure the Project results.</p> <p><Other> Follow up of further capacity development is recommended.</p>	

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

Project Title	English	The Project to Support Operationalisation of the In-Service Training Policy						
	Others							
	Japanese	現職教員研修政策実施支援計画プロジェクト						
Country	Ghana	Project Number	604654	Project ID	5125068E0	Total Cost	0 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Primary Education			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Ghana Office						
	At Present	Ghana Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/12/01 - 2008/11/30		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ghana Education service (GES), Teacher Education Division (TED)						
	Japan	-						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	<p>[long-range objective: 2013]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the instruction ability through the continual In-service Training. <p>[Middle-range objective: 2011]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the support ability to implement training in school for the In-service Training units of Ghana Education Service, the District Teacher Support Teams in pilot districts, Circuit Supervisors, and Curriculum Leaders. To implement the modeled in-service teacher training system across the country. 							
Project Purpose	To implement the in-service teacher training model that was institutionalized and have high versatility aimed to primary school teachers at 10 pilot districts for science and mathematics.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation structure for In-service Training will be constructed in ten pilot districts. 2. A guideline on use for In-service Training and source-books/module integrations according to the field needs will be formulated. 3. The work implementation ability of the actors related to implementing of the In-service Training such as Ghana Education Service In-service Training Units, District In-service Training Unit, District Teacher Support Team, principals, Circuit Supervisors, Curriculum Leaders, teachers, will be developed. 4. The Monitoring evaluation system of In-service Training models that the districts are execution subjects will be developed and operated. 5. The In-service Training policy of the government of Ghana will be improved so that participation and support to In-service Training may be promoted, and the institutionalization of In-service Training may advance smoothly. 							
Project Overview	<p>The government of Ghana has ordained "basic education, primary school and junior high school levels, is one of national obligations and Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE)" in the constitution with regarding education as an important agenda in the nation development, and also positioned education as a priority field in "the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy II". By the result of a current approach, the quality of education has not any improvement yet, though the total school attendance rate of the elementary education reached in 80 percent or more which is the most advanced level in West Africa. The ratio of successful applicants of the nationwide examination (Criterion Reference Testing) that sees grade-schooler's level of attainment in 2000 is English 9.6 percent and mathematics 4.4 percent in a public schools, English 77.9% and mathematics 53.7% in private schools, and there is a wide disparity between the private schools and public schools, and the low degree of the ratio of successful applicants of public schools is in serious condition. Thus, there is a point of leading wastefully of the resource, if children do not get scholastic attainments necessary no matter how the school attendance rate goes up, and the improvement of the quality of the education of public schools becomes an important problem especially. The biggest factor of low degrees of the level of attainments of the above-mentioned children are in the low degree of teacher's quality, which is shortage of the basic academic skills and the instruction ability, and the reason behind this is that a systematic In-service Training (INSET) system has not established, yet. The support for In-service Training has been done by a lot of donors until now, but many of those interventions are correspond to present needs like the HIV/AIDS education etc., and In-Service Training supporters can decide the needs of beneficiaries, like supply-driven, moreover the adjustment among the donors has not made enough. With those reasons, the confusion in the field by the diversity of the approach in addition to the repetition of the content has pointed out, therefore it is assumed as urgent issue that promotion of a continuous teachers development and Harmonization through the institutionalization of In-Service Training, which is a construction of the model, by Ghana Education Service. Based on above, this project aims at the construction of the In-service Training Model on science and mathematics in elementary schools and the improvement of the In-Service Training Policy, with implementing the construction of the In-service Training, implementation system in ten pilot districts, the developments of the module, the developments of business execution Ability Development and the monitor evaluation system of parties concerned, and enlightening activities.</p>							

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	no information	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Teacher Education Division, Ghana Education Service, Ministry of Education, Science and Sports	Umbrella Organization	Ghana Education Service, Ministry of Education, Science and Sports	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Tourism Development Project through Strrengthening Public-Private Partnership						
	Others							
	Japanese	観光振興支援プロジェクト						
Country	Ghana	Project Number	604657	Project ID	5125074E0	Total Cost	0 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			Tourism				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Ghana Office						
	At Present	Ghana Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2006/02/21 - 2009/02/20		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Tourism and Diasporan Relations						
	Japan	N/A						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Tourism industries along with hospitality services are well developed to attract more tourist arrivals and increase the receipts.							
Project Purpose	Successful Public-Private Partnership (PPP) is established on the tourism sector in Ghana							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Functioning PPP Forum will be convened. 2. Capabilities of the PPP Forum, which are planning, implementation and management and monitoring evaluation, will be well-developed. 3. Recommendations for the further PPP Forum will be formulated. 4. Project monitoring and evaluation will be implemented for effectual project management 							
Project Overview	<p>The Tourism industry in Ghana keeps growing up, and is a foreign currency acquisition source of the opportunity in the third place behind the cacao and money recently. The number of visitors from foreign countries increases from 145,780 people (1990) to 428,533 people (2005), and to 497,129 people (presumption in 2006), and tourist receipts also increase from 81 million US dollars (1990) to 836 million US dollars (2005), and to 984 million US dollars (2006). It contributes on the employment side to increase the employment from 90,000 people (2000) to 183,192 people (2006).</p> <p>Ghana is assumed to have comparative advantage in the tourism industry in the West Africa, because of receiving favorable terms such as the stable political environment, the good public safety, the advanced infrastructure maintenance and the hotel construction like roads and so on centering in the capital Accra. At the same time, it has some troubles that they are lack of focal points for tourism resources except historical property around Cape Coast which was the center of the slave trade, and also "weakness of Tourism service ", "shortages of human resources", "inadequacy of advertisement and promotion", and "underinvestment". Individual business and the entrepreneurs in the private sector and the alliance of them which are actually execute tourism development projects and offer their tourism services are small in scale and week overall, and the private support measure by government is also inadequate.</p> <p>The necessity of the Public-Private Partnership strengthening in the tourism sector is pointed out by both side of the Public and the Private. Especially there are high necessity of a further coordinated strengthening of both who aim at the formation and the improvement of the awareness of the issues and the ability and the competitive edge of the fragile private sector and at the formulation and the implementation of an effective support measure by the government agency. It is regard as imperative need to advance a sustainable tourism development and industrial promotion, with reviewing jointly the current approach, planning an effective cooperation, and fostering trust between the both, and streamlining Promotion Organization Partnership to develop and implement the joint project, and riding on the strength of the 50th anniversary of the independence (2007, which was the first in Sub-Saharan Africa) and the holding of the African-cup for soccer (2008) that all over the world pay attention (2008). However, Ministry of Tourism and Diasporan Relations has limitation of the propulsive capability, and has not arrived to institute a concrete project plan though they have the will to promote the Public-Private cooperation.</p>							

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	no information
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	The Project for the West African Center for International Parasite Control (WACIPAC)						
	Others							
	Japanese	国際寄生虫対策西アフリカセンタープロジェクト						
Country	Ghana	Project Number	604634	Project ID	5121051E0	Total Cost	550,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health			- Other infectious diseases				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department						
	At Present	Human Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/01/01 - 2008/12/31		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research, University of Ghana, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education						
	Japan	Keio University, Nagasaki University, Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare International Medical Centre of Japan, Japan Association of Parasite Control						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Grant Aid for NMIMR (P3 Laboratory, Conference Hall, etc) Third Country Training (International Parasite Control) (JFY2001-2003)							
Overall Goal	Parasitic diseases control programmes of the member countries in the West African sub-region are implemented by the capacity built by/at WACIPAC.							
Project Purpose	WACIPAC performs the role of building capacity for integrated parasite control activities of the member countries in the West African sub-region.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institutional capacity of WACIPAC is strengthened 2. A model for school health based intervention for parasite control is developed through field research activities in Ghana. 3. Policy makers and programme managers of the member countries acquire knowledge and skills concerning school health based intervention for parasite control through the international training courses and follow-up. 4. WACIPAC functions as a hub for information network within the member countries, and promotes networking among three GPCI International Centres. 5. Supporting countries start activities on school health based intervention for parasite control. <p>* Member countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d' Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo * Supporting countries: Benin, Ghana and Niger</p>							
Project Overview	<p>The Global Parasite Control Initiative (GPCI) had its inception at the 1997 Denver Summit of the G7 countries when Japan advocated the importance of international co-operation in parasitic diseases control. At the subsequent G8 meeting in Birmingham in 1998, Japan declared her intention to help developing countries to strengthen their human and information network for parasitic diseases control through establishing three regional centres in Thailand, Kenya and Ghana.</p> <p>Following this decision, Asia Centre of International Parasite Control (ACIPAC) was established at Mahidol University in Thailand in 2000. Then the Eastern and Southern Africa Centre for International Parasite Control (ESACIPAC) was established at Kenya Medical Research Institute, Kenya in 2001. In Ghana, Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research (NMIMR), University of Ghana was selected as the Centre for promoting Global Parasite Control Initiative in West Africa.</p> <p>As NMIMR carried out Infectious Disease Control Project supported by JICA from 1999 to 2003, third country training programme was introduced to initiate GPCI and some related activities to parasite control were also incorporated into the Infectious Disease Control Project. With aid of previous experiences and preparatory work, the Project for the West African Centre for International Parasite Control (WACIPAC) was launched to build capacity of various level of target group such as policy makers and programme managers for parasite control and to promote network among relevant persons and Centres for International Parasite Control (CIPACs) in January 2004.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	18	Counterparts	16
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	136,268 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	12			Land and Facilities	Provision of land and training facility	
Others	- 9 experts from ACIPAC and ESACIPAC as trainers or resource persons - Provision of equipment (141 items)			Others	Local Cost: Salaries of counterparts, insurance for vehicles, electricity, and water, etc	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted	FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WACIPAC requests concerted efforts by member countries to ensure its sustainability as a regional centre. 2. WACIPAC makes up and submits the solid proposal to WAHO for earlier authorization. 3. WACIPAC continues playing a leading role in operational research, and publish scientific articles in peer-reviewed journals. 4. WACIPAC monitors and supports the planned activities of start-up projects leading to success. 		

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

GTM-05-001

Project Title	English	Vector Control Of Chagas Disease						
	Others	El Control de Vectores de la Enfermedad de Chagas						
	Japanese	シヤーガス病対策						
Country	Guatemala	Project Number		Project ID	2335010C0	Total Cost	177,490 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Infectious Diseases Control			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department						
	At Present	Human Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2002/7/1 - 2005/7/1		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance						
	Japan							
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Broader effects that affect a larger population, sought to be achieved through the achievement of the Project Purpose.							
Project Purpose	Direct and positive effects expected to prevail as a consequence of the Project interventions. Intended to benefit the target group and a segment of the society.							
Outputs	Physical goods and services that can be produced through conducting the planned activities							
Project Overview	<p>According to the World Bank calculation,Chagas' disease is the fourth most serious health problem in Latin America as measured by years of life lost adjusted for disability(DALYs), with high mortality and infection rate in the region. It is estimated that in Guatemala,4 millions of people are at risk of infection,730 thousand are already infected, and 30,000 would be infected each year if preventive measures are not taken(PAHO/WHO,2000). The disease is caused by Trypanosoma cruzi, mainly transmitted by triatomine bugs(80%of its transmission). Guatemala has two principle vectors called Rhodnius prolixus (R. prolixus) and Triatoma dimidiata (T. dimidiata). These vectors are subjects for elimination (R. prolixus) or diminution(T. dimidiata) to interrupt transmission of the disease by 2010 in accordance with Certral American Initiative for Chagas' disease control(IPCA).This initiative has been agreed by each government of the region including Guatemala,and'guided by Pan American Health Organization-PAHO. Among 22 departments,21 are recognized as a habitat of T. dimidiata and/or R. prolixus. Under these circumstances, the Japanese government and Guatemalan government agreed to start a technical and financial cooperation in January 2000 by dispatching an expert team and provision of equipment.This effort was expanded to the Project in July 2002.The Project includes Inputs such as dispatch of Japanese experts to MSPAS(Ministry of Health and Social Assistance)at central level and Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers(JOCV)at local offices of MSPAS in prioritized departments.provision of necessary machinery,equipment and insecticides from the Japanese side as well as counterpart personnel and sprayers from the Guatemalan side.</p> <p>The Mid-term Evaluation Team headed by Dr.Hiroshi TAKAHASHI, Senior Advisor Institute for International Cooperation,JICA,Visited Guatemala from July 22 to July 29,2004 to evaluate achievements so far made in the Project.The team confirmed that the Project was making steady progress,and gave following recommendations for further success;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ÀECoordination among donors such as JICA,PAHO,MSF and other organizations including universities should be further strengthened. ÀEThe insecticide spraying and entomological evaluation should be maintained, prioritizing Chiquimula, and maintaining satisfactory quality. ÀEVector surveillance system with community participation should be strengthened. ÀESelective surveys should be conducted to monitor the improvement of housing and living environment. ÀEThe regional conference on the Chagas' disease elimination with the participation of Honduras, El Salvador and other relevant countries and donors should be planned at the end of the Project to facilitate the final evaluation of the Project. <p>The PDM(PDM0),which was designed in July 2002 by the Project Design Team was revised with a few modifications/clarifications.</p>							

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

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

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

GTM-08-001

Project Title	English	Improvement of Mathematics Teaching for Primary Education (GUATEMATICA)						
	Others	El Proyecto de Mejoramiento de la Enseñanza de la Matemática en Guatemala						
	Japanese	算数指導力向上プロジェクト						
Country	Guatemala	Project Number	603068	Project ID	2335043E0	Total Cost	120,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Primary Education			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department						
	At Present	Human Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2006/04/01 - 2009/03/31		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Education						
	Japan	Tsukuba University, etc.						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Teaching in mathematics at primary school level improved.							
Project Purpose	Teachers' guidebook and students' workbook for primary school grades 1-6 in mathematics approved.							
Outputs	<p>1. Capacity of the core group1 relating to mathematics teaching strengthened. 1-1. Plan training, 1-2. Participate in training sessions organized by the regional project, 1-3. Share information and experiences through the communication network with the core groups in the other countries involved in the regional project, 1-4. Regularly publish updates of the progress of the project, 1-5. Train the trainers of GUATEMATICA in MINEDUC on the use of Guidebook and Workbook. 2. Guidebook and Workbook for primary school grades 1-6 in mathematics produced. 2-1. Conduct curriculum analysis, 2-2. Analyze the contents of PROMETAM documents, 2-3. Produce a version of Guidebook and Workbook that has been adapted to the Guatemalan context for approval, 2-4. Draw up a plan for the approval process, 2-5. Provide training sessions on the use of Guidebook and Workbook to the teachers in the participating schools, 2-6. Teachers conduct classes utilizing Guidebook and Workbook produced by the core group, 2-7. Carry out a study in the participating schools (lesson observations, interviews, etc.), 2-8. Analyze the results obtained by the study in the participating schools, 2-9. Improve the contents of Guidebook and Workbook utilizing the results of the analysis.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) of Guatemala is promoting national Educational Reform, and the current government has established eight educational policies that aim at providing access to quality education for every boy and girl. Within these eight policies there are two policies that relate to the Project of Mathematics: "Strengthening of the national education system to enable it to meet national and international standards of quality education" and "Institutionalization of a permanent and regionalized program of pre-service and in-service teacher training at higher education level." Furthermore, it is considered that educational services must: i) be adapted especially to the social groups that are considered to be highly vulnerable; ii) overcome the problem of high rates of repetition and dropout in primary education; iii) combat the children's low educational level and improve the quality of learning practice; iv) train teachers continuously and enable their professional development; and v) be pertinent in a competitive world.</p> <p>In spite the efforts focused on improving the quality of education, according to the National Program of Evaluation of Academic Performance (PRONERE), the academic performance of children in rural areas is insufficient. This can be seen in the results obtained in 2001, in which the performance of third grade pupils was 55.29% in reading and writing and 46.1% in Mathematics; and in the sixth grade the results were 48.52% in reading and writing and 59.27% in Mathematics, respectively.</p> <p>Taking into account Guatemala's educational situation and the results of PRONERE, in 2002 "Project for the improvement of academic performance in Mathematics" started with assistance of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (hereinafter referred to as "JOCV"). The objective of this project is to improve the children's performance in Mathematics throughout four departments of Guatemala. This project targeted primary school pupils in the first, second and third grades and its outcomes included the production and approval of a students' workbook (hereinafter referred to as "Workbook"), as well as an accompanying teachers' guidebook (hereinafter referred to as "Guidebook").</p> <p>The above project ended in 2005. Furthermore, since MINEDUC has officially requested that it be extended to the fourth and sixth grade, it is considered vitally important to continue the project for mathematics in order to adapt and validate the materials for the above-mentioned grades, as well as to revise and thus improving the quality of the existing first, second and third grade materials. The project will allow the monitoring and continuation of the work that was started with the assistance of JOCV, and will be implemented within the framework of the National Basic Curriculum and the regional JICA mathematics education project.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	1	Short-term	1	Counterparts	6
Equipment	1,420 (000 JPY)	Rate:1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	44,575 (000JPY)	Rate:1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	6			Land and Facilities		
Others	C/P training in Honduras: 13 C/Ps			Others	Building and Facilities: 570,601Q (1Q=\14,001 2007/3) (Salary of 2 full-time C/P, travel expense, office rent, lighting, heating and water expenses, internet fee, etc.)	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Effective utilization of capable local resources and coordination team The structure of the project consisted of a coordination team, a long-term Japanese expert and C/Ps. The project employed a coordinator who had held a major position in the MINEDUC and has knowledge and understanding of JICA's projects. Her rich network, experience and knowledge enhanced the impacts of the project. Also, by allowing the coordination team to take charge of logistics support, it was possible for the Japanese expert to devote himself to technical assistance and leave the material development and technical transfer to C/Ps. For that reason, it is conceivable that the utilization of a local project team with capable local human resources can improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the project. However, in such a case, it is necessary to contrive ways of promoting ownership of the Partner Country's Implementation Organization.</p> <p>(2) Importance of analyzing implementation feasibility at the project planning stage. In terms of the implementation structure, the project was designed to be implemented and managed by the coordination team and the technical transfer by PROMETAM regional experts. However, the volume of work for further developing of materials was greater and the mathematics capacity of the local consultant was lower than expected, which was problematic for technical assistance. For that reason, the implementation structure was redesigned by the JICA Guatemala Office. In addition, regarding the allocation of C/Ps, initially, 3 C/Ps were assigned as the core group, and then, after the mid-term evaluation, 1 C/P in charge of developing further the materials as well as 3 C/Ps in charge of implementing national training were added. However, only a C/P who was engaged full time from the beginning of the project received sufficient technical transfer. Considering the actual organizational structure and capacities of C/Ps, it can be assumed that difficulties remain relating to the implementation of various activities following the termination of the project. For that reason, taking the implementation process and sustainability into consideration, it is important to analyze implementation feasibility in detail at the project planning stage.</p> <p>(3) Importance of training and follow-up for material development It is necessary to follow the process "Material Development - Impression . Distribution - Training. Follow-up" to improve mathematics lessons. Because of the nature of the project, it is difficult for the technical cooperation project to distribute them across the country. However, if recipient country promises to make positive efforts to distribute on a nationwide scale, the project should at least endeavor to train the necessary core resources, regardless of whether the training and follow-up systems exist.</p> <p>(4) Implementation structure of the regional cooperation The project has published some detailed Spanish reports about its experiences. Also, this evaluation identified some useful information from the project regarding mechanisms for collecting impressions and distributing materials, approval process, lesson observation, self-evaluation of the C/Ps' competency in mathematics, and the academic achievement assessment of the students. Since this information can be used to enhance the effectiveness of the projects among the counties involved in the regional cooperation, it is important that JICA take the necessary action in this direction.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Ministerio de Educación: Dirección General de Calidad Educativa (DIGECADE)	Umbrella Organization	Ministerio de Educación	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achived	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) After textbook production and verification, the textbooks are expected to be distributed to elementary school across the country with budgetary measure taken by the Ministry of Education. Although the it has not been done yet, programs to approve the textbook as a government-designated textbook and to be actually used at schools are proceeding in order to achieve the project purposes.			
	Issues: (FY2009 Survey) No information.			

HND-04-001

Project Title	English	The Reproductive Health Project in the the Health Region No.7						
	Others	Proyecto de la Salud Reproductiva en la Region Sanitaria No.7						
	Japanese	第7保健地域リプロダクティブヘルス向上プロジェクト						
Country	Honduras	Project Number	0603088	Project ID	2391060E0	Total Cost	696,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health		- Maternal and Child Health /Reproductive Health					
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department						
	At Present	Human Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2000/4/1 - 2005/3/31		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	0200/06 - 2006/08		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country							
	Japan	National Center for Global Health and Medicine						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Reproductive health status in Health Region No.7 is improved.							
Project Purpose	Health care providers give quality services in Reproductive Health in Health Region No.7							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Adequate and oportune treatment to women at HRSF and CMI is provided. 2) The attention of the newborns in HRSF and CMI is improved, 3) The risk factors during pregnancy, delivery and postnatal at CESAR, CESAMO, CMI and HSF are opportunely identified. 4) The supply of essential medicines for the oportune care of patients is guaranteed, 5) Access to quality services within the laboratory network in Health Region No,7 is guaranteed. 6) Education about detection of RH risks is provided by the health staff. 7) Access to counseling services for in Health Region No.7 is improved. 8) Human and financial resource is utilized effectively. 							
Project Overview	<p>In 1995, the National Health Master Plan was prepared based on a situational study supported by JICA. Based on this plan, the first draft of the Health Project in Health Region No. 7 was prepared. In 1999 a preliminary agreement was established with the Secretariat of Health and in 2000 subsequently a Japanese mission carried out field diagnosis in which a priority area of intervention was considered to be reproductive health. Based on this Proyecto de Salud Reproductiva en la Region PROSARE 7 emerged. And in the same year the Project was started..</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	49	Counterparts	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	21			Land and Facilities		
Others	Equipment	1,433,000 US \$			Local Cost	8,158,000 Lempira
	Local Cost	10,593,522 Lempira		Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Existing plans are constituted into commitments to follow and fulfill, and as such these plans should be promoted beyond the stated goals. The timely collection of quality data permits adequate technical and policy decision making. The process of data flow and information production should be supported more decidedly for making decisions. Continued support for the promotion of sexual and women's reproductive health is required with a special emphasis on adolescent women. The integrality of the original project perspective has an impact on health. As such, team work and intra and intersectoral coordination are necessary strategies to guarantee health. The donors' technical and financial support is fundamental for the development and follow up of actions in health in the country.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Región Sanitaria Departamental No 15, Olancho	Umbrella Organization	Secretaria de Salud
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Generally Active / Good	Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achived	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) In Honduras, maternal and child health have been the Tasks of utmost importance of the nation's health policies. Although insufficient, there has is a budget that has been secured for reproductive health and continuous education is being provided for the medical workers of newborn care, obstetrical department, emergency care and the mortality monitoring system of pregnant women, nursing mothers and infants. Service providers such as health administration and the C/P is continuously working with the issues concerning reproductive health.</p>		
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) The content of this cooperation project does not only focus on improving reproductive health, but also in strengthening the health system. This made it possible to achieve the following; strengthening the counseling network, maintenance of the clinical examination room(s), medicine distribution and medical health system. However, when placing the equipment since no maintenance and management system of medical equipment has been set up or functioning, repair work are not performed on broken down equipments, and there are machineries that are not being used.</p>		

HND-05-001

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

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Based on the findings of the evaluation of the Project, the Honduran and Japanese sides recommend to take the following measures.</p> <p>Short-term</p> <p>(1) Distribution and utilization of the guidebooks and workbooks Currently, it is reported that there are many schools have not yet received none or sufficient number of the guidebooks and workbooks. The Secretariat of education should complete the analysis on the distribution of the teaching materials and ensure these materials are distributed and utilized by teachers and students.</p> <p>(2) Review on implementation of current teacher training It is necessary to review the implementation on training for the teacher (i.e. Plan Integral 2005) which entails the use of the guidebooks and workbooks, conducted by the Honduran government with support of donors. Since some areas reported that the training was not conducted as planned, it is critical to review the situation and to take countermeasures to promote the use of the teaching materials.</p> <p>(3) Necessity of analytical report on the Project experience In view of preparation already progressed for the second phase of PROMETAM, it is indispensable to compile the report which describes approaches planned and implemented as well as impact on mathematic classes. As a model case, the report will be a very important reference to similar projects in other countries.</p> <p>Long-term</p> <p>(4) Further inclusion and continuous efforts by the Honduran key personnel As the Project counterparts, trainers of the teachers, technical staff in mathematics (for drafting the guidebook and workbooks) were key personnel who learned the teaching method of the Project and contributed to project implementation. The number of the trainers supported by the Project is still limited and there was absence of technical staff of mathematics in the Project for some period. In order to ensure the sustainability of the project and to enhance effectiveness and impact of the project, it is essential that these key personnel keep their position and make efforts to disseminate their experiences to teachers and develop the teaching methodology.</p> <p>(5)Compilation of teacher training manual It is important to compile teacher training manual based on the Project experience in collaboration with Honduran counterparts, in order to share the experience nationwide as well as with other countries.</p> <p>(6) Promotion of monitoring system to improve the teaching method To improve the teaching ability of the teachers, it is critical to implement more effective monitoring system, which is direct inter-action of monitoring their class and give them feedbacks. In this context, the objective of monitoring should be clearly defined to improve monitoring methodology for teachers. Then the feasible monitoring system to meet the objective should be established and appropriately conducted.</p> <p>(7)Continuous budgetary support for guidebooks and workbooks It is essential to assure annual budget of the Secretariat of Education to provide appropriate number of guidebooks and work books to replace deteriorated ones amid increasing the number of student population at schools.</p> <p>(8)Training of core trainers It is important to provide training for core trainers in each department who will be supporting teachers at schools, outlining the role of teacher training institution</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Unknown	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>Through the implementation of the phase 2, the capacity development of the counterpart is gradually improving. On the other hand, the implementing organization (especially the Ministry of Education) is vulnerable and their proactive approach to the project is still insufficient though it is appreciated that they increased personnels of the counterpart. Also, the overall goal "to diffuse the result of the project and to improve teaching ability of mathematics among the teachers of basic education in all the districts" and the supergoal "to decrease the drop-out rate caused by mathematics in basic education (especially in the rural area)" are yet to be evaluated, while the counterpart believes that these two goals are already achieved.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The phase 2 of the project has been implementing for 5 years from April 2006 to March 2011. The training ability and the material development ability of the counterpart are gradually improving. However, the target and the contents of the project are not stabilized because of the lack of fixing pre- and in-service teacher training system. The Ministry of Education started distributing the materials of mathematics developed in the project, which were adopted as the government-designated textbooks. The schools, however, do not receive enough materials since they were not smoothly printed and distributed because of lack of capacity of the Ministry. It is essential to distribute appropriate materials for improving teaching ability of teachers, and the Ministry is required to take appropriate action on this matter.</p>			

Project Title	English	Chagas Disease Control Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	シヤーガス病対策プロジェクト					
Country	Honduras	Project Number	603095	Project ID	2395014E0	Total Cost	247,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health			- Other infectious diseases			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present	Human Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2003/09/02 - 2007/09/01	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Secretariat of Health headquarters and its departmental offices in Copan, Lempira, Ocotepeque and Intibuca departments					
	Japan	Tecnical Committee for Chagas Disease Control in Central America					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Pan American Health Organization of World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO)						
Overall Goal	Transmission of Chagas disease is interrupted in Central America and in Honduras by the end of 2010.						
Project Purpose	Transmission of Chagas disease by vectors is interrupted in 4 selected departments in Honduras by September, 2007.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) R. prolixus is eliminated in 4 departments. 2) T. dimidiata is reduced in 4 departments. 3) Vector Surveillance Systems are established with community participation. 4) An Information System of the Chagas Disease is implemented in 4 departments and at the National level. 5) Diagnostic testing and treatment of patients younger than 15 years old identified by the project is completed with responsibility of the National Program. 						
Project Overview	<p>Chagas disease is called a “neglected disease” or an “illness of the poor stratum”. The insect vectors (Triatominae) thrive in houses with mud walls and thatch roofs feeding on humans and transmit Trypanosoma cruzi . causative agent of Chagas disease. There are treatment medicines for acute cases, but not for chronic cases leading death by heart problem a decade to two decades after infection. Chagas disease is considered to be one of the serious tropical diseases with malaria and dengue fever in Central and South America. The number of patients in the region is estimated more than 20 million. In Central America, it is supposed that about 2.44 million people are infected, which is about 9% of the total population. In case of Honduras, it is assumed that about 0.3 million people (7% of population) are infected.</p> <p>It is technically feasible to control Chagas disease unlike other insect vector-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue fever. Central American populations of Triatominae have no resistance to insecticide to date, and the possibility of development of tolerance in the near future is considered to be low. Therefore, in general terms, Chagas disease control in Central America can be seen as a highly advantageous intervention through 1) insecticide spraying, 2) information, education and communication (IEC) activities, 3) entomological surveillance with social participation, and 4) improvement of houses.</p> <p>Seven countries in Central America (Guatemala, Honduras, Belize, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama) and PAHO/WHO, launching regional initiative against Chagas disease, are taking measures targeting the purpose of “Transmission of Chagas disease will be interrupted in Central America by the end of 2010”. And the Project was started to cooperate with this Initiative, following the preceding project carried out in Guatemala as a technical cooperation by the Japanese government from July 2000 to July 2005.</p> <p>The Project in Honduras was started as a technical cooperation for four years from September 2003 to September 2007. The project purpose is to interrupt the transmission of vector-borne Chagas disease in 4 selected departments (Copan, Lempira, Ocotepeque and Intibuca) border on Guatemala, applying lessons learned from the project in Guatemala.</p> <p>The mid-term evaluation was conducted in June, 2006. In order to facilitate activities for establishing community based surveillance system (maintenance phase), 6 pilot areas were selected in the 4 targeted departments. No change was made concerning insecticide spraying (attack phase), continuing the activities in entire area of the 4 departments.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	8	Counterparts	38
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	780 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities	spaces for office and storing equipment and materials	
Others	10 JOCVs Equipment US\$ 799 thousand Local Cost US\$ 490 thousand			Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) When a large-scale administrative rearrangement such as decentralization is ongoing, it is important to carry out an extensive and thorough preliminary survey.</p> <p>2) Although the design of the Project was made referring to the project implemented in Guatemala, the situation in Honduras was different since the centralized government system was change to be decentralized. Under such circumstance, it is important to flexibly change and modify the project strategies suited to the unique situation.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented				Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Programa Nacional de Prevención y Control de la Enfermedad de Chagas		Umbrella Organization	Secretaría de Salud de Honduras	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment	
	No Change	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose	
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation	
	Not Much Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) Phase 2 of Chagas' Disease Control Project is being implemented, and the community based monitoring system is expanding in the target areas. In addition, as a part of the health policy, the Chagas' Disease Control Project is spreading to other regions of the country. In terms of budget distribution, it is annually increasing and the current amount is over 4 times the amount of when the project had completed. In terms of achieving the superior goal, the objective have not been met due to the accessibility issue to the reduviidae growth area, lack of personnel and insufficient circulation of community based monitoring system. In terms of sustainability, there are issues with the aspect of organization. However, since disease control is included in the nation's important issue of the health policies, and aid cooperation is being performed effectively in this project, there is no major issue in securing funds. As long as capacity building and structural strengthening of Phase 2 that are currently being carried out, are implemented effectively, sustainability can be expected at the final stage.</p>				
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) Issues remain, such as securing personnel, and purchase of exam reagents and pesticides, that are not under the jurisdiction of the Health Ministry of Chagas' Disease Control.</p>				

HND-08-001

Project Title	English	Project for the Promotion of Self Management Enterprises of Women in Rural Area in the Republic of Honduras						
	Others							
	Japanese	地方女性のための小規模起業支援プロジェクト						
Country	Honduras	Project Number	603090	Project ID	2391068E0	Total Cost	360,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Gender and Development			-	Gender and Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Public Policy Department						
	At Present	Public Policy Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2003/11/01 - 2006/10/31		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	2006/11 - 2008/10		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Programa de Asignacion Familiar, Instituto Nacional de Formacion Profesional						
	Japan	-						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	<p>1. Positive changes will appear in the daily life of the targeted women beneficiaries.</p> <p>2. Taking advantage of experiences and results of the Project, the similar approach will be applied to promote self-management small businesses for poor women in other areas.</p>							
Project Purpose	The women beneficiaries can float and manage their small businesses using local resources in the Project sites by improving their vocational capabilities, as well as by improving the capacity of the counterpart institution.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. The issues of starting small businesses are identified. 1. The beneficiaries are capable of making plans to start small businesses based on the needs of the market. 2. Communities of the beneficiaries are organized to form small businesses. 3. The beneficiaries acquire knowledge and techniques to manage small businesses. 4. The beneficiaries acquire financial resources to start small businesses. 5. The beneficiaries acquire knowledge of proper marketing channels of the products. 6. The beneficiaries have access to advisory services after starting small businesses. 7. The results of the Project are compiled, including guidelines and case examples. 							
Project Overview	<p>Being one of the poorest countries in Central America, 49% of Honduran population is labeled as the extreme poverty (Average income is under one US dollar per day). One-third of the total population, amounting to 2.2 million, was struck by the Hurricane Mitch in November 1998, inflicting destructive damages of 5 billion dollars to the Honduran economy.</p> <p>Against this background, the Government of Honduras formulated the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) in 2001, and announced that the policy of supporting the social vulnerable (women, children, the unemployed, etc.) was one of the most urgent issues. The Family Allowance Program (PRAF), an institution under a direct jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Presidency, currently operates projects, such as the Comprehensive Development Plan for Women (Di-Mujer), to support the social vulnerable on more than 80 project sites in 13 Departments nationwide.</p> <p>In response to the request from Honduran Government, JICA launched a technical cooperation project, "The Project for the Promotion of Self Management Enterprises of Women in Rural Area", to back up Di-Mujer by supporting poor women to start small businesses in the two Western Departments (Copan and Lempira), where the poverty ratios were high. The Project has chosen the PRAF as a counterpart institution, and the National Vocational Training Institute (INFOP) as a cooperating institution.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	13	Counterparts	9
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received					Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Basic concept of the Project It is important to start from pervading ownership on the side of beneficiaries, in solving problems and improving their communities, independent of donor's support.</p> <p>(2) Operation period and target areas Flexible decision-makings are necessary in establishing the period and the target areas of the Project to respect conditions on the side of beneficiaries to a maximum extent.</p> <p>(3) Project Purpose-improvement in the situation of target groups, or a model building and its empirical tests? Dissemination of the constructed Model on one hand, and improvement of consciousness and skills for the local governments and/or other supporting institutions on the other, are both regarded as prerequisite conditions, in preparation for the next stage of the Project (dissemination stage of the Model).</p> <p>(4) Verifying the approach to self-sustainability and capacity-building In regard of self-sustainability, proper encouragement for beneficiaries to increase their capabilities is important. In regard of capacity-building, identifying an extent to which each actor of the Project needs to enhance his/her capability, as well as a way to develop relationship between the actors (what type of institutions should have been constructed) are two important tasks at the planning stage of the Project. It is also important to include capacity-building as one of major results to be achieved along with the Project purpose. In the preparatory stage, it is essential to take time for preceding the steps of "social elaboration" in terms of recognition and organization.</p> <p>(5) Viewpoints of capacity building for target groups Identifying the indicators of capacity building for measuring the degree of achievement, and reviewing the achievement by monitoring and evaluating the operations for capacity building are also important. In addition, changes in the role of target groups in the community, as well as changes in relationship with other community members need to be monitored. From a medium to long-term point of view, it is necessary to clarify the effects of target groups' experiences on the whole community, and to clarify whether or not their experiences would lead to intensify cohesion of the community as a whole.</p> <p>(6) Empowerment and launching of businesses In regard of capacity building, it is important to clarify the purposes of launching businesses: is it a goal itself, or is it a tool to reach a higher goal? In regard of community development, it is more important for the community residents to become self-reliant, to change social consciousness, and to intensify the social structure through management of their businesses. It also serves to intensify cohesion of the community through acquisition of techniques and extension of relationship beyond the community. It then leads to increase their capability of challenging and solving more complicated issues, along the lines with a long process of capacity building.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Programa de Asignación Familiar PRAF	Umbrella Organization	Presidencia de la República	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Diminished / Less Active	Not Active / Not Good		Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Unknown	Unknown		Partially Not Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) The main counterpart organization was adversely affected by the regime change. Due to transfer of personnel and budget cuts, at the current stage, there are no activities as an organization that are visible. Moreover, when the project was completed, factors such as the systematic involution of the central government and the continuously weak securing of implementing body affected the counterpart organization's inactivity. After the completion of the project, a follow-up committee was set up and there was support for the continuation and development of the project, but due to political and regime change, the project is currently under suspension. On the other hand, part of the personnel that were involved in the project have systematically shared the knowledge that they have acquired through the project, and are putting efforts into applying them on site. In terms of achieving the superior goal of the project, no judgment can be made at this point since it has only been about a year since the project completed. However, there needs to be more support in order to continue on with the project, or for the learned experiences (knowledge) to propagate.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) No information.</p>			

HND-98-001

Project Title	English	The Swine Production Development Project in Honduras					
	Others	El Proyecto de Desarrollo de Produccion Porcina eb Catacamas, Olancho					
	Japanese	ホンデユラス共和国養豚開発計画					
Country	Honduras	Project Number		Project ID	2391023P0	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1993/5/15 - 1998/5/14	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Escuela Nacional de Agricultura (ENA), Dirección de Ciencia y Tecnología Agropecuaria (DICTA)					
	Japan	National Livestock Breeding Center, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To improve the teaching skill of mathematic teachers at primary education outside of five prefectures which the project targeted.						
Project Purpose	To improve the teaching skill of mathematic teachers in active service, who is working at the first course (first to third grade) and the second course (fourth to sixth grade) at primary education, through using teaching materials.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.To develop teaching guidance textbooks for teachers at primary education. 2.To develop mathematic exercise notebooks for pupils at primary education. 3.To train teachers at the five prefectures in order to develop their capacity in order to let them to teach pupils in line with the teaching guidance textbooks of mathematics compiled by the state. 4.To improve the counterpart's capacity through the activities mentioned above (1-3). 						
Project Overview	<p>Recently in Republic of Honduras, the demand for the pork has been increased particularly among the processed products. However, the productivity of that country cannot fill the domestic demand, not only for the old way of breeding system, but also most of the small farmers breed the local pig (Criollo) of low productivity.</p> <p>In such a context, the Government of Republic of Honduras requested to the Government of Japan for project-typed technical assistance about improving the local variety of pig and the meat processing, with the aim of introducing the improved variety of local pig and upgrading the breeding management techniques.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	15	Counterparts	11
Equipment	198,240 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	77,070 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	18			Land and Facilities		
Others	Construction of "Pig Farming Development Center" (1994)			Others	Local cost 5,800 mil lempiras	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) To realize the DICTAs' (Dirección de Ciencia y Tecnología Agropecuaria) active support for the center and the actions of disseminating technology.</p> <p>(2) ENA (Escuela Nacional de Agricultura) takes measures for the operational management of the center.</p> <p>(3) To transfer the breeding technology based on the planned document by the center and ENA. For that purpose, DICTA and ENA are required to secure the needful finance.</p> <p>(4) The income of the center through the sailing activity of the pork cattle and the seed pig will be stocked to the special presidential account and reinvest for the operational management of the center.</p> <p>(5) To chose the technical staffs of the center from the president counter-parts and guarantee the status of them as a staff of ENA.</p> <p>(6) According to the employment of the private consultants who will be engaged in breeding technology transfer, the president counter-parts will be preferentially considered.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Centro de Desarrollo de Producci?n Porcina	Umbrella Organization	Universidad Nacional de Agricultura (U.N.A.)
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good	Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achived	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey) Since 12 years have passed since the completion of the project, parties concerned in the project have changed, and the donated resources and equipment have become decrepit. However the activities are still continuously being carried out by the university. Although there are issues such as the budget, the learnt skills are continuously being succeeded. Assumptions can be made that after the completion of the project, the superior goals were achieved without any major problem. According to the dispatched personnel who is an advisor of Ministry of Agriculture, the new president of the university has secured a new budget and the hog raising center is expected to begin operating again.</p> <p>(FY2007 Survey) The technical level, operation system, and function of the pig farm center in the Agricultural University, the implementing organization, are relatively satisfactory. It is appreciated that appropriate technical transfer and facility improvement were well done by the Japanese project cooperation. The number of mother pigs were 100 at the ending of the project, but after they brought in 25 pigs every 3 years, now increased to 170. At the same time, they built more necessary facilities with their own money. In this way, one of the project objectives, "to provide pedigree piglets to pig farmers " is regarded sufficiently achieved.</p> <p>Issues:</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey) 1) Lack of training for continuous technical skill improvement, lack of appropriate up-to-date technology, and budget shortage. 2) Due to suspension of sow import from 2009, obtaining a new budget and resuming the operation is necessarily. 3) The price of pork has gone down in the recent years.</p> <p>(FY2007 Survey) Dissemination to the farmers is not undertaken at all since the implementing system was shifted from the agricultural school under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agreculture and Livestock to the Agricultural University. It is infered that pig farming which targets at poor peasants would not be economically possible because of high production cost. Thus, it is assumed almost impossible to achieve the project objective set before. As for the overall goal, to contribute to the improvement of life of poor peasants in Honduras throughout the pig farming, it remainst far from reach. Mainly because of soaring of concentrate feed, the domestic production of pig is grossly decreasing in recent years especially among poor peasants, while import of pork is drastically increasing. The university disutributes high quality pigs to the farmers with lower price than that of market price. However, disseminating activities are basically not being conducted at all at the moment. Thus it is infered that the little result would be realized if they conduct promoting activities for small-scale pig farmers. If pork is fully deregulated with the effectuation of Central American/Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement in 2019, almost all the small-scale pig farmers would disappear except some small-scale pig farmers without any profit as long as present production cost would not show any improvement.</p>		

HND-99-001

Project Title	English	The Technology Development Project on Irrigation and Drainage in the Republic of Honduras						
	Others							
	Japanese	かんがい排水技術開発計画						
Country	Honduras	Project Number		Project ID	2391034P0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1994/10/1	-	1999/9/30	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Natural Resources						
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Irrigation project will be operated and maintained efficiently and effectively according to the formulated technical standards							
Project Purpose	The technical standards based on research of local parameters in the Republic of Honduras, of small scale irrigation and drainage systems will be formulated (with the possibility of dissemination and put to practical use.)							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Capability and knowledge of PDTRD technical staff for processing hydrological and meteorological data will be enhanced. 2.Capability and knowledge of PDTRD technical staff on the proper design, construction and management of irrigation and drainage systems will be enhanced. 3.PDTRD technical staff will be able to formulate the technical standards based on local parameters. 4.PDTRD technical staff will be able to formulate the technical manuals for improvement of irrigated cultivation technology. 5.Several preliminary technical standards for irrigation and drainage systems in Comayagua Valley will be formulated. 6.Irrigation engineers will bet to understand the technical standards based on local parameters. 							
Project Overview	<p>JICA implemented the project type technical cooperation to Honduras for 9 years (1983-1992) at CEDA, in order to disseminate the irrigation agriculture as well as establishing the agricultural production technology in the dry season. After the implementation of the project, the government of Honduras established the study and training department for the purpose of formulating the irrigation drainage water standards, and requested the technical cooperation from the government of Japan.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	11	Counterparts	15
Equipment	118,714 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	17				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) It is essential to set easy-to-understand and concrete targets with the words which were clearly defined.</p> <p>(2) Activities in the demonstration field gave the counterpart an opportunity for practical technical skills acquisition, and have thought to contribute with great effect to the outcomes. In the technical transfer activities, it is effective to introduce the activities with an on-the-job and training component for the soft cooperation such as this project. In addition, demonstration activities are essential in order to implement the substantive project operation, with the feedback from the farmers who are the beneficiaries of the agricultural development.</p> <p>(3) Enhancement of the pre-study system and monitoring system are required.</p> <p>(4) Over the technical cooperation period, it is desirable to set up the activity plan with time to spare for enough training.</p> <p>(5) For the future, it is essential to share the information as well as institutionally accumulate the experience and outcomes of the technical cooperation in order to promote the technical cooperation effectively.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Departamento de Desarrollo de Tecnologia de riego y Drenaje (D.D.T.R.D.)	Umbrella Organization	Secretaria de Agricultura y Ganaderia SAG	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Diminished / Less Active	Generally Active / Good		Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achived	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) The aim of the project and the superior goal thereafter have both been achieved. The size of the operation has decreased due to budgetary sand personnel cuts, but the counter partner is continuously carrying out the operation as much as possible, and the continuation of self-help efforts can be found.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) Current issues are; budget cuts and personnel cuts and lack of funds to improve the decrepit equipments. On the other hand, the operation is being carried out within the limits of what's possible, and the new skills and experiences gained through the project are continuously being shared.</p>			

HUN-03-001

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

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

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

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

HUN-04-001

Project Title	English	Human Resources Development for Environmental Engineers at the College of Duna_jv_ros in the Republic of Hungary					
	Others						
	Japanese	ドナウーイヴァーロシュ工科大学における環境技術者人材育成プロジェクト					
Country	Hungary	Project Number	0606768	Project ID	8065017C0	Total Cost	170,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			-	Air Pollution/Acid Rain		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present	Global Environment Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2002/1/27 - 2005/1/14	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	College of Dunaujvaros					
	Japan	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, International Environmental Technology TransferNational Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Human resources engaged in environmental issues in Hungary are developed and increased.						
Project Purpose	Educational quality of the environmental engineering course at the College is improved.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Lecturers necessary for the main course in environmental engineering (hereinafter referred to as “the course”) are trained. 2) The curriculum of the course is developed and established. 3) Teaching materials and equipment necessary for the course are prepared/maintained. 4) The On-the-Job training (OJT) at Dunaferri company and other related organizations are incorporated for training C/P personnel. 5) Opinion and information exchange place among persons engaged in the environmental issues in the municipality is established. 						
Project Overview	<p>A major aspect of the proposed Environmental Engineering Course was that it would be in accordance with Hungarian national policy for becoming a member of the European Union (hereinafter referred to as EU). Harmonization of environmental protection policy was a vital issue that had been pointed out by EU as a condition for joining the organization.</p> <p>College of Dunaujvaros (hereinafter referred to as “the College”) could contribute to both promotion of Hungarian governmental policy and harmonization of engineering techniques for environmental protection in central and eastern European countries.</p> <p>In view of this background, a strong need for engineers involved in environmental protection had emerged in terms of both legal and industrial requirements. In accordance with the Environmental Protection Law of Hungary promulgated in 1995, each company workshop must employ at least one engineer who specializes in environmental protection.</p> <p>Another aspect of this project was the building of sustainable working relationships between the College and industry, the ministries concerned and local government through holding workshops and seminars on environmental issues and setting up a steering committee for the proposed Environmental Engineering Course to make the course more practical. There is a major enterprise, Dunaferri CO., in Dunaujvaros, which operates the leading steel mills in Hungary. Therefore the College in particular needs cooperation with Dunaferri CO.</p> <p>Under the circumstances, the Government of the Republic of Hungary requested to the Government of Japan for the technical cooperation for the project in Human Resources Development for Environmental Engineers at the College of Dunaujvaros in the Republic of Hungary (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”). Both sides discussed and signed the Minutes of Meeting (M/M) on August 27, s001 and started the Mini-project type technical cooperation for the Project.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	12	Counterparts	10
Equipment	35,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 120,000 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	9			Land and Facilities	Renovation for the lecture practical building	
Others				Others	Utility costs, fuel cost, maintenance and management cost for the buildings, expenses for practical lecturing.	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Conditions to establish new courses; formulating the curriculums and the guidelines of the Ministry of Education, approbation procedures by the Accreditation Commission in the Ministry of Education, establishment of new education methods, were not understood at the formation phase or midway points of the project. These issues are not directly engaged to the project, however, it influences the planning contents. If there had been the above information, the outcome and activities should have been clearer and the recognition of the issues would have been more specific. For this reason, as well as the institutional framework and the information around the project should be coordinated at the preliminary stage of the study, it is also essential to collect the information while the project is in progress.</p> <p>(2) Roles and functions of the project were not clearly stated due to lack of discussion with the implementing body over the definition of the committee at the project formation phase. This issue affected to the commission's activities while the project was in progress. If matters should be confirmed between the organizations, it is essential make sure to do so.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

HUN-99-001

Project Title	English	The Hungarian Productivity Development Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	ハンガリー共和国生産性向上プロジェクト					
Country	Hungary	Project Number		Project ID	0181304P0	Total Cost	620,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			-	Industrial Development Institution		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Industrial Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1995/1/1 - 1999/12/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country						
	Japan	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan Productivity Center for Socio-Economic Development					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The concept and technology of productivity development will be disseminated among Hungarian enterprises through HPC as the national productivity organization.						
Project Purpose	HPC will uniquely promote and develop its productivity development activities in Hungary.						
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0) Operation system of the Project in HPC will be established. 1) Facilitators in Hungarian companies will be fostered for productivity development through in-house seminars and in-company training. 2) The cases of productivity development activities such as short-term audit and long-term consultation for Hungarian companies will be accumulated. 3) Public Relations and promotion for productivity development will be implemented. 4) Technical capability of the counterpart personnel (C/P) will be upgraded. 5) HPC network will be expanded 						
Project Overview	As a consequence of the collapse of the COMECON markets, the establishment of a structure to supply industrial products with international competitiveness was needed. The Hungarian industry is focused to reorient its market policy. In order to become sound competitors in international markets, the productivity of the Hungarian industrial companies has to be sufficiently raised and the quality of the products has to be improved.						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	26	Counterparts	7
Equipment	71,880 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 300,000 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	16				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p><u>Specific Issues on a productivity project</u> -When a project regarding productivity development is implemented in the environment which is not really conducive to the dissemination of the technology in question (e.g. image of "productivity" is rather negative, or image itself does not exist), it is necessary to design a project in phases, for example by starting with a preparatory phase.</p> <p>-When software technology such as productivity is to be transferred, it is not easy for people in the host nation to identify the immediate effectiveness of a project and understand the objectives, simply because the results of a project cannot be seen. In such a case, a project needs to be designed considering how it can be made more visible, and establish an adequate set of indicators to monitor and evaluate the progress of a project.</p> <p><u>General Issues</u> -In the planning stage for a project, it is essential to design a project based on the survey on actual situation of institutional system, and the needs and target group in industry. An approach of designing a project phase by phase should also be introduced taking into consideration the real situation.</p> <p>-Mutual understanding as for the contents of technological cooperation should be formulated between host country side and the Japanese side in the planning stage by using the Japanese project Cycle Management ("JPCM") method. Once a project is implemented, Japanese experts and counterparts should monitor the progress and the results of a project regularly. The flexible attitude is needed to revise the contents of PDM as well as the planning and management formats of a project according to needs.</p> <p>-In order to secure a strong management system of the implementation agency, it may be necessary to monitor the status of a project (i.e., management style, personnel, and financial affairs) regularly and, if necessary, to give the person who is responsible for the implementation of a project appropriate instructions to help establish more efficient way of fulfilling a project. Consequently the items of organizational set up for a project management should be clearly defined as one of the outputs to be achieved in the stage of designing a project.</p> <p>-When a project starts immediately after the implementation agency is established, it is difficult for the implementation agency to manage a project the way it wants and consequently secure self-reliance. Therefore, it is more realistic to design a project in phases so that the emphasis of technical transfer can be on the consolidation of the management system and capability of the implementing.</p>	

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

IDN-02-001

Project Title	English	The Project For Improvement Of National Vocational Rehabilitation Center For Disabled People					
	Others						
	Japanese	国立障害者リハビリテーションセンター					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	0061567E0	Total Cost	165,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Social Security			-	Support for Persons with Disabilities		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2003/7/1 - 2006/3/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	National Vocational Rehabilitation Centre, Ministry of Foreign Affairs					
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Employment and Human Resource Development Organization of Japan, Japan Organization for Employment of the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities and more					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The Project for Development of Vocational Rehabilitation System in the National Rehabilitation Centre for the Physically Disabled People Experts(Policy Adviser)						
	Project for Construction of National Vocational Rehabilitation Center for Disabled People						
Overall Goal	Employment for disabled people is promoted by the establishment of vocational rehabilitation system in the Republic of Indonesia.						
Project Purpose	Vocational rehabilitation system is established in the National Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for disabled people (NVRC).						
Outputs	<p>1 The organization and functions of NVRC are established.</p> <p>2 Recruitment and selection system and job placement system are established. In wide areas.</p> <p>3 Vocational Training is strengthened.</p> <p>4 The skills of sstaff of social welfare institutes etc.. are improved.</p> <p>5 Function of Research and Development {R&D} is established.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In spite of rapid economic growth, the development of social infrastructure, such as social welfare and health care, has been relatively slow. Although people with disabilities (hereinafter referred to as "PWD") accounted for 3.11% (approximately 6.4 million people) of the total population, the job opportunities for the PWD were very limited because rehabilitation and job placement services for the PWD were not fully developed.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, Indonesian Government planned to construct NVRC, which would become the core facility in Indonesia in the future, as a center of centers in the field of vocational rehabilitation. NVRC was constructed in 1996-1997 by Japanese grant aid program. Then, the Indonesian Government requested to the Japanese Government for the development of Vocational Rehabilitation System for The National Rehabilitation Centre for the Physically Disabled People. Prof. Dr. Soeharso, Surakarta (RC Solo.).</p> <p>Project-type technical cooperation for RC Solo was conducted from J 994 to 1997 as a pilot project of NVRC.</p> <p>Based on the result of the pilot project, in 1997, the Government of Indonesia made a request to Japan for implementation of a project-type technical cooperation aiming at training the personnel involved in the operation of NVRC. In response to the request, the Japanese Government conducted two studies in 1997. Based on the results of these studies, Japan dispatched an implementation consultation study team to Indonesia in November 1997, and in December of the same year it commenced a five-year project-type cooperation. This project initiated with the purpose of establishing vocational rehabilitation system in NVRC.</p>						

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

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

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

IDN-02-002

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

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

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

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

IDN-02-003

Project Title	English	The Project For Development Of Science And Mathematics Teaching For Primary And Secondary Education(Imstep)					
	Others						
	Japanese	初中等理数科教育拡充計画					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	0061457E0	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Education		-	Elementary and Secondary Education			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1998/10/1 - 2005/9/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	2003/010 - 2005/09	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Directorate General of High Education of Ministry of National Education, Faculty of Mathematics and Science Education of Indonesia University of Education, Faculty of Mathematics and Science of State University of Malang, State University of Yogyakarta					
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Tokyo Gakugei University, Utsunomiya University, Gunma University, Shizuoka University					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Output of the project is extended to other teacher training institutions in Indonesia.						
Project Purpose	Graduates from 3 universities improve lectures at school.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quality of undergraduate education at 3 universities is improved. 2. Degree and/or non-degree programs for in-service teachers are improved. 3. Administrative and management system of 3 universities is strengthened. 						
Project Overview	<p>In Indonesia, quality improvement of primary and secondary education is one of prioritized area in development of education. The Indonesian Government considers improvement of mathematics and science education is indispensable to develop country 's human resources. With such understandings, the Indonesian Government requested the Japanese Government to provide assistance to improve quality of science and mathematics education in primary and secondary schools. For this reason, "the Development of Science and Mathematics Teaching for Primary and Secondary Education (IMSTEP)" program has been launched on October 1,1998 with technical assistance by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).</p>						

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

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

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

IDN-02-004

Project Title	English	Biodiversity Conservation Project								
	Others									
	Japanese	生物多様性保全計画								
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	614060	Total Cost	878,000 000 JPY			
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry					
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Natural Environment Department								
	At Present	Global Environment Department								
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1995/7/1	-	1998/6/30	Period of Phase 2	1998/7/1	-	2003/6/1	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-		
Organization	Partner Country	Indonesian Institute of Science, Directorate General for Forest Protection and Nature Conservation								
	Japan	Ministry of the Environment, Japan Wildlife Research Center								
Contracted Party										
Related Cooperations										
Overall Goal	<p>(phase1) The achievement of the objectives of the National Strategy of Biodiversity Management & Biodiversity Action Plan for Indonesia is supported.</p> <p>(phase2) The achievement of the objectives of the National Strategy of Biodiversity Management S. Biodiversity Action Plan for Indonesia is supported.</p>									
Project Purpose	<p>(phase1) Institutional capacity to conserve biodiversity (BD) in LIPI & PHPA is strengthened in the fields of info. processing & network, research & survey, and national park planning & management.</p> <p>(phase2) Institutional capacity to conserve biodiversity in LIPI and PHKA is strengthened through mutual cooperation:</p>									
Outputs	<p>(phase1)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> BD database (DB)s on relevant topics (i.e. bibliography, specimen, field record & mgt. activities) are developed at RDCB-LIPI. Scientific capability of researchers of Zoological and Botanical Division, RDCB-LIPI is enhanced in taxonomy & other specific studies on biology. Mgt. Plan of GHNP is developed as a model of in-situ conversation and comprehensive research field of BD. Env. education on BD cons. is promoted in & around GHNP. Effective exchange & utilization of BD info. & data is promoted between LIPI & PHPA. <p>(phase2)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution of research activities at RDCB/LIPI to biodiversity conservation is increased. Data management (i.e. collection, provision and utilization of data) is improved in B1C/LIPI. Data management (i.e. collection, provision, and utilization of data) is improved at NCIC. GHNP is managed properly based on the management plan. Results of project activities are effectively disseminated. 									
Project Overview	<p>Based upon the Record of Discussion (hereinafter referred to as "the R/D") signed on June 12, 1998, the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia have been implementing the Technical Cooperation for the Biodiversity Conservation Project Phase II since July 1, 1998. The Project is scheduled to be implemented for five (5) years to be completed on June 30, 2003.</p> <p>In response to the suggestions made by the Japanese Management Consultation Team in November 2000, Indonesian and Japanese authorities concerned had a series of meetings on the development of the Project Design Matrix (PDM). As a result, it was agreed to revise the Project design to adopt the situation, and the revised PDM was signed on April 4, 2002 between the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) and JICA Indonesia Office.</p> <p>With the remaining Project period of approximately 7 months, JICA dispatched the Project Evaluation Team to the Republic of Indonesia. Indonesian side also formed an Evaluation Team. Both teams joined and formed a joint evaluation team to evaluate the project cooperatively.</p>									

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	16	Short-term	42	Counterparts	60
Equipment	250,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	105,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	29			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others	Local Cost 2,619,000,000US\$	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(Phase1)</p> <p>1) The technical capability of C/Ps is improved and they are able to conduct activities by themselves. However, it is necessary for those implementing agencies to recruit and train young researchers and staffs in order to assure future human resource development.</p> <p>2) The mutual collaboration between LIPI and PHKA is now recognized as important issue. Those agencies are expected to continue the activities for the collaboration. To develop further mutual collaboration, it is recommended that LIPI and PHKA should discuss the terms and conditions of the cooperation to mutually agree by the Minute of Understandings.</p> <p>3) Research and survey activities are achieved well through the Project. However, research and survey activities, which contribute to local communities in terms of income generation and environmental aspects, need to be more developed.</p> <p>4) The community-oriented environmental education and eco-tourism, which the Project has developed, has big potential to be a new model applied to other national parks. To establish a better model for community-oriented environmental education and eco-tourism, it is expected that JICA continue technical cooperation, focusing on GHNP and other national parks in collaboration with RCB.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Technical Cooperation Project For Ensuring The Quality Of Mch Services Through Mch Handbook						
	Others							
	Japanese	母と子の健康手帳プロジェクト						
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	61245	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health			- Other Health Issues				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Human Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1998/10/1	-	2003/9/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health						
	Japan	Saitama Prefecture, Osaka University, Fukushima Medical University, and more						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	JOCV							
Overall Goal	<p>1) Status of MCH is improved in the selected 2 provinces.</p> <p>2) Mothers, children and their families in Indonesia receive the benefit of better quality MCH services related to MCH handbook and improve their awareness and practice for a healthy life.</p>							
Project Purpose	Mothers, children and their families in the selected 2 provinces receive the benefit of better quality MCH services related to MCH handbook and improve their awareness and practice for a healthy life.							
Outputs	<p>Output 0) Activities of the project are monitored and evaluated at each level.</p> <p>Output 1) MCH handbook is introduced to all district s/municipali ties in the 2 provinces.</p> <p>Output 2) MCH technical knowledge and skills of health personnel are improved in the 2 provinces.</p> <p>Output 3) Mother's knowledge of MCH is improved with community involvement for recognition of MCH handbook in the 2 provinces.</p> <p>Output 4) Establishment of financial system of MCH handbook is Proposed</p> <p>Output 5) National version on MCH handbook is revised and training module is developed to apply many provinces.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>Development of Maternal and Child Health Handbook in Indonesia</p> <p>1) The start of the MCH Handbook The Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Handbook activities were initially introduced in Indonesia as one of the components of the Family Planning and MCH (FP/MCH) project hi Centra] Java province by the Provincial health office and JICA during the period of 1989 to 1994. When a health officer from the Central Java province was sent to Japan for a counter-part training by the project in 1992. he became fascinated with the MCH handbook in Japan. He started advocacy for the MCH handbook to MOH and the Japanese concerned peoples.</p> <p>2) Preparation Period (1993-1994) One year was spent to develop the Indonesian version of MCH Handbook with discreet examination of feasibility of its use in Indonesia. Various personnel including officials of the Provincial health office and Municipal health office of Salatiga, pediatricians, obstetricians and Japanese experts were involved in its process. The focus group discussion of mothers in communities was also performed in the pre-test to take the users' viewpoint and make it socio-culturalUy sound to the region.</p> <p>3) Pilot Period (1994-1996) Salatiga, the municipality with 150,000 of population, was chosen as a pilot area. The seminars and training were held to disseminate the concepts and practical management techniques related to the project at the initial stage of the implementation. First, introductory seminars were held for personnel of provincial and municipal health offices and professional organizations (such as the doctor's association and the midwives association) in order to share the purpose of the project. Second, technical training was conducted for health personnel at the health centers and for the health volunteers in communities. In order to monitor the project, a monitoring team, composed of municipal health office staff, directors of health centers and JICA experts, was formed. Monthly meeting was also held at the municipal office.</p> <p>4) Expansion Period (1996 -1998) After termination of the JICA's FP/MCH Project, the Japanese government continued to support the MCH handbook activities through dispatching two JICA experts (1995 May-1997 Aug). The final evaluation survey on the pilot area concluded that the handbook might have contributed to improvement of knowledge and behavior on maternal and child health among mothers.</p> <p>In 1996, the financial support started by the Japanese government to the MCH handbook activities through UNFPA found for "The Program for the Provision of Equipment for Population, Family Planning and Maternal and Child Health". With support also by the World Bank (CHN3: Community Health and Nutrition Phase 3), the MCH handbook activities were extended to 22 districts (about 29 million people) in the Central Java Province by 1998. In 1997, MOH developed National version of the handbook, and four other provinces (West Sumatra, East Java, South Sulawesi, and Bengkulu) adopted the MCH handbook into their health services. Furthermore, during the period of 1997-1998, an expert was dispatched from JICA to MOH to prepare a new project focusing on the MCH handbook activities.</p>							

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

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

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

Project Title	English	Development Of High Quality Seed Potato Multiplication System Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	優良馬鈴しょ増殖システム整備計画					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	613110	Total Cost	515,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Policy and System			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1998/10/1 - 2003/9/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Horticulture Seed Control Sub-Directorate of Directorate General of Horticulture Production Development, Ministry of Agriculture, West Java Provincial					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Grant Aid						
Overall Goal	To increase the amount of high quality seed potatoes. To develop the nationwide high quality seed potato multiplication system.						
Project Purpose	To develop the high quality seed potato multiplication system in West Java as a model of nation wide system.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seed potato production technology in BPBK and BBU in West Java is strengthened. 2. Seed potato production technology of seed growers in West Java is unproved. 3. Seed potato distribution in West Java is smoothly implemented. 4. The guidance system in West Java for staff of other provinces (North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Jatnbi, Central Java, East Java and South Sulawesi) is strengthened. In particular, seed potato production technology at BBIs and inspection technology at BPSBs in North Sumatra and Central Java are improved through training programs in West Java. 						
Project Overview	<p>In 1996, the Government of the Indonesia requested the project type technical cooperation to the Japanese government aiming to establish the efficient multiplication system of seed potato in West Java.</p> <p>In response to this request, Japanese Government dispatched a Preliminary Study Team in August 1997 in order to clarify the objectives, activities and priorities. After the Long-Term Study Team was dispatched in December 1997, the framework of the Project was formulated. Based on the result of these studies, Record of Discussion (here in after referred as R/D) was signed on September 3 1998, and the Project started on October 1 1998</p> <p>In July 1999, the Advisory Team was dispatched and the detailed Tentative Schedule of Implementation (dTSI) was formulated. Then, the Mid-term Evaluation Team was dispatched to revise PDM and dTSI and to evaluate the activities during first half period.</p> <p>The project activities have been conducted based on PDM and dTSI which were revised in the mid-term evaluation study.</p>						

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

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

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

Project Title	English	Aqua-Environment Improvement Project For A Model River Basin In The City Of Semarang					
	Others						
	Japanese	スマラン市モデル河川環境改善プロジェクト					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	0065091C0	Total Cost	128,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Nature Conservation		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Regional Department I (Southeast Asia)					
	At Present	Southeast Asia 1 & Pacific Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2001/10/1 - 2004/9/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	BINTARIFOUNDATION, City of Semarang					
	Japan	Kitakyushu International Techno-cooperative Association					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Eliminate the water pollution of a designated river thereby improving the quality of groundwater and decreasing the incidence in its area of contagious diseases that affect man's digestive organs.						
Project Purpose	Improve the quality of river water.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Projects site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A model river basin will be selected as the project site • The environmental control system will be established of such a model river basin. 2. Technology transfer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Such technology will be developed as to ensure the optimum treatment of waste water. • A system to collection and a plant to treat tofu-factory waste water will be constructed, and their operational know-how transferred to the local personnel. 3. Tofu manufacture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The know-how on tofu making and on its sanitary control will be transferred as well. 4. Environmental education of the community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The awareness of environmental conservation will be stimulated among the inhabitants of the designated area, a new direction which will lead to their enhanced sense of community. 						
Project Overview	<p>Bajak river runs through Kel. Jomblang of Semarang City which locates in the northern part of Central Java province. The total length of Bajak River is about 1,666m, with a catchment area of 1,952.95ha. Small Tofu manufacturers are accumulated in Kel. Jomblang where many poor residents are living. The emission of offensive smell from wastewater of those Tofu industries causes complaints from the residents in dry season, and owners of those industries have difficulty dealing with those complaints. Most of the Tofu factories are small enterprises, a fact that leads to their inability to invest large amount of capital on wastewater treatment facility. Besides this problem, many of them want to improve productivity by upgrading the production process.</p> <p>It is, therefore, very important to improve the quality of river water by developing appropriate technology for wastewater treatment, and to promote local enterprise development by productivity improvement of Tofu production. For upgrading environment protection in community area, there is no way without inhabitants' participation. Therefore, it is necessary to enlighten and strengthen community level awareness through environmental education.</p> <p>Based on this background, Kitakyushu International Techno-cooperative Association (KITA) proposed the Partnership programme with NGOs, Local Governments, and Institute. In 2001, the Japanese Preliminary Study Team was dispatched to the Republic of Indonesia to explore the possibility of JICA's assistance under the Partnership programme with NGOs, Local Governments, and Institute. As a result, the R/D was exchanged between the Government of Indonesia and JICA, and the Aqua-environment Improvement Project for a Model River Basin in the City of Semarang started its implementation from October 2001.</p>						

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

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

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

IDN-03-002

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

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) Before completion of the Project The activities of the Project have been progressing steadily in general and have produced variety of teaching and information materials so far, however, a few more products mentioned in the PDM such as an extension strategy for sustainable mangrove ecosystem management and training and environmental education programs are yet to be finalized and approved by the Joint Coordinating Committee by the end of the Project period. Strenuous and intensive efforts should be made to accomplish such work in a remaining limited period.</p> <p>2) After completion of the Project</p> <p>(1) Institutionalization of MIC It is essential for MIC to be a formal institution placed in the organizational structure of the Ministry of Forestry in order to play a pivotal role for sustainable mangrove management. In this respect the Ministry of Forestry has been making efforts to Institutionally and legally establish MIC as one of the institutions of the Ministry. However, the process of the formally institutionalizing MIC should be expedited in close coordination with other authorities concerned.</p> <p>(2) Assignment of full-time MIC Head MIC is tasked with important roles and functions to contribute to preventing mangrove degradation and rehabilitating degraded mangrove areas and securing sustainable mangrove management in Indonesia. The management of MIC requires lots of responsibility and high capability to pursue its mission. Therefore, full-time MIC head should be assigned as soon as possible as the head of the watershed management center in Bali concurrently works as MIC head at present.</p> <p>(3) Further Strengthening of Information Dissemination Capability. One of MIC's important activities is to collect various information and data on mangrove ecosystem and its management and to disseminate such information to organizations concerned with sustainable mangrove management and the public. MIC should be one of major institutions to play such an important role, and a master plan for information and data collection and establishment of database at MIC should be formulated to strengthen its function and to give a direction on its activities.</p> <p>(4) Effective Use of the Extension Strategy The extension strategy which is planned to be completed by the end of the Project period should be effectively used as a reference both in formulating future policy regarding extension services and in implementing extension activities on sustainable mangrove management.</p> <p>(5) Future Cooperation The purpose and the outputs of the Project will have been achieved to great extent by the end of the Project period. However, there are a few more issues, as mentioned above, to be tackled for further development of MIC. In this regard, OCA should consider continuous cooperation though the scale of cooperation and inputs from HCA might be much less as compared to the present Project.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

IDN-03-003

Project Title	English	Malaria Control In Lombok And Sumbawa Island					
	Others						
	Japanese	ロンボックおよびスンバワ島におけるマラリア対策					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number	0600331	Project ID	0065095C0	Total Cost	110,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health			Infectious Diseases Control			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Regional Department I (Southeast Asia)					
	At Present	Southeast Asia 1 & Pacific Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2001/11/1 - 2004/10/31	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Tropical Disease Center of Airlangga University, Health Office of West Nusa Tenggara, Ministry of Health					
	Japan	Institute of Tropical Medicine					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Project for Construction of the Tropical Disease Center of Airlangga University						
Overall Goal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appropriate malaria control plans can be devised and executed according to epidemiological conditions of each area in NTB province, and be adopted. 2. Malaria control established in the Project is adopted as a model in Indonesia. 						
Project Purpose	Technically effective and financially feasible malaria control including monitoring system is established in the model areas of Lombok and Sumbawa islands.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To apply effective anti-malaria measures (human, imagines, chrysalides) and monitoring methods. 2. To reflect useful information obtained from agencies indirectly concerned to the project. 3. To enhance capacity of the health department of the Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) province and the prefectures for implementing anti-malaria measures and making practical application. 4. To promote the residents in the model areas for obtaining the basic knowledge about malaria and deepening the understanding about the anti-malaria measures. 5. To improve the capacity of local experts of anti-malaria measures at the Tropical Disease Center (TDC). 						
Project Overview	<p>In the past, Indonesia had given priority for anti-malaria measures to important economic blocs such as Java, Bali and urban areas. As a result, areas outside of the targeted sites (include the target areas of the mentioned project) has still suffered from the spread of malaria. As the tourism development has been promoted in the southern part of the NTB, which is the target sites of the mentioned project, the Government of Indonesia has implemented anti-malaria measures focusing on alongside the shore, considered as the potential malaria-infected districts. Despite the measurements, local residents and tourists sporadically developed malaria.</p> <p>The Institute of Tropical Medicine, Nagasaki University, the implementing institution of the mentioned project started the joint research on malaria with the Tropical Disease Center (TDC), Airlangga University. From 1992 to 1998, the two institutions and the health department of the NTB implemented the Malaria Control in Lombok and Sumbawa Islands, Indonesia.</p> <p>Nagasaki University took charge of the mentioned study, which is based on results from outcome of research and activities. The project, implemented as "Development Partnership Program", aims to establish anti-malaria measurements at the project area.</p>						

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

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

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

IDN-03-004

Project Title	English	Project On Supporting Industries Development For Casting Technology In The Republic Of Indonesia					
	Others						
	Japanese	鑄造技術分野裾野産業育成計画					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number	0600240	Project ID	0061426E0	Total Cost	880,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			-	Industrial Technology		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Industrial Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1999/4/1 - 2004/3/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Directorate General of Small and Medium Industries and Trade, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Agency for Research and Development of Industry and Trade, Meral Industries Development Center					
	Japan	Materials Process Technology Center					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Small and medium scale foundry industries will be able to provide domestic assembly industries with casting products to meet their quality level.						
Project Purpose	Technical services for small and medium scale foundry industries extended by MIDC will be improved.						
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Project operation unit will be enhanced 1 Machinery and equipment will be provided, installed, operated and maintained properly. 2 Technical capability of the counterpart personnel (hereinafter referred to as (AgC/P)) will be upgraded. 3 Trial prototyping services will be implemented systematically. 4 Technical dissemination services will be implemented systematically. 5 Information services will be implemented systematically. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Japanese evaluation team (hereinafter referred to as "the Japanese Team") organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and headed by Mr Yoshihide Teranishi visited the Republic of Indonesia from 6 October, 2003 for the purpose of conducting a final evaluation jointly with the Indonesian evaluation team (hereinafter referred to as "the Indonesian Team") on the Project on Supporting Industries Development for Casting Technology in the Republic of Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") on the basis of the Record of Discussions (hereinafter referred to as "the R/D") signed on 15 December, 1998, Through careful investigation and discussions, both Teams summarized their findings in this report.</p>						

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Because of holding in estimation of independence of C/P and adopting technical transfer in principle of attaching importance to cooperative structure between technical sections, motivation of MIDC to working increased comparing to prior assistance from Belgium.</p> <p>(2) It was also confirmed that the project led to technical transfer which inter-sectional allocation of expert is effective and strengthen technical service provision structure (long-term experts of casting technology management and manufacturing technology, and short-term experts specialized in facility maintenance and patrol coaching). These cases would be referred in other similar projects.</p> <p>(3) In this project, clarifying indicators of super-goal and achievement level of the project purpose, confirming indicator provision system from implementing agencies, and selection of equipment that suit the needs of target group, were put forth that should be improved at the planning period. These would be necessary to be recognized as points to keep in mind in the planning period of similar projects.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Metal Industries Development Center (MIDC)	Umbrella Organization	Agency for Research and Development Industry	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Project on Regional Development Policies for Local Governments						
	Others							
	Japanese	地域開発政策支援プロジェクト						
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	0065063C0	Total Cost	48,508 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Governance			-	Public Administration			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department						
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2001/4/8	-	2005/3/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Direstorate General of Regional Development, Ministry of Home Affairs BAPPEDA of SULAWESI 5 Provinces, North SUMATRA Provinces, Weat KALIMANTAN Provinces						
	Japan							
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Human Resource Development for Local Governance Project							
Overall Goal	Capacity of local governance is improved in Central Government (BANGDA) and Selected Provincial Governments.							
Project Purpose	Capacity of local government in the management of regional development is improved in order to support regional autonomy in Central Government (BANGDA) and Selected Provincial Governments.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Regional development plan ins formulated and implemented based on the principal of democracy and local initiatives. 2) Human resources of local governments in the field of regional development are developed. 3) Inter-regional cooperation in terms of regional development among province/city/district is promoted. 4) Local stakeholders such as universities, NGOs, private sector, and community organization, etc. are properly participated in regional development process. 5) Regional development programs/projects are formulated and implemented with local initiatives. 							
Project Overview	<p>In 1998, with the beginning of the "Reformasi" era to reform the old system, the Government of Indonesia changed its policy of local public administration from central control towards regional autonomy. The legal framework for this decentralization, namely Law No. 22/1999 on Regional Administration and Law No. 25/1999 on Fiscal Balance between the Central and the Regional Governments, was enacted in 1999 and then officially implemented in January 2001.</p> <p>Under these laws, the power of the central government was greatly devolved to local governments and also more than two million personnel were transferred to these regions. The local governments now have to train and prepare these human resources to a standard high enough to meet its greater needs and take on its expanded functions. Especially, in the field of regional development policy and management, a top-down and centralized approach has been transformed to a bottom-up one, which makes good use of each local character and is based on the local initiative. Accordingly, local government have been required to formulate, implemment and manage its regional development policy, system and program/projects.</p> <p>Under the circumstances, the Government of Indonesia requested to the Government of Japan a technical cooperation for the Regional Development Policies for Local Governments. Both sides discussed and signed the Minutes of Meeting on 30th March 2001 and initiated the technical cooperation for "the Regional Development Policies for Local Governments" on 8th April 2001. The Project, together with another technical cooperation for "Human Resource Development for Local Governments," formed the "Program of Capacity Development for Local Governance" based on the Minutes of Meeting signed on 27th September 2001. The period of the cooperation of the Project was extended from 7th April 2004 to 31th April 2005 by signing the Minutes of Meeting on 27th February 2004.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	6	Counterparts	12
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	40			Land and Facilities		
Others	Local cost 4289000000Rp.			Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(Japanese -style governance cooperation)</p> <p>(1) For the governance cooperation, the main method was to introduce the theoretical concepts and structure model by aggressive approach, especially for the western donors and international organizations. However, the experts in the project team did not agree with this approach and have proceeded with an area based developing specific project. Based on this as a best practice and set as a model, improve the development capacity of the staff for the state government through OJT (on-the-job training). As a result of hard-earned achievement for seeking the direction of the project, one of the Japanese ways of directional movement, which helps the spontaneous development, was presented at the cooperation for decentralization. Based on this, it should be referred as an example with numerous suggestions for the cooperation of the governance in the country.</p> <p>(2) It is essential to implement the model project successfully if this way of cooperation is adopted.</p> <p>(3) On the other hand, the main purpose of the cooperation is to improve the capacity of development policy at the state government level, and the individual development projects are being implemented as practice materials. The purpose of the cooperation is not for the development project and it is essential to confirm the purpose of the project between the related organizations before the start of the cooperation.</p> <p>(Introduction of the PDM to the governance cooperation project)</p> <p>(6) Decentralization involves much trial and error, and the cooperation for this will be implemented with continuous changes and disruption. Under these circumstances, project management with a project cycle management approach is not necessarily the most suitable approach, and this is widely known within JICA and should be discussed.</p> <p>(7) The project team has had trouble formulating the PDM, and the agreement between the related organizations was made towards the end of the project. The genuine outcome of this project is the modeling of the PDM after repeatedly implementing through the trial-and-error method with Indonesian side in a chaotic situation after the start of the decentralization process. Formulation of the PDM as well as the process should be valued.</p> <p>(8) Adequacy of the management method in PCM approach for the governance cooperation should be re-discussed in JICA. Creation method which PDM is created based on the few weeks of study prior to the project is not adequate for the governance cooperation. It is important to spend time and effort to make an adequate plan, understanding the counterpart's status if the cooperation will be implemented based on the PDM.</p> <p>(9) It has been an issue that cooperating with the 3 to 4 year-long decentralization project and expect a specific result, because the time span seems to be too short. To this extent, the idea of a 'program approach' seems to be hopeful because; macro scoop can be introduced, can be dealt flexibly, make a feedback connection with planning and feedback. It should be reviewed over the governance cooperation for developing countries.</p> <p>(EX-POST EVALUATION)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although the regional development master plan based on the local commodity through the participatory approach have been established, it seems that in order to implement plans mentioned in those master plans it has to be followed by the integrated consistent efforts by the Local Government. The changes of the Head of BAPPEDA or Regent/Mayor resulted in the interruption of the committed plans. Therefore, the issuance of agreement or MoU to ensure the consistent efforts from Local Government needs to be facilitated. • In formulating the future project design, clear mechanism for disseminating the project benefits should be considered. Furthermore establishing strong coordination between BANGDA and Local Government for monitoring the impacts, problem encountered and getting feedback for the improvement of the project should be considered.
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Establishment And Capacity Building Of Regional Export Training And Promotion Centers						
	Others							
	Japanese	インドネシア地方貿易研修・振興センター						
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	613520000	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			-	Trade and Investment			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Development Department						
	At Present	Industrial Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2002/7/1	-	2006/6/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	National Agency for Export Development of Ministry of Trade, Regional Export Training and Promotion Center of East Java Province, North Sumatera Province, South Sulawesi Province, South Kalimantan Province, Indonesia Export Training Center						
	Japan	Trade Policy Division, Trade Policy Bureau, Technical Cooperation Division, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Project for the Establishment of the Indonesia Export Training Center The Project for Establishing the Indonesia Export Training Center The Project on Human Resource Development in Trade Sectors							
Overall Goal	To promote the export of SMEs in the regions where RETPCs are established							
Project Purpose	Model RETPCs (in Surabaya, Medan, Makassar, and Banjarmasin) provide export training, trade information and promotion services to SMEs in the respective regions.							
Outputs	1) Management and operation system of the project is established at respective RETPCs to provide export training and information/promotion services through collaboration with the Project Team 2) C/P at RETPCs are skilled in managing export training services 3) C/P at RETPCs and the Project Team are skilled in utilizing IT, including distance learning techniques, for export training services 4) C/P at RETPCs and the Project Team are skilled in managing trade information and promotion 5) C/P at RETPCs and the Project Team are skilled in utilizing IT for trade information and promotion services 6) C/P at the Project Team obtain know-how of replicating capacity building programs of RETPCs into other regions							
Project Overview	<p>Since the Economic Crisis in 1997, Indonesia has been undertaking political and economic reforms. In order to earn foreign exchanges, control inflation, safeguard the country's balance of payment, and revitalize the economy, it is important to strengthen export competitiveness of industries in the non-oil and gas sector. Particularly attention has been drawn to promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) that account for a good proportion in terms of the number of enterprises and employment opportunities. PROPENAS (National Development Plan: 2001~2004) prepared in November 2000 places its importance on the SME promotion program and export promotion. Over the year, JICA extended a series of technical assistance to IETC (Indonesia Export Training Center) as part of assistance programs for export promotion of SMEs.</p> <p>Through the series of JICA's cooperation programs, the capacity of IETC, as an implementing center for export training, has been strengthened, and services provided by IETC have been highly commended by the business sectors. However, the geographical distribution of participants to training courses is skewed to Japan and its proximity. While Indonesia has been proceeding with the decentralization of authorities to provincial and district governments, the Indonesia government planned to establish Regional Export Training and Promotion Centers (RETPCs) at major cities in regions in order to transfer technologies acquired by IETC. For the establishment and capacity building of RETPCs, the Indonesian government has requested the Japanese government to extend a new project-type technical cooperation.</p>							

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)				Study Conducted FY		
Recommendation and Lessons Learned						

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

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

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

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

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

IDN-05-003

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

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

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

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

IDN-05-004

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

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

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

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

IDN-05-005

Project Title	English	The Project For Strengthening Decentralized Environmental Management System In Indonesia					
	Others						
	Japanese	地方環境管理システム強化					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	0061297E2	Total Cost	550,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			Air Pollution/Acid Rain			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present	Global Environment Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2002/7/1 - 2006/6/1	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Environment, Environmental Management Center, Provincial Environmental Impact Management Agency, North Sumatra Province					
	Japan	Ministry of the Environment, National Institute for Environmental Studies					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Experts(Policy Adviser)						
	Senior Volunteers						
	Grant Aid						
Overall Goal	The national and local levels' capabilities of environmental management are strengthened.						
Project Purpose	A framework of environmental management in which PUSARPEDAL/EMC and BAPEDALDA work together is established by initiative of PUSARPEDAL/EMC						
Outputs	<p>1) Options of countermeasures to specific environmental problems are developed in the model site (North Sumatra province) based on the reliable monitoring data and scientific knowledge.</p> <p>2) Capabilities of PUSARPEDAL/EMC for providing KLH and BAPEDALDA with scientific knowledge and technical guidance on environmental management are reinforced.</p> <p>3) Know-how of proper environmental monitoring and surveillance methods are transferred.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>For the establishment of a principal institution that possesses proper skills in environmental management, "the Environmental Management Center Project (hereinafter referred to as "EMC Project") in Indonesia started in January 1993 in response to a request from the Government of Indonesia to the Government of Japan. Basic environmental monitoring techniques have been transferred by the EMC Project. However, in the process of decentralization, the environmental management system in local governments had not been fully established and the knowledge of techniques for solution of environmental pollution was not sufficient. Therefore, the Government of Indonesia again requested technical cooperation to Japan. The Project for Strengthening Decentralized Environmental Management System in Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") started on July 1, 2002, based on the Record of Discussions (hereinafter referred to as "the R/D"), signed on March 22, 2002, between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.</p>						

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Toward the achievement of the overall goal Technical supports to BAPEDALDAs and local environmental laboratories for monitoring and planning/implementing countermeasures are expected to be the important role of PUSALPEDAL/EMC as a national center laboratory BAPEDALDAs have important roles in the local environmental management administration, such as correspondences to the environmental issues across the districts/cities, coordination among districts/cities, planning and management of environmental monitoring system in the province. Therefore, PUSARPEDAL/EMC should continue its efforts to develop the collaboration with BAPEDALDAs. For this collaboration, PUSARPEDAL/EMC needs to make support responding to different levels of the capability of BAPEDALDAs.</p> <p>KLH should make efforts to secure the necessary budget for PUSARPEDAL/EMC, recognizing its important role in the process of the strengthening local environmental management system in Indonesia.</p> <p>(2) Further utilization of results of DEMS project as good practice The information regarding the achievements of the Pilot project in NSP and improvements of the PUSARPEDAL/EMC capabilities for monitoring and analytical techniques through the DEMS Project should be widely disseminated to other sections of KLH, BAPEDALDAs, other ministries/departments and citizens, etc., informing the high capability of PUSARPEDAL/EMC and the framework of local environmental managements as a good practice.</p> <p>The reports and guidelines prepared in the DEMS Project and PUSARPEDAL/EMC are expected to be informed widely and be fully utilized by authorities concerned.</p> <p>(3) Proper management of equipments The service period of most of the equipments which were provided since 1990's has been expired. In order to assume responsibility of PUSARPEDAL/EMC as a reference laboratory which requires high level techniques for analysis, proper management of equipments is indispensable. Therefore, KLH is requested to make efforts for the better management of equipments with a longer perspective, making a plan for the maintenance and renewal together with appropriate budgetary plan.</p> <p>A few equipments which were provided in DEMS project but not properly used should be ensured appropriate measures.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

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

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

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

IDN-06-002

Project Title	English	The Project On Enhancement Of Civilian Police Activities						
	Others							
	Japanese	市民警察活動促進プロジェクト						
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	0061537E0	Total Cost	556,011 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Governance			-	Public Administration			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department						
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2002/8/1	-	2007/7/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Indonesian National Police						
	Japan	National Police Agency						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Enhancement of the Civilian Police Capacity-Building of the Indonesian National Police Experts(Policy Adviser)							
Overall Goal	System of civilian police established by police stations and police officers is deployed throughout the country							
Project Purpose	Civilian police activities are implemented at Bekasi Police Resorts (BPRs) as a model police stations.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Management of BPRs, model police stations, is improved to ensure the civilian police activities. 2) Practice on criminal identification in BPRs is improved. 3) Communication control and command system of BPRs is improved. 4) Training programs of "police station management", "criminal identification" and "communication and command control" are improved. 							
Project Overview	<p>Indonesia National Police (INP) was separated from the Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI) and re-launched as civilian police directly under the president of Indonesia following a decision by the People's Consultative Assembly in August 2000 to do so amid progress in democratization of the country. For three decades until then, INP as part of TNI was responsible for the maintenance of national public order. It is important that INP win public confidence as civilian police and maintain national order accordingly. This in turn contributes to economic stability and investment promotion. In fact, the Indonesia government regards reform of INP as a priority in the National Development Program (PROPENAS). These circumstances prompted the Indonesian government to ask Japan to provide assistance in modernizing police capabilities and building institutional capacity of INP. In response, Japan launched the Support Program for Reform of Indonesian National Police, which involved different schemes, including the Individual Expert Assignment of an advisor to the Chief of INP in February 2001. At the center of the program was this technical cooperation Project. This Project is aimed at upgrading the capabilities and organizational capacity of the former Bekasi Police Resort, located near Jakarta, to the levels appropriate as a civil police station, which in turn, is expected to become a model police resort in Indonesia. The Project originally selected the Bekasi Police Resort as the target site. However, as part of the political reform movement in Indonesia, Bekasi Police Resort was divided into two police resorts, POLRES Metro Bekasi (Metro Bekasi Police Resort); and POLRES Bekasi (Bekasi Police Resort), in October 2004.</p>							

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Program support This project is the core of “National Police Development Support Program in Indonesia”, which is an assistance utilizing plural scheme aimed for reinforcement of organizational capacity as city police. In the project, program manager stayed at upper agency (National Police Headquarter of Indonesia) of Bekasi Police, which is the counterpart agency of the project. Project adjuster held the additional post of program secretariat and held periodic program meeting every week. These were effective to promote activities considering cooperation between each component of program and one same direction of program target.</p> <p>(2) Technical transfer utilizing equipment In technical transfer utilizing equipment, it is necessary to maintain at appropriate time regardless of the maintenance would be implemented in the frame of project or not. Although it is difficult for project relevant parties to taking in accurately about progress schedule of equipment maintenance which is implemented in outside of project frame, it is necessary to consider about schedule of equipment maintenance when establishing the implementation plan.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

IDN-06-003

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

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

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

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

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

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>To finalize the project activities and to ensure the project effect, the following points are recommended:</p> <p>(1) The Project needs to analyse comprehensive outcomes of the Project that was brought by each activities and its process. Monitoring of local initiatives done by stakeholders, it needs to be focused more on its result and related factors rather than the record of activities. By the end of the project terms, all stakeholders shall be sharing such result of analysis, in which outcomes and impacts of the Project would be observed.</p> <p>(2) The Project needs to define the quality of Master Facilitators to certify their ability. In present condition, the level of those for implementing activities have deferred by each Master Facilitator. Minimize those gaps should increase quality and reliability of the Project.</p> <p>(3) The Project needs to prepare teaching contents by using project outputs. The Project has made documents and visual contents just for recording project activities, but not for utilization. Therefore, the production of how to teach present experiences and approaches such as ICTs and GPCs by the Project is required.</p> <p>(4) Also, the Project needs to disseminate its experience among the relevant government officials and NGOs on how to apply the concept and approach along methodology.</p> <p>(5) Government of Indonesia need to support the Project to disseminate its outcome to other regions. Also, the government may concern to fulfil implementing related National law No.25/2004, by utilizing the outcome of the Project.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Human Resources Development For Local Governance								
	Others									
	Japanese	地方行政人材育成プロジェクト								
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	0060110E0	Total Cost	661,981 000 JPY			
Sector / Issue	Governance			-	Public Administration					
Division in Charge	At that Time	Regional Department I (Southeast Asia)								
	At Present	Southeast Asia 1 & Pacific Department								
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2002/4/1	-	2005/3/31	Period of Phase 2	2005/4/1	-	2007/3/31	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-		
Organization	Partner Country	Education and Training Agency of Ministry of Home Affairs, Directorate General of Regional Development, Education and Training Board of North Sumatera								
	Japan	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Local Autonomy College, Hyogo Prefecture								
Contracted Party										
Related Cooperations										
Overall Goal	<p>[Phase 2] Human resources for local governance in administrative management and regional development are developed through the training delivery.</p> <p>[Phase 1] Capacity of human resources for local governance, principally for administrative management and regional development is improved.</p>									
Project Purpose	<p>[Phase 2] 1) Capacity of training management for human resources development of local governmental officials is improved. 2) Public administration methods or techniques based on new policies or guidelines relate to decentralization and regional autonomy of Indonesia are widely disseminated and understood by local governments.</p> <p>[Phase 1] Training courses, principally for administrative management and regional development, are implemented responding to local needs.</p>									
Outputs	<p>[Phase 2] 1. Training curriculums and modules are improved to be more practical based on the needs of local governments. 2. The efficient training is implemented by means of the training collaboration by B. Dikl in Jakarta and Provincial Diklat in North Sumatera. 3. Training aiming at improvement of public service is implemented. 4. Partnership among the training institutions (between province (propinsi)/provinces or between province(propinsi) and district (kabupaten) /municipal (kota) is established. 5. Guideline for the inter-regional partnership and its implementation methods are understood by the local governmental officials. 6. Guideline for the new roles of sub-district head (camat) responding to the new Decentralization and Regional Autonomy Law and its implementation methods are understood by sub-district head (camat).</p> <p>[Phase 1] 1) Training courses are improved to be more adapted to local conditions. 2) Local government can implement training necessary for them. 3) Partnership among stakeholders is strengthened (among central and local governments, inter-local governments, universities, NGOs and others)</p>									
Project Overview	<p>Japanese supports for decentralization process have given the focal point on the training of local government officials in order to support the Indonesian self-efforts for the improvement of capacity of human resources for local governance in the field of administrative management and regional development.</p> <p>The project namely "Human Resources Development for Local Governance Phase II" had commenced its activities in April 2005 setting main purposes as shown below, and now by extending its support by aiming at further achievement for the higher level of implementation skill of training management and the socialization related activities on Decentralization Policy from central level to Local Government,</p>									

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	13	Counterparts	178
Equipment	14,053 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	434,828 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 56,844 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	25			Land and Facilities		
Others	* Equipment above written is a input in the phase 1.			Others	* Local Cost above written is a input in the phase 1.	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

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

Project Title	English	Training Of Agricultural Extension Officers On Improvement Of Farm Management						
	Others							
	Japanese	農業経営改善のための農業普及員訓練計画プロジェクト						
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	614560	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/1/1	-	2007/1/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Agency for Agricultural Human Resources Development of Ministry of Agriculture, Kayuambon Balai Besar Diklat Agribisini						
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	The Project for Improvement of Agricultural Extension and Training System							
Overall Goal	Farm management in selected districts is improved through the MP3 training.							
Project Purpose	Field extension officers in selected districts acquire skills in extension methodology through the improved training program (MP3 method2).							
Outputs	<p>1) MP3 training program is improved in BDA-Kayuambon;</p> <p>2) TOT (training of trainers) program is established in BDA-Kayuambon; and</p> <p>3) The training program is applied to selected districts.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>The Indonesian government had shifted its policy focus of the agricultural sector development, under a national development plan called PROPENAS 2000_2004, from the increase of food production to the improvement of farm income. Under this policy, strong emphasis was put on "agribusiness and agribusiness system development" by which the farmers and other players concerned with the sector were encouraged to pursue higher profitability through the increased production of high-value products and strengthening of efficient marketing channels. Under this context, the government had come to recognize that it was essential to improve the agricultural extension services by enhancing the capacity of agricultural extension workers so that they could respond to the needs of farmers. The government had, however, not developed an effective training system for extension workers, which led to a request to the Japanese government for a technical cooperation on this development issue.</p> <p>Against such a background, the Project for Improvement of Agricultural Extension and Training System ("PIAETS") was implemented from September 1999 to March 2002 with an aim of developing a new training system for extension workers in the country. As a result, the PIAETS training approach was developed and piloted in Bandung District of West Java with a great success. The project was terminated on March 31, 2002 but the Indonesian government had requested the Japanese government to support a successor project by which the newly developed PIAETS training system was further improved and extended to other areas of the country.</p> <p>Based on the request from the Indonesian government, JICA dispatched preparatory study missions and formulated a successor project to the PIAETS. Consequently, the Project for Training of Agricultural Extension Officers on Improvement of Farm Management was initiated and has been implemented since January 5, 2004, based on Record of Discussions (R/D) signed on October 29, 2003 between the representatives of the both governments. The Project is scheduled to terminate on January 4 next year. Before the termination, JICA dispatched the Terminal Evaluation Mission to Indonesia with an aim to evaluate the performance of the Project and give advice to the Project in elaborating implementation plans for the remaining and after the project period.</p>							

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

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

Project Title	English	The Project for Institutional Support for Food Security					
	Others						
	Japanese	食料安全保障政策立案・実施支援プロジェクト					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number	600450	Project ID	0065477F0	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Policy and System			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/03/01 - 2008/02/29	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Food Security Agency of Ministry of Agriculture, Local Agencies of Food Security					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	An effective policy will be drawn up at an Indonesian food security organization.						
Project Purpose	The function of the Indonesian food security system will be strengthened.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A food supply-demand policy simulation will be developed and used effectively. 2. A food security information control system on the Web will be improved and managed. 3. An ability to draw up a food security policy will be strengthened. 4. Understandings of the food security by persons concerned will be improved. 5. Monitoring methods and systems concerning the food security will be improved. 						
Project Overview	<p>Amid the progress of the decentralization and the full-scale globalization, the Indonesian government sets a policy target of "stable supply of food and nutrition improvement" and is striving to enhance a food security system. Indonesia with the population of more than 200 million people has been placing a top priority on the self-sufficiency of rice among others. From late 1960s to early 1980s, the Indonesian government implemented a policy to increase the production of rice aiming the self-sufficiency of rice and achieved it in 1984. After that, the policy was reviewed due to structural adjustments led by the World Bank and IME, and therefore a policy to diversify agricultural products was adopted. However, Indonesia experienced the food crisis of a reduction in production and massive imports of rice, which was triggered by the economic crisis occurring in late 1997. After the economic crisis, the Indonesian government is pushing forward with the liberalization and the opening of the market in response to the requests from IMF and WTO, and at the same time strongly recognizes the necessity of food security learned from its experience of the food crisis. Under these circumstances, the Indonesian government established the Food Security Agency under the Ministry of Agriculture based on the 2001 Presidential Directive and provided the agency with functions to draw up, coordinate and survey the policies necessary for food security. In addition, the government launched the National Food Security Council (NFSC) chaired by the President, with the Food Security Agency as a secretariat. The council consists of the heads of 15 ministries/agencies including the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Defense and the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS). Its main activity is to make coordination between ministries/agencies and draw up a draft national food security policy. However, the government's vertical administrative structure still constitutes an impediment to the improvement of the Indonesian food security system. Because of this, not only the Food Security Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture but also the Food Stockpiling Public Corporation (BULOG) as well as other ministries/agencies in charge of food stockpiling are drawing up food policies separately. Furthermore, government officials have low abilities to collect information and low analysis capabilities to forecast food consumption trends so effective policies based on objective reasons have not been drawn up and implemented yet. International organizations, including FAO and IFAD, have individually worked together with the Food Security Agency. But, as the agricultural policies promoted by those international organizations put stress on a market economy, the Indonesian government in part has cautious stance toward the agricultural policies. Against such background, the Indonesian government has learned the concept of the food security from Japan where the agriculture is based on rice growing, which is similar to Indonesia, and has been calling for Japan to extend technology cooperation so that Indonesia may strengthen functions of the Food Security Agency and related ministries/agencies.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	7	Counterparts	14
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	297,100 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	28			Land and Facilities		
Others	Equipment US\$201,200 Local cost US\$302,710			Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Indicators of Project for Institutional Capacity Development Since it is quite difficult to evaluate the outcome of project for capacity development quantitatively, several more realistic indicators should be set from various aspects, such as financial, organizational, so that the Project can be practically evaluated.</p> <p>(2) Outsourcing Some of the project components have been implemented by the local consultant teams. The outcomes show that rather high quality services have been rendered by them. Lessons are how donor and implementation agency can well facilitate the consulting services appropriately to the project objectives. The experiences in this Project say; 1) Direct contact: the consultant teams could have direct contact with the implementation agency, repeatedly and for enough long time through working groups. 2) Reflection of needs: through interactions in the working groups, tasks could reflect actual needs of the implementation agency. 3) Documentation: most of the services were documented with details that can be traced when needed. 4) Resources provided: enough amount of contract money (4.2 Billions IDR or US\$442,000 in total for three fiscal years) could be prepared for securing necessary person-months of the consultant teams and for mobilizing them. 5) The consultant firm could offer personnel well experienced in government administration for the agriculture sector in the country.</p> <p>(3) Management of the Consultant Activities by Working Group The Project hired the local consultants for assisting Output 2 (MIS) and Output 5 (Monitoring System). The Project formulated Working Group for each Output, so that the Project could manage the activities of the consultants and ensure Output of the Project.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Improve Drug Supply Management System and Promote Rational Use of Drugs						
	Others							
	Japanese	医薬品供給システム強化及び医薬品の適正使用推進プロジェクト						
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Others			Health System				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Indonesia Office						
	At Present	Indonesia Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/08/31 - 2007/08/30		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health and National Agency of Drug and Food Control						
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	(Health Ministry's portion) As a policy action, the government will provide guidelines and training sessions to improve/enhance medical drugs supply system and medical drug's appropriate usage for public health centers belonging to Health Ministry or provinces that have model regencies. (National Agency of Drug and Food Control's portion) Safer drugs for consumers will be supplied.							
Project Purpose	(Health Ministry's portion) Medical drugs supply system for model regency's public health centers will be improved, and medical drugs will be used in an appropriate manner. (National Agency of Drug and Food Control's portion) Advices on medical drug safety measures (license review, production management, after-market survey, inspection, etc.) will be provided in order to prevent health damages.							
Outputs	(Health Ministry's portion) 1. Stakeholders, such as public health centers in model regencies, will understand improvement/enhancement of medical drugs supply system and their appropriate usage. 2. Based on pilot projects in model regencies, training module curriculum (reference materials, if necessary) for training sessions on improving/enhancing medical drugs supply system and their appropriate usage at public health centers will be revised. (National Agency of Drug and Food Control's portion) 1. The present conditions on medical drugs safety measures will be identified. 2. Policy advices will be reflected to medical drug safety measures, and related human resources will be fostered.							
Project Overview	<p>In Indonesia, basic medical services are provided by public hospitals or public health centers in local communities. Among medical drugs used there, the medical drugs supply system, where essential medicines are distributed to public health centers nationwide (approximately 7,500 centers) and some public hospitals, is supporting charge-free medical services for impoverished people as well as medical services for local residents. However, due to the economic crisis since 1997, this medical drugs supply system stopped working, preventing supply of basic medical services. This is mainly attributable to poor management of medical drugs at medical institutions, and inappropriate usage of medical drugs. After that, under the decentralization policy effective in 2001, local governments started to assume responsibilities for appropriate supply of medical drugs to government-related medical institutions, but this has deteriorated the problems of medical drug shortage and defective supply system because local governments don't have enough experiences and knowledge, preventing appropriate supply of medical drugs in many cases. For this reason, we will provide advices so that public medical institutions, which play important roles in basic medical services in Indonesia, will efficiently and effectively use medical drugs (i.e., improvement in medical drugs distribution practices in public medical services).</p> <p>In addition, some medical drugs available in Indonesia are inappropriate. If it were in developed nation, the government would have collected some of these medical drugs because they would pose health damages on their citizens. Furthermore, fake drugs containing no integrant necessary for medical care are also flowing in the market. Using such medical drugs will yield no therapy effect on disease and will bring about health damages on patients and citizens. As they are available at a low price, it is likely that these drugs are used for public services, possibly leading to squandering of budgetary allocations secured under severe financial limitations. In this context, aiming at preventing health damages on citizens by using medical drugs necessary for basic healthcare services, we will provide advices on possible actions to prevent market distribution of medical drugs possibly posing health damages (Medical drugs safety actions for preventing health damages).</p> <p>As mentioned above, we will provide policy advices for protecting citizens from medical drugs possibly posing health damages, and policy advices for appropriate use of medical drugs at public medical institutions, which provide medical services to local residents including impoverished people.</p>							

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)				Study Conducted FY		
Recommendation and Lessons Learned						

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

Project Title	English	The Project for Improvement of Administration of Trade Related Regulations, Systems and Procedures in Indonesia						
	Others							
	Japanese	貿易手続行政改善プロジェクト						
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			-	Trade and Investment			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Indonesia Office						
	At Present	Indonesia Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2006/01/06 - 2008/01/22		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Cordinating Minister for Economic Affairs						
	Japan							
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	The business environment relating to trade procedure systems will be improved.							
Project Purpose	By achieving the following, trade procedures for the Tanjung Priok Port and other major ports/airports in Indonesia will be improved: 1) Trade procedures are organized and efficiency will be increased. 2) Administrative human resources concerning trade procedure systems will be developed. 3) Collaborative systems concerning trade procedures will be strengthened between government ministries/agencies.							
Outputs	By achieving the following, the number of days required for completing trade procedures will be shortened: 1) An efficiency improvement program concerning trade procedure systems will be built at the Economic Coordination Minister Office (Kementerian Koordinator Perekonomian) and related ministries/agencies. 2) An administrative human resources development program will be built at the Economic Coordination Minister Office and related ministries/agencies. 3) A collaborative system will be built between ministries/agencies, including the Economic Coordination Minister Office, and private companies. 4) By achieving the above 1) to 3), transparency of trade procedures will be increased.							
Project Overview	<p>In Indonesia, economy has been declining since the monetary crisis and Indonesian industrial competitiveness has weakened in the Asian region due to the rise of China and other factors. Thus efforts have been required to strengthen Indonesian industrial competitive advantages. Under these circumstances, Indonesia is called on to develop its economy and industry by further encouraging trades and promoting investments from other countries. In view of this, the enhancement of various systems has become more important.</p> <p>From FY 2001 to FY 2002, the Mining and Industrial Development Study Department implemented the activities of the "Committee on System Enhancement for Strengthening Markets" consisting of experts in Japan as a collaborative promotion project. As part of activities of this committee, the needs of this field were confirmed by the baseline survey mission, which focused on the facilitation of trades. As a result, the development survey "Metropolitan Area Trade Environment Improvement Plan" was conducted from February 2004 to March 2005. In this survey, the time required for taking procedures and the physical flow of cargoes, etc. was measured at the Tanjung Priok Port in Jakarta and survey results were analyzed. Through these efforts, problems constituting a bottleneck were clarified in the entire import-export process in the Jakarta metropolitan area. In addition, policies including necessary system improvements were recommended to eliminate the bottleneck and seminars were held in Jakarta and other major cities to disseminate and raise awareness for the recommended policies and related action programs.</p> <p>Specific figures for a delay in taking Indonesian custom procedures were shown in the survey results, drawing the interest of economy-related ministers. The Minister of Economic Coordination, the Minister of Trade, and the Minister of Industry successively visited the port and directed actions to be taken to improve the system. The survey results also attracted attention, for example the results were often reported in the newspapers and other media. Meanwhile, based on the agreement between the leaders of Japan and Indonesia, the "Government-Private Joint Forum for Investment Environment Improvement," which was launched in March 2005, has been addressing the fields of taxes/custom duties as one of working groups, and the improvement of efficiency at ports has been raised as one of the major agenda.</p>							

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)				Study Conducted FY		
Recommendation and Lessons Learned						

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

Project Title	English	Contingency Exercise on Airport Security					
	Others						
	Japanese	空港保安訓練プロジェクト					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	180,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Transportation			-	International / Inter-regional Transportation		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Indonesia Office					
	At Present	Indonesia Office					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2006/11/08 - 2007/10/26	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate General of Civil Aviation					
	Japan	Minsitry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism, Civil Aviation Bureau					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The security of passengers and airport facilities against terrorist attacks is secured.						
Project Purpose	The security system of principal airport facilities is fortified. The system of training for the security inspection officers for the fortification of airport security in Indonesia is strengthened.						
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The capacity of scenario formulation for the emergency trainings is improved. - The manuals for the emergency trainings is formulated. - The emergency trainings based on the scenario is implemented. - The capacity for the evaluation of emergency trainings and instructions for improvement targeted the officers in charge of auditing in the Directorate General of Air Communication of the Ministry of Communications is improved. - The appropriate communication system for the concerned parties of the airport security is clarified. - The training capacity of civil aviation training center of the Ministry of Education and Trainings is improved. 						
Project Overview	<p>In Indonesia, terrorist explosions broke out in Bali islands in 2002 and in the Marriott Hotel in Jakarta city in 2003, resulted in many killed and wounded. Given that the recent global situation has been getting tense since the series of terrorist attacks of 9.11, 2001, the ICAO amended Appendix 17 and each contracting parties is urging the enhancement of counterterrorism measures for a hijack terrorists. In the 7 principal airports of Indonesia, the research was conducted in 2003 and the provision of equipments and machineries was implemented in the following year for the improvement of inspection machineries for airport security through the Grant aid. I addition, with the support of "The Study on Major Airports Security System Enforcement Plan in the Republic of Indonesia", which has been implemented since 2004, the Directorate General of Air Communication is forwarding the amendment of the national plan for the civil aviation security and the plan for the airport security and the enhancement of airport security system, and the promotion of training system.</p> <p>Indonesia has many Japanese corporations, whereby the trade relationship with Japan is close and there are many Japanese tourists in sightseeing venues such as Bali and Jagjakarta. Therefore, the security commitment for the concerned Japanese living overseas and Japanese visitors is important issue for Japan.</p> <p>Although the policy for the enhancement of inspection system in the airport (the increase of security police and trainings) is getting clear through the donor cooperation with Japan, USA and Australia, the implemented development study clarified that the lack of know-how regarding the scenario formulation and implementation about concrete training and exercise for the airport security, the audit of inspection system and the inspection of testing Program can be found and the capacity for "See" of "Plan-Do-See", improvement and amendment is low. In response to this result, the request for technical transfers including auditing, training and exercise, and the methods for feedback was made.</p>						

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>JICA has never experienced the cooperation content of this project, but the contents for its implementation is not limited to Indonesia but corresponds to the international standard. In this sense, this project has broad utility. For the success of emergency trainings, the communications with not only the concerned authority of Air Communications but the police authority is indispensable, the creation of sound relationship with the other authorities related the airport such as customs office, fire station, immigration office and airlines is required.</p> <p>Also, the telecommunication machineries for transmitting information are the minimum required for implementation of trainings of this kind. The existence of telecommunication system for wide area communication needs to be confirmed beforehand for training implementation without machinery is difficult. Moreover, the monitoring facilities for image information such as CCTV are effective machineries from the perspective of information centralization management in the risk management center.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)			
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Directorate of Aviation Security	Umbrella Organization	Directorate General of Civil Aviation		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment	
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation	
	Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
		Issues:			

IDN-07-005

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

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	19	Counterparts	30
Equipment	152,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	85,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 25.4 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	20			Land and Facilities	Land and Facilities Provided	
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1 Extension Methods of "On Farm Activities"</p> <p>Since the extension system of local governments was in a transitional stage, the Project, started their extension activities, but had to approach fish farmers in extension model areas directly. Some fish farmer groups were willingly to take part in the joint verifiable trials of freshwater aquaculture offered by the Project and those trials became more and more actively. In addition that the local government extension officials who were person in charge of each extension model area also took part in the Project activities such as technical training, one-day course of consulting fish diseases. Therefore a close connection with local governments for the extension of freshwater aquaculture is to be built up in each area.</p> <p>The extension strategy, which focused on core fish farmers or farmers' groups, contributed well to achieve the project purpose. Reliable relationship between the fish farmers groups and the Project was established through the steady regular monitoring, discussion and exchange of information. Diligent fish farmers' activities lead to expand the extension activities for the other farmers on their own initiative.</p> <p>2 Other Effective Extension Methods</p> <p>Level of aquaculture techniques is diverse among farms and areas. An offer or a transfer of techniques from the Project is conformed to each level of the development and a feedback of the solution of problems made the project extension activities strengthen and carry on things smoothly. Furthermore a course of the consulting of fish diseases at each extension model area was shown as a quite effective tool for conducting the extension activities of freshwater aquaculture.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Development of the Appropriate Technology for Multi-Story Residential Building					
	Others						
	Japanese	集合住宅適正技術開発プロジェクト					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number	600231	Project ID	0061333E0	Total Cost	38,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Urban/Regional Development			Urban Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1993/11/1 - 1998/10/1	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	2005/07 - 2007/06	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Research Institute for Human Settlements (RIHS), Agency for Research and Development, Ministry of Public Works					
	Japan	National Institute for Land and Infrastructure Management of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, the Building Research Institute					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	<p>Crant aid of building and equipment (the RIHS Construction Plan, 1.51 billion Yen in the fiscal year 1989 and 716 million Yen in 1990),</p> <p>Third country training (in the fields of earthquake-resistant building engineering and housing policy).</p> <p>Dispatch of individual experts in the fields of earthquake-resistant building engineering and housing policy and so on</p>						
Overall Goal	<p>1) The Ministry of Public Works and local governments revise the standards concerning buildings.</p> <p>2) MSRB is built based on the Technical Recommendations.</p>						
Project Purpose	The Technical Recommendations based on the MSRB prototype at Pasar Jumat are completed.						
Outputs	<p>1.Organization for technical development of MSRB is structured on RIHS initiative.</p> <p>2.The 1st integrated proposal for the prototype of MSRB is made considering the importance of locality (e.g. Denpasar, Ambon, Mataram, etc.)</p> <p>3.Trials of the 1st integrated proposal are done in actual construction sites.</p> <p>4.Final proposal for the prototype is made after trials.</p> <p>5.Information on the newly developed technology is made open to the people concerned outside the project.</p> <p>6.Researchers for RIHS are developed.</p> <p>(Follow-up)</p> <p>1) Monitoring activities on the MSRB at Pasar Jumat are undertaken.</p> <p>2) Data are analyzed to produce Draft documents of the Technical Recommendations.</p> <p>3) Draft documents of the Technical Recommendations on the each technical field are edited</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In Indonesia, about 60% of approximate 200 million people of the whole population, that is, 120 million people, reside in the island of Jawa which occupies only 7% of the whole land of the country. Especially in urban areas like Jakarta, the housing shortage caused by drastically increasing residents has become a serious issue. As a matter of fact, housing supply to low income people, the majority of the population is inadequately improved. In that situation, multi-storey residential buildings (MSRB), which make good use of limited land, are considered an affective solution.</p> <p>Since the year 1980, Japan has cooperated with the Research Institute of Human Settlements (RIHS). From 1993 to 1998 the Project on Development of Appropriate Technology for MSRB and Its Environmental Infrastructure for Low-income people was implemented. The Project is the continuation of this previous project to accomplish the monitoring of the experimental MSRB in Pasar Jumat and the formulation of the technical recommendations concerning MSRB.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	11	Short-term	54	Counterparts	29
Equipment	200,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	Equipments for the project
Local Cost	35,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	12			Land and Facilities	Provision of Land, Building and Facilities	
Others	In addition, the following inputs were given through the Follow-up study (FU). Short-term experts 22 persons Machinery/Equipment/Materials 4,300,000JPY Local cost 5,000,000JPY				Others	Local Cost 805 million Rp. In addition, the following inputs were given through the Follow-up study (FU). C/P21, Office for the Japanese experts, laboratory for structure experiment and MSRB at Pasar Jumat, Local Cost 21 million yen

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

<p>Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	<p>(1) Importance of Timing of the Launch of a Follow-up Project In case that a Follow-up (F/U) project is carried out to complement the former main project since the project purpose of the main project has not completely achieved, the continuity in terms of content and time is very important. The delay of the commencement of this Project brought budgetary problems on Indonesian side. The delay was caused not only by the delay of the construction of the experimental building due to the economic crisis but also by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The delay of agreement on the detail activities between both side, 2) The delay of adjustment of the equipment to be inputted between both side, and 3) The delay of agreement of JICA experts to be dispatched. <p>The above factors of the delay need to be avoided to keep the project continuity.</p> <p>(2) The necessity of long-term JICA expert or a JICA project coordinator. The Project was carried out with only short-term experts (moreover short stay of the each expert), which become a big obstacle for the good communication between both sides. This sometimes has caused:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Insufficient exchange of opinions between JICA experts and Indonesian counterparts as well as technical transfer, and 2) Missing of the effective timing of the dispatch of JICA experts. <p>To avoid the problems, at least a long-term JICA experts or a JICA project coordinator should be arranged, even though the project is of a F/U scheme.</p> <p>(Follow-up)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The specification of the project goal : The specification of the project goal enables the operational management to be more efficient and effective so that it is needed for the project to discuss about the solid goal and visualize it based on the PDM index from an early stage. For example, describing about the period of accomplishment, the format, the amount and the quality of each technical field is needed. 2. Enhancement of the monitoring : Execution of the detailed planning and the constant and appropriate monitoring (management of the progress and modification of the orbit) bring the better results. 3. Operational system of the project: For the planning of the original plan, establishment of the supporting system of the project is very important by committing the assistance of all government agencies and autonomies which are related to the all important project activities from an early stage, and treating them as the official cooperative agencies. On the practical field, advanced prior conformation about the detail of the administrative procedure in order to get the permission is needed. As there is a strong relationship between the research institute, RIHS and the government (the technical station of the CIPTAKARYA which establish a construction standards of multi-story residential building), it is possible for this project to confirm the impression of the research efforts in the real society. In the case of the other countries, most of the governments have a long distance between the research institutes, so that the appreciation of the research efforts to the real society depends on the powers of outside of the project. The relationship between the research institute and the government agency of this project can be a model for other research projects in the other countries. 4. Hard components included Technical Cooperation : Although the project is a project-typed technical cooperation, there are some unique approaches such as some part of the technical transfer and the technical development would be executed through the construction of real building. From the aspect of the practical utility, it is true that the real construction brought the more efforts than the case of the laboratory, but on the other hand the dispatched experts were expected more weight of responsibility than the original one such as field supervision. For this, shortage of the technical skill of the original field supervisor is the main problem so that the questioning the responsibility of one person does not make sense. In addition, this type of approach needs much financial burden for the counter-part country compared to other approaches, the more, the project plan is easily affected by the government requirements. As a result, from the operational management point of view, it might be enforce the uncertainty of the project. For this reason, the ample studies of feasibility are needed in case of implementing the same type of approach. 5. Installation of the appropriate and sufficient counter-parts : To get more successful efforts and to enhance the sustainability of the activities, stable and enough time and number of the installation of the counter-parts is desired.
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Regaional Education Development and Improvement Program					
	Others						
	Japanese	地方教育行政改善計画					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number	600274	Project ID	0061564E0	Total Cost	829,822 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Lower Secondary Education		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present	Human Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/09/20 - 2008/09/19	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Religious Affairs					
	Japan	Tokyo Institute of Technology					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Junior secondary education in the target districts/municipalities will be improved both in quantity and quality.						
Project Purpose	REDIP (Regional Education Development and Improvement Program) model (school-based management with community participation) is established and practiced as an educational administration system at junior secondary level in the target districts/municipalities.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (Common Output for all target provinces): Tools for dissemination of the REDIP model are developed and used in target and non-target provinces. (REDIP2 target districts): District and sub-district education officers, school personnel, community members and other parties concerned are trained to manage the REDIP model independently in Brebes and Pekalongan Districts in Central Java Province and Bitung Municipality in North Sulawesi Province. (REDIP3 new target districts/provinces): A REDIP type local educational administration model suitable for the socio-economic conditions of Serang and Pandeglang Districts in Banten Province is developed. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Government of Indonesia intended to successfully achieve a goal of establishing the 9-year compulsory education system by 2008. However, the net attendance rate of junior secondary school was no higher than 62 percent in 2004. Since decentralization of the total educational administration in 2001 was processed without taking enough preparatory steps, a plunge of educational budget to be distributed to each school, and confusions in directives and responsibilities among administrators, principals and teachers caused problems for managing school administration, and prevented to establish proper local educational administration.</p> <p>While Indonesia had promoted educational decentralization, Japan implemented an in-country training program for Community Participation in Strategic Education Planning for School Improvement (COPSEP) in 1997-1998, and conducted a development study for Regional Education Development and Improvement Program (REDIP Phase 1-2) in 1999-2004. The study developed and introduced a model of school-based management with community participation, alias REDIP model, to pilot districts for experiments in an attempt of managing individual needs of communities and schools in a flexible manner.</p> <p>REDIP model is an educational project that has two characteristics: ①Implementing bodies are Sub-district Junior Secondary School Development Teams (TPK), ②Measures for implementation are presented by proposals. The results of introducing the Model to pilot areas were as follows: Regarding the access to schools, a rapid increase in enrollments to junior secondary schools, and a decrease in dropouts were reported in many pilot districts. Regarding the quality of schools, vital management of schools/classes by principals/teachers, and improved learning motivation of students were reported by junior secondary schools in the pilot areas.</p> <p>The Government of Indonesia, specifically the Ministry of National Education (MONE), highly evaluates the REDIP model as an educational project suitable for the realities in Indonesia. However, more capacities and experiences are required for the local educational officers to implement the Model in a truly independent manner. For the purpose of extending the Model to wider areas, the Indonesian Government requested the Japanese Government a technical cooperation project to implement the following: ①upgrade the planning and management capacities for local educational officers in the target areas, ②extend implementation of the Model to other areas, where the enrollment rates to junior secondary schools stay lower.</p> <p>In response to the request, a 4-year Project with an objective of disseminating the Model of school-based local educational management system with community participation launched in September 2004.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	9	Counterparts	23	
Equipment	2,835 (000 JPY)	Rate:1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate:1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	16			Land and Facilities		
Others	Block Grant 315,138 thousand yen			Others	Block Grant 275,000 thousand yen	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(a) Effectiveness of the approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Formation and establishment of TPKs at the sub-district level ② Simultaneous direct interventions to schools and sub-districts ③ Assistance to all schools (not selection-based pilot assistance) for the target sub-districts ④ Involvement of multi-layer stakeholders in the program framework with clarification of roles and responsibilities <p>The Project involves multi-layer stakeholders in its framework, and clarifies their individual roles and responsibilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MONE (central government): to supervise REDIP from an aspect of the national policy for school-based management • Provincial education offices: to supervise REDIP districts, support the activities, and plan an expansion of the Model to other districts • District education offices: to be actively involved in the implementation of the whole process • TPKs: to coordinate and facilitate all the schools in the assigned areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⑤ Support for bottom-up needs ⑥ Involvement of locally contracted consultants in implementation and collaborative work with local administration offices ⑦ Introduction and realization of transparency and accountability ⑧ Input of block grants <p>(b) Sustainability of the approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Role and responsibility of the central government ② Development of guidelines and institutionalization ③ Capacity development of local educational administration ④ Advocacy on effectiveness of the REDIP model to the related stakeholders ⑤ Conclusion of M/M with each of the target districts
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)			
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Directorate of Junior Secondary Education, Directorate General of Primary and Secondary Education	Umbrella Organization	Ministry of National Education		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment	
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation	
	Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
		Issues:			

Project Title	English	Project on Human Resource Development for SMEs					
	Others						
	Japanese	中小企業人材育成支援プロジェクト					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number	600428	Project ID	0065440E0	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			Small and Medium Enterprises/Supporting Industries Promotion			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Indonesia Office					
	At Present	Indonesia Office					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/10/13 - 2008/10/12	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Industry, Small Minium Industry					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The function of the Ministry of Industry to develop SME human resources will be strengthened.						
Project Purpose	<p>(1) SME human resources development and training projects will be systematically organized at the Ministry of Industry.</p> <p>(2) The establishment of a human resources development center of the Ministry of Industry will be promoted.</p> <p>(3) The improvement of SME consulting systems will be promoted at the Ministry of Industry and SME consultants will be used actively.</p>						
Outputs	<p>(1) An implementation system for project management will be improved.</p> <p>(2) SME human resources-related committees, working groups and clinics of the Ministry of Industry will be strengthened.</p> <p>(3) Experiences in the improvement of SME consulting systems in Japan and Thailand will be introduced effectively and used actively.</p> <p>(4) Roles/functions of the SME human resources center and implementation systems will be planned appropriately.</p> <p>(5) Preparations by the Ministry of Industry (including a law system/certification system) necessary for the improvement of appropriate SME consulting systems will be promoted.</p> <p>(6) To appropriately improve SME consulting systems, model trainings to foster consultants will be prepared, implemented and evaluated.</p> <p>(7) Schemes to effectively use SME consulting systems and SME consultants will be planned appropriately.</p> <p>(8) Information on SME consulting systems will be provided effectively to SMEs and the society, and thereby the wider use of such systems will be promoted.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>As one of ways of economic development, the Indonesian government raises the promotion/fostering of SMEs as one of its most important issues. The Indonesian government finalized a medium-term action plan in 2002 as one of measures to address various issues involved in SMEs which are expected to assume the substantial role of sustainable growth of economy. The action plan requires in the priority areas that abilities to develop human resources, etc. should be strengthened. As an organization to implement such activities, the Ministry of Trade and Industry (currently, the Ministry of Industry), which is called on to carry out specific projects, is now implementing training programs for SMEs through various organizations. But collaboration between organizations is insufficient, and the needs of SMEs are not always met. As a result, no comprehensive system targeting SMEs to develop human resources has been built. In response, JICA dispatched a team of specialists headed by Professor Urata from the Waseda University in 2000. The specialist team recommended a comprehensive SME development policy (so called the "Urata Recommendations"). Based on the recommendations, JICA is implementing a SME/downstream industry supporting program for SMEs and the industries, aiming to foster vigorous SMEs/downstream industries and strengthen their industrial competitiveness. The "SME human resources development project" of the recommendations, which has not implemented, is intended to organize/enhance the training program for SMEs of the Ministry of Industry, introduce a SME consulting project and establish a SME human resources center in order to effectively manage such projects. In respect to the SME human resources development project, cooperation between the specific long-term specialist "SME policy support promotion/human resources development" (2003 to 2005), the development survey "survey on SME human resources development plan" (2003 to 2004), and the "follow-up survey thereof" (2005) begins to get on a right track. Based on the recommendation of the development survey, a SME human resources development committee were established primarily by the SME Directorate General of the Ministry of Trade and Industry (currently, the Ministry of Industry) and the education and training center. The working group established under the committee is actively carrying out practical jobs under the direction of long-term specialists. In addition, a SME human resources clinic has been launched recently and is expected to be a base of the establishment of a SME human resources center. In these circumstances, this project aims to effectively push such cooperation provided for the SME consulting project and other projects by developing the activities of long-term specialists in a form of a technology cooperation project.</p>						

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)				Study Conducted FY		
Recommendation and Lessons Learned						

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

Project Title	English	The Project for Improving Higher Education Institution through University-Industry-Community Links (Hi-link) in Gadjah Mada University						
	Others							
	Japanese	ガジヤマダ大学産学地連携総合計画プロジェクト						
Country	Indonesia	Project Number	600399	Project ID	0065384E0	Total Cost	0 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Tertiary Education			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Indonesia Office						
	At Present	Indonesia Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2006/04/01 - 2009/03/31		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of National Education, Gadjah Mada University						
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Roles of universities in meeting needs of industries and regional communities will be established.							
Project Purpose	Gadjah Mada University (UGM) improves research capacities in meeting social needs through University-Industry-Community (U-I-C) collaboration system.							
Outputs	<p>Output 1: Researchers of the engineering departments of UGM improve the capacity of conducting research relating to U-I-C collaboration system independently.</p> <p>Output 2: UGM promotes interaction within U-I-C collaboration of researchers.</p> <p>Output 3: Liaison office for U-I-C collaboration enhances its organizational capacity.</p> <p>Output 4: Liaison office for U-I-C collaboration enhances its functional capacity.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>The current higher education institutions in Indonesia lack teaching and research capabilities of fostering human resources that would contribute to social needs for economic and industrial development. At the same time, the current educational and research activities of higher education institutions are not fully compatible with social needs. With respect of organizational contributions to economic and social development, higher education institutions have not yet provide their intellectual properties, such as research outputs, to the society.</p> <p>In view of this situation, Directorate General of Higher Education (DGHE) formulated the Long-Term Strategy for Higher Education in every 10 years, starting in 1975 and succeeding until today, to manage the capacity building for skills of teachers, upgrading of research quality, and improvement of higher education. Based on the new Strategy revised in 2003, DGHE announced "Implementation of New Paradigm" policy, under which DGHE emphasized autonomy of the universities by corporatizing some of the selected national universities.</p> <p>At the same time, DGHE encouraged the universities to enhance a linkage with industries and communities by conducting collaboration research, for example, in addition to the conventional functions of education and research. DGHE has already executed several projects to strengthen the above- mentioned linkage, and to upgrade the role of the universities. However, due to a small-scale and a lack of coordination among these projects, the effects of the projects have not yet emerged.</p> <p>Being one of the corporatized national universities, UGM was selected as the counterpart institution of a technical cooperation project provided by Japan for supporting higher education of technology in Indonesia. Though UGM has higher technical capacity for conducting research, with many professors having obtained the masters'/doctorate degrees, the know-how of linking the academic activities to industries and communities has not been known. Despite that UGM has announced its policy of enhancing a linkage between industries and communities, UGM has not yet reached the stage of implementing the institutional and practical interventions to intensify the linkage.</p> <p>The reasons for not being able to implement the interventions are as follows: ①UGM has not yet established a research base for meeting the industrial and community needs by using the in-house resources; ②UGM is unable to establish a liaison office for organizing an effective U-I-C collaboration, due to existence of the three competing institutions in UGM--Techno Center, Research and Community Service Center (LPPM), and Small and Medium Enterprises Development Center (SMEDC).</p> <p>In view of the circumstances and issues stated above, the Government of Indonesia requested the Government of Japan to provide assistance to enhance a linkage among universities, industries and communities in a comprehensive and efficient manner, for the purpose of reinforcing the role of the universities in the society.</p>							

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	no information	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Gadjah Mada University	Umbrella Organization	Directorate General of Higher Education, Ministry of National Education	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Strengthening In-service Teacher Training of Mathematics and Science Education at Junior and Secondary Level					
	Others						
	Japanese	前期中等理科教員研修強化プロジェクト					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	0 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Lower Secondary Education		
Division in Charge	At that Time						
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2006/05/01 - 2008/10/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of National Education, General Directorate for Quality Improvement of Teachers and Education Personnel					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	<p>(1) The model of in-service teacher training primarily through Subject Based Teacher Groups (MGMP) activities applying Lesson Study will disseminate in the target provinces (West Java Province, East Java Province, and Yogyakarta Province) as a form of continuing professional education for teachers.</p> <p>(2) The level of student learning ability in mathematics and science will improve in the target districts (Sumedang District in West Java Province, Pasuruan District in East Java Province, and Bantul District in Yogyakarta Province).</p>						
Project Purpose	The model of MGMP activities applying Lesson Study to improve the quality of teachers in mathematics and science is developed in the target districts.						
Outputs	<p>(1) Education officers of the central government and the target districts recognize the effectiveness of the MGMP activities applying Lesson Study, and take necessary financial and administrative measures to support the activities.</p> <p>(2) Effective MGMP activities applying Lesson Study are regularly conducted in the target districts.</p> <p>(2-1) MGMP facilitators are trained in the target districts.</p> <p>(2-2) Principals of the target schools recognize the effectiveness of the MGMP activities applying Lesson Study, and take necessary measures.</p> <p>(2-3) Teachers of mathematics and science improve the skills of practical teaching through MGMP activities applying Lesson Study.</p> <p>(3) A monitoring and evaluation mechanism of the MGMP activities applying Lesson Study is developed.</p> <p>(4) Educational environment improves in each county of Bantul District through implementation of the proposal projects to rehabilitate and reconstruct the educational infrastructure in the areas struck by the earthquake.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Indonesia intends to attain a goal of establishing the 9-year compulsory education by 2008, with an emphasis in increasing the enrollment rate, improving the quality of education, and strengthening the school management. Experts in and out of the country pointed out the serious delays in the quality improvement of education, especially in science and mathematics,</p> <p>The Government of Indonesia announced the following three points as the most urgent issues in the Medium-term Education Development Plan (2005-2009): ①an increased access to education, ②quality improvement in education, and ③upgrading of school management. The Project purpose of improving the quality of teachers by revitalizing the in-service teacher training primarily through Subject Based Teacher Groups activities (named MGMP in Indonesian language) can be categorized under ②. Educational Quality Assurance Institution of the Ministry of National Education has placed MGMP activities as one of the top priorities in its policy implementation.</p> <p>Indonesia Mathematics and Science Teacher Education Project (IMSTEP), a technical cooperation project implemented for 5 years launched in 1998, preceded this Project with a purpose of enhancing the capacity of the Faculty of Mathematics and Science Education in the following three universities--Indonesia University of Education (UPI), State University of Malang (UM), and State University of Yogyakarta (UNY), hereinafter referred to as the three universities. The outputs of the project included a total revision of syllabus for the curriculum of fostering teachers, and production of textbooks, instructions of experiments, and manuals for equipment operation.</p> <p>A follow-up cooperation project was implemented for 2 years from 2003 to improve the quality of education through upgrading the coursework and teaching skills in effective collaboration with universities and schools. Specifically, the faculty members demonstrated the coursework, and trained the in-service teachers through Lesson Study at the pilot schools (junior and senior secondary schools) in the neighboring areas of the three universities. The Project has brought changes in the teaching attitude of teachers, improved teaching skills, and upgraded the results of students.</p> <p>On the other hand, the unique activities for in-service teacher training through Subject Based Teacher Groups (MGMP) in Indonesia were not effectively conducted in the districts, partly due to confusions brought by the educational decentralization.</p> <p>The operation of the Project takes place in the field of administration and education in collaboration with the three universities and schools. The objective of the Project is to revitalize the MGMP activities extended to the county level, and to establish the MGMP model based on the experiences of IMSTEP and the follow-up cooperation.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	2,261 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	93,944 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	86,018 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	46			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>In line with the evaluation of the Program, the following lessons were drawn for similar technical cooperation project on education sector in the future.</p> <p>1) Equality and Opportunity To provide teachers with continuous professional development, equality and opportunity are important aspects that should be taken into consideration for the realization of preferable service delivery by administration. To reorganize and activate teacher training programs, the Program designed the teacher training programs at cluster system (MGMP (wilayah)) in order for all the teachers to participate in every session by ensuring accessibility. By setting up clusters (MGMP (wilayah)) within proper accessible distances, teacher can attend the training sessions and improve their practical teaching skills regularly and continuously.</p> <p>2) Arrangement of clusters and core school per one cluster Not only establishing clusters in the region but assigning roles and responsibility to one of the schools within one cluster is very effective approach for maintaining sustainability. Within clusters, teachers can share information and discuss issues and challenges for finding solutions by collaborative works among the same subject teachers. By assigning special roles and responsibility to a core resource school (base camp school in the case of this project) within a cluster, the core resource school plays important roles for administration and monitoring the surrounding schools within a cluster. The core school can be a resource center for teaching skill development/improvement and forming networks among the same subject teachers.</p> <p>3) Utilization of academic resource for quality assurance To improve equality of education, combination of administrative efforts and cooperation by academic institutions is one of the practical and effective ways. Administration works contribute to building and arranging systems for teacher training but it is not enough to maximize the utility and practicality of the training. To make training systems more effective and qualified, academic resources such as universities shall be in collaboration with administrative units. With a view to improving and assuring quality of education, in the Program three universities brought much impact on the implementation of the activities. Collaboration between administration and academic institution is important factors to enhance education quality. This kind of collaboration leads to bridging between academism (theory) and actual teaching experience (practice) in the manner that academic institutions can be benefited in terms of academic research, fruitful pre-service training for students and social service. On the other hands, administration can overcome the issues of limitation of academic input for subject matters by academic institutions. Overall the collaboration between administration and academic institution will bring about great impact on the both sides for the mid-long term perspective.</p> <p>4) Cohesion/connectedness of each project activity and involving multi-layer stakeholders In the program, each activity was clearly related with each other to achieve program purpose. Every training and workshop is in the sequential manner to make synergy among each activity. Both principal trainings and facilitator trainings lead to smooth and effective influence on MGMP activities in order that for the implementation of MGMP, promoting understanding of principals and developing capacity of facilitators are indispensable. This kind of cohesion and connectedness is fundamental factor to achieve program purpose efficiently and effectively. Also it is essential aspect that the Program incorporated related stakeholders in each project activity to form the better relationship among stakeholders in a multi-layer manner (local administrators, supervisors, principals, facilitators and teachers)</p> <p>5) Incorporating the Program activities in education policy of local administration and the school development plan of each school for sustainability It was observed that target district governments have set up local education policy which includes the implementation and dissemination of the Program activities by utilizing the existing financial resources for ensuring sustainability. It is also confirmed that district governments promoted school principals to incorporate opportunity for teachers to participate MGMP (wilayah) regularly in the school development plan and to secure necessary budget for that. In case schools have enough school operational funds by national/local government, school development plan could be highly important measure for continuation of the Program activities.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Directorate of Training Development	Umbrella Organization	DGQITEP (Directorate General for Quality Improvement of Teachers and Educational Personnels)	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Coal Mining Technology Enhancement Project at Education and Training Unit for Underground Mining						
	Others							
	Japanese	石炭鉱業技術向上プロジェクト						
Country	Indonesia	Project Number	600252	Project ID	0061513E0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Natural Resources and Energy			-	Energy Supply			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Indonesia Office						
	At Present	Indonesia Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2001/4/1 - 2006/3/31		Period of Phase 2	2007/02/05 - 2009/03/20		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Education and Training Agency for Energy and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources						
	Japan	JICA, METI, JCOAL						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	<p>(phase1)Underground coal mining technology is enhanced in the Republic of Indonesia.(The technologies transferred to BDTBT are utilized effectively for management (supervision, inspection), operation and planning of the underground coal mines in Indonesia.)</p> <p>(phase2) 1. To improve the inspection and the capacity for the analysis of the equipment related to the coal industry and the mining security technology in Indonesia. 2. To propose the qualification, the safety standard and the system construction, and maintenance is advanced. 3. To construct a safe working environment through the above-mentioned tasks.</p>							
Project Purpose	<p>(phase1) (phase2)・To train the security engineers and the technicians of the coal mining, and the mining affairs supervisors by the Education and Training Center for the Underground Mining Technology (BDTBT). ・To improve the qualification, the safety standard and the system on the coal mining industry ・To train the engineers who can calibrate, inspect and analyze the equipment related to mining by BDTBT.</p>							
Outputs	<p>(phase1) BDTBT is able to train coal underground mining supervisors and technicians, and mine inspectors.</p> <p>(phase2) 1. The safety standard and the system will be maintained, and a safe working environment will be constructed. 2. The security engineer training course concerning the coal mining will be held in the training center of the Underground Mining Technology. 3. Qualifications, technological standards and the system on the security and safety management will be proposed and settled on. 4. The above-mentioned standards and the systems will spread and established. 5. The calibration technology and standard of the equipments related to the mining industry will be constructed, and spread.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>In Indonesia, they advocated the policy of maintaining the stable energy environment with developing of alternative energy resources in order to ensure the balanced energy security with changing from the oil dependence constitution to the Energy Mix by the National Mid-term Development Plan of fiscal 2004-2009 and to promote stable economical development. On the other hand, the price hike of oil in the country is executed due to the cutting internal assistance to oil, and it seems to be a obstacle to economic development. In such a situation, it is an agenda to supply energy, and the coal development is being reviewed, because the abundance for the consistent production was confirmed. The diversification of mining industry and energy is one of the main policies, and percentage of the coal in all energy in this country increases every year. The energy supply rate of the coal-fired thermal power was 14.1percent in 2003, and is expected to reach 32.7 percent. On the other hand, the amount of the coal export also increases every year, and 114 million tons was produced in 2003, and it has become fiscal resources of the acquisition of foreign currency for this country. Moreover, Indonesia is the third largest coal export country to Japan behind China and Australia, and it supplements the coal demand that increases in Japan. Because of these factors, the importance of the coal resource in Indonesia is evaluated highly from both sides of the energy supply and the export industry promotion. 98 percent of the mining method they use in this country now is an open-pit mining construction method. Though the hypothetical reserve of coal in Indonesia is extrapolated 56 billion tons (As of 2005) and the minable reserve is estimated about five billion tons, the improvement of the underground mining technology are requested, because the abundance is in the target areas for the underground mining. Therefore Indonesia positioned the underground mining technology improvement as an important assignment, and requested the technical cooperation that arranged Ombiling Mines Training Center (OMTC) as a work place for BDTBT to Japan. By this technical cooperation on the underground mining (from April, 2001 to March, 2006), the technology and skills of the mine superintendent, the underground mining, the mining machine, environment, and security were transferred, and enhancement of BDTBT was coordinated.</p> <p>However, with the increasing rapidly of the coal demand in recent years, the development in the coal field has advanced, and at a time when there are some assignments such as to increase the volume of exports and to product qualified charcoal, the number of collieries have increased and the mining depth of the existing colliery have been deeper, the security control on the underground mining is taken up as an high-priority issue. On the other hand, the quality control and the safety standard and the system on the coal work are still in the developmental stages in Indonesia, therefore the prompt responses are regarded with the urgent issues from now. From such a background, the supports for the technology and the development of institutions centering on the fields of the security and safety management and the mining associated equipments management are continuously required, and they made the request to our country this time.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	34	Counterparts	30
Equipment	300,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	14			Land and Facilities	Offices and desks for experts and Office Equipment	
Others				Others	Local cost 15,616Mil.Rp	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted	FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(Phase1)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Settling of the regular technology exchange forum with domestic coal mines in order to upgrade the trainers are desirable. 2. Dispatching the trainers to the relevant international mining conference is desirable. The methodology of communication between C/Ps and Japanese engineers and lecturers also should be discussed 3. Settling of regular meeting (both multilateral and bilateral) with mining companies, Dinas Pertambangan, and Universities to discuss training needs is desirable. 4. Before being promoted or rotated from BDTBT it is recommended that the trainers should have the degree of acquisition for the underground mining technology. 		

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

Project Title	English	Project on Self-sustainable Community Empowerment Network Formulation in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) Province					
	Others						
	Japanese	アチェ州住民自立支援ネットワーク形成プロジェクト					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	0 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Urban/Regional Development			-	Regional Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Indonesia Office					
	At Present	Indonesia Office					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2007/01/20 - 2009/03/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias (BRR), Local Government (Aceh Provincial Government, Prefecture/City/Residency/Village Governments in project target Area)					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Community empowerment network is expanded and self-sustainability of community activities is strengthened.						
Project Purpose	Community activities are activated through enhancement of community capacity.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Community's capacity for realization of reconstruction and revitalization of their living is enhanced. 2) Effective community empowerment scheme for BRR and local government is recommended. 3) Technical and administrative capacity of local government is increased to rehabilitate and manage infrastructure and public facilities. 4) Community capacity to support public services is enhanced and is capable of employing participatory development. 5) Capacity of local government is enhanced in revision of rules and regulations (Qanun) 						
Project Overview	<p>A total of 9 countries from South-east Asia to Africa were terribly damaged by the enormous earthquake of magnitude-9.0 centered on Off-Sumatra and the tsunami. Above all, 128,575 people were killed and 37,063 people went missing at Aceh Province in Indonesia because of being closer to hypocenter. Not only losing most of the social infrastructures in the area, but also lost people's livelihoods and earnings. They terribly suffered from physical and financial damage.</p> <p>After almost 2 years has passed from the earthquake and tsunami, by many supports have been implemented from several donors, affected people have been gradually regaining vitality. On the other hand, we are still facing a lot of challenges such as economic infrastructures (especially in community level) damaged by the earthquake and tsunami, housing problems for internal displaced people and land disputes. Also, many people still have not found their jobs and large majority of people are forced to live below a poverty line. In addition to that, this is the area where the conflict between GAM (Free Aceh Movement) and government has been lasting for a long period. Therefore, the local government seriously needs to improve an administration capacity to make a better living for people in Aceh.</p>						

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	no information	

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

Project Title	English	The Project of Research Cooperation on the Center of Japanese Studies, University of Indonesia					
	Others						
	Japanese	インドネシア大学日本研究センター支援計画プロジェクト					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number	600363	Project ID	0065226C3	Total Cost	274,999 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Education			Tertiary Education			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present	Human Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/12/01 - 2008/12/30	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Center for Japanese Studies, University of Indonesia: Directorate General of Higher Education					
	Japan	University of Tokyo (Institute of Social Science, Institute of Oriental Culture, Graduate School of Education); Ritsumeikan University, Kinjo-gakuin University, Aichi Prefectural University					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Long-term participants in training courses (4 persons Meiji-gakuin University, Sophia University, Ritsumeikan University, and Tokyo University)						
Overall Goal	<p>[Phase 3] CJS-UI and its researchers increasingly play important roles in shaping public views on Japan and Japan-related issues.</p> <p>[Phase 2] 1. The Center for Japanese Studies of the University of Indonesia (PSJ), as a center of Japanese Study in Indonesia, is established. 2. The Center contributes to Indonesian society by providing information and knowledge based on the study.</p> <p>[Phase 1] Study for Japan is promoted in Indonesia.</p>						
Project Purpose	<p>[Phase 3] CJS-UI secures its sustainability as a research institute.</p> <p>[Phase 2] The Center's capacity as an institution of Japanese Studies is developed.</p> <p>[Phase 1] CJS-UI becomes a leading organization in the field of Japan Study in Indonesia.</p>						
Outputs	<p>[Phase 3] 1: Research activities of international quality are performed. 2: Results of the research are well disseminated. 3: Information infrastructure of CJS-UI is upgraded. 4: Network for Japanese Studies is enhanced. 5: The financial capability of CJS-UI is improved.</p> <p>[Phase 2] 1. The quality of research conducted at the Center is improved. 2. Research activities of individual researchers are promoted. 3. Intellectual service is provided to the public. 4. Research administration of the Center is strengthened. 5. The Center's library resource is fully utilized.</p> <p>[Phase 1] 1) Research capacity of CJS-UI researcher improves. 2) CJS-UI enhances its external influence as an organization. 3) CJS-UI makes Japanese experts understand changing Indonesian society and contributes to mutual understanding between Japan and Indonesia.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Center for Japanese Studies of University of Indonesia (Pusat Studi Jepang: PSJ-UI) was established in 1995 for the purpose of conducting Japanese studies from viewpoint of social science. The facilities were constructed by Grant Aid Assistance from government of Japan. Then research cooperation were conducted in two phases under JICA's scheme from 1997 to 2000 and from 2001 to 2004, followed by the follow-up cooperation from April 2004 to March 2005.</p> <p>Through the previous phases of the cooperation, the PSJ-UI has shown a steady progress as a research center. But it seriously needs to strengthen its research capacity and management skills more because it is now expected to fully utilize its experience and human resources for making its contribution to the society as full-fledged institution.</p> <p>Under this background the government of the Republic of Indonesia requested JICA's technical cooperation to government of Japan. In response to the request, JICA has started the Project of The Research Cooperation on The Center for Japanese Studies, University of Indonesia, PHASE III from December 2005.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	23	Counterparts	77
Equipment	20,880 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	44,629 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	25			Land and Facilities	Office space with Internet connection	
Others	* Equipment: total of phase 1 and 3. * Local Cost: total of phase 2 and 3.			Others	* Local Cost 776 million IDR (phase 2)	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>[Phase 3]</p> <p>(1) Project management system In such fields as education in which the project's outputs cannot be verifiably indicated, what is required is to demarcate, at the initial stage of the project, more clearly the roles of people who are involved in the project from the Japan side (JICA and Japanese experts) and the Indonesia side (CJS-UI executives, staff of the secretariat and researchers) concerning the expected outputs set for the project. In this project, both long-term experts and short-term experts were constituted of the researchers from Japanese universities. However, in the future where cooperation is extended in the field of higher education, it may be necessary to dispatch a person who is well experienced in the management of JICA's technical cooperation project as a long-term expert in charge of administration and coordination in order to coordinate the intentions of the people concerned, to enhance information sharing on the plan, policy and progress, and to smoothly implement technical cooperation.</p> <p>(2) Activities to raise the level of self-sustainability concerning researchers In the light of the fact that CJS-UI has to sustain its self-reliant and uninterrupted research activities after the end of the project, the activities to support the formulation of a research plan should have been included in the PDM and the project plan at the stage of project designing so as to ensure that the medium-term (three-year) research plan (research topics, allocation/assignment of researchers, and income sources for research funding, etc.) of CJS-UI is formulated during the project period. It was also necessary to include the training to teach researchers how to write effective research proposals as part of the project's activity plan for the purpose of improving the capacity of the Center to secure income sources for researchers.</p> <p>(3) Project implementation in alignment with the policy and plan on the development of young researchers When cooperation is offered to a research institute over a long period of time, it is highly likely that the researcher who plays its core role may have to be replaced due to his/her going overseas or personnel changes in the university. Hence, what must be constantly kept in mind is the issue of developing or recruiting his/her successor. As for the long-term training in Japan to which a young researcher is dispatched for the purpose of their capacity development, it is necessary to dispatch him/her after having considered the Center's personnel system during his/her absence and the placement plan after his/her return based on the medium-term (three-year) research plan (research topics, allocation/assignment of researchers, and income sources for research funding).</p> <p>(4) Self-sustainability of the Center's management In case when cooperation is provided to the self-sustainability of management, it becomes necessary to intervene in the personnel system and institutions of the organization. It is essential, therefore, to start the cooperation after discussing about and confirming, at the stage of project planning, whether the implementing agency is prepared and has an environment to accept Japan's support in terms of commitment to the assignment of personnel [full-time or part-time (concurrent posts)], powers and responsibilities of C/Ps, external factors, and the place of the cooperation within the university.</p> <p>(5) Effective use of the Center In order for ALL Japan including the Japanese Embassy in Indonesia to effectively use the outcomes of the cooperation for CJS-UI that has extended over a period of long time, what is required for the Japanese government is to have a master plan on how to make an effective use of the Center. Towards mutual understanding between Japan and Indonesia and the development of both countries, it will be beneficial to make the full use of the persons who have been fostered as social scientists under the Project. It is recommended that the Center holds formal or informal meetings among related Japanese in Indonesia and Indonesian researchers on Japan to share their resources and network information and also that Japan's governmental agencies extend their indirect support to activities that can be done in partnerships. At the same time, the Center, as the whole, should host a public seminar periodically and issue regularly its periodic bulletins or journals to disseminate its research outputs to the outside.</p> <p>(6) Networks with the teaching staff of Japanese universities Many people of the teaching staff from Japanese universities dispatched as short-term experts under this Project have been continually involved in this cooperation from Phase I to the end of this Phase III project. In this Phase III as well, many teaching staff members from the cooperation universities in Japan visited Indonesia several times to give guidance to the counterpart researchers there and have accepted Indonesian participants in Japan. Such a long-term exchange/cooperation among researchers is no doubt one factor to have raised the efficiency and effectiveness of joint researches under this Project Phase III. Among these networks developed between the teaching staff of Japan's universities and Indonesian researchers who have belonged to CJS-UI, some have grown into a partnership between the universities. A typical example is the conclusion of an academic exchange agreement. Thus, a network does not belong only to the relationship between individuals, and the Center as an organization needs to maintain the relationship and promote cooperation while bearing the issue of the stable development of networks in mind.</p> <p>[Phase 2]</p> <p>(1) The Project has established a selection process of candidate researchers. This process is technology oriented, project oriented and academic way using methods of public advertisement for candidates, screening by examination of papers and oral examinations. This selection mechanism established good and fair evaluation procedure to recruit persons who have good potential for Japanese studies.</p> <p>(2) The University of Tokyo has been cooperating continuously to the Project from the Phase I project to Phase II project as a key coordinating body. Some professors are cooperating to the Project as Japanese expert visiting to Indonesia various times, and accepting counterpart training in Japan at the University. Such a way of cooperation enabled very efficient and effective execution of the joint research.</p> <p>(3) It is very effective that counterparts who are studying in Japan by long-term training program, to participate in workshops held by the Japanese counterpart professor and to discuss with Japanese students in University around Tokyo who have interest in Indonesia.</p> <p>[Phase 1]</p> <p>(1) Research Inter-disciplinary research themes significant of Indonesia should be identified in consideration of recent reform in the Indonesian society and of changes in Indonesia-Japan relation.</p> <p>(2) Training A mid and long term training program should be prepared. Various schemes should be studied and possibilities of their linkage with the research should be considered.</p> <p>(3) Management To become a fully sustainable organization, the center's financial and management performance should be monitored for further improvement.</p> <p>(4) Network To share lessons from research activities, the center should strengthen its domestic and international network of institutes of Japanese studies by promoting exchanges of information and meetings of researchers.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park Management Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	グヌン・ハリムン-サラク国立公園管理計画					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number	600341	Project ID	0065141E0	Total Cost	0 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Conservation of Biodiversity		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present	Global Environment Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/02/01 - 2009/01/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry					
	Japan	Ministry of Environment					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource utilization will be promoted in national parks in Indonesia.						
Project Purpose	<p>1. Biodiversity in Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park (GHSNP) is properly conserved.</p> <p>2. Insights and experiences of national park management obtained through JICA Projects are shared among the various national parks in Indonesia.</p>						
Outputs	<p>1-1. The management framework of GHSNP is strengthened with involvement of many stakeholders, such as local governments and local communities, and the stakeholders share the policy/strategy for the management of GHSNP.</p> <p>1-2. Stakeholders share the information necessary for the management of GHSNP.</p> <p>1-3. Research on biodiversity of GHSNP is encouraged for monitoring and protection of endangered species, particularly the three endangered species--Leopards, Java Hawkeagles, Java Gibbons, is strengthened.</p> <p>1-4. Conservation activities with local communities' participation and their sustainable natural resource utilization are encouraged, and these experiences are introduced to other villages.</p> <p>1-5. Function of GHSNP for ecotourism and environmental education (EE) is promoted.</p> <p>2-1. Institutional and individual capabilities on managing GHSP are strengthened.</p> <p>2-2. Useful knowledge, skills/techniques and methodologies on national park management obtained through Biodiversity Conservation Project (BCP) and this Project are diffused to other national park management.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Indonesia is located in a tropical region characterized by high temperature and humidity, and well known as a country with a great deal of biodiversity. However, a population explosion and industrial development have increased needs for land, which in turn have led to a decrease of forest coverage by cutting down the tropical trees.</p> <p>There were serious concerns that natural environment would face destruction, and the number of species would decrease. Against this background, the Government of Indonesia established the Biodiversity Action Plan Indonesia (BAPI) in 1991 to conserve biodiversity.</p> <p>In view of this situation, the both Governments of Japan and the United States announced the "US-Japan Global Action Partnership Plan," under which joint Japan-US environmental projects were to be conducted to manage and conserve natural resources in the developing countries in 1992. Indonesia was chosen as the beneficiary of this Plan, and accordingly requested technical assistance and grant aid cooperation to the Government of Japan to develop a suitable biodiversity conservation plan.</p> <p>In response to this request, Japan provided technical assistance to Indonesia as the Biodiversity Conservation Project (BCP) (Phase 1 1995-1998, and Phase 2 1998-2003), a total of 8-years project. The facilities indispensable to biodiversity conservation were constructed by grant aid in 1997.</p> <p>This Project intends to enhance the skills/ techniques of national park management and biodiversity conservation obtained through experiences of the past cooperation, and establish its methodologies by taking the management framework of GHSNP as a model. The Project also intends to disseminate the GHSNP methodologies to other national park management by conducting workshops and training programs.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	12	Counterparts	15
Equipment	37,700 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	114,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 187,000 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	29			Land and Facilities	Project office	
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Timing of the renewal of PDM In the course of the Project Implementation, 2 times of PDM renewal were conducted prior to the termination evaluation in July 2008. The first renewal was made in November 2004, that is, nine months after the inception. In general, an accuracy of PDM itself depends on ownership level of participating stakeholders and accumulation volume of information on the project elements. From this aspect, the timing of the first renewal was too early.</p> <p>(2) Scope of the project design The over-expected "Project Design" was adopted in comparison to the invested capacity to the project and then this factor has been affecting negatively on all process till the end.</p> <p>(3) Project management through PDM and PO As mentioned in the above 2(two) lessons, these indicate clearly that the expected and planned "project management" functions has not been worked effectively, including monitoring and management support by JICA, and steering function by JCC in the initial period.</p> <p>(4) Importance of fully deputed C/P personal to the project Fully deputed C/P personnel have not been arranged to the Project through entire course of implementation. This factor created an in=balances relation between JICA expert team and C/P institution. In particular, for so-called "Sharing Experience" and "Technical Transfer", and for "Joint Management" of the project, this situation has been a key and hampered a lot.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

IDN-97-001

Project Title	English	Project For Development Of Vocational Rehabilitation System In The National Rehabilitation Centre For The Physically Disabled People					
	Others						
	Japanese	ソロ身体障害者職業リハビリテーションセンター					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Social Security			-	Support for Persons with Disabilities		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1994/12/20 - 1997/12/19	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Directorate General for the Development of Social Rehabilitation, Ministry of Social Affairs, national Rehabilitation Center for the Physically Disabled People, Prof. Dr. Soeharso, Surakarta					
	Japan	Japan Association for Employment of Persons with Disabilities, the Employment Promotion Corporation					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The Project for Development of Vocational Rehabilitation System in the National Rehabilitation Centre for the Physically Disabled People						
Overall Goal	Achievement of social pnrucipadon through employment promotion for the disabled people at the Solo area,						
Project Purpose	Development of the vocational rehabilitation system for the disabled people at R.C.solo.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ability of the staff of RC Solo to provide vocational guidance and to make vocational assessment is developed. 2. The RC Solo staff can utilize the new vocational rehabilitation system, 3. The staff of RC Solo is trained in the fields of machine sewing and computer vocational training. 						
Project Overview	<p>While the Indonesian economy has developed rapidly, establishment of social infrastructure such as social welfare and medical treatment has lagged behind. Socially disadvantaged people were left to bear the burden. Because the rehabilitation system was inadequate, people with disabilities still suffered to being lower socioeconomic status, even though they accounted for about 3.1 percent of the total population (around 5.5 million people).</p> <p>To tackle these situations, the Government of Indonesia put emphasis on improving vocational capacity of people with disabilities from the view of human resource development. People with disabilities gained the opportunity to vocational training in rehabilitation centers all around the country with a core of the Rehabilitation Center Solo. However, since institutions and equipments were obsolescence as well as old, only two in ten people were able to achieve employment. The Government of Indonesia submitted a request to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation aiming for establishing the consistent vocational rehabilitation system to achieve following aims: cultivate tutors for vocational rehabilitation programs; implementing vocational rehabilitation course; cultivating vocational evaluation experts; and gathering information for employment.</p>						

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

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

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

IDN-98-001

Project Title	English	The Project of the Center for Development of Appropriate Agriculture Engineering Technology					
	Others						
	Japanese	インドネシア適正農業機械技術開発センター計画					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	0061222E0	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1997/4/16 - 1999/3/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Agency for Agricultural Research and Development (AARD) Ministry of Agriculture					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The Grant Aid based construction of the center and equipment provision (fiscal 86', 1.749 billion yen) Individual experts (development of agricultural implement and machinery design, 93.10~95.10, 96.4~98.4)						
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose	To contribute to the agricultural development in the Republic of Indonesia by developing appropriate agricultural implement and machinery, that will be implemented through the activities of the Center for Development of Appropriate Agriculture Engineering Technology.						
Outputs							
Project Overview	<p>In the Republic of Indonesia, due to the decreasing of the draft animals and the agricultural workforce the demand on the agricultural machines had been increased.</p> <p>On the other hand, it was very difficult for the conventional farmers to buy machines for their individual use, because the machinery manufacturing technology of this country was not skillful and also the imported agricultural machines were so much expensive.</p> <p>In such a context, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia planed to promote the proper mechanization of the agriculture and to enhance domestic manufacturing capacity of agricultural implement and machinery within the fourth five-year plan(1984~1988). In order to achieve the plan the government requested to the Government of Japan for the Grand Aid based construction of the Center (the Center for Development of Appropriate Agriculture Engineering Technology) and the technical assistance.</p> <p>In response, the Government of Japan implemented the five years technical assistance from April of 1987, one year follow-up technical assistance and detachment of individual experts in July of 1992.</p> <p>However, for the worldwide movement of rapid pace of technology development and progress, the level of the technology and the machinery in the center became out of date, so that they requested the aftercare cooperation in order to revitalize the center.</p>						

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)				Study Conducted FY		
Recommendation and Lessons Learned						

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

IDN-98-002

Project Title	English	Telephone Outside Plants Construction on Center Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	インドネシア電話線路建設センター					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	0061206P0	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Information and Communication Technology			Information and Communication Technology			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1994/11/20 - 1998/11/19	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Outside Plant Construction Center (OPCC) , PT. Telekomunikasi: TELKOM,					
	Japan	NTT					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Grant Aid (D/D)						
Overall Goal	To improve the quality of the Telephone Outside Plant Construction (TOPC)						
Project Purpose	To establish the supervisor training course and to train personnel in charge of TOPC supervision.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The TELKOM staff is to be trained in TOPC work, supervision and inspection methods according to the revised work methods in the fields of the cable engineering at the TELKOM training Center. 2. The TOPC problems are to be identified and countermeasures are to be found in the course of preparation and revision of the supervisor training course. 3. The revised TOPC standards and methods are to be distributed to WITELS. 						
Project Overview	<p>As of the end of fiscal 1993, the number of telephone subscribers among Indonesia's population of about 190 million was 1.5 million, or a telephone density of 0.8 per 100 population. As these figures indicate, telecommunications in Indonesia lags behind other developing countries in the area. Accordingly, PT. TELEKOM plans to install an additional one million telephones annually under its sixth-5 Year Plan 'PEPELITA VI-The Sixth Five-Year National Development Plan; 1993/1884~19998/99)</p> <p>In order to ensure high quality and reliable work for the construction of communication equipment (especially for fault-phone outside plant), it is considered to be one of the top priorities to provide PT. TELKOM personnel with instruction concerning proper construction methods or point out any inferior installation in the course of supervising and inspecting contracted work.</p> <p>For the purpose of producing a number of trained and qualified TOPC supervisors through the training of TOPC engineers at the Telephone Outside Plant Construction Center (hereinafter referred to as "OPCC"), as a training facility of PT. TELEKOM personnel with instruction concerning proper construction methods or point out any inferior installation in the course of supervising and inspecting contracted work.</p> <p>For the purpose of producing a number of trained and qualified TOPC supervisors through the training of TOPC engineers at the Telephone Outside Plant Construction Center (hereinafter referred to as "OPCC"), as a training facility of PT. TELKOM, which is supervised by Directorate General of Posts and Telecommunications, the Government of Republic of Indonesia submitted a request for project-type technical cooperation to the Government of Japan.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	18	Short-term	21	Counterparts	13
Equipment	212,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	49,200 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	12				Land and Facilities	2floors, CAD room
Others	Equipment donation: Optical fibre tester, optical ID reflection meter, optical fibre connector.				Others	Local Cost: 1,594million Rp.

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(Clarify the standard of sustainability) The most difficult and important point within the evaluation process of the project is sustainability. After the disengagement of Japanese experts, the judgment of the project whether it can stand-alone or not affects directly to the prolongation or the follow-up of the project. However, for the investigate team embeddedness of the transferred technology which is one of the evaluation viewpoints of the sustainability such as measurement of experience based practical ability was the most confused and hardest matter to decide. Concerning to the Evaluation of other projects, specific standard of sustainability which is easy to determine is needed to be established.</p> <p>(PDM must be modified to adapt to circumstances) One year after implementing of this project, with the change of implementing agency, the focusing point and the name of the project were discussed within the dispatched investigation team, Indonesian party and Japanese experts. However the PDM remained without any modification so that the project was executed according to the original plan. In order to implement the project effectively and smoothly, adaptation of the PDM with a back ground of the present condition of the locality is also needed with acceptance of Indonesian government.</p> <p>(EX-POST EVALUATION) Conclusion The project purpose such as offering the training opportunity for more than hundred people per year has been still continued. In the year of 1998/1999, it showed that the capacity building of the supervisor is the most important factors to decrease the fault-phone rate. However for the future, in order to cultivate supervisors who can catch up with innovation, continuous improvement of OPCC instructors is another issue. As for the reduction of the rate of the fault-phone which happens outside the plant, the standardization of construction and equipments still have not implemented yet, therefore as mentioned previously negative important assumptions have a major impact on this issue.</p> <p>Recommendations In order to catch up with the new technology brought by innovation, cultivation of the young instructors is needed. Also, ensuring the quality of the supervisors is important so that readjustment of the requirement for supervisors is needed. In addition, establishment of the cooperation system among the departments is needed. Therefore this cooperation system enables to collect the construction problem or the management problem of each department to the Outside Plant Construction Center (OPCC) and the countermeasures of these problems will be reflected into the training.</p> <p>Lessons Learned For the formulation of similar project especially about the expression of the impact for reduction of the fault-phone rate, even though the internal and external factors of TELKOM affected a lot, the contribution of the enhancement of the supervisors had a more influence on it. However considering about the size of the important assumption, within the project period, discussion with the responsible agencies about the other factors at a policy level should be done and enough monitoring about the important assumption is needed.</p>	

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

IDN-98-003

Project Title	English	The Project on Training in Industrial Pollution Prevention Technology in the Republic of Indonesia					
	Others						
	Japanese	産業公害防止技術訓練計画					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	0061375P0	Total Cost	1,000,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			-	Cleaner Production		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Industrial Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1993/10/8 - 1998/10/7	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Agency for Industrial and Trade Research and Development Institute for Research and Development of Chemical Industry					
	Japan	International Environmental Technology Transfer					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Factories in Indonesia properly understand how to prevent industrial pollution and observe emission regulations.						
Project Purpose	Technical and administrative capacities of industrial pollution prevention of the Agency for Industrial and Trade Research and Development are enhanced.						
Outputs	<p>0.The project management is well strengthened.</p> <p>1.BBIK staff are well trained for.</p> <p>1.1analytical methods</p> <p>1.2 application technology</p> <p>1.3 The methods of operations and maintenance of facilities</p> <p>2.Administrators learn industrial pollution prevention policy.</p> <p>3.Factory survey techniques are required, a pollution level in a factory can be grasped.</p> <p>4.The equipment procured through the project is properly used and maintained.</p> <p>5.Information on techniques for industrial pollution prevention is disseminated and popularized.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In Indonesia, industrial pollution such as pollution of the air and the river or build up of waste due to industrial manufacturing with the rapid economical development is becoming a great issue. Especially, the most of the small and medium sized enterprises (perm oil, tapioca starch, food processing, coating factory) are without disposing facility, so that the pollution of the river around peripheral cities are facing very serious situation.</p> <p>In response, the government of the Republic of Indonesia established RAPEDAL, and focusing on the prevention of the industrial pollution by such as formulating the emission standards with the government ministries and agencies, pollution control based on the environmental monitoring, and educational campaign through the pollution prevention movement. In addition, PROKASHI was planned in order to tackle with the water contamination problem.</p> <p>However, the technicians who are to control the pollution are insufficient therefore the training is in urgent need.</p> <p>In such a context, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia requested to the Government of Japan for Project- typed technical cooperation to upgrade the capacity of the Center for Research and Assessment of Technology which is under the administration of the agency for Industrial and Trade Research and Development MOIT, and also to train the staffs who are to be able to instruct about industrial pollution control.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	26	Counterparts	41
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	17			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others	Local cost 1734million Rp.	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1. Detailed assessment of the counterparts' technical, financial and managerial levels should be conducted prior to the formulation of a project. Established planning method(s) should help formulate a project based on the assessment. In planning, veritable indicators to monitor and evaluate project progress should be clearly identified and agreed on by project partners.</p> <p>2. Human resources development in the environment sector should be more software-oriented. Appropriate technology and equipment fitting local conditions should be carefully selected.</p> <p>3. Under the current economic situation in Indonesia, the Project's sustainability should be carefully monitored.</p> <p>4. Additional support for the application of the transferred technologies is desirable to maintain BBIK's technical capabilities. In this context, dispatching short-term expert(s) may be effective in sustaining the current technical level of the BBIK staff.</p>	

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

IDN-98-004

Project Title	English	The Japanese Technical Cooperation Project for Upgrading the Emergency Medical Care System of the Dr. Soetomo Hospital in Surabaya/East Java						
	Others							
	Japanese	ストモ病院救急医療プロジェクト						
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	0061342P0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Health System			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Human Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1995/2/1	-	1999/1/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Dr. Soetomo Hospital Ministry of Health						
	Japan	St. Mary's Hospital						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Upgrade of emergency medical care in Surabaya, eventually East Java							
Project Purpose	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Establishment of emergency patient transportation system in Surabaya. 2) Improvement of nursing quality in Dr. Soetomo Hospital. (the Hospital). 3) Information system in IRD and main hospital will be integrated for effective diagnosis and treatment. 4) Improvement of maintenance level of equipment in IRD. 5) Emergency patients are brought to the Hospital with more appropriate care. 							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.a Operation and transfer of the patients are properly managed. 1.b Ambulance care are maintained properly for operation. 1.c Upgrading of moral of ambulance crew. 1.d Recognition and participation for ambulance activities by citizens. 2.a Nursing record format was improved. 2.b Manual and textbooks for seminar of standard nursing was developed. 2.c Upgrade of nursing in IRD. 2d Upgrade of knowledge, practical technique of nursing. 2e Upgrade of quality for inner training. 3a Treatment report in IRD is properly recorded. 3b Computer data is consistent with rough data in IRD. 3c Documentation in IRD become reliable. 							
Project Overview	<p>The Dr. Soetomo Hospital in Surabaya, East Java, is considered as a core hospital in eastern Indonesia in the national healthcare plan of the Ministry of Health. It is expected to play a core role in the national medical service enhancement policy. In particular, there was a plan to upgrade the facility and develop and improve quality of emergency medical staff with the aim to have its emergency medical care unit serve as a model of future emergency care. Against this backdrop, the Government of Indonesia requested the Government of Japan to provide a project-type technical cooperation for upgrading the emergency medical care system of the hospital with emphasis on the education of emergency medical care. In response, the project was launched on February 1, 1995, as a 5-year project.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)	
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	14	Short-term	36	Counterparts
Equipment	218,023 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	21				Land and Facilities
Others					Others
					Project Operation Cost 32,928,012,000Rp. Cost for Operating Equipments 1,820,659,244Rp.

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Sharing of common awareness of issues using PCM method Sharing common awareness of issues with the counterparts is essential for effective project implementation. Thus, it is desirable that both parties have meetings regularly using the PCM method and produce PDM in order to share common recognition.</p> <p>(2) Support for Project The hospital director, ward managers and administrative manager of the hospital should be requested to attend seminar sessions, workshops and general meetings to be held as part of the project to involve them as concerned members of the project in order to gain support from the hospital for the project.</p> <p>(3) Management of procured machinery and equipment and medicines Some of the computers that were taken to the country as part of the equipment for experts arrived behind the schedule and had been damaged. Some video editing machines were also broken when they were delivered and have been being used with quick fixes. Several percent of emergency medicines provided for emergency response to the sharp fall of Indonesian Rupiah was reagents that had been already expired due to the delay of shipment. The causes of these delays and damages are unknown. These delays and damage on machinery and medicines hindered the technical transfer plan of the project experts. It is essential to establish a responsibility framework for machinery and equipment and medicines, by, for example, stringent quality control during storage and close inspections immediately before shipment.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

IDN-99-001

Project Title	English	Academic Development of Graduate Program at the Faculty of Agricultural Engineering and Technology					
	Others						
	Japanese	インドネシア・ボゴール農科大学大学院計画					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	0061231E0	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Policy and System			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1998/4/1 - 2000/3/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Education and Culture IPB					
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Science and Culture					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose	This project helps further improve university education and research capacity in agricultural engineering in Indonesia. Also, the Third-country training program which are under contemplation, added and comprehensively linked with the current dispatch of two experts, will enable more effective and extensive project implementation (collaboration and joint research with domestic and overseas research institutes, etc.).						
Outputs							
Project Overview	<p>The Government of Indonesia completed the construction of the facility of the graduate school of the Faculty of Agricultural Engineering and Technology of the Institute Pertanian Bogor (IPB) (or Bogor Agricultural University) in March 1986 with the grant aid from the Government of Japan as part of the Fourth 5-Year National Development Plan in Indonesia to improve university education in agricultural research and develop human resources with BA. Subsequently, Indonesia requested cooperation for education and research at the graduate school and the Government of Japan provided a project-type technical cooperation from 1988 to 1993. This not only helped improve academic and educational standards of the graduate school but had such a ripple effect as the use of teaching materials at other universities which were produced as part of the project.</p> <p>However, four years had passed since the completion of the project and the need for agricultural engineering increased for the development of sustainable agricultural systems. Collaborative research activities with other universities in the eastern region and collaboration and joint research with universities in ASEAN member countries began to be examined. They concluded that further enhancement and development of research activities were needed and Aftercare Technical Cooperation was requested.</p>						

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	<p>(EX-POST EVALUATION)</p> <p>(1) For the similar project formulation in the future Although this project has been shown a good impact expression and also good sustainability, it does not mean the comparative superiority to the other similar projects such as high education support project of JICA, or the other donors' such as JBIC, World Bank or the Indonesian Government. From now on, especially from the cost-benefit performance point of view, the effectiveness should be considered at the stage of Program Design by checking references from the other donors' experiences such as the approaches and the strategies. About the impact, the political expectation (in order to clarify the Overall Goal of the PDM, and to share the acknowledgement with the counterpart country) of the counterpart country should be discussed as much as possible while from a stage of the project design to the stage of implementation.</p> <p>(2) About post-project evaluation The evaluation from the project level, it is important to consider the timing of the evaluation. In case the evaluation was held after a long interval from the end of the project, there are possibilities that enough information cannot be collected. In the case of this project, although the hearings with the Ministry of National Education were held, none of the clear-cut answer was written on the questionnaires because it had been nearly a decade since the project had been finished and nobody knew about the project. What is more, in the IPB the documents after a lapse of five years are kept in the archives, so that there were a lot of difficulties such as a lot of burden for the person in charge and sometimes the document had been gone off.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

IDN-99-002

Project Title	English	The Tropical Rain Forest Research Project in Indonesia					
	Others						
	Japanese	熱帯降雨林研究計画					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	0061261P0	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Fisheries Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1985/1/1 - 1989/12/31	Period of Phase 2	1990/1/1 - 1994/12/31	Period of Phase 3	1995/1/1 - 1999/12/31	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Education and Culture Mulawarman University					
	Japan	Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute (FFPRI), Ministry of Education , Science and Culture					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	(phase1)1. Proper rainforest management 2.Development of higher education system (phase2) (phase3)The research outputs are applied for the rehabilitation and sound management of Tropical rain forests.						
Project Purpose	(phase1)1. Promotion of PUSREHUT research activities 2.Education of junior researchers (phase2) (phase3)The science and technology on the rehabilitation and sound management of tropical rain foresta are provided.						
Outputs	(phase1)1. Pursuit of research activities 2.Establishment of PUSREHUT management system (phase2) (phase3) 1) Research activities on tropical rain forests at PUSREHUT are promoted. 2) Linkage with other forestry related research institutions is facilitated. 3) Human resources are developed through research collaboration at PUSREHUT.						
Project Overview	Indonesia is one of the most forested countries with tropical rainforests covering its 90 million hectares of national land. However, tropical rainforests have decreased sharply recently, which has raised concern that it may affect the global environment as well as the national environment. The Government of Indonesia had requested the Government of Japan for cooperation in conducting research on sustainable use and reforestation of rainforests in order to contribute to their sustainable management and conservation of rainforests that is of global concern. In response, the Government of Japan had provided cooperation for a total of 10 years since 1985 in two phases at the Tropical Rain Forest Research Center (PUSREHUT). Upon the completion of Phase II, Indonesia requested Phase III for a self-sustaining development of PUSREHUT.						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	19	Short-term	40	Counterparts	42
Equipment	293,259 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	66,300 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	20				Land and Facilities	Laboratories, Land, Rorest for Practice
Others	Equipment 75,856thou.R Local cost 331.848thou.R				Others	Local Cost 3042million Rp.

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

<p>Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	<p>(phase1) (phase2) (phase3) During the five years of Phase III, Indonesian politics, economy and environment changed drastically. Flexible measures both by Japanese and Indonesian governments were essential in order to continue the project in such drastic changes. In this regard, JICA's emergency assistance to tackle the economic crisis and massive wildfire was very effective.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

IDN-99-003

Project Title	English	Indonesia Export Training Center					
	Others						
	Japanese	インドネシア貿易研修センター					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID	0061352E2	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			-	Trade and Investment		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Industrial Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1999/1/1 - 2000/3/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Industry and Trade					
	Japan	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose	The IETC will serve as a technical center of export inspections in Indonesia and provide new technical services, which will help the upgrade the level of periphery firms and export products from Indonesia.						
Outputs							
Project Overview	<p>The Indonesia Export Training Center (IETC) was constructed in 1989 with Japanese grand aid and “the Indonesia Export Training Center Cooperation project (project-type technical cooperation)” was carried out from September 1988 to September 1993. In this project, export training, commercial Japanese, export inspection and exhibition training were provided. After completion of this project, a follow-up cooperation for export training, commercial Japanese and exhibition training was also implemented from January 1994 to September 1995. As a result, the most part of the technical transfer in the field was evaluated as achieved.</p> <p>However, three years and two months had passed since the completion of the follow-up cooperation and some machinery and equipment needed to be repaired by experts or their spare parts needed to be supplied. In addition, more sophisticated quality control inspections were needed as the number of export items was increasing. In short, the existing IETC system was not capable of handling the situation mechanically or in terms of its human resources. Against this backdrop, Aftercare Technical Cooperation was requested.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts	14	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others	Spare parts, consumables and some additional machinery and equipment	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Indonesia Export Training Center	Umbrella Organization	National Agency For Export Development	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Substainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

IND-07-001

Project Title	English	The project for Strengthening Extension System for Bivoltine Sericulture in India (PEBS)					
	Others						
	Japanese	養蚕普及強化計画プロジェクト					
Country	India	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	600,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Agricultural Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2002/08/11 - 2007/08/10	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Textiles					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The Bivoltine Sericulture Technology Development Project The Project for Promotion of Popularising Practical Bivoltine Sericulture Technology						
Overall Goal	Enhancing production and quality of bivoltine raw silk and thereby raising the income levels of farmers and reelers.						
Project Purpose	Extension system for bivoltine sericulture will be functional.						
Outputs	(1) Action Plan for promotion of bivoltine sericulture will be formulated. (2) Coordination/Collaboration mechanism amongst various institutions of the CSB for extension of bivoltine sericulture will be established. (3) System for mass production of quality seed will be established. (4) DOS staff will be equipped with necessary skills and knowledge for extension of bivoltine sericulture, and training facilities will be improved for bivoltine sericulture. System for mass production of quality seed will be established. (5) Extension model for bivoltine sericulture will be established.						
Project Overview	<p>In India, the production of raw silk was approximately 14,600 mt in 2003 against an estimated requirement of 22,000 mt. The gap in supply and demand is met by import, which is mainly for warp. Since over 98 % of raw silk produced in India is out of multivoltine variety which is not suitable for warp, the government of India is according high priority for improving the quality of Indian silk and also to enhance production and productivity. Under this plan and scheme of the Government of India, CSB implemented the Bivoltine Sericulture Technology Development Project (BSTDP) to improve bivoltine sericulture technology in the research institute of CSB through Project-type technical cooperation from IICA between 1991 and 1997.</p> <p>Based on the achievement of the BSTDP, the Project for Promotion of Popularizing Practical Bivoltine Sericulture Technology (pPPBST) was initiated from April 1997 for a period of five years for verification of technology developed by BSTDP under field conditions and to demonstrate the improved technology to the selected farmers and reelers. Adopting this newly proven technology, farmers could increase their yield and income by two to three times as the quality improvement to 4A grade with a renditta of 5.5 to 7.</p> <p>With the success pPPBST, and mounting pressure from the farmers and reelers, the State Government of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have prepared ambitious plan for large scale expansion of bivoltine sericulture. Since expansion and promotion of bivoltine sericulture demands proper planning, systematic approach for training, and organized system of extension, the Ministry of Textiles submitted a proposal to JICA for a technical cooperation Project for Strengthening Extension System for Bivoltine Sericulture in India (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") with aiming at developing functional extension system for bivoltine sericulture. In response, JICA dispatched the Preparatory Study Team in December 2001 and the Project commenced from 11 August, 2002 and to be completed in five years. Since the Project terminates on 10 August, 2007, it was planned to conduct the terminal evaluation of the Project.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	15	Counterparts	172
Equipment	93,753 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	30			Land and Facilities	Office Space	
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) The Team approach to develop C/p's capability. The organizations of Central Government and that of States have jointly worked as a team collaborating and coordinating various activities under the Project to realize the project goals. This is not only to be continued but also to be enlarged for the larger cause of extension of bivoltine sericulture in the country.</p> <p>(2) Farmer to farmer extension Many of the progressive farmers have become a model and progressive farmers can therefore serve as a linkage to achieve the improvement desired for spread of new systems! technology. Their expertise to be utilized efficiently as link-person to cover more and more farmers in all areas of importance.</p> <p>(3) Incentives to farmers to improve the quality of the produce By setting up the quality check system in the cocoon markets; the quality of the C9coonS will start to be reflected in the price. It. gave an incentive for the farmers to improve their produce and become quality conscious. This needs to be improved upon.</p> <p>(4) Inspection note book as a tool for guidance The field staff's extension officers record of suggestion on the spot on the improvement of rearing and quality production will go a long way in raising successful crops. This practice to be strengthened so that farmers' understanding improves and the purpose of guidance will be realized.</p> <p>(5) Mutual trust between experts and CIPs The mutual trust between Japanese experts and Indian CIPs has been built-up since the I" phase of the Project. This firm trust has supported the Project positively in many ways and led to the smooth implementation.</p> <p>(6) The support by the stakeholders in sericulture sector With the strong support of the Japanese stakeholders in sericulture, Project managed to deploy the long term experts, short term experts, and execute the CIP training in Japan. Utilizing the network in related field and strong support by them is an essential factor for smooth implementation of the Project in the future .</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles	Umbrella Organization	Ministry of Textiles	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey) The purpose of this project, "having the system to diffuse bivoltine sericulture get on the right track," has been mostly achieved. The technology which was diffused through this project has brought significant effect, such as income increase of farm households. Self-sustaining evolvability has been attained with various elements; 補助金制度 (CDP) to purchase materials and equipments as an input from Indian side during the project being implemented and the system has been utilized effectively even after the project ended; the Cluster Promotion Project was introduced after the project based on the outcome of the input; and technology developed by JICA's project as well as cooperative system with the Central Silk Board(CSB) and the Department of Sericulture(DOS) were incorporated and are being well functioned at the moment.</p> <p>(FY2007 Survey) The project has just finished this fiscal year (August 2007). Not only the project objective "to put the dissemination system of bivoltine sericulture on a track" but also the overall goal "to improve the amount and quality of production of bivoltine sericulture, and to raise the income of bivoltine sericultural farmers and silk industry" have already been achieved. As for sustainability, the autonomous increase of the number of bivoltine sericultural farmers, which is one of the important indicators of the project, shows that the dissemination system of bivoltine sericulture is well established in India. Following the success of the projects conducted by JICA in past 15 years, the government of India plans to expand the JICA model in the next five-year plan. It is expected that the government will enhance the finance and the organization. As the terminal evaluation has just finished, please see the terminal evaluation report (written by Rural Development Department) for details.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey) It is essential for the Indian government to focus on and enhance increasing the number of bivoltine silk-reeling vendors and improving silk-reeling skills as well as product development in order to promote bivoltine sericulture. Additionally, as many CPs who played major roles in this project are retiring, monitoring of technological transfer within the CSB will be required. The reason the number of project staff is slightly decreasing compared to when the JICA project was first initiated is that the national government was implementing employment regulation since the beginning of 2000 for a few years, which means there were people who retired as well. The government has deregulated it and now is hiring, therefore, it is expected that the number of the staff will increase steadily.</p> <p>(FY2007 Survey) In spite of the said result of the cooperation, much secondary silk made in China is still imported to India. In a year from 2005 to 2006, the amount of domestically produced silk in India was 17,300 tons, while the annual amount demanded was 26,000 tons. This supply-demand gap comes from insufficient supply of high grade secondary silk which textile manufacturers with automatic looms mainly use as warp in India. As a result, they depend on foreign imports. The amount of the import of the silk in this period was 8,400 tons, while 8,200 tons of them were imported from China. Following problems remain behind this situation in Indian secondary silk.</p> <p>1) Improvement of technology of yarn-making (improvement of quality of silk) They attained some progress in the past projects through improvement of yarn-making machines as preliminary steps for strengthening the yarn-making department. As for the cooperation to this field, however, it was not set as a main project objective. Thus technical improvement has been making little progress among most of the yarn makers. Moreover, the quality checking system has not yet established. Therefore there is no way of objective evaluation for silk traders and textile manufacturers.</p> <p>2) Expansion of production As mentioned above, there is still a big supply-demand gap although the production of secondary silk in India is trending upwards with the increase of production of secondary cocoon. In order to expand its production, it is essential to increase production of secondary cocoon in parallel with improvement of technology of yarn-makers. It is necessary to take measures such as introduction of new loan scheme with low-interest for small-scale farmers in order to promote dissemination of the technical package stabilized in the past cooperation among silkworm breeders, sericultural farmers, and yarn makers.</p> <p>3) Changes in the consciousness of silk traders and textile manufacturers Among the silk made in India, the production of the secondary silk is still limited. Therefore, it is not well recognized among silk traders and textile manufacturers as well as its high quality (fineness and shred resistancy) compared to multivoltine secondary silk. In these cases, they are traded without distinction in the silk exchanges.</p>			

IND-08-001

Project Title	English	Strengthening Capacity on Restoration and Management of Hussainsagar Lake in the Republic of India					
	Others						
	Japanese	フセインサガル湖水環境修復管理能力強化プロジェクト					
Country	India	Project Number	602359	Project ID	0545051E0	Total Cost	104,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			-	Water Pollution		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present	Global Environment Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/09/06 - 2008/09/05	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Hyderabad Urban Development Authority (HUDA), Government of Andhra Pradesh State					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Appropriate technology interventions will be introduced to improve quality of the Hussainsagar Lake.						
Project Purpose	Capacity of Hyderabad Urban Development Authority (HUDA) is strengthened to improve quality of the Hussainsagar Lake.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify appropriate technology interventions for treatment and mitigation of water pollution of the Hussainsagar Lake. 2. To implement capacity building for technical staff of HUDA who are responsible for operation and management of the sewage system. 3. To improve involvement of the local stakeholders in conserving environment of the Hussainsagar Lake. 4. To establish and disseminate an environmental conservation model of lakes in urban areas through the Hussainsagar Lake Project, and to build capacity of HUDA staff for conducting international workshops and seminars. 						
Project Overview	<p>Hyderabad is the Capital of Andhra Pradesh State with population of 6 million, located on the waterside of the Musi River, a tributary of the Krishna River in the southern India. Traditional industries in Hyderabad are transaction of raw cottons, handicraft textiles and carpets, while modern industries, such as manufacturing of railway vehicles, machinery, chemicals, and metals are also thriving. In recent years, due to increasing exports of computer software, the City is called as one of the "Silicon Valley in India." Secunderabad, located on the opposite side of the River, was originally developed as a military reservation. These days the two cities are being developed as twin cities, and rapid urbanization is taking place in both cities.</p> <p>The Hussainsagar Lake (about 3.5km²) that separates Hyderabad and Secunderabad was artificially built in 1562 to irrigate farmlands surrounding the old City of Hyderabad. From the 1880s to 1930s the Lake temporarily provided drinking water to the old City. As a result of recent development, an increase in wastewater from urban residential and industrial areas promoted eutrophication, which has grown water blooms and spreads odious smell. Against this situation, HUDA constructed sewage system financed by the World Bank. However, a rapid increase in population has surpassed the capacity of sewage system, preventing the expected improvement in water quality and bottom sediment of the Lake.</p> <p>In view of these circumstances, the Government of India requested the Government of Japan to take an advantage of Japan's technology and know-how, in order to implement an integrated technical cooperation project for reinforcing the sewage system, including dredging and purification of vegetation.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others	no information			Others	no information	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) In this project, as a result of active participation by high-level officials in project activities, such as participation by counter-partner's high-level officials in trainings in Japan, positive outcome has been seen, such as decision-making to implement proposed items and that incentives were enhanced as an organization.</p> <p>(2) As it has been decided that yen-loan-financed project is going to be implemented, we were able to provide effective input before the project officially began. This is expected to be a reference case for effective cooperation between technical cooperation and yen-loan-financed project.</p> <p>(3) As the participants visited the Lake Biwa Museum during the trainings in Japan, they have gathered momentum to build a similar enlightenment facility at the Husain Sagar Lake. Therefore, short-term experts were sent and the plan has been being carried out by the Hyderabad Urban Development Authority. Even after the project ended, they are building the facility on their own.</p>	

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

IND-08-002

Project Title	English	The Project for Prevention of Diarrheal Diseases						
	Others							
	Japanese	下痢症対策プロジェクト						
Country	India	Project Number	0602340	Project ID	0541061E1	Total Cost	780,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health			- Other infectious diseases				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department						
	At Present	Human Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1998/2/1 - 2003/1/1		Period of Phase 2	2003/07/01 - 2008/06/30		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases (NICED) under the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)						
	Japan	National Institute of Infectious Diseases, International Medical Center of Japan, Osaka University, Okayama University of Science, Sapporo Medical University						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Grant aid							
Overall Goal	[Phase 2] Capacities of medical institutions in India to prevent diarrheal diseases will be improved.							
	[Phase 1] Improvement of preventive and therapeutic methods for diarrheal diseases in the target area							
Project Purpose	[Phase 2] Strengthen capacities and augment capabilities at NICED and to disseminate the same throughout the country for prevention and control of diarrheal diseases. [Phase 1] Technology will be developed and established for emerging diarrheal diseases at the National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases (NICED).							
Outputs	[Phase 2] 1) Capacity to identify diarrheal diseases at the molecular level is established. 2) Strains and diagnostic sera are appropriately managed and archived. 3) Constant surveillance of pathogens of diarrheal diseases is established. 4) Technical expertise to identify diarrheal pathogens is transferred to other parts of India and neighboring countries. 5) Surveillance network of diarrheal diseases is established in India. 6) Capacity to investigate the efficacy of drugs for diarrheal diseases is improved [Phase 1] 1) Effective identification of enteric pathogens is developed up to molecular level. 2) Newer therapeutic approaches are developed for emerging diarrheal diseases. 3) Serum, bank concerning diarrheal diseases is established. 4) Drug resistance on enteropathogenic organisms can be monitored effectively. 5) Referral library for the strains and diagnostic serum of enteropathogens is established. 6) Etiologic monitoring of diarrheal pathogens is conducted in human and reservoir. 7) Network of relevant hospital is improved. 8) Project management is well done.							
Project Overview	<p>The infant mortality rate in India is high (67 per thousand live births, according to the State of the World's Children 2003) and the first cause of infant death in the country is acute diarrheal disorder caused by impure water. The Indian Government had set a goal of reducing the infant mortality rate to 45 per thousand live births by 2007 and 28 per thousand by 2012 in its Five-Year National Plan (2002-2007) launched in 2002. Under these circumstances, the government of India requested the government of Japan for the technical cooperation with the aims of establishing countermeasures for diarrheal diseases including a fostering plan of the human resources necessary for molecular biology/epidemiology, developing research facilities and promoting collaborative research, making the National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases (NICED) as the implementing organization.</p> <p>In response to the above request, JICA's technical cooperation project for Prevention of Diarrheal Diseases (Phase I) was implemented between February 1998 and January 2003. After the successful completion of the Project Phase I, another five-year technical cooperation, the Project for Prevention of Diarrheal Diseases (Phase II) was launched on 1 July 2003, and will be completed on 30 June 2008.</p> <p>This time, a final evaluation was carried out from 14 to 28 November 2007 by Japan International Cooperation Agency to acknowledge and analyze the accomplishments of the Project.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	14	Counterparts	10
Equipment	312,961 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	31,452 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 502,449 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	30			Land and Facilities	Office space for experts	
Others	* Number of experts dispatched above is the one of the phase 2.			Others	* Inputs written above is the one of the phase 2.	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>[Phase 2] (1) Technology transfer in specific fields of science can be realized through the dispatch of short-term experts when long-term commitment to the project and partnership with counterpart organization is assured.</p> <p>(2) It should be noted that in order to sustain the budget and working conditions for the Project, coordination with not only the Counterpart organization, but also with its policy level advisory body is essential. The Project was successful in increasing the counterpart budget steadily throughout the Project implementation period through sufficient coordination between ICMR, NICED and the Project.</p> <p>[Phase 1] The key factors which have helped in achieving the unqualified success of the project have been the mutual appreciation of the strengths of the scientists. Both sides have collaborative spirits rather than an attitude of patronization, and cementing friendship. The project is a model of a successful bilateral collaboration and has contributed towards further technical and cultural relationship between the two countries.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	National Institute of Cholera & Enteric Diseases	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achived	No Issue		Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: (FY2007 Survey) The five third-country training programme in which 60 people took part and 8 domestic programme in which 120 people from different area in India took part were conducted in the project. The 60 Japanese short-term experts visited National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases (NICED) to exchange their knowledge and technology. The 24 scientists and 6 technical officers of NICED participated in the counterpart training program in Japan. The number of types of diarrhea species and subspecies confirmed by NICED have increased from 12 to 35. The number of laboratories which can confirm diarrhea bacteria on the molecular level have increased from 4 to 40 through the annual training program. The average impact of the publication of NICED is increasingly large.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2007 Survey) They have cultivated high research capability and there does not seem to be any problem in the current status of the project. On the other hand, there is a concern that their high skill has not been spreading nationwide.</p>			

IRN-04-001

Project Title	English	The Project Of Haraz Agricultural Human Resources Development Center						
	Others							
	Japanese	ハラーズ農業技術者養成センター計画						
Country	Iran	Project Number		Project ID	4121016	Total Cost	880,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1999/7/1	-	2004/6/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture						
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Productivity of rice is improved and rice production yield is increased.							
Project Purpose	The Haraz Agricultural Human Resources Development Center functions as a technology center for developing human resources concerned with land consolidation and rice production in consolidated land. (Agricultural engineers, technicians and farmers master developed technologies and use them.)							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A system for training implementation is completed. 2. Teaching materials are prepared. 3. Lecturers for training are secured. 4. Training for engineers, technicians and farmers is implemented in accordance with the training implementation plan. 5. Pilot model farms are operated as a base for demonstration and dissemination of appropriate mechanized cultivation technology in Haraz basin area. 							
Project Overview	<p>Demonstration and exhibition of rice crop agricultural technologies were carried out through a project under the project-type technical cooperation scheme entitled the project. The Project would aim to strengthen and enrich the Center's training functions for engineers.</p> <p>In response to this request the Government of Japan dispatched a Basic Study Team, Preliminary Study Team, and supplementary Study Team to Iran to confirm the necessity of assistance and to discuss the details of the Project with the Iranian side. This resulted in the signing of the Record of Discussions for the Project by an Implementation Study Team on April 20, 1999. The Project was commenced in July 1999 and will continue for a five-year period until June 2004.</p> <p>In April 2000, a Management Consultation Team was dispatched to Iran to discuss and prepare PDM, PO, and a monitoring and evaluation plan.</p> <p>After two and half years from the commencement of the Project, the Mid-term Evaluation Team was dispatched in February 2002 with the aim to understand and evaluate the progress of the Project as well as to modify the future Project activities.</p>							

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1. The new training center should soon be utilized for full-scale training.</p> <p>2. In order to effectively and sustainably utilize the Center, allocation of sufficient budget and personnel, and provision of official certificate are important. For those purposes, it is necessary that the official position of the Center should shortly be determined in the Ministry of Jihad-e Agriculture.</p> <p>3. In order to achieve the Intermediate Goal, adaptation of skills and the training courses should be developed and modified according to technical needs on rice cultivation and land consolidation.</p> <p>4. The Team recommended that the possibility of any support should be considered by the Japanese side according to Iranian requests.</p>	

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

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

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) According to R/D, eight (8) technical Counterparts were to be assigned to the Project. However, currently, six (6) of them are assigned. The number of the Counterpart is considered the lowest possible to conduct the training courses on the regular basis. When there is absence of a lecturer, it is difficult to conduct the training courses under the present circumstances. Moreover, the Counterparts are too busy to spend time for acquiring practical technologies and developing their skills on energy conservation. The Iranian side is recommended to increase the number of the Counterpart staff.</p> <p>(2) Internal/External evaluation report</p> <p>1) Internal evaluation of the course</p> <p>According to the PDM, AHERC is expected to analyze the data and information and compile internal evaluation reports. However, this assignment is virtually conducted by EEO. The Team recommends that AHERC will be positively involved in the process of internal evaluation as was originally intended in the Project in order to improve the quality of the training courses,</p> <p>2) External evaluation of the course</p> <p>The external evaluation plays an important role to follow up the activities of ex-trainees and the effects of the training courses to realize the energy saving in their factories. However, the number of the reports so far submitted is not satisfactory. SABA is recommended to continuously encourage ex-trainees to submit the reports, and analyze them.</p> <p>(3) To promote energy conservation activities in I.R.Iran, it is recommended that the joint periodic meeting among EEO, SABA and NTCM/AHBRC will be held continuously. Three parties are expected to enhance information sharing and build closer relationship.</p> <p>(4) Revisions were made two times for the textbooks. However, mistakes and errors such as lacking of necessary formulae for calculation, etc. are still found. The Iranian side (EEO, SABA and AHERC) should review the comments made by the Japanese experts and improve the quality of the textbooks.</p> <p>(5) The contents of the training courses should be reviewed and improved continuously reflecting feedback from industrial sector, ex-trainees, EEO, SABA, and others so that the training can meet the needs of the real operation in factories.</p> <p>(6) To promote the cooperation between the training center and factories that dispatched the ex-trainees, SABA and NTCM should conduct aftercare activities continuously by answering questions from ex-trainees. Both Organizations should reflect these questions to improve the course as well.</p> <p>(7) According to R/D, the Iranian side take the responsibility to construct the lighting system. The lighting system is under construction at the time of final evaluation. The Iranian side is recommended to complete the lighting system by the termination of the Project. The Japanese side will verify the system.</p> <p>(8) The spare parts list (Heat and Electricity) including prices and manufacturers is under preparation by the Japanese side. The Iranian side is required to mobilize the budget necessary for procuring the spare parts referring to the list by the termination of the Project.</p> <p>(9) The automatic control system for air/fuel ratio of the furnace only works within certain ranges of the set points. This problem is not considered to have great effects on the training course implementation. For this problem, the Japanese side will prepare the manual of operation of how to use the system by the termination of the Project.</p> <p>(10) The Joint Evaluation Team considered that some follow up activities, such as dispatching short-term experts, might be desirable to ascertain the effort of Counterparts more involved in practical training and factory audit technologies.</p> <p>(11) Counterparts of the NTCM/AHERC are required to strengthen the ability in the practical fields in order to conduct the training courses more effectively. For the purpose, the Iranian side is recommended to take countermeasures such as establishment of a science and technology committee for energy saving, international technical exchange program, and so on.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

JAM-02-001

Project Title	English	The Project On Strengthening Of Health Care In The Southern Region					
	Others						
	Japanese	南部地域保健強化プロジェクト					
Country	Jamaica	Project Number		Project ID	2421001	Total Cost	540,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Health System		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Human Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1998/6/1 - 2003/5/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health, Southern Regional Health Authority					
	Japan	Hirosaki University, Aomori Prefecture					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The health status of the population of Jamaica is improved by strengthening the function of the regional Health systems						
Project Purpose	Health care system in the Southern Region is strengthened, focusing on prevention of chronic lifestyle diseases (CLDs)						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The administrative/organizational capacity of the Southern Regional Health Authorities is improved 2. The functions of parish health centre facilities are improved. 3. Human resource skills are improved 4. CLD prevention model is developed and implemented in Manchester 5. The CLD prevention model is extended to St.Elizabeth and Clarendon 						
Project Overview	<p>Health indicators of Jamaica are at a relatively good level when compared with Central and Southern American countries. However, chronic lifestyle diseases such as hypertension and diabetes have been increasing along with negative lifestyle changes and ageing of the population. The Government of Jamaica has been making efforts to strengthen and decentralize the health system. Under such circumstances, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) started cooperation with the Southern Region in June 1998 in response to the official request of the Jamaican Government.</p>						

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

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

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

Project Title	English	The Project For Family Planning And Gender In Development Phase 2						
	Others							
	Japanese	家族計画・WIDプロジェクト フェーズ2						
Country	Jordan	Project Number		Project ID	42450020	Total Cost	121,964 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health			Health System				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Human Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	-	Period of Phase 2	2000/7/1	-	2003/6/1	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up		-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	National Population Commission, Ministry of Health, Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development						
	Japan	National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, International Medical Center of Japan, Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Fertility in Karak Governorate is decreased.							
Project Purpose	Family planning practice is increased in 6"main" target areas and 3 follow-up areas in Karak Governorate.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity of CST (Community Support Team), Facilitators, and LCC (Local Credit Committee) and LAC (Local Advisory Committee) is strengthened. 2. Positive social attitudes towards women and FP (Family Planning) are increased. 3. MOH's services in maternal and child health, RH (Reproductive Health), and FP are strengthened. 4. Women's self-empowerment and their status within families are enhanced through their economic participation. 5. Monitoring activities are conducted. 6. Capacity of counterparts is strengthened. 							
Project Overview	<p>The Project commenced on July 1, 2000 with a cooperation period of three years, as the second phase of the previous Project that lasted also for three years from July 1, 1997 until June 30, 2000. The Project is implemented jointly by the Higher Population Council (hereinafter referred to as "HPC"), former National Population Commission, the Ministry of Health (hereinafter referred to as "MOH"), and the Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development (hereinafter referred to as "JOHUD") in cooperation with JICA, for the purpose of promoting family planning practice in the target areas through: (i) enhancing communities awareness especially among women in relation to RH and family planning; (ii) encouraging women to get involved in income generating activities; and (iii) strengthening the services of MCH (Maternal and Child Health) Centers.</p> <p>In accordance with the R/D and the Tentative Schedule of Implementation (hereinafter referred to as "TSI"), JICA has dispatched 12 Japanese Experts (including 4 short-term Experts) to Jordan and has hosted 5 Jordanian counterparts in Japan for training, and has also taken necessary measures to provide equipment to facilitate the implementation of the Project.</p> <p>Since the beginning of the Project, various activities (e.g. conducting surveys, implementing workshops and trainings concerning RH, family planning, awareness-raising, providing small business opportunities as a credit scheme and technical assistance to women, as well as follow-up) have been implemented in the six main target areas and three follow-up areas of Phase I in Karak Governorate.</p>							

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>It is recommended to evaluate project's impact some years later after the completion of the project, because the impacts of project intervention that aims at RH behavioral change requires certain period of time.</p> <p>Readiness of the supporting structure of JOHUD (CDCs and Head Office) for sustaining CSTs and Facilitators, the valuable fruits of the Project, should be clarified so that CSTs and Facilitators can actively continue their activities.</p> <p>It is desirable that HPC, MOH and JOHUD convey and spread experience attained through this Project to other parts of Jordan. In particular, the Jordanian Project experience should be applied to a new Project, Community Empowerment Program, which is proposed by JOHUD to JICA.</p> <p>Experience should also be disseminated as training programs to Arab countries. For its smooth implementation, it is desired that the first training session should be implemented by the end of the Project.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

JOR-02-002

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

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

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

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

JOR-02-003

Project Title	English	The Project For The Specialized Training Institute In Hashemite Kingdom Of Jordan					
	Others						
	Japanese	職業訓練技術学院プロジェクト					
Country	Jordan	Project Number		Project ID	4241013	Total Cost	1,118,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Technical and Vocational Education and Training		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1997/10/1 - 2002/9/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Labour, Vocational Training Corporation					
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Employment and Human Resource Development Organization of Japan					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To satisfy the demands of local metal working and machinery industries for local skilled labor						
Project Purpose	To enable the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) to bring up higher quality skilled labor in the fields of metal works and machinery at the Specialized Training Institute.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To establish the organization of management and administration in the Institute. 2. To provide the necessary machinery and equipment for training in the fields of metal working and machinery. 3. To develop the capability of instructors in the Institute. 4. To implement adequate training courses in the fields of metal working and machinery. 						
Project Overview	<p>VTC was established in 1976 as a semi-autonomous organization under the supervision of a tripartite Board of Directors. The Board is chaired by the Minister of Labor with membership representing the government, employers and labor unions. VTC provides the chances for the vocational training to prepare the technical labor force and raise their efficiency in the various specialties and levels of the vocational training other than academic.</p> <p>The innovation of the system and expansion of vocational education and training are among the principal objectives of the Plan for Economic and Social Development 1993-1997. The Plan also indicated the necessity of creation of new training centers and the expansion of vocational training. In addition to this, due to the unemployment situation in Jordan, VTC was urged by the Government of Jordan to play a more important role in vocational training.</p> <p>Based on this, in February 1994 the government of Jordan made a request to Japan for implementation of a project-type technical cooperation for the establishment and operation of a new vocational training center in the field of metal works and machinery. In response to the request, the Japanese government conducted three studies in 1995 and 1996. Using the results of these studies, Japan dispatched an implementation consultation study team to Jordan in April 1997, and in October of the same year it commenced a five-year project.</p> <p>This project initiated with the purpose of enabling VTC to provide improved training at STIMI for local skilled labor in the fields of metal works and machinery.</p>						

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) Technical Transfer among Instructors Considering the mobility of personnel and other factors, technical transfer to more than one core instructors is indispensable. Transfer of technique can be achieved indirectly to other instructors of the section assuring achievement of basic skills. As mentioned above, STIMI is already facilitating transfer of technique and skills among the instructors to cope with volatility in number of the instructors. It is expected to continue further efforts to share the technique among the instructors in the same field.</p> <p>2) Allocation of Sufficient Personnel Currently VTC provides STIMI with a larger number of instructors than other training centers of VTC. In this connection, it is highly recommended that STIMI should maintain the current number of instructors, so that STIMI can continue to be able to bring up higher quality skilled labor. The success of STIMI can be measured in a way by the quality of graduates rather than quantity.</p> <p>3) Survey on the Reduction of Applicants The quota of trainees is 15 to 20 in each section and the three sections met the quota through 1999 to 2001. STIMI already executed good activities in public relations to secure enough number of applicants for the craftsman level course. Therefore VTC and STIMI are recommended to survey the reason of the reduction in 2000 in number of applicants.</p> <p>4) Public Relations Not only for recruitment of incoming trainees, public relation activities to advertise STIMI will be beneficial to STIMI's operation in general. STIMI is requested to implement further strengthening of its active advertising public relation activities, such as seminars, inviting leaders of industry and personnel related to secondary schools.</p> <p>5) Expected Upgrading Training Instructors have already sufficient technical level to provide the training course for craftsman level therefore the course could be managed by themselves. In order to contribute more to the Jordanian industry, it is desirable to continue and try to expand upgrading training for currently employed workers after the end of the Project implementation.</p> <p>6) Utilization of Textbooks Currently in a joint effort, textbooks for training are being prepared in English and being translated into Arabic. It is highly recommended that the preparation of the textbook be completed and then translated into the Arabic language, if and when needed. Translation into the Arabic language may be useful, so that the trainees can use them. Even more important will be the efforts of the Project and STIMI to make best use of the textbooks in the training, which will help assure the sustainability of STIMI's technical level in training, helping the instructors to share the skill among them. Instructors are expected to be able to fully use these textbooks.</p> <p>7) Allocation of Sufficient budget/ Maintenance of Equipment VTC has been allocating budget to STIMI for the operation. The budget allocation for maintenance is necessary, as the equipment will be depreciated in the course of continued training activities. For sustainable operation of STIMI, VTC is expected to continue to support STIMI with sufficient budget allocation for maintenance and spare parts of the equipment of STIMI. The Project is finishing preparing the information on contact points for the maintenance of the equipment to make the communication with the related companies and the information should be utilized by STIMI.</p> <p>8) Needs Survey In STIMI, needs survey is well implemented principally by visiting OJT trainees at their companies where OJT training is conducted for the trainees of STIMI. It will be very beneficial for the training of STIMI to continue and expand needs survey even after the completion of the Project. To implement adequate training courses in STIMI, systematic investigation on industrial needs in the fields is indispensable to improve both craftsman level and upgrading course.</p> <p>9) Advisory Committee Advisory Committee is expected to open more frequently in order to coordinate training program with labor market needs.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

JOR-07-001

Project Title	English	Technical Cooperation Project for Tourism Development Through Museum Activities (TDMAP)						
	Others							
	Japanese	博物館活動を通じた観光振興プロジェクト						
Country	Jordan	Project Number	604078	Project ID	4245073E0	Total Cost	183,606 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			-	Tourism			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Development Department						
	At Present	Industrial Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/12/01 - 2007/11/30		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities						
	Japan	-						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Tourism in the neighboring areas of the Model Museums is promoted through developing the Model Museums as attractive tourism resources.							
Project Purpose	The Model Museums are properly operated and maintained in an autonomous, sustainable and self-reliant manner.							
Outputs	<p>(1) Operation system of the Model Museums is established.</p> <p>(2) Capacity of both administrative and technical staff of the Model Museums is enhanced.</p> <p>(3) Museum activities to facilitate autonomous tourism are improved.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>Tourism is one of the major industries in Jordan that shares approximately 20 % in the invisible trade balance. Jordan has many tourism resources such as archeological heritages, nature and ethno culture, however, these resources are not established as a tourism attraction apart from some specific sites. JICA carried out the study on "National Tourism Development Strategy and Policy" between 1994 and 1996 and proposed sub-projects including the establishment of four museums. Based on the study, the Jordanian government and OECF (currently ILLIC) reached a loan agreement in 1999 and at the same time, JICA carried out a series of technical assistance by dispatching JOCVs and short-term experts as well as providing training courses in Jordan. In the course of such cooperation, it was clarified that museums were not properly managed in the country and the Jordanian government requested the Japanese government the technical cooperation. In response to the request, the Japanese government decided to "implement the Project which aims to develop tourism through museum activities.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts	26	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	8			Land and Facilities	project office for experts	
Others	Experts dispatched: 10 Equipment: Computer (software, hardware), printer, camera, vehicle Local Cost			Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	<p>(1) Cooperation with ODA Loan Projects Construction works by TSDP has been delayed at NM and HOSM sites. Accordingly, schedule of the Project activities incorporated into PDM and PO had to be modified. For more effective technical transfer, it is essential to assess the timing and framework of the cooperation. Phasing, for instance, can be a good solution.</p> <p>(2) Preparation of Baseline Survey Several indicators require quantitative data, however, some data were not available at the time of final term evaluation. A baseline survey should be conducted according to PDM in order to quantitatively measure and clarify the degree of achievement of effectiveness, efficiency and impact.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

JOR-08-001

Project Title	English	The Capacity Development of Learning Resources Centers for Science Educaion Utilizing ICT					
	Others						
	Japanese	ICTを活用した理科教育のためのLRC機能強化プロジェクト					
Country	Jordan	Project Number	604075	Project ID	4245065E0	Total Cost	236,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Information and Communication Technology			Information and Communication Technology			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Infrastructure Development Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2006/03/10 - 2008/02/28	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Education					
	Japan	-					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Teachers for basic education in the target areas implement effective science education utilizing ICT.						
Project Purpose	QRC and pilot LRCs/FDs are capable of functioning as the centers to develop the capacities of teachers that implement effective science education utilizing ICT (Grade 7-10).						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Institutional framework of QRC to develop the capacity of trainers and teachers who can conduct effective science education is established. 2) Teachers' training courses to implement effective science education are developed and maintained at QRC. 3) Capacities of core trainers who conduct teachers' training courses for effective science education are developed at QRC. 4) Teachers and staff of pilot LRCs/FDs develop the capacity to conduct teachers' training courses for an effective science education for teachers and staff of trail schools. 						
Project Overview	<p>Science teachers in Jordan used to teach mainly theories and students had little chance to do experiment in their classrooms. To improve science education and increase the competitiveness of human resources, the Government of Jordan decided to adopt students-centered approach and promote ICT usage in the classroom. Queen Rania Al Abudullar Educational Technology Center (QRC) in Amman and Learning Resource Centers (LRCs) established all over the country were supposed to provide necessary technical advice to schools. However, capacity of QRC and LRCs was not enough to meet such requirement. The Government of Jordan requested technical assistance to the Japanese government in order to strengthen QRC and LRCs' functions. Then, the Project started in March 2006.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	27	Counterparts	23	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	236,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	12			Land and Facilities	Buiding, facilities and equipment	
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	<p>(1) Importance of preparatory study The Project did not start smoothly, as the framework of the Project was not clearly defined and the principle of burden sharing was not shared between the Jordanian and the Japanese side. Preparatory study is indispensable for a project's effective and efficient operation.</p> <p>(2) Significance of JICA technical cooperation JICA's concept of supporting the self-help efforts of recipient countries is well understood by the Jordanian side and cooperative work between the C/Ps and the Japanese experts is effective. Significance of JICA technical cooperation should be stressed during the preparation stage of technical cooperation project and mutual understanding should be secured between the Japanese and the recipient country sides.</p> <p>(3) Effective ICT usage Concept of ICT usage for education has been changed. ICT is a tool to operate a class efficiently and its usage is not absolute. It is important to combine teaching method and ICT usage effectively to improve the quality of classes.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

KEN-02-001

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

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

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

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

KEN-05-001

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

KEN-05-001

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

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

KEN-05-002

Project Title	English	The Research And Control Of Infectious Diseases Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	中央医学研究所感染症研究対策						
Country	Kenya	Project Number	604723	Project ID	5151130	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health			HIV/AIDS				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department						
	At Present	Human Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2001/5/1	-	2006/4/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Kenya Medical Research Institute						
	Japan	Osaka University, Kyorin University, National Hospital Organization Nagasaki Medical Center						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Project for Construction of KEMRI The Project for Building P3 Laboratory for KEMRI							
Overall Goal	The health situation in Kenya is improved by strengthening research capability and developing human resources at KEMRI and related institution							
Project Purpose	Sustainable research and development related to HIV/AIDS, acute respiratory infections (ARI), and viral hepatitis (VH) is realized							
Outputs	1) An R&D system for HIV/AIDS diagnostic kits (PA kits) is developed 2) Diagnosis, prevention, and treatment for ARI caused by HIV/AIDS are developed.							
Project Overview	The Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) is the leading medical institution Kenya, and the Government of Japan implemented technical cooperation as Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the Research and Control of Infectious Diseases Project by April 2001. The Government of Japan implemented technical cooperation project for promoting measurements against hepatic inflammation, diarrhea, HIV/AIDS and acute respiratory tract infection that were the leading cause of death in children. The new phase of the project-type technical cooperation started from May, aimed to promote measurements against HIV/AIDS and viral hepatitis from the view of safety of blood, against opportunistic infection disease, and against parasitic diseases as a part of the international measurements of parasitic diseases (the Hashimoto Initiative). From April 2003, the project was divided into the Research and Control of Infectious Diseases Project and the International Parasite Control Project, in order to implement efficient technical cooperation.							

KEN-05-002

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

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

KEN-06-001

Project Title	English	The Research And Control Of Infectious Diseases Project (Third Country Training Program)						
	Others							
	Japanese	ケニア中央医学研究所(第三国研修)						
Country	Kenya	Project Number	604723	Project ID	5151130	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health			- HIV/AIDS				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department						
	At Present	Human Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2001/5/1	-	2006/4/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Kenya Medical Research Institute						
	Japan	Osaka University, Kyorin University, National Hospital Organization Nagasaki Medical Center						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	The Project for Improvement of Facilities for Control of Infections and Parasitic Diseases at Kenya Medical Research Institute							
Overall Goal	The health situation in Kenya is improved by strengthening research capability and developing human resources at KEMRI and related institution							
Project Purpose	Sustainable research and development related to HIV/AIDS, acute respiratory infections (ARI), and viral hepatitis (VH) is realized							
Outputs	1) An R&D system for HIV/AIDS diagnostic kits (PA kits) is developed 2) Diagnosis, prevention, and treatment for ARI caused by HIV/AIDS are developed.							
Project Overview								

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

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

KEN-07-001

Project Title	English	African Institute for Capacity Development Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	アフリカ人造り拠点(AICAD)						
Country	Kenya	Project Number	604715	Project ID	5151116E1	Total Cost	1,400,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Governance			Administrative Institutions				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department						
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2000/8/1 - 2002/7/1		Period of Phase 2	2002/08/01 - 2007/07/31		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Technology and Ministry of Finance (Tanzania); Ministry of Education and Sports and Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (Uganda); Ministry of Education and Ministry of Finance (Kenya)						
	Japan	Kyoto University, Nagoya University, etc., Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Training Program in Third Countries, Experts and Grant Aid							
Overall Goal	(phase1) To develop human resources who will contribute to poverty reduction and social-economic development in African region. (phase2) To be the leading African Institution in building Human Capacity poverty reduction.							
Project Purpose	(phase1) To prepare the establishment of African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD) which covers 3 functions: cooperative research; training and extension; and information networking. (phase2) AICAD will establish structural and functional modality for effective linkage between knowledge/technology and application.							
Outputs	(phase1) 1. AICAD is established in JKUAT, 2. The network among university, and research institutions in the East African countries is promoted 3. Cooperative research development is planned and initiated, 4. Training and extension program is planned and initiated, 5. Information networking program is planned and initiated (phase2) 1. Knowledge and Technology packages for poverty reduction are identified and generated. 2. Partnership for identification, generation and transfer of knowledge and technology (research, training etc) within countries strengthened. 3. Cooperation with other regions for identification generation and transfer enhanced (Establishment of partnership with other regions). 4. Identified and generated knowledge and technology translated into appropriate dissemination/extension packages. 5. Appropriate knowledge and technology transferred to extension organizations and communities. 6. Networks and Resource sharing with institutions and communities in participating countries established. 7. Target countries for AICAD phase 3 identified and preparations for joining made. 8. Effective organizational structure established.							
Project Overview	In October 1998, the Government of Japan proposed the establishment of an institution for developing human capacity in African region for poverty alleviation at the Second Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TrCAD II) to tackle the two core themes "Capacity Development" and "Poverty Reduction". Three African countries, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda joined the project, composed of Phase I being the Preparatory Phase (2000-2002) and Phase II (2002-2007).							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	12	Short-term	40	Counterparts	33
Equipment	55,900 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	3,720 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	24			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others	Land for AICAD Headquarters, fences around the building, furnitures, platewares for cafeteria	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(phase2)</p> <p>(1) Challenges in the establishment of a new institution Establishing a new institution requires considerable time and endeavors. Moreover, it is perceived that due to the approach's uniqueness, a certain learning period is not avoidable in establishing modalities to link knowledge and technologies with application.</p> <p>(2) Continuous monitoring Continuous monitoring and prompt but flexible remedial actions. to overcome challenges are necessary in promoting the development of the capacity of the institution.</p> <p>(3) Cooperation framework It is a challenging task to apply bilateral assistance to a multi-lateral region-based institution. There is need not only to establish an innovative cooperation framework but also to establish a common ground where the parties understand and share visions and approaches. Among others, effective coordination, communication, mutual trust and respect must be ensured with a long-term view of the sustainability of cooperation.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

KEN-08-001

Project Title	English	The Intensified Social Forestry Project in Semi-arid Areas						
	Others							
	Japanese	半乾燥地社会林業強化計画プロジェクト						
Country	Kenya	Project Number	604735	Project ID	5155060E0	Total Cost	385,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Kenya Office						
	At Present	Kenya Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/03/29 - 2009/03/28		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Kenya Forest Service (KFS)(Supportive Agency: Kenya Forestry Research Institute(KEFRI))						
	Japan	Forestry Agency						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Living standards of the people in semi-arid areas are improved while enhancing sustainable environmental conservation.							
Project Purpose	Individual farmers, farmer groups and other stakeholders intensify social forestry practices in semi-arid areas.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Institutional and technical capacities for social forestry extension in Forest Department are strengthened. 2) Social forestry extension activities among individual farmers and farmer groups are promoted. 3) Farmers and other stakeholders obtain enough practical knowledge and techniques. 4) Information on social forestry extension and related issues is shared among the stakeholders. 							
Project Overview	<p>Kenya's closed canopy forest cover which mainly falls in the category of state forests is low and is estimated at 1.7 % (or 1.4 million hectares) of the total land area. Outside this category of forests, there are numerous woodlands, bush lands and wooded grasslands, which primarily occur in the arid and semi-arid areas of the country. The arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) cover about 80% of the total land surface and are home for about 25% of the human population. Under the prevailing low technology production systems, coupled with the unreliable rainfall regimes, the ASALs are characterized with high incidences of poverty. The threat to the livelihoods of the inhabitants of the ASALs is thus real which calls for practical interventions so as to improve on the livelihood conditions of the people in these areas.</p> <p>The involvement in assistance of the Government of Japan (GOJ) in the forestry sector dates back to the middle 1980's. The initial assistance was through the Social Forestry Training Project (SFTP), which was implemented from 1985 to 1997. SFTP's main focus was on technology development on tree nursery establishment and tree planting in the semi-arid areas and to provide training in social forestry. The Social Forestry Extension Model Development Project (SOFEM) followed SFTP and was implemented for five years. The main output of SOFEM was the development of a model through the establishment of farm forests by the local residents. During the terminal evaluation in 2002, the review mission recommended the necessity to give further support to the extension component so that more impact could be created in the development of farm forestry in the semi-arid areas.</p> <p>Meanwhile, in 1994, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) of the Kenya Government completed preparation of the Kenya Forestry Master Plan 1995-2020 (KFMP). KFMP as well as the revised Kenya Forestry Development Policy identifies farm forestry, which is one of the social forestry practices as an important model of forestry development in Kenya. In addition, the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (2003 - 2007) identified the development of the ASALs as a key area for accelerated development to offset pressure from state forests located in high and medium rainfall areas.</p> <p>In this context, Government of Kenya (GOK) requested a technical cooperation for the sector, and in response to the request, JICA accepted the implementation of the project entitled as "Intensified Social Forestry Project in Semi-arid Areas" (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") in accordance with the results of discussions with the authorities concerned of GOK.</p> <p>JICA conducted the Ex-ante evaluation of the project in October 2003 that resulted in the preparation of the Project Document and Project Design Matrix (PDM). The Record of Discussions (R/D) that constitutes the agreement of the project was signed between JICA and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources on 29th March 2004. Upon this agreement, JICA commenced the five - year technical cooperation project with the then Forest Department (FD) (now Kenya Forest Service (KFS)) as the implementing agency and Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI) as the collaborating implementing agency.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	3	Counterparts	46
Equipment	72,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	168,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 39,000 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	8			Land and Facilities	provision of land and facilities	
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) FFS on Social Forestry FFS is an effective approach which was systemized to expand extension and transfer and implement skills of farmers. At the time of the midterm evaluation study, there are some findings utilizing a group approach targeting organized farmers. For example, FFS decreased the sense of unfairness, fostered linkage of the groups. As a result, social forestry activities are widely extended. At this terminal evaluation study, "group dynamics" (dynamic group activities), such as songs and dance expressing FFS and group, plays a core role of assuring the continuation of activities, as it expresses a joy of solidified farmer groups working and studying together, and keeps farmers interested in FFS. The Green Zone project of the African Development Bank adopted FFS approach in its forestry preservation activities in high potential areas. FFS is useful to utilize the existing approach in other similar projects in the future. Moreover, FFS functions well for capacity building of related staff of KFS and farmers, such as formulation of plans, project management, public speaking, taking minutes, and data management. FFS is an influential approach to foster human resources. However, to increase the effectiveness of FFS, stakeholders all commitment to participate in FFS is required. Further intensification of social forestry is expected to utilize strength of FFS with consideration of stakeholders' condition to be participated in FFS.</p> <p>(2) Appropriate Budget Allocation The budget allocation to seven districts, except for three main target areas, is not adequate, and the budget items of 10 prefectures are not adequately planned. The delay of the budget disbursement of the Kenyan government affected the extension activities in 10 target districts. In the future, it is required to decide the establishment of a new unit in the KFS so that they are able to plan to adequate allocation and budget disbursement to each district at an appropriate timing. It is required to prevent inhibiting social forestry in the future through periodical monitoring of FFS implementation.</p>	

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

KEN-08-002

Project Title	English	The Project for Improvement of Environmental Management Capacity in Nakuru and the Surrounding Areas						
	Others							
	Japanese	ナクル地域における環境管理能力向上プロジェクト						
Country	Kenya	Project Number	604718	Project ID	5151126E0	Total Cost	332,600 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			- Other Environmental Management Issues				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Kenya Office						
	At Present	Kenya Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/02/14 - 2009/02/13		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Municipal Council of Nakuru (MCN)						
	Japan	N/A						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	To improve environmental management in the Lake Nakuru Watershed Region							
Project Purpose	To improve the water-related environmental management capacity of the Nakuru Municipal Council							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Credible quality with effective coverage in monitoring is attained. 2. Effective environmental management tools and mechanism for enforcement are developed and utilized. 3. Cooperation is established among lead organizations and stakeholders for the study and actions in the watershed for its better management. 4. Public and private participation in local environment management is enhanced. 							
Project Overview	<p>Nakuru Municipality or Nakuru town is the fourth largest city in Kenya with an estimated population of more than 400,000. The town is located about 160km northwest of the capital, Nairobi. Since Kenya's independence in 1963, the town has been experiencing rapid population growth and expansion of economic activities. The urban and peri-urban area in the town has expanded from 89km² to 290km² over the last 30 years and a number of factories are now in operation. As a result, the deterioration of the water-related environment has become one of the major concerns in the town.</p> <p>The town is situated in the Lake Nakuru watershed which covers 1600 km². Lake Nakuru is famous worldwide for its flamingos and the area around the lake provide diverse habitats for a number of fowls and wild animals. Part of the watershed is a designated Ramsar site. Located at the bottom of a basin with no out-flowing river, the lake receives considerable amounts of water flowing from the catchment and all pollutants are likely to accumulate there. The wastewater discharged in the town is now posing a serious threat to the ecosystem of the watershed.</p> <p>In cognizant of the problems above, the Municipal Council of Nakuru (MCN) created the Department of Environment (DOE) in 2001 and subsequently, requested the Government of Japan through the Government of Kenya to capacitate the newly created DOE to deal with various environmental issues in the town effectively.</p> <p>The "Project for Improvement of Environmental Management Capacity in Nakuru Municipality and the Surrounding Area" was launched in February 2005 as a four-year technical cooperation project upon the signing of the Record of Discussion (R/D) between JICA and MOLG on February 10, 2005. In the R/D, MCN was designated as the implementing agency of the Project, while the Nakuru Water and Sanitation Services Co. Ltd. (NAWASSCO) and the Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) were assigned as collaborating agencies. In February 2007, the Mid-term Evaluation was conducted to assess the progress of the Project and to make the recommendations to achieve the Project Purpose in the remaining project period.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	10	Counterparts	31
Equipment	23,678 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	11,872 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	5				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	Land, office space and necessary facilities for the Project's head office in MCN Meeting rooms in KWS, Nakuru Facilities necessary to conduct water quality monitoring analysis in WQTL Electricity, water supply and telecommunication services in MCN and WQTL The Kenyan side provided part of the operational expenses from the budget allocated to DOE of MCN and KWS/Lake Nakuru National Park (LNNP). No detailed figure is available.

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Importance of conclusion of a formal agreement</p> <p>(2) Time for Physical Set-up of the CP organization</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

KEN-08-003

Project Title	English	Specialized Road Maintenance Management Unit						
	Others							
	Japanese	道路維持管理プロジェクト						
Country	Kenya	Project Number	604747	Project ID	5155091E0	Total Cost	180,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Transportation			-	Capacity Development for Transport Sector			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Kenya Office						
	At Present	Kenya Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/12/09 - 2005/12/08		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Roads Department, Ministry of Roads and Public Works						
	Japan							
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	To achieve self-sustainable road maintenance management system in the whole country especially on paved roads.							
Project Purpose	To construct an efficient and effective road maintenance management system through the implementation of an appropriate road maintenance plan and by improving technical skills for pavement repair.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Roads and Public Works, the Roads Department will be strengthened their organizational structure for road maintenance management. 2. Ministry of Roads and Public Works, the Roads Department will be able to formulate the appropriate repair plan on road maintenance management in Nairobi city, and budget based on the plan will be allocated. 3. Road maintenance works based on the road maintenance manual will be adequately conducted. 4. Technical level of pavement repair works by Ministry of Roads and Public Works, the Roads Department will improve, and high level of road maintenance management will be attained. 							
Project Overview	<p>The road network of Republic of Kenya has 198,000km in the total extension, and it is an eminent scale in African countries. Moreover, these roads bear the economic backbones not of the Kenya, but also of the East African neighboring countries such as Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania. However, about 40% of the total extension of the roads lost the function as the road now because an appropriate operation and maintenance has not executed for the past 30 years. They caused the increase of the transportation cost and time, and become big troubles of economic development in Kenya and the East African countries. The road damage progresses more and more because appropriate operations and maintenance are untried, and the unnecessarily large amount of national expenditure is wasted for the operation and maintenance to repair them. A Kenyan government will unitary manage the fuel tax in July, 2000, establish road management mechanism Kenya Roads Board (KRB) that executes a nationwide decision of the road policy and the budget distribution to each road administrator to break these situations, and each road administrator execute the road maintenance work based on the distributed budget. A lot of problems have been still left as for the budget shortfall etc. though the government of Kenya is straightening the system to attempt appropriate road maintenance for all the road functions over the whole country. Moreover, the Ministry of Roads and Public Works tries to step forward to maintenance of the international trunk road from the standpoint to attach the importance to the cooperation with the East African countries as a leader of East African Community (EAC). About the road maintenance, we were requested a package including the fiscal resources securing, organizational structure, guideline, and the operation methods of those and the technological level improvement of private trader from Kenya of government in February, 2000, and implemented the Development Study from November 2000 to January 2003, and the standard and the manual concerning the road maintenance just have made. In Ministry of Roads and Public Works, while the minor maintenance and repair like the check and the repair of the pothole, etc. are operated with direct management, the large-scale repairs such as the reconstruction of the pavement are outsourced now. Because the construction of an inclusive system of the maintenance management system such as the check system, improved technique for pavement repair, the order and management system for the outsourcing are necessary in order to develop the road maintenance in Kenya moreover from now on, the government of Kenya has requested the technical co-operation project on "Road maintenance" including the construction control from the check technique and the minor repair technique which are implemented with direct management to outsourcing business for the road in the Nairobi city which managed by Ministry of Roads and Public Works, Roads Department to Japan.</p>							

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) In order to improve road maintenance technology throughout the country, it is necessary to enhance the partnership between the Kenya Institute of Highway and Building Technology (KIHBT) and road maintenance unit and to enrich training courses of road maintenance.</p> <p>(2) It is necessary to institutionalize the distributing structure of road maintenance budget based on the need of repair by establishing a checkup structure of roads throughout the country and collecting information on road condition and damages in a central data base. The current condition is that the Kenya Roads Board distributes the budget for road maintenance. Therefore, a well-planned budget distributing system for road maintenance needs to be established properly by Kenyan side</p> <p>(3) Reviewing the road maintenance manual - While the manual that JICA has created is the one for paved roads, the Ministry of Roads has a manual for unpaved roads (Road 2000) as well. It is recommended to make the two manuals consistent for the nationwide road maintenance and eventually to make common road maintenance manual.</p> <p>(4) Quality control of road repair needs to be maintained continuously by the road maintenance unit. While outsourcing of road repair to private companies is expected to expand, it is pointed out that private sector doesn't have proper techniques, so that the road maintenance unit which is under the direct control of the Ministry of Roads should preserve the repairing techniques.</p> <p>(5) Having been effected by the presidential election of 2007 and restructure of ministries, technological transfer of drawing up the repair strategy got delayed as a result. In order to make up for lost time of 4 months, it is necessary to enhance drawing up capability of repair strategy based on checkups by extending the terms of experts until March 31 of 2009.</p>	

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

Project Title	English	The Project on Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education (SMASSE)						
	Others							
	Japanese	中等理数科教育強化計画						
Country	Kenya	Project Number	604711	Project ID	5151110E1	Total Cost	2,160,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Education			Lower Secondary Education				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department						
	At Present	Human Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1998/7/1 - 2003/6/1		Period of Phase 2	2003/07/01 - 2008/06/30		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	2008/07 - 2008/12		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Education, Kenya Science Teachers College						
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Hiroshima University and more						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	JOCV							
Overall Goal	<p>[Phase 2] Kenya Component: Capability of young Kenyan in Mathematics and Science is upgraded. WECSA Component: Quality of Mathematics and Science Education at secondary level in member countries is strengthened.</p> <p>[Phase 1] Capability of young Kenyans in Mathematics and Science is upgraded.</p>							
Project Purpose	<p>[Phase 2] Kenyan Component: Quality of Mathematics and Science education at secondary level is strengthened in Kenya through In-Service Training (INSET) of teachers. WECSA Component: ASEI/PDSI lessons are practiced in teacher training institutions and secondary schools in member countries.</p> <p>[Phase 1] Quality of Mathematics and Science education at secondary level is strengthened through INSET of teachers in the Pilot Districts.</p>							
Outputs	<p>[Phase 2] Kenya Component: (1) A system of training for the District trainers in mathematics and science will be strengthened at the National In-Service Training (INSET) Center. (2) A system of INSET in mathematics and science will be established in the Districts. (3) Role of Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education Project (SMASSE) National INSET Center and District INSET Centers as resource centers will be strengthened. WECSA Component: (1) Trainers for ASEI/PDSI (Activity, Student, Experiment, Improvisation / Plan, Do, See, Improve) based INSET will be produced in the SMASE-WECSA (Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education in Western, Eastern, Central and Southern Africa) member countries. (2) SMASSE National INSET Center will be consolidated as a resource center for mathematics and science in Africa to function as secretariat of SMASE-WECSA.</p> <p>[Phase 1] (1) A system of INSET for the District Trainers in Pilot Districts in Mathematics and Sciences will be established at KSTC. (2) A system of INSET in Mathematics and Science will be established in the Pilot Districts. (3) Role of KSTC and District INSET Centres as resource centres will be strengthened.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>The national development plan of the Republic of Kenya addresses the industrialization of the national structure by the year 2020, but the necessary education for the human resource development for the industrialization has been faltering, in which the improvement for the science and mathematics education, in particular, became the urgent issue. In this situation, in response to the request from the government of Kenya, the government of Japan implemented the Project on Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education (SMASSE), aimed at improving of the science and mathematics education through the trainings for existing teachers of the relevant subjects at the secondary education level, targeted 9 districts (July 1998 - Jun 2003).</p> <p>As a result, the training system for the existing teachers was established both in central and local areas and its effectiveness and sustainability were identified in the Terminal Evaluation. As to the trainings in local areas, the part of the trainings was financed for its implementation from Kenya side, and therefore, the project assumed to have the high likelihood of economic sustainability. Also, the teacher trainings had an impact the methods for the pedagogic improvement, compared to the control areas. The ASEI/PDSI method: Activity, Student-centered, Experiment and Improvisation / Plan, Do, See and Improvement, is the teaching alternation for the student-centered learning, using the education materials made of accessible materials and introducing the experiment activities into the teaching, in the process of which a series of actions of planning, implementing, evaluating, and feeding-back for further improvement are to be radicaded.</p> <p>The project outputs were replicated at the national level in Kenya to the extent that the association of head teachers for the secondary schools of Kenya made a request for the training implementation targeted all the science and mathematics teachers to the Ministry of Education, Science and Mathematics in 2002. Given that the replication of activities implementation of the relevant projects (ASEI/PDSI) was strongly requested in the other countries in Africa, which conceive the stagnation of science and mathematics education just as the same as Kenya, SMASSE-WECSA was established as the project secretariat of regional cooperation network in 2001 (given that the projects for the elementary education was started in the regions, it has changed the name into "SMASE-WECSA" since the WECSA conference in 2006). Based on the project outputs of Phase 1, the government of Kenya made a request of support for "the Project on Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education (SMASSE) Phase 2", which focuses domestic trainings and the strengthening of regional network as core activities. The promotion of projects aimed at the support for basic education and science and mathematics education, and the regional cooperation in Africa completely corresponds to the assistance policy of the government of Japan, and therefore, the Project on Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education (SMASSE) Phase 2 was to be implemented for 5 years from July 2003, taking into consideration the high relevance of its plan and implementation.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	39	Short-term	38	Counterparts	86
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	115			Land and Facilities	training and accomodation facilities, vehicles etc.	
Others	<p>* Inputs written below are the ones of the phase 3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - foreign training - equipment: equipment of local training centers, books, center training materials, vehicles - Local cost (facilities): renovation of new center training center 			Others	<p>* Inputs written below are the ones of the phase 2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - local cost Ksh 58 million, MOEST and KSTC facilities, provision of land, district INSET centers 	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)

Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>[Phase 2]</p> <p>(1) Comprehensive Approach for the Better Lesson Practice The Project has aimed at the quality education through the INSET program for Science and Mathematics teachers. It is observed that the SMASSE INSET has caused significant and positive effects on teachers' attitude change. For the further enhancement of the Project impact, it is critical to support teachers in their efforts to upgrade their lesson practices and this support should be comprehensive with the broad outlook of the whole environment around teachers. In this point of view, the Project has effectively started trainings for the capacity development of principals and local educational officers for the better school and local education management. This comprehensive approach should be considered to other INSET projects.</p> <p>(2) Logical and Pedagogical framework This Project has successfully introduced the INSET program and established lesson innovation among teachers. Certain changes have been observed in teachers' lesson practices and quality of students' participation in lessons. However, the further impact of the SMASSE INSET needs to be monitored systematically based on the pedagogical analysis on the continuous sequence from teachers' attitude change to development of students' competency. For this purpose, experiences of the Project should be fed back to other educational projects o construct more logical and pedagogical PDM framework.</p> <p>(3) INSET Follow-Up Using Strengthened Networks Among Teachers The Project has observed that through INSETs' activities, networks among teachers, DTs and officials of DEO were strengthened. In some districts, there are some initiatives among teachers for information sharing and subject associations. For those INSET programs, it is necessary to provide continuous technical support for teachers' practices and this INSET follow-up should make much of social capitals established as networks among teachers.</p> <p>[Phase 1]</p> <p>(1) It is necessary to consider conditions of each project and flexibly modify a project model in applying Cascade System to similar projects. (2) It is essential to put into practice Japanese basic supporting attitude, the support for their self-help efforts, to secure sustainability of a cooperation project. (3) Dispatched experts are required experiences in secondary education, communication skill, flexibility and other qualities. (4) It is meaningful to make collaborations with JOCV and project activities. (5) Internal M&E systems play very important role for smooth and effective implementation of a project. (6) It is necessary to consider conditions of educational fields to improve practicality and quality of mathematics and science education. It is essential to use accessible items in developing materials and starting educational measurement. (7) Capacity development of Head-teachers, Education Officers, and Inspectors of Schools has been found essential for appropriate INSET implementation.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Center for Mathematics , Science and Technology Education in Africa	Umbrella Organization	Ministry of Education	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

KEN-97-001

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

KEN-97-001

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

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

KEN-97-002

Project Title	English	Mwea Irrigation Agricultural Development Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	ムエア灌漑農業開発計画					
Country	Kenya	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1991/2/1 - 1996/1/31	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	1996/02 - 1998/01	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development, National Irrigation Board					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose	<p>1) To review the technical superiority of form of agricultural management for double cropping and its profitability.</p> <p>2) To promote agricultural development at Mwea area and contribute increase in production of rice in Kenya, through popularizing technologies and techniques for double cropping</p>						
Outputs	<p>1) To improve techniques of rice farming</p> <p>2) To introduce soybeans as the secondary crop</p> <p>3) To develop appropriate techniques of water management</p> <p>4) To develop irrigation and other techniques at practical level</p> <p>5) To develop appropriate maintenance methods of irrigation facilities</p> <p>6) To formulate and operate training plans</p> <p>7) To develop teaching materials during training course and curriculum</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Government of Japan implemented the Mwea Irrigation Agricultural Development Project from February 1991 to January 1996. After the completion of the project, it was agreed about necessity of demonstrating the developed techniques among farmers, and reviewing the receptive capacity of farmers towards each developed technique. As a result, the period of cooperation was extended in two years and the follow-up project was implemented.</p> <p>The target areas of the follow-up cooperation project were following: water management; irrigation drainage; cultivation of rice; farming equipment; and training.</p>						

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

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

KEN-97-003

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

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

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

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

KHM-02-001

Project Title	English	Secondary School Teacher Training Project In Science And Mathematics						
	Others							
	Japanese	理数科教育改善計画						
Country	Cambodia	Project Number		Project ID	211043	Total Cost	500,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Education			- Other Education Issues				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2000/8/1	-	2003/7/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	2003/08	-	2005/03	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Faculty of Pedagogy, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport						
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Nagoya University, Aichi University of Education, Gifu University, Mie University, Nara University of Education, Tokai Women's Junior College						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Training Program in Japan Experts							
Overall Goal	Capability of Science and Mathematics teachers is enhanced.							
Project Purpose	(1) A medium-term and long-term plan for improving secondary school teacher training in science and mathematics is prepared. (2) Capability of Faculty of Pedagogy (FOP) in science and mathematics education is enhanced.							
Outputs	(1) The quality of existing pre-service teacher training programs is improved. (2) Trainers are prepared for the introduction of new ideas. (3) Activities for promoting science and mathematics education are conducted. (4) A future plan for secondary science and mathematics teacher training is prepared							
Project Overview	<p>The Cambodian Government has sought a range of external assistance in order to achieve the holistic national development. However, it has been widely acknowledged that the lack of appropriate and necessary human resources hampered the country from achieving its goal yet the respective sector received less external support compared to other sectors.</p> <p>In such context, the Cambodian Government has requested the assistance to Japanese Government in developing upper secondary teacher training in science and mathematics in particular. Although, the improvement in respective subjects has generally been regarded critical to the development of the human resources relevant to the industrialization and economic development of the respective society, the given situation has been challenging. The appropriate educational infrastructure and human resources to enable development of science and mathematics education have been insufficient. For this reason, the Secondary School Teacher Training Project has been launched by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JTCA) upon request of the Cambodian Government.</p>							

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

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

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

KHM-03-001

Project Title	English	National Tuberculosis Control Project In The Kingdom Of Cambodia						
	Others							
	Japanese	結核対策プロジェクト						
Country	Cambodia	Project Number		Project ID	211044	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health			- Infectious Diseases Control				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1999/8/1	-	2004/7/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health, Centre Nationale Anti-Tuberculose						
	Japan	Research Institute of Tuberculosis, National Institute of Infectious Diseases, Chiba University, Nagoya University, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Grant Aid							
Overall Goal								
Project Purpose	The high quality Directory Observed Treatment, Short-Course (DOT) and tuberculosis treatment services will be disseminated to nationwide within the framework of the New Health System.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve the skill of the National Centre for Tuberculosis and Leprosy Control (CENAT). 2. To strengthen the National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTP)'s functions such as: formulating plans, implementing training, surveillance, monitoring and assessing. 3. To strengthen the nationwide tuberculosis check-up network. 4. To strengthen tuberculosis surveillance and research activities. 							
Project Overview	<p>In Cambodia, the main causes of death were infectious diseases, especially tuberculosis. The number of tuberculosis patients has increased five percent per year, and tuberculosis was sweeping Cambodia.</p> <p>In cooperation with WHO, the recovery rate has been improved dramatically due to the substantially reformed National Tuberculosis Program. However, implementation of training and education of staff, who engaged in travelling clinics around the areas for tutoring and countermeasures against tuberculosis, has reached a stalemate due to rapid process of reformation and shortage of staff. Also, anxiety about whether the government could halt further spread of tuberculosis because of the wide spread of HIV infection was intensifying. Due to the fact that most of tuberculosis patients were around working age (20's to 50's), the spread of tuberculosis directly relates to economic problems. To make the matter worse, because establishing the severance system and implementing research had been extremely difficult, the government was not able to grasp the full extent of spreading of tuberculosis. As a result, the government was not able to formulate a long-term plan to tackle the problem.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, the Government of Cambodia submitted a request to the Government of Japan for implementing the project-type technical cooperation of the Tuberculosis Control Project. It aimed to implementing training programs for medical staff relating to enhancement of operating capacity of tuberculosis program.</p>							

KHM-03-001

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

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

KHM-04-001

Project Title	English	The Maternal and Child Health Project in the Kingdom of Cambodia						
	Others							
	Japanese	母子保健プロジェクト						
Country	Cambodia	Project Number	0601293	Project ID	0211022E1	Total Cost	630,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health		-	Maternal and Child Health /Reproductive Health				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Cambodia Office						
	At Present	Cambodia Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1995/4/1 - 2000/3/31		Period of Phase 2	2000/4/1 - 2005/3/31		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health, National Maternal and Child Health Center						
	Japan	National Center for Global Health and Medicine						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Grant Aid							
Overall Goal	(phase1)The service of maternal and child health in the Kingdom of Cambodia is improved. (phase2)Quality of service for material and child health in the Kingdom of Cambodia is improved.							
Project Purpose	(phase1)The activities of the National Maternal and Child Health Center (NMCHC) as the implementing center of the National Maternal and Child Health Program are improved. (phase2)Human resource development for the improvement of MCH, including community health, is strengthened.							
Outputs	(phase1) 1) The management capabilities of NMCHC are improved. 2) The training activities of NMCHC are strengthened. 3) The clinical care activities of NMCHC are improved. 4) The supervision activities of NMCHC are strengthened. 5) The promotion activities of NMCHC are strengthened. (phase2) 1) The National Maternal and Child Health Center as the national top referral hospital is further strengthened. 2) The National Maternal and Child Health Center as the national training center is further strengthened. 3) Functions of the National Maternal and Child Health Center as national program implementation and collaboration organization are strengthened to support national policy making. 4) Hospital facility management at NMCHC, national hospitals and referral hospitals are improved.							
Project Overview	The Paris Conference in October 1991 ended the 20-year-long civil war of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the 1993 general election was the starting point for a democratic country. The Government of Japan dispatched medical advisors to the Ministry of Health, Cambodia to conduct survey for three years from March 1992, which revealed that there was almost no medical facility or human resources and that development of medical professionals was of urgent need. Phnom Penh approved the construction of a new national Maternal and Child Healthcare Center with technical cooperation and grant aid in the field of maternal and child healthcare for which assistance from other institutions is rarely provided. In response to the approval, a project-type technical cooperation for improving the management and operation capacity, training activities, and diagnosis and treatment standards of the Center was carried out from 1995 to 2000. In April 1997, a new center constructed with grant aid was opened. Although this technical cooperation in Phase I was highly evaluated, medical doctors, training, and hospital operation needed further improvement. Especially, improvement of local maternal and child healthcare services was essential. Therefore, The Maternal and Child Health Project in the Kingdom of Cambodia (Phase II), a five-year project-type technical cooperation “to enhance human resources development for improvement of maternal and child healthcare” was launched in April 2004.							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	27	Short-term	72	Counterparts	656
Equipment	188,540 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	120,552 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	62			Land and Facilities	Office, electricity/water charges	
Others	Third-country training program 7			Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(phase1)</p> <p>1) In cooperation scheme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Better understanding about JICA project-type cooperation scheme by C/P is necessary before the start of the project. -Initiative should be transferred from the Japanese side to C/P side gradually, effectively and properly. -The Combination of Grant Aid and Technical Cooperation is useful, especially for improving staff motivation, and for maintaining facility and equipment. -The Government should seriously consider the importance of the maintenance of facility and equipment. -Effort should be made to enable the C/P to introduce innovative ideas and to take initiatives in the course of their work (C/P should understand for whom they work.) <p>2) In Practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -An annual plan should be formulated. --Evaluation/monitoring should be done. -A management structure should be established (organization, systems and regulations) -The PDCA cycle should be used when managing human resources, materials/equipment, money_ and information. ---Data should be collected and reported regularly to the Steering committee. -Financial security is necessary. -The concept of Total Quality Management (Quality Control) should be introduced. (quality-oriented and customer-oriented).
	<p>(phase2)</p> <p>Because of the long wars in Cambodia, the social system, infrastructure and human resource were fatally damaged for the MCH field as well. The Project has been playing an important role by contributing to human resource development in the MCH field in order to improve the quality of MCH services in Cambodia. In the implementation process of the Project, ownership of Cambodian government, MOH and NMCHC was highly respected. As a result, positive influences on sustainability of Project effects were brought At the same time, efficient coordination and harmonization with donor agencies and NGOs was made under the leadership of MOH and NMCHC. It brought positive influences on effectiveness and efficiency of the Project. These lessons learned could be utilized for other countries in the stage of restorations and development after the conflict.</p>

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

Project Title	English	Battambang Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	バットアンバン農業生産性強化計画						
Country	Cambodia	Project Number		Project ID	211061	Total Cost	281,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Rural Development				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2003/4/1	-	2006/3/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Agronomy and Agricultural Land and Improvement, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing, Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Battambang						
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	The Technical Service Center for Irrigation System Project							
Overall Goal	1) Farmers' livelihood in Kamping Puoy area is to be stabilized. 2) Agricultural productivity in Battambang province is to be enhanced.							
Project Purpose	Participating farmers' agricultural productivity in Kamping Puoy area is to be enhanced and their livelihood stabilized with their active participation.							
Outputs	1) Conditions in target areas are to be ascertained 2) Rice production technology is to be improved 3) Farming practices of participating farmers are to be improved (including crop diversification) 4) Activities by farmers' groups are to be promoted							
Project Overview	<p>Although the Kingdom of Cambodia (hereinafter referred to as "Cambodia") struggled with civil war and political turmoil for a long time, the Paris Peace Agreements were concluded in 1991 and the government of Cambodia was established. Thereafter, general elections were held in 1998 and a new administration was formed, which is providing domestic stability and is focusing on the reconstruction and development of the country. In Cambodia, about 84% of the total population is engaged in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, accounting for about 40% of the GDP. Rice is a particularly important product, accounting for about 90% of the country's total cultivated land. However, due to a lack of irrigation facilities, cultivation takes place mostly through wet season cropping, which relies on rain. Therefore, such agriculture is susceptible to weather and is therefore unstable, and the yield of rice remains at the very low level of 1.9t/ha. Under such conditions, many farmers are still living in poverty, and the improvement of agriculture in the region is an urgent issue. Consequently, the government of Cambodia had been requesting a technical cooperation project aimed for the improvement of agricultural technology and the diffusion thereof to farms. Japan International Cooperation Agency dispatched individual experts in January 2001 for a one-month period, and implemented the Project Formulation Study in April that same year. As a result, a plan "to establish a system to proliferate quality seeds based on the Bek Chan Agricultural Station and to promote their diffusion through demonstrations and exhibitions at actual farms" was suggested in Battambang Province, which has a high potential for agricultural production, serving a major role as it does in rice cultivation in Cambodia. Based on this suggestion, the First Preparatory Study Team was dispatched in January 2002, followed by the dispatch of the Second Preparatory Study Team in May 2, 2002 and the dispatch of the Project Implementation Study Team in December of the same year. Through these dispatches of study teams, the framework of the project was created and an agreement was reached on an implementation system in partnership with the government of Cambodia.</p>							

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

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

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

KHM-05-002

Project Title	English	The Project For Technical Service Center For Irrigation System In Cambodia					
	Others						
	Japanese	灌漑技術センター計画					
Country	Cambodia	Project Number		Project ID	211046	Total Cost	720,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2001/1/1 - 2006/1/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Irrigation projects are properly implemented by MOWRAM and PDWRAM						
Project Purpose	The technical capacity of the engineers and technicians of MOWRAM and PDWRAM is improved in the fields of survey, planning, design, construction management and water management with participation of farmers for irrigation systems.						
Outputs	<p>1. The technical capacity of the full-time counterparts in the fields of survey, planning, design, construction management and water management with participation of farmers is improved through the On-the-Job Training (OJT).</p> <p>2. Series of training courses are organized to transfer skills in survey, planning, design, construction management and water management with participation of farmers to other engineers and technicians of MOWRAM and PDWRAM.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Agriculture is the prime industry of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Agricultural production contributes to approximately 37% of the country's GDP, and more than 80% of the national population relies on agriculture for their living in 2000. Despite abundant farmland and water resources, agricultural productivity of the country has rather been low mainly due to deficient irrigation systems, which is one of the essential development issues of the country.</p> <p>RGC made a request to the Government of Japan (GOJ) for a technical cooperation that aims at technical transfer on rehabilitation of existing irrigation systems such as survey, planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance.</p> <p>In response to the request, JICA dispatched the Preliminary Study Team and the Supplementary Study Team to confirm the need for assistance and to discuss the details of the Project with Cambodian side. The Implementation Study Team signed the Record of Discussions on the Project on September 21, 2000. This 5-year project started from January 10, 2001 and will be completed in January9, 2006.</p>						

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

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

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

KHM-06-001

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

KHM-06-001

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned		

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

KHM-07-001

Project Title	English	The Project on Gender Mainstreaming and Policy Development through Upgrading Information and Research Capacity						
	Others							
	Japanese	ジェンダー政策立案支援計画プロジェクト						
Country	Cambodia	Project Number	601307	Project ID	0211055E0	Total Cost	378,853 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Gender and Development			-	Gender and Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Cambodia Office						
	At Present	Cambodia Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2003/04/01 - 2008/03/31		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Women's Affairs(MoWA), Ministry of Planning(MoP), Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery, and Forestry(MAFF), Ministry of Industry, Mine and Energy (MIME), Ministry of Commerce (MoC), Ministry of Rural Development(MRD), Ministry of Labour and						
	Japan	Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Gender mainstreaming, as one of the key factors to stabilize peace and development, is promoted in the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC)							
Project Purpose	Effective mechanism for gender mainstreaming is developed through upgrading institutional capacity of MoWA and the selected line ministries for promotion of gender equality in the Royal Government of Cambodia							
Outputs	<p>1. The functions of the Departments concerned of MoWA and the selected line ministries are strengthened by upgrading;</p> <p>1.1. the capacity to create and maintain gender information pool and to design a research,</p> <p>1.2. the capacity to analyze gender information and formulate gender responsive projects,</p> <p>1.3. the capacity to coordinate and facilitate implementation of the formulated gender responsive projects,</p> <p>1.4. the capacity to monitor and evaluate gender responsive projects,</p> <p>1.5. the capacity to identify the lessons learned from the project implementation and develop policy recommendations with gender perspective</p> <p>2. Network is established</p> <p>2.1. Network is established among MoWA and the related organizations such as the selected line Ministries, NGOs and research institutes.</p> <p>2.2. Relationships with the relevant organizations such as the National Machineries of Japan and other countries are strengthened</p>							
Project Overview	<p>Over the past 25 years, Cambodian people suffered from serious strife inside the country. As a result, women occupy 52% of the whole population and 55% of the population over 25 years old. Although women played important roles in the rehabilitation and socio-economic development of the country, their social and economic status is still lower than that of men.</p> <p>In order to improve these gender issues, the Royal Government of Cambodia ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1992. New Constitution was also made in 1993, affirming full protection the fundamental rights of Khmer people, including women's rights. Accordingly, the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) under current system was established in 1996, and Cambodian National Council for Women (CNCW) in 2001, as a national mechanism to promote gender equality.</p> <p>With this background, the Royal Government of Cambodia requested the technical cooperation to the Japanese Government, and JICA dispatched the Preparatory Study Teams in August (first study) and October to November (second study) 2002.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	12	Counterparts	21
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	433 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	57.7 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	30				Land and Facilities	Project Office, Parking Space, Meeting rooms etc.
Others	Equipment: USD 65,231 and JPY 1,035,000 Local Cost includes US\$80,400 for the pilot project expenses				Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>- Effectiveness of Practical Sectoral Engendering Approaches of the PGM Methods: creating synergy effects on development as well as for promoting gender equality: The Team learned that the PGM Methods based on the lessons learned through the practical hands-on PGM cycle, including implementation of pilot projects, were effective and useful in Cambodia. The PGM Methods provided valuable opportunities for MoWA and PATF to implement projects with the people at the grassroots level based on their needs, through which they have gained experiences and improved the capacity to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate projects and recommend sector policies and programs with a gender perspective. The design and structures of the PGM Methods were also effective, which were divided into several concrete steps and each step composed of instructions and detailed procedures. The multi-sectoral approaches coordinated by the MoWA and MOP(NIS) were also extremely effective both at the central and provincial levels to generate synergy effects on development as well as for promoting gender mainstreaming.</p> <p>- Further Efforts for Well-Establishment of PGM Methods The PGM Methods have been so far implemented effectively. However, considering the capacity development and establishment of mechanism, it might have been better that another cycle of the PGM Methods should be repeated to review the steps. It was effective that the Project selected PATF at the decision making levels in respective line Ministries in order to disseminate the Methods effectively and conduct pilot projects successfully.</p> <p>- Multiple Effects and Functions of the JCC meeting The JCC meeting functioned effectively. It did not only monitor the Project progresses, but also provided strategic advices on the policy recommendations and the PGM Methods for the integration into each line ministry.</p>	

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

KHM-07-002

Project Title	English	Capacity and Institutional Building of the Electric Sector					
	Others						
	Japanese	電力セクター育成技術協力プロジェクト					
Country	Cambodia	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	454,976 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Natural Resources and Energy			-	Energy Supply		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Cambodia Office					
	At Present	Cambodia Office					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/09/19 - 2007/09/18	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy, Electricity Authority of Cambodia, Electricite du Cambodge					
	Japan	Japan Electric Power Information Center, Inc. (JEPIC) , The Chugoku Electric Power Co., Inc.					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Electric power in Cambodia is supplied stably and safely.						
Project Purpose	For EAC: Electric Power Technical Standards are managed effectively and properly by EAC. For EDC: Distribution system is managed effectively and properly by EDC.						
Outputs	<p><EAC> output 1: Rules with respect to General Requirements of Electric Power Technical Standards become clear output 2: Work to authorize and approve licenses is performed smoothly. output 3: Knowledge and skills to guide licensees are upgraded.</p> <p><EDC> output 1: Knowledge and skills to maintain the distribution system are developed. output 2: Knowledge and skills to recover the distribution system are developed. output 3: Capacity to design and enhance the distribution system is developed.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Kingdom of Cambodia shows the lower electric diffusion, electricity generation and consumption, compared to the neighboring countries, and conceives a lot of problems such as the aging electric power cables, the shortage of technicians due to the influence of the civil conflict. On the other hand, the needs for the electricity is rapidly increasing mainly in urban areas these days, and the expansion of capacity for energy supplies corresponding to the increase of future needs for electricity and the improvement of techniques for maintenance and management. In this context, the government of Cambodia made a request of technical cooperation to Japan in the area of the development of legal system for the management of electric facilities and its practical operation.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	31	Counterparts	23
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	8 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	10			Land and Facilities	Project Office	
Others	Equipment, Textbooks for International Standardization, Computers, GUS Software,			Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Training Courses Roofing Regional Conditions As mentioned, some counterpart personnel stated that the training courses in Cambodia's neighboring countries have greatly contributed to the enhancement of their skills and knowledge because the conditions of these countries are similar to those of Cambodia. This perspective should be taken into account when training courses are prepared.</p> <p>(2) Preparation of Baseline Survey Several indicators require quantitative data, however, some data were not available at the time of mid-term evaluation. A baseline survey should be conducted according to PDM in order to quantitatively measure and clarify the degree of achievement of effectiveness, efficiency and impact.</p> <p>(3) Utilization of Existing Personnel, Institutional Organization and Infrastructure The Project has been carried out by effectively utilizing the existing institutional organization and infrastructure, without establishing a new facility and employing new personnel. In many cases, a facility is newly constructed when a new project starts and frequently such facility is not self-sufficient after the project completion, as a result of the change of government and national policy, financial difficulty or attrition of newly employed counterpart personnel. In the case of the Project, sustainability is expected to be high and in this sense, the Project can be a good example for other projects. It is highlighted that the approach of capacity development assistance based on the existing counterpart capacity can contribute to the success of the Project in an effective manner.</p> <p>(4) Necessary Factors for Project Implementing Organization The Project has been successfully implemented. One of the major reasons of this is that implementing organizations have the following features.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong commitment to the project activities by top personnel - Devotion into the project activities by counterpart personnel - Sufficient budget for local cost - Sufficient budget for counterpart personnel salary so that they can devote themselves into the project activities - High similarity of project activities to daily works - Existence of personnel of high technical level - Existence of a good local environment 	

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

KHM-07-003

Project Title	English	Project for Improving the Training on Civil Matters at the Royal School for Judges and Prosecutors of the Academy for Judicial Professions						
	Others							
	Japanese	裁判官・検察官養成校民事教育改善プロジェクト						
Country	Cambodia	Project Number	601346	Project ID	0215038E0	Total Cost	112,500 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Governance			Legal and Judicial Development				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department						
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/11/10 - 2008/03/31		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Royal Academy for Judicial Professions, Royal School of Judges and Prosecutors						
	Japan	Supreme Court of Japan, Legal Research and Training Institute, Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice,						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	RSJP produces prospective judges and prosecutors who have a good understanding of the procedure of civil litigation based on the (draft) Civil Code and the (draft) Code of Civil Procedure.							
Project Purpose	RSJP provides necessary training for the development of prospective judges and prosecutors based on the (draft) Civil Code and the (draft) Code of Civil Procedure.							
Outputs	<p>(1) RSJP and trainers of civil matters establish an institutional structure in order to improve the training related to the (draft) Civil Code and the (draft) Code of Civil Procedure.</p> <p>(2)The contents of the training related to the (draft) Civil Code and the (draft) Code of Civil Procedure at RSJP are improved.</p> <p>(3)The teaching materials related to the (draft) Civil Code and the (draft) Code of Civil Procedure are developed.</p> <p>(4) The capacity of the trainers of civil matters at RSJP is improved.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>In addition to the problem of disorder of law system including the fundamental law, the Kingdom of Cambodia faces the severe shortage of human resources in the legal community due to the civil conflict and social commotion from the 1970's to the first half of the 1990's. In this situation, the government of Cambodia addresses the reform of the system for law and justice as the one of the national primal issues, and determined to establish the Royal School of Judges and Prosecutors (RSJP) in 2002, where the judges and prosecutors are trained. The nurture of human resources in the legal community such as judges and prosecutors is indispensable in order that "Civil Law" and "Civil Procedure Code", which are supported in drafting and legislating through "The Legal and Judicial Development Project (Phase 1 and 2)", are operated in an appropriate manner after their effectuation. However, RSJP faced the problems including 1) insufficient curriculum, 2) insufficient education materials, 3) the lack of understanding of instructors about the professional practice based on the both laws, 4) insufficient capacity of school management, 5) the frequent change of lessons schedule due to the private convenience of the instructors, 6) the instructor's lack of the sense of belonging to the school due to their part-time position, and 7) the excessive dependence on donors and the lack of consistency of education system and contents. In order to solve these problems, this project was started aimed at improving the education for the development of human resources in the legal community in RSJP.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	9	Counterparts	24
Equipment	1,081 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	none
Local Cost	14,504 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	38			Land and Facilities	Office Space	
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

<p>Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	<p>(1) The perspective of human resource development in planning This project recognized the importance of human resources development at the initial stage, and nurtured the instructor candidates as the one of project activities. However, both of Cambodia and Japan sides had insufficient understanding on how to secure and develop the instructors of RSJP at the time of project planning. The original PDM addressed "the instructors continue to have lectures of RSJP" as the external condition, but the secureness and development of instructors need to have been considered within the framework of the project, not as the external condition. In particular, in the countries such as Cambodia which has insufficient stock of human resources after the recovery period, the inclusion of mechanism of human resources development needs to be sufficiently considered as the project component in planning.</p> <p>(2) The long-term perspective in the support for the promotion of law system In the countries such as Cambodia, in particular, where organizations are undeveloped in system and human resources after the recovery period, the support for the law drafting is not sufficient because the laws are less likely to be appropriately operated in practice and are no longer enforced. Therefore, the cooperation activities need to be started with a long-term perspective and this point needs to be understood and shared among the concerned parties at the initial stage of the project in the area of support for the legal system. The cooperative relationship among the relevant Japanese organizations is indispensable in the support for both of drafting and operating. For the cooperation activities for training schools such as RSJP for human resources development for operation, the wide range of knowledge of the human resources in addition to judges and prosecutors, who are engaged in practical affairs, is required. In order for these human resources to be engaged in the international cooperation, the secureness of actual manpower for these activities and the understanding and cooperation from the relevant organizations and the establishment of cooperation system is vital. In addition, JICA, as an implementing body of ODA activities, needs to promote the understanding among the concerned parties at times.</p> <p>(3) The necessity of planning as a program This project is the project for legal and judicial development and is coincidentally recognized as a "project" of a "program", however, JICA has yet formulated a clear plan for this project as a program. Also, the responsible agent of each project consisting of the program such as the Ministry of Justice, RSJP and Bar Association is not one agent, so that the awareness for the program is not shared in the Cambodia side. Although both projects have kept the close communications and committed to the activities with the mutual cooperation, all this situation was created through the individual cooperation awareness among Japanese experts. From this time forward, this point needs to be fully considered in case that several projects are recognized as a "program". In addition, the plan as a program as well as the individual project plan needs to be clarified and the outputs as a program including the awareness of counterpart country need to be captured and kept.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Royal Academy for Judicial Professions	Umbrella Organization	Office of Council of Minister	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

KHM-07-004

Project Title	English	Urgent Rehabilitation and Improvement of Civil Aviation Meteorology					
	Others						
	Japanese	航空気象の緊急リハビリと改善プロジェクト					
Country	Cambodia	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	105,535 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Water Resources / Disaster Management			Meteorology			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Cambodia Office					
	At Present	Cambodia Office					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2006/12/04 - 2008/06/30	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	State Secretariat of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology					
	Japan	Japan Meteorological Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The air traffic system in both domestic and flight information areas is improved.						
Project Purpose	The techniques for aviation meteorological forecasting for the flight security are improved.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) SSCA and the Department of Meteorology (DoM) in MoWRAM can provide the aviation meteorological information in their own. 2) The appropriate use and management capacity for the equipments for the aviation meteorological observation of SSCA and DoM is improved. 3) The rapid forecasting using the satellite data (MTSAT) is realized. 4) The accuracy of meteorological forecasting is improved through the collaboration of SSCA and DoM. 						
Project Overview	<p>The State Secretariat of Civil Aviation (SSCA), which is in charge of aviation administration in Cambodia, manages the technical and economic control and assumes the responsibility for the air traffic control including telecommunications, flight operation, supervision and meteorology, and the operation of development management in the airport. Although SSCA provides the aviation meteorological information, its service standard is only to implement the meteorological observation in two international airports.</p> <p>The punctual meteorological report (METAR) is implemented only in the airport of Phnom Penh, but the forecasting for the airport and waterway and the aviation meteorological support for the pilots in the flight information areas of Phnom Penh are not implemented. In response to this situation, the dispatch of experts in the area of aviation meteorological techniques, which is the advanced area of meteorology, was implemented in this technical project. Moreover, the dispatch of short-term experts for the technical instructions to utilize the receiving equipments for the satellite data sent from Runway Visual Range (RVR), Ceilometer and MISAT and the forecasting were implemented, and the holistic techniques for the aviation meteorology were improved.</p>						

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The Department of Meteorology of the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology is losing substance due to the authoritarian management of the agency head, and it took several months for it to be reorganized. As a result, the cooperation from the SSCA in the project finance and human resources contributed to the avoidance of further damages. At any event, the situation and implementation capacity of the counterpart organizations need to be fully understood when the several organizations jointly implement the project. As to the dispatch of experts in the area of meteorology, the fact that long-term experts are limited to aged persons such as retirees needs to be considered in formulation of future projects of this kind, taking into consideration the difficulty of long-term dispatch of the active officers from the Ministry of Meteorology in Japan. In addition, the procurement of meteorological equipments consist of complicated systems including observation, analysis and transmission parts, and the procurement of these parts in Japan for its high transparency requires long time for its completion. This point should be understood for the designing of the projects of the same kind.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	The Project on the Strengthening of Solid Waste Management for the Municipality of Phnom Penh					
	Others						
	Japanese	プノンペン市都市環境改善プロジェクト					
Country	Cambodia	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			-	Urban Solid Wastes		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Cambodia Office					
	At Present	Cambodia Office					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2006/10/15 - 2008/03/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Phnom Penh Waste Management, Municipality of Phnom Penh					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	A sound solid waste management system is established in the city of Phnom Penh and uncollected area is resolved.						
Project Purpose	PPWM adequately operates the waste collection and the final disposal and its post operation.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PPWM's capacity to adequately manage and control the sanitary landfill at the disposal facility is strengthened. 2. PPWM's capacity to manage and control waste collection is strengthened. 3. PPWM's financial capacity is strengthened. 4. PPWM's capacity for operation and maintenance of equipment is strengthened. 5. PPWM's capacity for supporting the NGO's recycle activity is strengthened. 6. DOE's monitoring and supervision system for solid waste management is established. 						
Project Overview	<p>In the municipality of Phnom Penh, the Phnom Penh Waste Management (PPWM) was established through the separation and integration of the lower organizations of the Department of Public Works and Transport (DPWT) in 2001, based on the recommendation from ADB and NORAD. On the other hand, the municipality of Phnom Penh has been outsourcing the cleaning service to private corporation with the prevalence of accepting its monopoly service due to the excessive fragile capacity of waste management. With the recognition that the integrated plan for solving the incomplete situation of waste management of various kinds in both soft and hard perspectives is necessary, the government of Cambodia made a request the implementation of study of waste management plan in 2000 to Japan. In response to this request, according to the relevant study implemented by JICA (Development Study: February 2003 - March 2005), the waste management in the municipality of Phnom Penh has the following problems; 1) uncollected and insufficiently-collected districts: the concession contract concluded between the municipality and the private corporation (CINTRI corporation) in March 2002 reported that four urban districts (Khan) show 95 percent for the rate of collection, but there are many uncollected and insufficiently-collected districts in three sub-urban districts, which collected only 50 percent. 2) open dump disposal site: Stung Mean Chey (SMC) disposal site is a unique disposal site in the municipality of Phnom Penh, in which urbanization is proceeding, surrounded with many houses. Despite this situation, the disposal site is exposed in the form of open dump due to the inappropriate management, and therefore, fire became an everyday affair, smoke widely expanded to neighboring parts, and stench and flies were generating, resulted in the horrible environment. In the development study, the pilot projects for improvement such as the improvement of AMC disposal site, the strengthening of capacity of garbage collection of PPWM, and the strengthening of waste management capacity were implemented and neighboring lands were expanded as a disposal site(3.6ha). However, the construction of new disposal sites is recognized as an urgent issue. 3) the necessity of strengthening of implementation system in the government side: the garbage collection service should be provided in the whole areas of the municipality, however, the municipality of Phnom Penh cannot respond to the call on equal service provision in the uncollected districts due to the long-term dependence on private sector. In this situation, the request for a technical cooperation was made in succession to the development study for the stepwise establishment of waste management system in the municipality of Phnom Penh.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	9	Counterparts	14	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	65			Land and Facilities	Office Space	
Others	Third Country Training at Hanoi: 10			Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Preparation to respond to the Project risks Commencement of the Project was decided considering such an emergency need as to secure landfill space by prolonging life of the existing landfill site, though some external conditions had not been fulfilled. As a result, the Project faced very difficult situation to continue its activities since some of the pre-conditions still remained unsolved.</p> <p>This illustrates that it is very important to wait and set an appropriate timing of the commencement of a project until all the pre-conditions are fulfilled that have strong influence on project implementation. In a situation like this Project when related authorities had to decide to commence the Project without fulfilling all the pre-conditions, authorities should have discussed and redesigned the framework of the Project to reflect actual conditions before commencement so that the Project could have had more achievable modified project purpose and a better approach to more efficiently implement Project activities.</p> <p>(2) Importance of enhancing solid waste management capacity Current problems impeded the Project in terms of solid waste management in Phnom Penh City were caused by the negative impact of the previous contract made with the private sector. These conditions were outside control of the Project. Through implementation of the Project, it is observed that the capacities of management level officers were improved to a great extent. In order to control and ensure proper service of the private sector, a responsible agency for solid waste management should place strong place strong emphasis on enhancing capacity at the higher level for establishing a proper vision for its organization as well as strengthening organizational capacity for solid waste management.</p>	

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

KHM-08-001

Project Title	English	The Project on Promotion of Medical Equipment Management System					
	Others						
	Japanese	医療機材維持管理システム普及プロジェクト					
Country	Cambodia	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	370,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Health System		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Cambodia Office					
	At Present	Cambodia Office					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2006/01/01 - 2008/12/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health					
	Japan	n.a.					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Basic maintenance of medical equipment is conducted at NHs and CPA3 RHs, and the following four indicators are defined for evaluation.						
Project Purpose	Basic maintenance of medical equipment is conducted at NHs and CPA3 RHs, and the following four indicators are defined for evaluation.						
Outputs	<p>Output 1: Administrative instruction of HSD of MOH on medical equipment management for target NHs and CPA3 RHs is strengthened, with technical guidance of NW.</p> <p>Output 2: Technical skills of medical equipment technicians in target NHs and CPA3 RHs is improved.</p> <p>Output 3: Management skill of medical equipment managers in target NHs and CPA3 RHs is improved.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Royal Government of Cambodia (hereinafter referred to as RGC) has set out a strategy called Health Strategic Plan 2003-07 as national policy in the health sector (HSP, currently it is pursuing HSP2 2008-2015) and has been pursuing improvement of hospitals including medical equipment (ME) through construction and renovation as well as improvement of education for medical service providers. Maintenance and management of ME had been recognized as one of the most important concerns by the Ministry of Health (MOH) and development partners. However, the agency in charge, Hospital Service Department (HSD) of the Ministry had not been able to establish practical measures to manage ME in the whole country. Provincial public hospitals were facing many challenges such as insufficient number of ME at hand, and a large number of ME not in operation or prone to break down. These challenges are not only caused by technical capacity of ME technicians or operators but also by the way ME is managed. There was indeed a great need for establishing sound and comprehensive ME management system and improving capacity of HSD to give instructions to hospitals to follow the system. JICA had been implementing Phase II of the Maternal and Child Health Project at National Maternal and Child Health Centre (NMCHC) since April 2000 for five years, which included activities to upgrade ME maintenance and management capacity of the Engineering Section. As a result, the Section started to receive requests from other hospitals for ME maintenance and training. Given the fact that this was the first successful case, MOH started to examine the way to spread out such system across the country. Based on such background, did MOH request support to the Government of Japan to solve issues surrounding ME in this country. After a series of discussions and studies, it was decided to launch the Project on Promotion of Medical Equipment Management System (MEDEM Project) from January 2006 for three years, with an aim to introduce basic ME maintenance and management activities in hospitals as its main goal.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)	
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	1	Short-term	4	Counterparts
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	4				Land and Facilities
Others	Equipment 64,688 USD Local Cost 231,655.98 USD				Others
					Office and facilities Expenses for Medical Equipment Managemnet Seminar (8,853.15USD), Accommodations for Medical Equipment Technician Training(1,300USD/ training)

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

<p>Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of existing resources whose capacities were developed from past cooperation projects is effective - Systematic approach which developed capacity at both central and hospital level is effective - Follow-up activities after training is more important in human resource development - Mid-term Evaluation and its follow-up activities were positively utilized for opportunity to improve the Project activities and performances.
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Hospital Services Department	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

KHM-08-002

Project Title	English	The Cambodia-Japan Cooperation Center Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	カンボジア日本人材開発センタープロジェクト					
Country	Cambodia	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	1,263,095 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			- Small and Medium Enterprises/Supporting Industries Promotion			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Public Policy Department					
	At Present	Public Policy Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/04/01 - 2009/03/31	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport Royal University of Phnom Penh					
	Japan	JPF					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose							
Outputs							
Project Overview	<p>In Cambodia most of the infrastructure, human resources and social system have been lost because of the civil conflict which continued more than twenty years since 1970. Especially during 1975 to 1979, Cambodia became a communist state and rapid policy implementation caused a further confusion. And the negative impact of conflicts which happened subsequently still remains. After the conclusion of a Cambodian peace agreement, the government has been making an effort to adoption of a free marketing economy. However, the foundation of the system and the system itself was still weak and poor, so that the support for not only hardware but also for software such as; cultivation of human resources, maintenance of the system, are needed.</p> <p>Especially establishment of the system regarding to the free market economy and development of human resources are the most urgent demands. On the other hand, Japan has been planning to establish a facility named "The Japan Center". It will provide human resource training with Japanese unique character to the countries which are trying to adopt market economy such as Asian countries. In Cambodia, the importance of this center was discussed and project research team was dispatched in March of 2000.</p> <p>After this investigation, the government of Cambodia showed a strong interest to install the center, and in January of 2002, they decided to construct the center in Royal University of Phnom Penh.</p> <p>In this context, the government of Cambodia officially requested to the government of Japan for the grant aid and the technical cooperation.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	51	Counterparts	5
Equipment	200,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	8				Land and Facilities	
Others	Local Cost: US\$ 1,190,000				Others	CJCC employee: 41 Land and Facilities Operation Cost (utility charge and communication charge)

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

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

KYR-07-001

Project Title	English	Kyrgyz Republic-Japan Center for Human Development Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	日本人材開発センタープロジェクト						
Country	Kyrgyz Republic	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Nonformal Education			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Public Policy Department						
	At Present	Public Policy Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2003/04/01 - 2008/03/31		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Kyrgyz National University						
	Japan	JPF						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The process of transition to a market economy in Kyrgyz will be enhanced. 2. Mutual Understanding and friendly relations between the two countries will be reinforced. 							
Project Purpose	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Japan Centre will play a key role in human development of the Kyrgyz Republic toward a market economy. 2. The Japan Centre will promote mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries through information services and other programs. 							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Japan Centre will be managed efficiently and effectively, and accessible for general public. 2. Business courses will be continuously offered to provide practical knowledge and skills on the market economy. The implementation of the courses will gradually be localized. 3. Japanese language courses will be continuously offered to fulfill the needs of general public, professionals in business and public sector, and Japanese Language teachers. The implementation of the courses will gradually be localized. 4. Publication and visual materials related to Japan in such field as economy, society, and culture will be provided. In addition, The Japan Centre will be fully utilized for activities for exchange programs between the two countries. 							
Project Overview	<p>Since gaining its independence, the Kyrgyz Republic has been adopting various radical economic reforms to promote market economy. However, the lack of natural resources and disadvantage in accessibility from other nations have been preventing Kyrgyz's economic growth, especially in manufacturing export commodities and the promotion of foreign investments.</p> <p>In this situation, the necessity of human development in the field of business and management is conspicuous.</p> <p>During this period, the concept of a "Japan Center for Human Development" (commonly referred to as the "Japan Center") was introduced to Asian countries as part of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA). The objective of the Japan Center was to render support to countries of the Asian region that were facing transition from a socialistic planned economy to a market economy.</p> <p>Based on the application from the Kyrgyz government, JICA and Kyrgyz National University agreed on the Record of Discussions (R/D) to implement the "Kyrgyz Republic Japan Center for Human Development (hereinafter referred to as 'KRJC') project in March 2003. The Project's purpose are: 1) for KRJC to play an important part in human development, necessary in the transition to a market economy, and 2) to promote mutual understanding between Kyrgyz and Japanese people through information service, and various cultural events in KRJC.</p> <p>The main project activities are: 1) providing programs for developing business resources, 2) promoting Japanese language education, and 3) promoting mutual understanding.</p>							

KYR-07-001

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)				Study Conducted FY		
Recommendation and Lessons Learned						

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

KYR-08-001

Project Title	English	IT Human Resources Development Project (National IT Center) in the Kyrgyz Republic					
	Others						
	Japanese	IT人材育成(国立ITセンター)プロジェクト					
Country	Kyrgyz Republic	Project Number	605707	Project ID	7451016E0	Total Cost	487,920 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Information and Communication Technology			Information and Communication Technology			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Infrastructure Development Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/10/01 - 2008/05/31	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	National IT Center					
	Japan	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	High-level IT engineers are sufficiently provided to IT market in the Kyrgyz Republic						
Project Purpose	NITC functions properly as the training institute of high-level IT engineers at the end of the Phase Two period.						
Outputs	<p>(1) C/Ps' skill is improved.</p> <p>(2) Training course curriculum is properly formulated and updated every year.</p> <p>(3) Facilities and equipment necessary for training are properly prepared.</p> <p>(4) Training materials and manuals are properly prepared.</p> <p>(5) Training courses are implemented with an appropriate quality.</p> <p>(6) Third-country training programs are implemented with an appropriate quality</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In 2001, the Kyrgyz government submitted a proposal for a technological cooperation project to Japanese government, requesting assistance in establishing an information technology center that could serve as the base for the activities outlined below.</p> <p>(1) Diverse training activities (In information technology, software programming computer technology, etc.)</p> <p>(2) Distance learning, and</p> <p>(3) Establishment of a data base system that would consolidate and manage information from fields such as industry, the distribution market and education.</p> <p>In response to this request, the Japanese government conducted its 'Project Formulation Study in IT Sector' in July 2002 to assess Kyrgyzstan's current conditions, trends and needs in the IT field. As a result of this project formation study, the request was accepted in May 2003, and the preparatory evaluation study was carried out to review the relevance of the technical cooperation project, establish the cooperation plan and set the target objectives and project metrics.</p> <p>Based on the results of the preparatory evaluation study, R/D was signed between the implementation study team and the Kyrgyz authorities concerned in August 2004. As a result, the Project was started in October 2004.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	1	Short-term	11	Counterparts	16
Equipment	94,380 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	7,810 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	12			Land and Facilities	Facilities provided	
Others				Others	Local Cost: approximately 16.43 million som	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted	FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Assistance for management Both the Kyrgyz government and JICA have mainly supported technology transfer activities to increase C/Ps capacity. However, the management capacity of the Center should have received more attention, as institutional capacity is crucial for the Project's sustainability. When a new training institute is established under project, activities to strengthen its management capacity should start from the beginning of the project period.</p> <p>Self-sustainability in finance The National IT Center is a public training institute and is not required to be self-financed like private firms. When a new entity is established under a project, there should be a consensus among stakeholders how far the entity is expected to be self-sustainable.</p> <p>Flexibility of the training courses When the IT service market is small and premature, demand for training could be volatile. The design of the training courses should be flexible to meet the actual demand.</p>		

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

KZK-05-001

Project Title	English	Kazakhstan-Japan Center For Human Development					
	Others						
	Japanese	カザフスタン国日本人材開発センター					
Country	Kazakhstan	Project Number		Project ID	7425007	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			Small and Medium Enterprises/Supporting Industries Promotion			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2000/10/1 - 2005/9/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Kazakh Economic University					
	Japan	Japan International Cooperation Agency, Japan Foundation					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The process of transition to a market economy in Kazakhstan will be enhanced. 2. Mutual understanding and friendly relations between the two countries will be reinforce 						
Project Purpose	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Japan Center will play a key role in human resources development of Kazakhstan toward a market economy. 2. The Japan Center will promote mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries through information services and other programs. 						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Japan Center will be managed efficiently 2. Business Course will be continuously offered to provide practical knowledge and skills pertinent to the market economy. 3. Japanese language courses will be continuously offered. 4. Publication and visual materials related to Japan in such fields as economy, society, and culture will be provided. 						
Project Overview	<p>Since the independence in 1991, the Republic of Kazakhstan' has been promoting the various reforms to transfer to a market economy. During the rapid implementation of the democratization and liberalization reforms, the actual economy had greatly diminished temporarily, the government has been undertaking the execution of long-term development strategy "Kazakhstan 2030" which includes market-based economic growth and education improvement.</p> <p>Consequently, the country urgently needs the change in such as the legal and institutional development, economic management and reform, and development of human resource who can undertake market economy. In order to response to those needs, Japan has provided assistances including the dispatching long-term experts to assist the formation of development and various training courses.</p> <p>Meanwhile, Japan has been undertaking preliminary survey on the effectiveness of Japan Human Development Center (known as" Japan Center ") in Asian countries. The idea of establishing Japan Center was to develop human resources who can undertake the development of market economy targeting the countries facing the transition to the market economy. Under this new policy, Japan International Cooperation Agency dispatched the preliminary study team in January 1999, and exchanged Minutes on the basic framework for the Japanese cooperation in establishing Japan Center within the National Academy of Management Center in Almaty.</p>						

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)				Study Conducted FY		
Recommendation and Lessons Learned						

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

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

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

<p>Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	<p>It is suggested that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the cooperation among medical staff, programmers of the database and other implementation bodies be strengthened in order to utilize the database efficiently and effectively, and that Kazakhstan side consider the property and accessibility of the database which has constructed in the Project. (2) the system to follow-up the people who received screening be established through the utilization of the database. (3) the team, exclusively for screening practices, be organized. (4) the Kazakhstan side consider issues on further expanding new knowledge and skills transferred under the Project to other regions.
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

LAO-02-001

Project Title	English	The Agricultural And Rural Development Project In Vientiane Province In The Lao People'S Democratic Republic					
	Others						
	Japanese	ヴィエンチャン県農業農村開発計画					
Country	Laos	Project Number		Project ID	2410560	Total Cost	786,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1995/11/1 - 1997/10/1	Period of Phase 2	1997/11/1 - 2002/10/1	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Cabinet of Agriculture and Forestry, Provincial Agricultural and Forestry Service Office (PAFSO), Vientiane Province					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan Green Resources Corporation					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Community Empowerment Program						
	The Agricultural and Rural Development Project in Vientiane Province						
Overall Goal	The agricultural and rural development is promoted in Vientiane Province.						
Project Purpose	The methodology and technique for participatory and sustainable agricultural and rural development is established in five villages in Vientiane Province.						
Outputs	<p>(phase1)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To improve methodology for the agriculture and rural development 2) To improve technology for agricultural infrastructure development 3) To study and improve on the appropriate technology for agricultural production and disseminate them 4) To improve living environment of farmers 5) To strengthen the farmers' association 6) To provide trainings stated above areas. <p>(phase2)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The methodology of planning, implementation and evaluation on agricultural and rural development is improved. 2) Appropriate technology for improving agricultural infrastructure is established. 3) Regionally appropriate techniques for agricultural production of rice and other crops, livestock and fish culture is established. 4) The rural living environment is improved. 5) The methodology of organizing and managing the farmer's group is strengthened. 6) Technical capabilities of farmers, village leaders and government staff concerned are improved. 						
Project Overview	<p>In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, agricultural development plays an important role in its development policy. However, the management capability of the staff of the agriculture sector was low, so it was necessary to improve the capability of governmental staff as well as to organize a system that enables farmers to proactively join and lead the agricultural development.</p> <p>For that purpose, the government of Laos requested Project-type Technical Cooperation to the government of Japan aiming at improving the abilities of the staff through implementing comprehensive agricultural and rural development based on the agreement of farmers at rural villages.</p> <p>Upon the request, prior to implementing full-scale cooperation, the government of Japan introduced a preparatory project as the first phase to collect information over a period of two years which started on November 1, 1995. Based on the survey results of the current situation and needs of the sites, and introduction of the Project Cycle Management method, the government of Japan carried out the project of agricultural and rural development in five target villages.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	18	Short-term	21	Counterparts	65
Equipment	49,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	152,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 3,000 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	16				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(phase2) Project director should be allocated to organization which has authorization of developing systems such as main ministry in order to develop structure for effective project implementation and accomplishment of project goal. Project director should not be combined with project manager, which would be allocated to targeted area of the project as person responsible in the field.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

LAO-02-002

Project Title	English	The Project On Electric Power Technical Standard Establishment In Lao People'S Democratic Republic						
	Others							
	Japanese	電力技術基準整備						
Country	Laos	Project Number		Project ID	0241084E0	Total Cost	371,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Natural Resources and Energy			-	Energy Supply			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Industrial Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2000/5/1	-	2003/4/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts, Department of Electricity, Electricite du Laos						
	Japan	Policy Planning Division, Electricity and Gas Industry Department, Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, Japan Electric Power Information Center, Inc.						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Lao Electric Power Technical Standard Is enacted.							
Project Purpose	DOE will be abic to establish and rnintain Lao Electric Power Techiiicai Siandscd.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Necessary Information for Lao Electric Power Technical Standard will be collected 2. Necessary technique for establishing/maintaining Lao Electric Power Technical Standard will be mastered. 3. Necessary contents of Lao Electric Power Technical Standard will be grasped 4. The Lao Electric Power Standard starts to be disseminated. 							
Project Overview	<p>Lao People's Democratic Republic, here in after referred as Laos, has the potential hydropower capacity of 20,000MW, hydropower energy development using the capacity is expected to progress rapidly by introducing private foreign capitals. Many hydropower plant projects are under the planning stages. The most of existing power plants, the power transmission and the transformation facilities are designed and constructed by foreign capitals. Accordingly, different power technology standards have been applied to each power plant. The differences of the design standards create the differences in insulation performance of each power plants. The differences of insulation performance make effective countermeasure operation impossible.</p> <p>It is urgent needs for Laos to cultivate human resources capable enough to develop and apply the electric power standard suite to Laos. Under the circumstances, the government of Laos requested the Japanese government the project type technical cooperation program aiming at the human resources development for the efficient and suitable electric power administration.</p> <p>On receipt of the request, the Japanese government collected information on the background, the detailed contents, and the implementation organization of the cooperation. After the collection of the information, the Japanese government dispatched Japanese Preliminary Study Team in March 1999 to confirm the possibility of the project type technical cooperation. Then, the Japanese government conducted Japanese Supplementary Study Team from November to December 1999 to discuss the contents of technical cooperation based on PDM, and to investigate existing power plants in Laos. Taking the results of the supplementary study into account, the Japanese government dispatched Japanese Implementation Study Team in March 2000 to sign in the Record of Discussion (hereinafter referred to as, R/D) confirming the start of the 3 years project from May 2000.</p>							

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

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

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

LAO-03-001

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

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

<p>Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	<p>(1) Preparation of detailed extension plan. The detailed extension plan will be drawn up after the termination of the AQIP. The joint evaluation team recommends that following items should be included in the detailed extension plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Technical contents > Regional characteristics and target areas > Dissemination methodology of technical information > Human resources > Budgetary plan. <p>(2) Improving financial sustainability of the NADC. Financial sustainability of the NADC is evaluated to be low, although some amount of budget was allocated constantly by the government of Lao PDR. The joint evaluation team recommends that the NADC should start income generating activities to supplement the budget for the NADC. At the same time, DLF should make a budget allocation for periodical maintenance of the facility and the equipment of NADC. NADC should improve its managerial capability in terms of administration and operation of the NADC's various activities.</p> <p>(3) Improving technical sustainability of the NADC. The NADC staff have acquired most of basic technology for seed production and grow-out, etc. However, technical capability of the NADC staff is to be further strengthened for improving aquaculture technology and its dissemination. It is desirable that the extension unit of the NADC is strengthened in terms of manpower and technical capability.</p> <p>(4) Strengthening training activities at the NADC. The NADC conducted two technical training courses in May 2003. Training is one of the main mandate of the NADC. The NADC should positively organize a variety of training courses to meet technical needs of provincial and district officials concerned with aquaculture development and extension while developing training curricula and training texts and materials.</p> <p>(5) Strengthening publicity of the NADC and dissemination of technical information. It is important and necessary for the NADC to have more general public and governmental and private organizations concerned know better the role, activities and technical achievements of the NADC. The NADC should make more efforts to disseminate general information as well as technical results through a variety of mass media and technical periodicals published by the NADC, etc.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

LAO-03-002

Project Title	English	The Forest Conservation And Afforestation Project In Lao People'S Democratic Republic								
	Others									
	Japanese	森林保全・復旧計画								
Country	Laos	Project Number		Project ID	2410420	Total Cost	630,000 000 JPY			
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			- Forest Resource Management/Forestry						
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Natural Environment Department								
	At Present	Global Environment Department								
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1996/7/1	-	1998/6/1	Period of Phase 2	1998/7/1	-	2003/7/1	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-		
Organization	Partner Country	Vientiane Province, Department of Forestry of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry								
	Japan	Forestry Agency, Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology								
Contracted Party										
Related Cooperations	Study on Watershed Management Plan for Forest Conservation in Vangvieng District The Reforestation and Extension Project in the Northwest of Thailand									
Overall Goal	(phase1) To contribute to the promotion of implementation of Forest/Watershed Management Plan in Lao PDR by the establishment of technical and the management methods for the Forest Conservation and Afforestation in the Nam Ngum Dam Watershed Area. (phase2) To contribute promotion of implementing the forest management plan in Laos through establishing technique and maintenance methods for conservation and rehabilitation of forest in the Nam Ngum Dam watershed.									
Project Purpose	(phase1) 1) to prepare an action plan for forest management and stabilization of shifting cultivation which will be implemented by the local people and the local governments at model villages in the Nam Ngum Dam Watershed Area, and 2) to prepare experimental forests and nurseries to develop the technology of forest conservation and afforestation. (phase2) To formulate the action plan for forest conservation and rehabilitation by the local government and residents based on the rural development action plan.									
Outputs	(phase1) 1) to prepare an action plan for forest management and stabilization of shifting cultivation which will be implemented by the local people and the local governments at model villages in the Nam Ngum Dam Watershed Area, and 2) to prepare experimental forests and nurseries to develop the technology of forest conservation and afforestation. (phase2) To formulate the village forest maintenance plan and village development action plan by the local government and residents at model villages.									
Project Overview	In the Nam Ngum Dam watershed, northern Vientiane in Laos, forest degradation progressed rapidly due to disorderly swidden agriculture and inappropriate deforestation. Under these circumstances, the Government of Lao submitted a request to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation on forest conservation and afforestation based on participatory method, in order to achieve prevention of water source depletion and afforestation of deteriorated forest. Since the target of the project was local residents, it was necessary to review basic cooperation concept and action plan with residents' participation. Therefore, the Government of Japan and the Government of Lao PDR implemented a two-year project-type technical cooperation "The Forest Conservation and Afforestation Project in Lao People's Democratic Republic".									

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	13	Short-term	28	Counterparts	35
Equipment	51,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	128,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 6,000 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	19			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(phase1) 1) to complete well-designed village forest management plans for the model villages and formulate a simplified version of the guidelines for their practical application to the village level. 2) to develop an appropriate mechanism to accommodate the local development needs, not directly related with forest conservation and afforestation but proposed in the village development action plans, since such mechanism would be indispensable to successfully carry out the action plan for forest conservation and afforestation as a whole, and 3) to continue to effectively integrate the participatory approach and social/gender consideration into the development of the action plan for forest conservation and afforestation.</p> <p>(pahse2) The Team identified the following lessons learnt from the Project: 1)The clear framework is required for every project before any interventions. If the original PDM was not logically formulated by the planner, it should be revised by the project stakeholders at the earlier stage of the project. Since the activities tend to be carried out by way of trial in the case of the process-oriented project, it is very important to formulate the clear framework and set up the clear indicators that reflect the Project Purpose and Outputs appropriately. It is also necessary to carry out regular monitoring activities based on these indicators and to accumulate the lessons learnt from each activity. Furthermore, if the capacity building is incorporated into the project, it is effective to set up indicators that can measure the qualitative and quantitative aspects, for example, by rating scales. 2)It is necessary to develop the appropriate countermeasure for making a means of livelihood and improving the living conditions among local people in order to reduce the trend of forest degradation including the shifting cultivation. The most appropriate income generation activity should be identified and carried out based on the socio-economic and natural conditions in a given community.</p>	

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

LAO-04-001

Project Title	English	Laos-Japan, Sethanthirath Hospital Improvement Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	セタティラート病院改善プロジェクト					
Country	Laos	Project Number		Project ID	0241073P0	Total Cost	530,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health			- Other Health Issues			
Division in Charge	At that Time						
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1999/10/1 - 2004/9/30	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health Department of Health, Vientiane Capital					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	<p>1.The SH's output, such as medical record system, computerization of patient's record, therapeutic meal, training for medical staff in district hospitals, produced through the Project are used by other hospitals in Lao PDR.</p> <p>2.No. of patients received diagnosis or treatment within Lao PDR is increased.</p> <p>3.No. of laboratory tests requested to SH is increased.</p> <p>4.Technical exchange activities with hospitals in neighboring countries are implemented.</p>						
Project Purpose	Medical service and training capability of Sethathirath Hospital (SH) are improved.						
Outputs	<p>1) Clinical skill and knowledge in following fields are improved.</p> <p>2) Skill and knowledge of Laboratory as SH are improved.</p> <p>3) Skill and knowledge of Pharmacy at SH are improved.</p> <p>4) Skill and knowledge of Nursing field at SH are improved.</p> <p>5) Functions in Hospital Administration at SH are improved.</p> <p>6) Medical equipment and facilities can work on request at SH.</p> <p>7) Dietary service at SH is improved.</p> <p>8) Functions of training system for post-graduated doctors are improved at SH.</p> <p>9) Referral system between local health facilities in 3 Provinces (all district hospitals in Vientiane Municipality, Central and main district hospitals in other 2 Provinces) and SH is improved.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Sethathirath Hospital (SH) is the general hospital which become 175 beds officially and 290 staff, including 75 doctors. It is a core medical hospital in northern area of Laos as well as educating medical personnel. Since the building and facilities were too old to provide Lao citizens with adequate medical services, the New SH was built with the assistance of the Government of Japan.</p> <p>At the same time, the Lao Government requested Japanese technical cooperation for upgrading medical services at SH. In response, the project for the improvement of SH was started as a five year program in October 1999.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	15	Short-term	31	Counterparts	120
Equipment	146,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	30,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	6.8 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	18			Land and Facilities	Land and Building of Hospital	
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted	FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical cooperation including training with neighboring countries was valuable for the activities of the Project. - English group study was effective to upgrade communication skill for smooth implementation of technical transfer. - The monitoring sheet was effective to promote the smooth project activities. In additions, it should be flexibly modified according to the change of situation and easier utilization by both sides of the experts and counterparts. - Through the activities of the Project, the partnership between SH and university of the Ryukyus has been strengthened. By the deepening of the partnership, it is meaningful for SH to grade up toward university hospital. 		

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

LAO-05-001

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

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	8	Counterparts	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	22(per			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		
Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)					Study Conducted FY	
Recommendation and Lessons Learned						

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

LAO-06-001

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

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

<p>Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	<p>(1) Enforcement of Riverbank Protection Unit According to interview with WAD, Riverbank Protection Unit will be promoted to the division and strengthen especially in personnel aspects through reorganization of MCTPC. But the new division will require enforcement in other aspects as below.</p> <p>(1.1) Technique The Unit have acquired a certain level of skill in riverbank protection with the traditional method in Japan (cobble stone with willow branch covering lower bank, log hurdle and soda mattress) through the Project. Now the Unit can implement design of construction plan, preparation of bid for construction, construction management, and completion test by its own resources. But the Project has been implemented only at Sibounheuang - Muang Wa site so the Unit has limited experiences of riverbank protection with the method at other sites. The Team insisted that continuous support is necessary for the Unit to have additional experience of the riverbank protection at other sites under the different situation of nature and different river condition hereafter.</p> <p>(1.2) Budget The construction budget for new facilities has been allocated well, but the budget for the unit operation, training of staff, monitoring and maintenance was not allocated yet. Budget insufficiency might diminish staffs incentive to acquire variety of skill and disseminate their skill and experience to other provinces. The Team insisted that MCTPC should take necessary measures to allocate the budget corresponding to unit's overall activities.</p> <p>(2) Improvement of coordination between MCTPC and DCTPC-Vientiane capital Technical level of the C/P is not enough in some aspects because they have only limited experiences of riverbank protection activities at Ban Horn and Sithantai sites which should have been done according to M/P to train them to construct facilities under variety of river conditions. The reason why they could not execute activities as planned can be attributed partly to insufficient coordination between MCTPC and DCTPC-Vientiane. MCTPC usually entrust DCTPC-Vientiane with construction activities in Vientiane. The Team requested MCTPC to make a better coordination with DCTPC-Vientiane to promote riverbank protection effectively.</p> <p>(3) Strengthening partnerships with relevant organization So far MCTPC has cooperated with NOUL regarding riverbank protection such as dispatching their staff as lecturer. Owing to the steady partnership between them, many students are interested in riverbank protection and take the lecture to get credit. The team insisted that such a partnership should be maintained and strengthened ever more, however MCTPC should take partnerships with other active organizations as below to expand and disseminate their activities effectively.</p> <p>(3.1) Partnerships with international organization (3.2) Partnerships with private companies</p> <p>The Team recommended that MCTPC should take necessary measures such as expansion of construction budget to increase opportunities for more private companies to participate in riverbank protection activities.</p> <p>(4) Coordination with ministries concerned for reduction of sand taking activities at riverbed Excessive amount of sand has been taken by private companies at riverbed of the Mekong river. It is concerned that this kind of activities would be harmful for the riverbank protection as riverbanks would be reinforced by sand sedimentation over the facilities constructed by the Project. The Team recommended that MCTPC should consult with ministries concerned and reinforce necessary regulation for this matter.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

LAO-06-002

Project Title	English	Capacity Development Of Water Supply System						
	Others							
	Japanese	水道事業体人材育成プロジェクト						
Country	Laos	Project Number	601478	Project ID	241112	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Water Resources / Disaster Management			Urban Water Supply				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department						
	At Present	Global Environment Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2003/9/1	-	2006/8/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Water Supply Authority of Ministry of Communication, Transport, Post and Construction, Nam Papa Vientiane						
	Japan	Saitama City Waterworks Bureau, Kanagawa Prefectural Waterworks, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, and more						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Project for the Vientiane Water Supply Development							
Overall Goal	To improve technical and administrating skills of the water supply system in Laos.							
Project Purpose	To improve the method of performing tasks (each field of laying and maintenance of water pipes, operation and maintenance of water treatment plants, and water quality management) used by staffs from water work divisions all over Laos.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To establish appropriate training systems and train nstructors. 2. To develop textbooks and teaching materials for chief engineers and disseminate them to training institutions. 3. To improve chief engineers' skills for areas relating to water works. 4. To develop guidelines for daily activities and disseminate them to appropriate places especially actual water work areas. 5. To improve daily work capacity of engineers working on the field. 6. To improve the management techniques of administrators and staffs in charge of planning of each water works department. 							
Project Overview	<p>Since the coverage of the urban population who can access to the water supply in Lao PDR is only 48.9% in 2002, the safe and stable water supply is the important issue for improving the living condition and sanitation for citizens in urban areas. In order to accomplish the target to supply safe water to 80% of the urban population by the year 2020, which was mentioned in the National Development Plan, several donors including JICA, ADB and AfD assistant to the development of water supply sector in Lao PDR.</p> <p>However, the number as well as the technical level of staffs working for water supply authorities is not enough to perform proper operation and maintenance. In addition, according to the sector development plan of water supply, the number of PNPs including branches will increase from 21 to 123 and the number of the technical staff will also increase from 507 to 2,037 by the year 2020. Therefore, it is much concerned that the scarcity of the human resources will be an obstacle for sustainable urban water supply in the future.</p> <p>Therefore, MCTPC requested JICA to implement a technical cooperation project for the capacity development for water supply authorities aiming to establish the training system for water supply including development of trainers and to train all the engineers and technicians in order to improve the service performance.</p>							

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

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

LAO-07-001

Project Title	English	The Development of Faculty of Economic and Management NUOL					
	Others						
	Japanese	国立大学経済経営学部支援プロジェクト					
Country	Laos	Project Number	601468	Project ID	0241087E0	Total Cost	840,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Tertiary Education		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present	Human Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2000/09/01 - 2005/08/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	2005/09 - 2007/08	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	National University of Laos, Ministry of Education					
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Kobe University					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	FEM graduates contribute to development of a market economy of Lao P.D.R.						
Project Purpose	Students graduate from FEM with essential academic and professional knowledge and skills.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quality of teaching staff is enhanced. 2. Curricula and teaching materials are developed and improved. 3. Necessary equipment and facilities are available. 4. Management system of FEM is improved. 						
Project Overview	<p>Lao P.D.R undergoes a transition to the market economy since 1986, when New Economic Mechanism (NEM) was introduced. The human resource development for the NEM was started as one of the most important assignments in the Socio-Economic Development Plan (1996-2000) of Lao P.D.R. For promoting this human resource development, the Lao government established the National University of Laos, including FEM, in 1995 with the support of Asian Development Bank (ADB).</p> <p>The government also requested the technical cooperation from Japan after the end of aid from ADB in September 2001. In response to the above request, JICA dispatched a long-term expert for providing the advice on the establishment of FEM and development of lecturers and curriculum since 1997. Also several Survey teams were sent to examine the technical issues and the purpose, outputs, activities of the program. After the preparation period, Japanese government decided to extend the technical cooperation for the development of FEM and the R/D was signed on July 6, 2000.</p> <p>For the first 4 years of the Project, it had been operated as one combined project with Lao-Japan Human Resource Cooperation Center (LJC). In April 2004, JICA headquarter was restructured. Along with the reform, JICA reviewed the outputs of components of both projects dispatching the Study Team in March 2004, and based on the results, FEM and LJC were divided completely into two different projects to meet the organizational structure at JICA headquarter, which was agreed upon between Lao and Japan side.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	47	Counterparts	68
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	15			Land and Facilities	land for building, furniture	
Others	Long CP training in the third country: 8 Short CP training in the third country 14			Others	Local cost: utility charges, communication charges	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted	FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>- Cooperation between core universities The firm and long cooperation between faculties is essential in a case of technical cooperation in the field of higher education. In the FEM Project, some core universities in Japan, Thailand and the Philippines have developed the human network and cooperative relations among their faculties, which have clearly contributed to the smooth and effective activities of the Project, including dispatch of experts and training lecturers. These relationships are expectedly continued even after the completion of JICA cooperation and enable to sustain the development of FEM.</p> <p>- Necessity of technical cooperation for a management The capacity development of the management in the university and the faculty is crucial for their sustainable development, especially when they are newly established. In the FEM project, continuous input have been implemented for improving the management capacity of the faculty, including dispatch of short- and long-term experts, and doing short-term training in Japan and Thailand. These have improved the management of FEM in terms of financial and organizational capacity. The necessity of technical cooperation in this field should be examined in an early stage of the cooperation.</p> <p>- Evaluation of Overall Goal in a long period of view For the human resource development in the field of higher education, it takes longer time to realize a certain impact in the society. In the FEM project, for instance, the impact on the Overall Goal, "FEM graduates contribute to development of a market economy of Lao P.D.R.", may be reassessed after a certain period of time.</p> <p>- Project's chief advisor in the field of higher education In case of the cooperation for capacity development in the field of higher education, especially when its counterpart is university, the Project team should be headed by Chief Advisor who is well familiar with and has experiences of the university's activities in areas of education, research and faculty management. It is necessary that the project is supervised by the chief advisor who understands the role and function of university with a responsibility. He/she may not necessarily stay at the Project site continuously.</p>		

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

LAO-07-002

Project Title	English	The Upgrading IT Education Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	国立大学工学部情報化対応人材育成機能強化プロジェクト						
Country	Laos	Project Number	601486	Project ID	0245069E0	Total Cost	220,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Tertiary Education			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Laos Office						
	At Present	Laos Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2003/04/1 - 2006/03/31		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	2006/04 - 2008/03		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Faculty of Engineering, National University of Laos (NUOL)						
	Japan	Tokai University & Meiji University (partly)						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Experts(Policy Adviser)							
Overall Goal	FE will be able to produce IT human resources effectively to fill the demands of governmental / industrial sectors							
Project Purpose	FE is capable to run a bachelor degree course in Information Technology field							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A bachelor's degree course in IT field is prepared and developed to meet the needs of society. 2. Management capability of facilities, tools and equipment in the Department of Electronics is improved. 3. Facilities, tools and equipment for IT program are properly procured 4. A number of teaching staff in IT field is to be assigned and trained for the course. 5. Teaching manuals/ textbooks and glossary for IT subjects written in Lao Language are to be prepared and developed by the teaching staff of FE. 6. The operation and administration systems of the course is properly implemented. 7. Research capability of FE teaching staff in IT and IT related fields is strengthened. 							
Project Overview	<p>Compared to the situation whereby developed countries and nearby ASEAN countries are utilizing Information Technology (IT) to the acceleration of economic development, the advancement of informatization in Lao PDR has been delayed. Therefore, it is a concern that the economic gap has widened. Regarding IT development policy in Lao PDR, the importance of IT education was recognized at the 7th Lao People's Revolutionary Party Congress in 2001. The utilization of IT has been promoted as a means to promote economic and national development in Lao PDR. The government of Lao PDR (GOL) recognized the necessity of the utilization of IT fields as major means to actively promote industrialization and modernization. In this regard, GOL formulated a policy on developing human resources which would contribute to the development of the market economy. This policy is part of the Fifth Five-Year National Social Economic Development Plan (NSED 2001-2005). In addition to this, in January 2003, the policy for industrialization and modernization stated that it is necessary to 1) focus on IT education, 2) promote socio-economic growth through the use of IT not only in the field of communication but also in the fields of tourism, transportation, health and environment.</p> <p>However, because of the lack of IT engineers and technicians in Lao PDR, it was looking like it would be difficult to meet the demands for IT management and maintenance which were expected to increase in the future in terms of both quality and quantity. At the same time, GOL was facing the necessary problem of developing the education system in order to provide human resources whose skills conform to international standards in modernized systems used in governmental and private sectors. Therefore, Lao PDR urgently needs to develop human resources who are capable of applying their IT skills and knowledge.</p> <p>The National University of Laos (NUOL) was established in 1996 by integrating the colleges and technical schools previously operated under different ministries. At that time it was the only university in Lao PDR. Even though the Faculty of Engineering (FE), with a quarter of NUOL students, was the biggest faculty, there were only 50 graduates with a bachelor degree in electrical and electronic engineering in 2001 and 2002. In order to develop future human resources efficiently in the IT field, it is recognized that we urgently need an education system which can produce graduates efficiently and quickly.</p> <p>Against this background, the Lao government requested the cooperation of the Japanese government on this matter in relation to the FE at NUOL. Through the introduction of a bachelor's degree program in IT, this project aims to contribute to the economic development of Lao PDR by meeting the demands relating to human resources in the government and private sectors.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	61	Counterparts	27
Equipment	40,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	76,442 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 1,480 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	5				Land and Facilities	
Others	- Experts from the third country: 104 - Trainees participated in the CP training in the Third country: 32 (2003), 45 (2004)				Others	necessary safety provisions for all laboratories and equipment, office space for the experts, computer rooms and classrooms

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted	FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	1) Improving the administration of the course should be considered from the beginning of the project in order to guarantee sustainability. 2) PDM logic should be well understood by the project members before the start of the project, and it should be set up properly. 3) Utilization of the third country experts and contracting out scheme highly contributes to the efficiency of such an educational project. In this case, the appropriateness should be sufficiently considered based on past experience. 4) Experts with a vast network in and experience of the partner country are preferable 5) Ensuring the sustainability of a higher education project is a challenging matter, since the level which is expected to be achieved is relatively high.		

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

LAO-07-003

Project Title	English	Lao Electric Power Technical Standard Promotion Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	電力技術基準促進支援プロジェクト					
Country	Laos	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Natural Resources and Energy			-	Energy Supply		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Laos Office					
	At Present	Laos Office					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/01/18 - 2008/01/17		Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Electricity and Electricity of Laos, Ministry of Energy and Mines					
	Japan	Japan Electric Power Information Center (JEPIC)					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Power sector's activities and power facilities' safety are improved.						
Project Purpose	The LETS is enforced within public and private sectors.						
Outputs	<p>(1) Complementary guideline and manuals relating to the LETS is drawn.</p> <p>(2) Through on the job training, knowledge and training skills of counterparts of DOE and EDL as trainers are upgraded.</p> <p>(3-1) DOE staffs obtain necessary knowledge and skills as inspectors and transfer those knowledge and skills to PDIH staff.</p> <p>(3-2) EDL engineers obtain necessary knowledge and skills in order to apply the LETS to their works</p> <p>(4) Management structure for the LETS is formulated.</p> <p>(4-1) Responsible division for the LETS is established.</p> <p>(4-2) Mechanism for monitoring and evaluating implementation of the LETS is formulated.</p> <p>(5) Awareness on the LETS of public and private sectors is increased</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Electric power sector in Lao PDR faces a problem of lacking human resources necessary for improving electrification rate and earning foreign currency by sales of electric power to neighboring countries. Another problem is inefficient operation of electric facilities, such as generators, transmission lines and distribution lines, built by foreign investors. Since many facilities comply with technical standards which are different from each other it is difficult to manage and operate them.</p> <p>In response to the request made by the Government of Lao PDR JICA has conducted technical cooperation project for Lao Electric Power Standard Establishment, from May 2001 to April 2003 to train officers who would be able to develop and administrate an electric power technical standard suiting actual situation of electric power sector in Lao PDR. The project assisted the Government of Lao PDR to establish the Lao Electric Power Technical Standard (LETS) as well as human resources development of electric power sector in Lao PDR. LETS has been legislated as ministerial decree of Ministry of Energy and Mines in February 2004.</p> <p>Currently a three year-long technical cooperation project by the Government of Japan which started January 18th 2005 is in progress as the second step of the previous technical cooperation project to strengthen overall capacity of electric power sector in Lao PDR to administer and enforce LETS. The project has been implemented by Department of Electricity (DOE) and Electricity of Laos (EDL), Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM).</p> <p>The project aims at developing capacity to train officers and engineers who is competent in six technical areas of electric power (namely, civil engineering, hydro-power, substation, transmission, distribution and user's site). Three long-term term experts (expert to DOE, expert to EDL and coordinator) and short term experts in the six technical areas has been dispatched to support the project.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	42	Counterparts	19
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	22.1 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	11				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	Land, building, rooms and other facilities for the Project were provided by DOE and EDL.

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1 Organizational Establishment Cannot Be an Indicator for the Project Design “To establish the Regulatory Unit” is an indicator for the Output of the Project but it was extremely difficult for the Project to deal with such recipient government’s internal matter which involves significant personnel matters. Consequently, the Project has wasted so much time and energy to persuade the government and MEM to establish the unit through the Project. According to the criteria stipulated in the JICA PCM manual, organizational establishment should be defined as Important Assumption for the Project not as an indicator. This experience of the Project tells that having consultation and recommendation may be appropriate approach for dealing with organizational issues in project activities.</p> <p>2 Issuing Certification by Examination Examination for the C/Ps and issuing the certification to the qualified C/Ps based on the standard set by an examination committee consisting of JICA experts were effective. The purpose of the examination was to monitor their achievement through the Project activities. Certificates were awarded to those who are qualified to be the LETS trainers. Those examination and award were included in the project design from the beginning. It has become strong incentives for the C/Ps. As a result, 23 C/P have successfully certified as qualified LETS trainers who will conduct training for local administrator and engineer with confidence and will enhance the training system of the power sector in Lao PDR as well.</p>	

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

LAO-07-004

Project Title	English	The Legal and Judicial Development Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	法整備支援プロジェクト					
Country	Laos	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	232,356 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Governance			-	Legal and Judicial Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Public Policy Department					
	At Present	Public Policy Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2003/05/26 - 2006/05/25	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	2006/05 - 2007/05	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Justice, People's Supreme Court, Office of the Public Prosecutor General					
	Japan	Ministry of Justice					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	<p>1 Continuous trainings for legal & judicial officers, by lectures and materials based on the project outputs, are established by legal & judicial authorities</p> <p>2 Practice of scrutinizing the bill is improved in MOJ.</p> <p>3 Law drafting procedures are improved in the central government agencies</p> <p>4 Practice of public prosecutors is improved</p> <p>5 Practice of local judges is improved</p>						
Project Purpose	Institutional capacity of the legal & judicial authorities in order to enhance legal knowledge and practice of legal & judicial officers is strengthened						
Outputs	<p>1 Textbooks and dictionary on civil and commercial law, made up through a series of workshop and seminar, are available to legal & judicial officers <workshop & seminar held regularly and attended mainly by C/Ps and the representative of officers></p> <p>2 Legal database system loaded with all laws and presidential ordinances is available to officers of central government agencies.</p> <p>3 Public Prosecutor's manual prepared by a working group in the Office of Public Prosecutors is available to public prosecutors <The working group is mainly composed of C/Ps and other selected public prosecutors></p> <p>4 The statute book and the judgment writing manual are available to local judges.</p> <p>5 Experienced lecture in civil and commercial law increases in number</p>						
Project Overview							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	16	Counterparts	35
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	95			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Recommendations for the rest of the project</p> <p>1) It is recommended that MOJ approves the draft of Civil Law textbook as soon as possible so that the dissemination process gets started. For the same reason, it is also recommended that MOJ approves the Commercial Law textbook as soon as the law is put in force.</p> <p>2) It is recommended that presidential ordinances are put in the legal database so that it can have full functions as expected.</p> <p>3) It is recommended that the concerned organizations in Lao PDR try to disseminate the outputs of the Project to their staffs and other relevant officials and keep updating them by themselves.</p> <p>(2) Recommendation for future projects</p> <p>4) It is recommended that information sharing between the management staff and the working group is enhanced.</p> <p>5) The Minister of Justice suggested that the commercial law textbook cover a broader range of laws related to commercial activities.</p>	

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

LAO-07-005

Project Title	English	Project for Strengthening for Health Services for Children						
	Others							
	Japanese	子どものための保健サービス強化プロジェクト						
Country	Laos	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health		-	Maternal and Child Health /Reproductive Health				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Laos Office						
	At Present	Laos Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2002/11/01 - 2007/10/31		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health, Oudomxay Provincial Health Office, Vientiane Provincial Office						
	Japan	International Medical Center of Japan						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The health standard of children is improved in target provinces. 2. Practical systems established by Project are utilized beyond the central level and the target provinces. 							
Project Purpose	Management system for child health services is strengthened among the MOH and target provinces with various level's participation.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training Information System is established at the target provinces and at the central level. 2. The Network System is strengthened at the target provinces and at the central level. 3. Minimum Requirement (MR) and Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) are established at the target provinces and at the central level. 4. Capacity of Information, Eradication and Communication is improved at the target provinces and at the central level. 5. Activity Cycle of planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback are carried out at the target provinces and at the central level. 							
Project Overview	<p>Lao PDR is one of the countries in Asia with very low health and hygiene indicators. It faces issues of human resource development, administrative capacity development, quality service delivery, etc. Country's health services are sustained mainly by the donor's supports. As a JICA support, Primary Health Care Project (PHC project) was implemented from 1992 to 1998 followed by Pediatric Infections Disease Prevention Project (PIDP) towards eradication of polio for 1998-2001. However, the sustainability was not high not only because of budget constrains but also the mechanism of resource mobilization. The preliminary study mission of the Project conducted further research on this point and identified the necessity of strengthening the health system at the district level.</p> <p>In such a context, the Government of Lao PDR requested the Government of Japan to provide technical cooperation to the Project. In response to the request, the Government of Japan, through JICA, dispatched a study team to discuss, based on the result of the above mentioned study mission, and agree with the Lao authorities on the framework of the project implementation. In September 2002, Record of Discussions (R/D), which is the official document describing the content of the Project, was signed and five-year project for "Strengthening for the Health Service for Children" was launched on 1 November 2002.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)	
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	20	Counterparts
Equipment	39,186 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	40				Land and Facilities
Others	Local Cost 923,821 US\$				Others

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

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

LAO-08-001

Project Title	English	Forest Management and Community Support Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	森林管理・住民支援計画					
Country	Laos	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	660,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Laos Office					
	At Present	Laos Office					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/02/01 - 2009/02/01	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service (NAFES), Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF)					
	Japan	National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service (NAFES), Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF)					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Decreasing rate of forest cover is reduced in the districts where project sites are located.						
Project Purpose	Activities leading to sustainable land and forest use begin to expand in the project site and its surrounding areas, initiated by villagers.						
Outputs	<p>Output 1: Activities based on appropriate land and forest use are demonstrated in the Initial Sites.</p> <p>Output 2: Extension staff (DAFEO/PAFEC) gain extension skills and techniques through training.</p> <p>Output 3: Under the framework of Community Support Programme (CSP), activities based on appropriate land and forest use are implemented at the Pilot Sites by villagers and extension staff.</p> <p>Output 4: Recommendations are made on sustainable land and forest use practices and on extension systems and methods.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Agriculture and forestry sector, in which about 80% of the total population currently sustains their livelihood, is the most important industry accounting for a half of total gross domestic product in Lao PDR. Shifting cultivation is the major agriculture production system in the northern Lao PDR. The land type mainly consisting of fallow of the shifting cultivation has rapidly increased in recent year and it occupies more than 60% of the total land in the north in 2002. It is considered that the increase of shifting cultivation is the primary cause of the higher rate of forest loss in the region than the national average.</p> <p>Forest Management and Community Support project (FORCOM) aims at shifting cultivation stabilization and preventing forest resources through Community Support Programme (CSP).</p> <p>Income generation activities of CSP are livestock activities, aquaculture, agroforestry, waving, orchard, paddy field expansion and so on. Before six month of the project termination, the Team implemented evaluation study in order to assess the achievement level of the project and make recommendations on measures to be taken for improvement of the project.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	11	Short-term	9	Counterparts	43
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	170,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	25			Land and Facilities	Office Space	
Others	Equipment supplied by JICA: 29 units of motorbike, office equipment and so on. Total cost US\$ 1,258,116(as of March 2008)			Others	NAFES 52,525US\$ (JPY 5,600,000) Provincial and district government 60,652US\$ (JPY 6,500,000) (Note: Cost of Provincial and district government does not include budget of JFY 2008/9)	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The project document was revised six months after commencement of the project. By this revision, design of the project, especially in respect of CSP activities, could be made more specific and given details. This has led a successful operation of CSP afterwards.</p> <p>Production activities of CSP include those of long-term return and short-term return. It seems some of the achievement indicators for these activities might require detail studies to reflect difference between them.</p> <p>This project has been based at place far from a capital city, being the first case among the past Japan's ODA technical cooperation projects in Lao PDR. There are fewer officers in local government who are capable of speaking and writing English. Under such a condition, management of the project could be reinforced by assigning the Japanese experts who are fluent in Lao language.</p> <p>Huge efforts have been paid to organize and hold the Evaluation Preparatory Committee for FORCOM (EPC) at time of mid-term and terminal evaluation. This process was prioritized by both NAFES and FORCOM as it was expected to be able to give chances for people involved to learn about the project. In fact, the EPC could give a rather remarkable contribution to deepen understandings of Lao members on what the project is going to achieve, as well as on procedures of the project evaluation.</p> <p>Sufficient numbers of the counterparts have been stationed at LPB project office, and they have been assigned to tasks in full time basis. They could fully have contact with the experts and also contribute to operation and management of the project.</p>	

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

LAO-08-002

Project Title	English	The Project for Strengthening Medical Logistics in Lao P.D.R.						
	Others							
	Japanese	保健ロジスティックス強化プロジェクト						
Country	Laos	Project Number	601505	Project ID	0245111E0	Total Cost	246,862 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Health System			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Laos Office						
	At Present	Laos Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/05/01 - 2008/04/30		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Medical Product Supply Center (MPSC)						
	Japan	-						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant assistance for grass-roots projects "Medical Equipment Maintenance Management Service Centre (MES)" • Dispatch of Senior Overseas Volunteers. 							
Overall Goal	Medicines, medial products and equipment come to be managed and utilized efficiently and properly.							
Project Purpose	The mechanism is established at the central and provincial levels for managing and utilizing medicines, medical products and equipment efficiently and properly.							
Outputs	<p>(1) The system is established for supporting central and provincial levels through MES and Logistics Center.</p> <p>(2) The capacity of management, maintenance and repair for technical staff is improved at MES, central and provincial hospitals.</p> <p>(3) The management capacity for central and provincial hospital managers is improved at MES, central and provincial hospitals.</p> <p>(4) The capacity of storage, handling and inventory control for staff in charge of inventory control of medicines and medical products is enhanced at the Logistics Center and warehouses in 4 target provinces.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>In Lao PDR there were few technicians who can maintain and repair medical equipments. Moreover, the budget for maintaining and repairing them was not enough, therefore there were a lot of broken medical equipments in Lao PDR. Under the circumstances, MOH established Medical Equipment service Center (MES) with roles of maintaining and repairing medical equipments as a Medical Product Supply Center (MPSC)-affiliated organization in 1998. Since then, MES has given technical support to technical staff. However, in order to solve the above-mentioned problems drastically, there was still necessity not only to teach technical staff but also to establish the framework for Medical Equipment Maintenance system in Lao PDR.</p> <p>In addition to the problems concerning Medical Equipment Maintenance, because the system of Inventory Control also was limited in function, most of medicines and medical products provided by various projects and donors were stuck in the Central Warehouse for a long time. In case of necessity, they would not be distributed to hospitals and medical institutions properly at present.</p> <p>Under the circumstances, in May 2005, MOH and JICA started the project with the objective the "The mechanism is established at the central and provincial levels for managing and utilizing medicines, medical products and equipments efficiently and properly" for 3 years duration until April 2008.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	1	Short-term	18	Counterparts	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate:1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate:1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received					Land and Facilities	
Others	- Training Courses held in Japan, Lao PDR and Thailand - The Logistics Center (2,480m ³) was constructed total amounts of US\$398,500 - Equipment provided (Cinoyter set, Forklift, Data Logger, Tool kits, Hand Palette Truck, Battery Powered Lift Stacker, Calibration Tools) - Operational expenses US\$ 176,205				Others	- counterparts - project office space and equipment - other expenses

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Make the textbook for medical equipment maintenance in the local language In the field of medical equipment maintenance, the Project has provided the Laotian textbooks for managers and technical staff in the in-country training courses. It was the first attempt in the Lao PDR to make Laotian textbooks for medical equipment maintenance. Most of the participants in the training courses highly appreciated these Laotian textbooks and these textbooks have been used widely in the Lao PDR.</p> <p>(2) Incorporate the new concepts into the routine works both at hospitals and warehouses The Project brought the new concepts which promoted the changes in the consciousness of their routine works and made their routine works more effective and efficient. In the field of medical equipment maintenance, the daily maintenance by users at hospitals has steadily become parts of their routine works. Also, in the field of inventory control, the staff of warehouses was able to improve their routine works along with the code of conduct set up by the Project, i.e., "5S: Seiri (distinguishing); Seiton(Sorting); Seisou(Cleaning); Seiketsu(Maintaining); and Shitsuke(Disciplining)"</p> <p>(3) Involve the managers and users at hospitals in the activities of the medical equipment maintenance In the field of medical equipment maintenance, although most of users and managers at hospitals did not know the concept of medical equipment maintenance before launching the Project, they were able to understand the importance of medical equipment maintenance in order to extend the life of medical equipment through the Project. As a result of the changes in their awareness, the hospitals intended to secure the enough budget and improve the system for medical equipment maintenance.</p> <p>(4) Provide the soft components in case of provisions of medical equipment for hospitals Although the Project has supported the hospitals in the Lao PDR on medical equipment maintenance, some of the hospitals still have unavailable medical equipment because they do not know how to utilize, maintain and manage them. In order to improve the circumstances, donors that will provide medical equipment for hospitals should consider soft component, i.e, whether there is the agency handling the medical equipment near the hospital, whether the hospital has the capacity to maintain the medical equipment, donors should prepare the manual for the medical equipment in the local language, donors should provide enough guarantee on the medical equipment and so on.</p> <p>(5) Collaborate several project schemes (i.e. SOV and Volunteer Dispatch) and reflect them to the project activities</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

LAO-08-003

Project Title	English	Air Traffic Safety Improvement Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	航空交通における安全性向上プロジェクト						
Country	Laos	Project Number	601530	Project ID	0245140E0	Total Cost	112,862 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Transportation			-	National Transportation			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Laos Office						
	At Present	Laos Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2006/05/22 - 2009/03/31		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Public Works and Transportation						
	Japan	-						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Air safety operations are conducted properly, and air traffic becomes safe and well organized in Lao P.D.R.							
Project Purpose	Human resources related to air safety are strengthened in the Lao P.D.R.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Basic Course in air traffic safety at CATC is developed for officers and engineers/technicians 2) Capacity of Air Traffic Controllers and AIS/ARO Officers are enhanced 3) The capacity of Air Traffic Safety Electronics Personnel (ATSEP) is enhanced 4) The capacity of Power House Technicians is enhanced 5) New CNS/ATM knowledge is introduced to Lao P.D.R. 							
Project Overview	<p>In Laos, where land transportation is not sufficiently developed, aviation sector takes an important role in transportation of human and goods as well as in local development. However deficiency of air traffic service officers such as Air Traffic Controllers, and of facilities and equipments of airports hampers the effort of securing air traffic safety. Under such circumstances, the Department of Civil Aviation (DCA) formulated Civil Aviation Master Plan, in which DCA have planed the development of airport facilities and equipments as well as the development of human resources at the same time.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the Civil Aviation Training Center (CATC), which is the only training facility for air traffic service officers and other airport service staff in Lao PDR, is unable to meet the training needs of modern air traffic services due to its outdated facilities, training equipments and materials. Therefore JICA has decided to provide technical cooperation pertaining to human resource development of air traffic service sector.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	7	Counterparts	8
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	6			Land and Facilities	Office Space, utility included	
Others	equipment US\$74,433 Local Cost US\$477,629			Others	Local Cost 176,658,000 Kip Construction of CATC hall 165,000,000 Kip	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The project has well coordinated with the other various opportunities, such as JICA TCTP in CATC Manila, JSPP21 for Aviation English, an Aerodrome Control Training Course in Vietnam Aviation Academy and JARCOM to provide both in-country training and training abroad although this is because of relatively insufficient condition of CATC Lao in terms of training equipment and lecturers. This kind of coordination would be useful for other JICA projects facing difficulties to acquire appropriate training resources.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

LAO-08-004

Project Title	English	The Project for Improving Science and Mathematics Teacher Training						
	Others							
	Japanese	理数科教員養成プロジェクト						
Country	Laos	Project Number	601479	Project ID	0241115E0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Tertiary Education			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Laos Office						
	At Present	Laos Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/06/15 - 2008/06/14		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Education						
	Japan	Naruto University of Education						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Teacher Training in science and mathematics held in Teacher Training College (TTC) and Teacher Training School (TTS) will be upgraded.							
Project Purpose	TTC and TTS teachers in science and mathematics upgrade the quality of teaching.							
Outputs	<p>1. Candidates for leaders (participants of Training in Japan) acquire the following knowledge and skills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge of teaching science and mathematics - Teaching skills in TTC and TTS - Skills of guidance and evaluation in Workshops and In-Country Trainings <p>2. Participants of Workshops and In-Country Trainings acquire knowledge of teaching science and mathematics, and teaching skills for teachers.</p> <p>3. Teaching guides for Teacher Training in science and mathematics held in TTC and TTS will be collected, and disseminated through activities in and out of schools.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>The literacy rate of adults of 15 years old or above in Lao PDR was 65.6 percent in 2001, while the net rate of primary school attendance was 81 percent in 2000-2001. Those figures were lower than those of the neighboring countries. The Government of Lao PDR publicized "Fifth National Plan for Social and Economic Development (2001-2005)" in March 2001, and announced that one of the major goals of the Plan was "promoting human development in every field of the society." The National Poverty Eradication Programme (NPEP), formulated in September 2003, emphasized the following three points as urgent issues to be solved in the field of education.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) To secure equitable access to education b) To improve quality and relevance of education c) To reinforce management of educational administration <p>In Lao PDR upgrading the quality of teachers is expected to contribute largely to upgrading the quality of education, especially in science and mathematics, because these subjects are generally regarded as difficult to teach by both students and teachers.</p> <p>JICA started to dispatch short-term experts for organizing workshops in 1998, in addition to the dispatch of advisors for educational administration since 1990 (currently the third advisor is on the job). JICA also started country-focused group training, alias Training for Science and Mathematics Education for Primary and Secondary School in Lao PDR (2002-2006), in 2002 (implemented as a part of the Project during the last three years).</p> <p>The Project has consolidated the country-focused group training in Japan, workshops in Lao PDR supervised by short-term experts, and in-country training in Lao PDR into one technical cooperation project, in an attempt to make interventions more effective. Reconstruction of the existing training courses has clarified the whole picture and strategies of the training, and intensified the linkage of individual courses by defining the trainers for Teacher Training as targets of the Project.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)	
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	1	Short-term	4	Counterparts
Equipment	1,780 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	30			Land and Facilities	
Others				Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

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

LKA-02-001

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

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

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

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

LKA-02-002

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

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

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

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

LKA-99-001

Project Title	English	National Plant Quarantine Services Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	スリ・ランカ民主社会主義共和国植物検疫所計画						
Country	Sri Lanka	Project Number		Project ID	0661055P0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Policy and System				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1994/7/1	-	1999/6/30	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Agriculture and Lands						
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Safe movement of agricultural products for import and export is ensured by way of appropriate pest risk management through effective PQ measures.							
Project Purpose	The technical personnel of the NPQS acquire basic techniques that are necessary to improve the PQ system in Sri Lanka, and the transfer of useful knowledge and techniques to the PQ inspectors are started.							
Outputs	<p>a) Components of technical transfer Technical personnel of the National Plant Quarantine Services Project (NPQS) acquire basic skills of pathological tests, pest tests and disinfectant treatment. The goals are as follows: 1. Counterparts acquire necessary knowledge and skills in accordance with ITS items. 2. Knowledge and skills transferred to counterparts are accumulated and stored in technical manuals. 3. Counterparts acquire knowledge necessary for maintenance of laboratory instruments and are able to make proper technical judgment.</p> <p>b) Training components The NPQS begins transfer of useful knowledge and techniques to plant quarantine officers. The goals are as follows: 1. A training program to transfer useful knowledge and techniques to plant quarantine officers is prepared. 2. The first part of the training program is provided with training materials usable for on-site quarantine activities. 3. Counterparts acquire knowledge and know-how for 1) deciding proper training contents and methods suitable for trainees, 2) preparing training materials useful for training operation and 3) planning, implementation and evaluation of training.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>A-1 The counterpart personnel master necessary knowledge and techniques according to the items listed in the TSI. (See the table of sub-goals for technical transfer in the next page.) A-2 Knowledge and techniques transferred to the counterpart personnel are accumulated and stored in technical manuals. A-3 The counterpart personnel gain necessary knowledge and able to make adequate technical judgement for maintaining laboratory equipment and treatment facilities.</p> <p>B-1 Training program on the knowledge and techniques useful for the PQ inspectors are prepared. B-2 Initial part of the training program is implemented using training material that is at the same time useful for actual inspection works. B-3 The counterpart personnel gain knowledge and know-how on determining the scope and training method appropriate to the PQ inspectors, preparing training material that is useful for actual inspection works, and planning, implementation and evaluation of training.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	22	Counterparts	41
Equipment	160,750 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	19,270 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 10,000 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	16				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted	FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Lessons learned</p> <p>Appropriateness of the plan is important in a project-type technical cooperation. Prior full deliberation would have had the following effects:</p> <p>The scope of technical transfer covered techniques necessary for improving quarantine skills of the Sri Lankan side and thus the plan was appropriate. However, it was discovered after the launch of the project that Sri Lanka did not have a system for production, collection, distribution and storage of high-quality, uniform-size fruits that could be exported to advanced countries. Therefore, such fruits necessary for the development test of disinfection methods were not secured. Although treatment techniques are likely to be transferred within the period, it would have been more effective if techniques had been transferred once the need for treatment techniques rose after the techniques to produce tropical fruit in improved and uniform quality and the exportation system were established. There was no hydrogen phosphide fumigation facility for grain in bulk, either.</p>		

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

LKA-99-002

Project Title	English	The Agricultural Extension Improvement in Gampaha						
	Others							
	Japanese	スリ・ランカ民主社会主義共和国 ガンパハ農業普及改善計画						
Country	Sri Lanka	Project Number		Project ID	0661084P0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Policy and System				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1994/7/1	-	1999/6/30	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	西部州政府						
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Agricultural productivity and farmer's income are increased through the agricultural diversification.							
Project Purpose	An effective farmland use and crop diversification are achieved in the coconut field in Gampaha District.							
Outputs	<p>1 Crop production technology of intercropping in the coconut cultivation is improved.</p> <p>2 Agricultural extension methods is improved by organizing production groups and setting up model demonstration plots in the model areas.</p> <p>3 Training materials on the extension methods and crop production technology for extension staff are developed.</p> <p>4 Technical level of the extension staff is improved through the training.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>Although farming population accounts for more than 50 percent of working population in Sri Lanka, agriculture accounts for less than 30 percent of its GDP due to the low productivity. The Government of Sri Lanka launched the Integrated Rural Development Project (IRDP) in 1979 with the focus placed on the importance of rural development. Gampaha District, north of the capital of Colombo, has the nation's biggest industrial zone in the southern and western part of the district, while farmland covers 57 percent of its total area. However, the agricultural productivity is low and a variety of agricultural products are brought from other districts.</p> <p>Against this backdrop, the Government of Sri Lanka requested the Government of Japan to formulate a master plan for a comprehensive rural development plan in Gampaha. The master plan was formulated in 1987 and Japan extended grant aid for the "Agricultural Extension Improvement in Gampaha" project based on the plan.</p> <p>In addition, the Government of Sri Lanka requested the Government of Japan for a project-type technical cooperation in July 1990 for agricultural diversification in order to improve productivity and farmers' income.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	12	Short-term	12	Counterparts	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	22			Land and Facilities		
Others	Equipment 73100000yen+4400000R Local Cost 16120000R				Others	Local Cost 27490000R

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1)Crop diversification through the AEIC activities was promoted. To this end, extension workers and personnel need to be allocated sufficiently and counterparts are expected to be allocated in the same section for the continuity of activities. Because a total of 1.135 million rupees was appropriated as the budget for a period from June to December 1999, the center is likely to continue their activities. However, the budget for maintenance of provided machinery and equipment is also needed. The budget for after 2000 also needs to be allocated.</p> <p>(2) Some of procured machinery and equipment was allocated to other government organizations. Including these, the government of the Western Province is responsible for maintenance of all the machinery and equipment.</p> <p>(3) The production groups that were created through the project activities will continue fund savings and other activities. Monitoring and instructions need to be conducted and provided properly for them.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	District Agricultural Training Center/ Agricultural Extension Improvement Center	Umbrella Organization	DATC/AEIC	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Diminished / Less Active	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Unknown	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Partially Not Good
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) Agricultural training activities which target farmers' organizations and college graduates (2000 people per year) are being implemented periodically at the training center which was cooperation counter-partner. Although there are some limitations in terms of budgets and human recourses, the organization is working actively and provided equipments are utilized in a sustainably manner. There is not enough specific data to evaluate the overall goal.			
	Issues: (FY2009 Survey) Lack of funds required to implement the project as well as operation and management of equipments manage.			

MAR-05-001

Project Title	English	The Project For The Establishment Of An Extension System For Artisanal Fisheries						
	Others							
	Japanese	零細漁業改良普及システム整備計画プロジェクト						
Country	Morocco	Project Number	604408	Project ID	4691055	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Fisheries			-	Other Fisheries Issues			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2001/6/1	-	2006/5/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Derection de la Formation Mariitimes et de la Promotion Socioprofessionnelle, Ministère de l'Agriculture, de Développements et des Rural Pêches Maritimes						
	Japan	Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology,						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	The Study of Fishing Villages Development Plan							
Overall Goal	To improve the social and economic situation of people (both men and women) working at artisanal fisheries, and to maintain coast fishery resources.							
Project Purpose	To promote the established programs and educating system efficiently and formulate it as the national project.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To identify the current situation of families working at artisanal fisheries, such as fishery style, resources and living standard. 2) To formulate disseminating programs divided with themes to the people working at artisanal fisheries. 3) To formulate curriculum and teaching materials in order to training extension staff and coordinators and implement their capacity building. 4) To promote above-mentioned activities at fishing villages. 5) To establish the mechanism for monitoring and assessment and feedback of promoting activities. 							
Project Overview	<p>The Government of Mongol places both reduction of income disparity between regions and conservation of fishery resources as the important policy challenge. Especially, the fishery sector (the agency in charge is the Ministry of Fisheries) implemented various measurements of human resource development. However, since there was no system of fishery extension worker in Mongol, no extending program had been implemented towards small-scale fishing people. Under these circumstances, the Government of Mongol submitted a request to the Government of Japan for project-type cooperation about development of extending program suitable for the country, and as a result that extension workers effectively implement diffusing activities.</p>							

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

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

MAR-07-001

Project Title	English	Improvement of Maternal Health Care in the Rural Area					
	Others	Projet D'amelioration des Soins de Sante Maternelle en Milieu Rural					
	Japanese	地方村落妊産婦ケア改善プロジェクト					
Country	Morocco	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	302,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health		-	Maternal and Child Health /Reproductive Health			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present	Human Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/11/15 - 2007/11/14	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Population Department of Ministry of Health, and Regional and Provincial Health Service					
	Japan	The Japanese Red Cross Kyushu International College of Nursing					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The health conditions of the women of reproductive age will improve in the rural areas of the target regions. 2. Maternal health service system developed in the pilot prefectures will disseminate in the target regions. 						
Project Purpose	Appropriate healthcare services are provided for the women of reproductive age in the pilot prefectures (Prefecture of Sefrou in F?s-Boulemane Region, Prefecture of Ifrane in Mek?s- Tafilalet Region).						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The staff members of the Ministry of Health establish a continuous education system in the pilot prefectures to improve the practical skills, knowledge, and awareness regarding healthcare of the pregnant. 2. The prefecture branches of the Ministry of Health in the pilot prefectures enhance the capacity of managing the Project for Mother and Child Healthcare (MCH). 3. Appropriate programs utilizing Information Education and Communication (IEC) regarding maternal care in rural areas are implemented. 4. Appropriate and sufficient mobile clinic services for pregnant women in the rural areas are implemented in the pilot prefectures. 						
Project Overview	<p>According to the State of World's Children 2000, UNICEF, the maternal mortality rate in Morocco was as high as 230 in 0.1 million childbirths, and it has been regarded as an urgent problem to be solved. In particular, the regional difference in the maternal mortality rate was significant: 307 in rural areas, compared to 125 in urban areas, according to the Survey done by the Ministry of Health in 1997. Against this situation, quality improvement of healthcare workers has been urged. The Project launched in November 2004 to establish a continuous education system for the providers of such healthcare services--midwives and nurses.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	9	Counterparts	60
Equipment	37,570 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	60			Land and Facilities	Project Office, Electricity	
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>- Having selected 2 pilot prefectures, it took longer time for operational coordination between the two. However, holding monthly meetings to exchange information and opinions, and promoting the Project activities by confirming respective efforts, outputs and changes in indicators among others, have developed a collaborative relationship of learning from each other between the two prefectures, bringing unexpected synergy effects in the Project.</p> <p>- Constant support of the Japanese Red Cross Kyushu International College of Nursing, a domestic supporting organization for the Project, helped realize an effective implementation of the Project, including dispatch of short-term experts, development of training programs in Japan integrated with the operations in Morocco, and post-training follow-up activities.</p> <p>- Private "person-to-person" connections are respected in Morocco, regardless of what to do. In this regard, the human network built by the JICA long-term experts in the Ministry of Health effectively functioned as a base for the Project implementation.</p>	

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

MAR-07-002

Project Title	English	Rural Water Supply Support Program					
	Others						
	Japanese	地方飲料水供給計画支援プロジェクト					
Country	Morocco	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	157,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Water Resources / Disaster Management			-	Rural Water Supply		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present	Global Environment Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/10/13 - 2006/10/12	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	2006/10 - 2007/10	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Land Use, Water and Environment (MATEE)					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The maintenance and management system to support the existing Drinking Water Supply Project in rural areas of Agadir in Morocco is created.						
Project Purpose	350 water supply systems created through the Japanese cooperation is surely supported by the counterpart organizations.						
Outputs	<p>1) The initial cooperation period: October 2004 - October 2006</p> <p>①The supporting organizations of Morocco side is secured.</p> <p>②The present situation and challenges about the local water supply in rural areas are clarified.</p> <p>③The future orientation of supporting system is established.</p> <p>2) The extension period: October 2006 - October 2007</p> <p>① The activities of water supporting center is implemented.</p> <p>② The data base for the water supply systems of 350 villages cooperated by Japan is created.</p> <p>③ The issues and challenges about the institutionalization of the itinerary service center is shared.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The government of Morocco aimed to increase the rate of diffusion of drinking water up to 80 percent by the year 2010 from the perspective of holistic development of rural areas and planned "The Project of Drinking Water Supply" (PAGER) in 1994 and implemented it from 1995. Japan has been continuously supporting this project in the both forms of Grant aid and Technical Cooperation. As to the water resources development for promoting the secureness of drinking water, it was set as a primal issue for the Japanese cooperation for Morocco in the economic cooperation policy consultation in September 2000, and "the Strengthening of Capacity for the Maintenance and Management of Local Water Supply Facilities" in JICA Water Resources Program, which targets the reasonable water usage. Japan implemented the equipment and material assistance as follows;</p> <p>. Grant aid: 3 projects in southern areas, 1 project in Pre-Rif region in the North (1999)</p> <p>. General Gratuitous Project: the construction of water supply facilities in Benslimane province (2003)</p> <p>. Loan aid: 3 projects for local water supply (2000, 2001 and 2008)</p> <p>Moreover, the dispatch of both long-term and short-term experts was conducted 9 persons/times to Directorate of Hydraulic (DOG) of the Ministry of Equipment and Transportation for the purpose of the support for the PAGER implementation during the period of 1999 to 2004. The abovementioned activities implemented by Japan, Donors and the government of Morocco improved the situation of local water supply, however, the problem of inappropriate facility maintenance due to insufficient support from the government side and management of community residence, resulted in the disuse in some cases.</p> <p>In cope with this situation, the government of Morocco made a request for the technical cooperation for supporting the management improvement of community residence organizations and the equipment and facility for water supply, and JICA implemented "the Project of Drinking Water Supply in Rural Areas", dispatching the long-term experts from October 2004 to October 2006. In October 2006, when the cooperation period was terminated, the government of Morocco valued the activity outputs of 2 years and determined to implement the pilot projects in order to create the supporting system of the maintenance and management of water facilities through the community residence, based on the project recommendations. The government of Morocco thus made a request of the extension of cooperation period of this project (the period of dispatch of the long-term experts) aimed at supporting the launch of the above project and JICA agreed it.</p>						

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)	Study Conducted FY
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Recommendation and Lessons Learned	N/A
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

MDG-05-001

Project Title	English	The Aquaculture Development Project In The Northwest Coastal Region Of Madagascar						
	Others							
	Japanese	北西部養殖振興計画						
Country	Madagascar	Project Number		Project ID	6181037	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Fisheries		-	Stock Enhancement and Aquaculture				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1998/4/1	-	2003/3/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	2003/12	-	2006/05	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Shrimp Culture Development Center, Department of Aquaculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Halieutics Resources						
	Japan	Fisheries Agency						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Project for Construction of CDCC							
Overall Goal	To develop the small-scale shrimp culture in a sustainable way with the participation of small-scale shrimp farmers in the northwest coastal region of Madagascar							
Project Purpose	To Strengthen the capability of the Shrimp Culture Development Center to develop shrimp culture technology considering the local environment and situation							
Outputs	1) Water management system for small-scale shrimp culture is established. 2) Developmet of shrimp feed production for small-scale shrimp culture is improved. 3) Quarantine system for shrimp culture is improved.							
Project Overview	<p>Based upon the Record of Discussions (hereinafter referred to as "the R/D") signed on December 18, 1997, the Governments of Japan and of the Republic of Madagascar have been implementing the Project since April 1, 1998 in the Shrimp Culture Development Centre (Centre de Development de la Culture de Crevettes:CDCC; and hereinafter referred to as "CDCC") in Mahajanga. The five-year Project cooperation period (hereinafter referred to as "the Project period") provided in the R/D comes to the end on March 31, 2003.</p> <p>As the Project period remains less than three months, JICA dispatched the terminal evaluation team to Madagascar to evaluate the Project jointly with Malagasy authority, i.e. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (hereinafter referred to as "the Ministry"), and to elaborate recommendations for the post-Project period as well as lessons learned from the implementation of the Project.</p>							

MDG-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)	
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	20	Counterparts
Equipment	116,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment
Local Cost	89,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	11				Land and Facilities
Others					Others

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

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

MEX-03-001

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

MEX-03-001

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>It is necessary to continue execution of the Alianza program. It is necessary to establish promptly a structure or organization as an organization of certification in INIFAP. Grade up of its capability and technical transfer to staff of other organization is necessary. In order to further strengthen CENEMA's skills, it is recommended to participate in regular training courses of JICA related the agricultural machinery. Assistant to the field o testing and evaluation of tractor by Mexican side and Japanese side are necessary.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

MEX-04-001

Project Title	English	Reproductive Health - Prevention Of Uterine Cervical Cancer -						
	Others	Proyecto de salud para la Mujer en la Prevencion de Cancer Cervico Uterino Mexico-Japon						
	Japanese	女性の健康プロジェクト						
Country	Mexico	Project Number		Project ID	2451081P0	Total Cost	420,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health		-	Maternal and Child Health /Reproductive Health				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Human Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1999/7/1	-	2004/6/30	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country							
	Japan	Okinawa Prefecture, and more						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	The mortality rate from cervical cancer in the state of Veracruz will decrease.							
Project Purpose	The number of early detection of cervical cancer in areas covered by the Health Service of Veracruz (SESVER) will increase.							
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The number of women who receive cervical cancer screening voluntarily will increase. •Quality of service in cervical cancer screening provided by the cytological diagnosis section will improve. 							
Project Overview	<p>Deaths from gynecological cancer, especially from cervical cancer, have become a serious issue in the United Mexican States. Cervical cancer is the most frequent cause of deaths from cancer among women aged 25 or older and it is the third most frequent cause of all deaths of women (in 1995). The Ministry of Health places measures against cervical cancer as one of its priority issues. The mortality rate from cervical cancer is high because of lack of knowledge about women's health and cervical cancer and lack of cytologic diagnosis programs necessary for early detection of the cancer. Against this backdrop, the Health Ministry planned a project to improve the screening rate of cervical cancer and improve the cytological diagnosis programs setting Veracruz as a model state and requested the Government of Japan for cooperation.</p>							

MEX-04-001

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the beginning stage of the project, sufficient time should be taken to understand the system and situation of the recipient country and then a realistic cooperation plan and approach should be examined. This is a condition not only for effective cooperation but also for the recipient's ownership and improvement of the self-sustaining development of the recipient. • When JICA implements a project-type technical cooperation, project design matrix (PDM) should not be fixed in order to avoid the gap with actual activities. In order to do so, the project team needs to revise PDM properly through monitoring. When there is a gap between the plan and activities, JICA that is responsible for the project management needs to play a central role in adjusting them. • The major outcomes in the cytologic diagnosis section are due to the synergy effect of the cervical cancer program of Mexico and Japan's technical cooperation. Complimentary cooperation (technical cooperation) for the introduction of new policy and systems of a recipient country can generate major outcomes.
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

MEX-05-001

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

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

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

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

MEX-06-001

Project Title	English	The Project For The Improvement Of Regional Veterinary Diagnostic Services In The Jalisco State					
	Others						
	Japanese	ハリスコ州家畜衛生診断技術技術向上計画プロジェクト					
Country	Mexico	Project Number		Project ID	2451084	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2001/12/1 - 2006/12/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Secretariat of Rural Development, Government of the State of Jalisco					
	Japan	Agricultural Production Bureau of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Research Council					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Animal health status is improved in the State of Jalisco						
Project Purpose	The integrated diagnostic system is strengthened at the laboratories of the State Committee for the Fomentation of Livestock and Animal Protection (COMITE) in the State of Jalisco.						
Outputs	Basic examination techniques are improved at El Salto Lab. Diagnostic techniques for infectious diseases prevailing in the State of Jalisco are improved at El Salto Lab. Knowledge and techniques of animal health are improved in personnel concerned with animal health, including the other COMITE laboratories in the State of Jalisco.						
Project Overview	<p>As the income gap between urban and rural areas is getting wider in Mexico, development of rural areas with job creation is one of the most urgent subjects at present. Although the livestock industry may be the expected candidate to develop rural areas, there exist serious contagious diseases such as brucellosis and tuberculosis in cattle in this country and these are the most severe constraints for the promotion of livestock industries. Livestock diseases are direct causes of economic loss to farming households and nation. Some of those may also be pathogenic to human and sometimes infect human through livestock products. It is therefore essential to control the occurrence of animal diseases for the development of livestock industry.</p> <p>For these reasons the Mexican government requested the Japanese government for the project-type technical cooperation (presently technical cooperation project) called 'Improvement of regional veterinary diagnostic services' to improve the animal health status as a result of enhancement of diagnostic technologies and diagnostic facilities in the rural areas.</p> <p>The Mexican request is becoming more and more important issue in late years since consumers' expectations for food safety are increasing all over the world and the necessity for harmonisation of animal health status are also increasing under the situation that global trade is expanding rapidly.</p> <p>According to the request, JICA dispatched several missions to preliminary investigate the proposal in detail and to draw up an overall plan. Both Governments signed the R/D on 18 July 2001 and the Project began at the period of five years starting from 10 December 2001.</p>						

MEX-06-001

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

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

MEX-07-001

Project Title	English	Project for Prevention and Control of Uterine Cervical Cancer in the Southern States of Mexico					
	Others	Proyecto para la Prevencion y Control de Cancer Cervico Uterino en los Estados del Sur Mexico					
	Japanese	南部州子宮頸がん対策プロジェクト					
Country	Mexico	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	333,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health		-	Maternal and Child Health /Reproductive Health			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mexico Office					
	At Present	Mexico Office					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/10/04 - 2007/10/03	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	National Center for Gender Equality and Reproductive Health, Ministry of Health, Direction of Health Service of State of Veracruz and other 6 states					
	Japan	Okinawa Prefectural Chubu Hospital, The Cancer Institute Hospital of JFCR, Kyorin University, Kurashiki University of Science and the Arts, College of Life Science, Miyazaki Prefectural Miyazaki Hospital, Tokyo Metropolitan Cancer Detection Center, Japanese					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Mortality rates of cervical cancer will be lowered in the target areas of the Project (Chiapas, Guerrero, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Puebla, Yucatan and Veracruz).						
Project Purpose	The number of detections of early cervical cancer cases increases in the target areas of the Project.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The number of women that take the Cytology screening increases. 2) The detection rate of CIN3 (Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia Grade 3) and CIN2 (Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia Grade 2) in the cytological level rises. 3) The diagnostic skills of cytologists, colposcopists, and histopathologists improve. 4) Follow-up procedures for patients with positive diagnosis are reinforced. 						
Project Overview	<p>According to the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Information (INEGI), malignant tumors are the second highest causes of death among women in Mexico in 2001. Cervical cancer is the major cause of death from cancer for women older than 25 years of age, particularly for indigenous women living in poverty in the southern states of Mexico. They lack the necessary diagnostic systems for timely detection and treatment of cancers, as well as the knowledge of health, hygiene, and cervical cancers, due to their cultural and social background, losing the chances for early detection and treatment.</p> <p>The National Health Program (2001-2006) has placed special emphasis on adoption of the preventive measures to fight against cervical cancers at the national level. Under these circumstances, the Ministry of Health and JICA implemented a 5-year cooperation for the Women's Health Project in Veracruz starting July 1999. The Project purposes were: 1) to increase the receiving rates of cervical cancer screening, and 2) to improve the system for cytological diagnosis. Consequently, the number of early detections of cervical cancer cases increased as many as 5 times, compared to the number at the beginning of the Project.</p> <p>Backed by the significant results of the earlier Project, the Ministry of Health and JICA launched a 3-year Project in October 2004, mainly focused on the southern states of Mexico, where the mortality rate of cervical cancer was high, with an intention to disseminate the results of the former Project, and to improve the diagnostic skills in cytology, colposcopy, and histopathology. The Project presented the following 4 pillars in its pursuit: 1) advocacy campaign for prevention of cervical cancer; 2) technical improvement in cytological diagnostics; 3) improvement in diagnostic skills of cytologists, colposcopists, and histopathologists; and 4) reinforcement of the follow-up services for patients.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	11	Counterparts	35
Equipment	128,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	30,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	37			Land and Facilities	Office space and laboratory for Japanese experts	
Others				Others	Local cost: 24 million Pesos	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Transfer of the basic skills was prioritized, so that the results were fixed in the target areas, and disseminated beyond the target areas. The Project has demonstrated effectiveness of transferring basic skills of cytological diagnosis, which tended to be neglected. It has proved that a thorough transfer of basic skills is an important approach to secure the results of the Project.</p> <p>(2) Behavioral changes of healthcare workers The studies performed by the Project and the State Department of Health have revealed the real situation of the local health services. For instance, there were many cases of incongruent diagnostic results, and insufficient follow-up services for the patients. Clarification of such conditions through field surveys based on the real data has helped healthcare workers to sharpen their consciousness, and promoted their awareness and willingness to serve for individual patients.</p> <p>(3) Formation of teamwork through Project activities for capacity building. The state coordinators, who represented the participants from each state, have contributed to the teamwork as key persons in improving participants' capacities, and meeting the Project purposes.</p> <p>(4) Coordination among institutions to be mutually involved in increasing the number of examinees, and in improving diagnostic skills of the workers Some of the states have divided their functions and efforts in two sections: 1) to increase the number of examinations, and 2) to improve diagnostic skills. Due to lack of communication between the two sections, the Project performance remains incomplete. In this regard, coordination between the institutions involved needs to be intensified in implementing the Project.</p> <p>(5) Effectiveness of cooperation obtained from a broad participation of experts and specialized agencies through intermediation of the Japanese Association of Cytology in selecting JICA experts, and in conducting the training courses in Japan. Thanks to cooperation of the Japanese Association of Cytology for selecting JICA experts and conducting the training course in Japan, the Project had a broader participation of human resources and assistance from the specialized agencies that facilitated effective and efficient implementation.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

MEX-08-001

Project Title	English	Strengthening of Air Monitoring Program in the United Mexican States						
	Others							
	Japanese	全国大気汚染モニタリング強化支援プロジェクト						
Country	Mexico	Project Number	603178	Project ID	2455090E0	Total Cost	410,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			-	Air Pollution/Acid Rain			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department						
	At Present	Global Environment Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/10/12 - 2008/10/11		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	CENICA						
	Japan	Ehime University						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Capacity of the Mexican society to manage air quality is strengthened.							
Project Purpose	The Mexican society recognizes importance of air quality monitoring and capacity of the local governments to provide and utilize reliable air quality information for policy planning and evaluation is strengthened.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity to collect reliable air quality monitoring data in Mexico is strengthened. 2. The existing air quality monitoring equipment calibration system in Mexico is improved. 3. Studies that complement existing air quality monitoring are carried out. 4. Capacity to conduct management and analysis of air quality monitoring data in Mexico is strengthened. 5. Accessibility of the general public and policy makers towards information about air quality is increased. 6. The National Air Quality Monitoring Program 2007-2010 is prepared. 							
Project Overview	<p>Currently in Mexico, although the air pollution in ZMVM is on an improving course, the ratio of days on which air quality standards are exceeded is still more than 80%. And the situations of air pollution in large cities other than ZMVM are also matters of concern. To control air pollution, it is very important to figure out the current situation and to implement effective measures based on air quality monitoring. However, it has been difficult for United Mexican States to figure out the current air quality correctly and to implement the necessary measures against air pollution because the data reliability of air pollution monitoring has been low, and the method of analyzing and managing monitoring data has not been implemented accurately. In addition, it is necessary for local government in United Mexican States to build accurate QA/QC and data management system to implement "National Air Quality Monitoring Program (2003-2008)" for standardizing air quality monitoring. Under this background, United Mexican States requested the project "Strengthening of Air Monitoring Program in the United Mexican States" to enhance the capacity for air quality monitoring.</p>							

MEX-08-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	0	Short-term	10	Counterparts	16
Equipment	68,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	30,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	889 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	6			Land and Facilities	Land and Facilities	
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Maintaining good communications among the Project participants (2) Preparation of well designed PDM (3) Assignment of the leading and first-class Japanese experts in specialized subjects (4) Maintaining a flexibility in the operation of the Project</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

MEX-99-001

Project Title	English	The National Actualization Center for the Teachers of the General Directorate for the Industrial Technological Education Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	メキシコ合衆国職業技術教育活性化センター					
Country	Mexico	Project Number		Project ID	2451050P0	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			Small and Medium Enterprises/Supporting Industries Promotion			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	-	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Public Education, Cnad-DGETI					
	Japan	Ministry of Labour, Employment Promotion Corporation, Overseas Vacation Training Association					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To enable the schools under the jurisdiction of the General Directorate for the Industrial Technological Education (hereinafter referred to as "DGETI") to supply technicians in the mechatronics field.						
Project Purpose	To enable the National Actualization Center for Teachers (hereinafter referred to as "CNAD-DGETI") to re-educate the teachers of DGETI schools which provide human resources for mechatronization in the industry.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Appropriate machinery and equipment for the training courses are to be secured. 2) Sufficient number of Mexican instructors are to be trained, 3) Training courses consisting machine and control fields for the teachers of DGETI schools are implemented. 						
Project Overview	<p>Trade liberalization and relaxation of foreign investment were initiated in Mexico around 1985, transforming its protective economy into a more liberal one. It became urgent, therefore, to strengthen the Mexican industry that has to compete in the international market. Under these circumstances, the Mexican government commenced upgrading and modernizing its industrial and technological education and requested technical cooperation of Japan regarding teacher training necessary for higher technical education required by the industry.</p>						

MEX-99-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	14	Short-term	20	Counterparts	22
Equipment	560,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	13660000peso
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	911 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	21			Land and Facilities	Construction of Buildings for management room, class room : 30302360peso	
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>There are many reasons for the success of the project. Major reasons are that there was unimpeded provision of land and buildings by Mexican government at the beginning of the project and the counterparts were allocated properly and local cost was borne properly.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

MNG-02-001

Project Title	English	Maternal And Child Health Project In Mongolia					
	Others						
	Japanese	母と子の健康プロジェクト					
Country	Mongolia	Project Number		Project ID	451040	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Health System		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Human Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1997/10/1 - 2002/9/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health, National Center for Communicable Disease, Public Health Institute, and more					
	Japan	University of Tokyo, Chiba Prefecture, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To promote maternal and child health in Mongolia.						
Project Purpose	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To eliminate IDD 2) To achieve self-reliance in the EPI 						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) IDD Elimination Programme <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) National IDD laboratory is established b) All the salt factories produce iodized salt c) All the salt on the retail level is iodized and purchased by consumers d) Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP) of the people about the importance of using iodized salt is enhanced e) Referral system for monitoring the progress of IDD elimination is established f) National IDD Programme becomes self-sustainable 2) EPI <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reliable clinical surveillance system is established b) Reliable cold chain is established c) Willingness for vaccination is enhanced 						
Project Overview	<p>In Mongolia, the Expand Programme on Immunization (EPI) has initiated based on existing immunization activities starting since 1962. The government of Mongolia launched specific disease control initiatives in 1993 for EPI targeted diseases with the assistance from international organizations (UNICEF, WHO) and had achieved high immunization coverage. However, the government of Mongolia had difficulties in self-reliance in the EPI.</p> <p>On the other hand, according to the results of various surveys in 1992 and 1993 conducted by the Government with the assistance of UNICEF, Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) was acknowledged as a serious problem in Mongolia.</p> <p>From these points of view, in order to promote maternal and child health, the government of Mongolia requested the government of Japan to launch a project on technical cooperation. The government of Japan responded to the request and implemented the Project in October 1997 to eliminate IDD and to enhance the quality of EPI.</p>						

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

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

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

MNG-06-001

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

MNG-06-001

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

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

Project Title	English	Enhancement of Tax Administration Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	税務行政強化プロジェクト						
Country	Mongolia	Project Number	602154	Project ID	0455063E0	Total Cost	220,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Economic Policy			-	Transition to Market Economy			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mongolia Office						
	At Present	Mongolia Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2006/01/01 - 2008/07/31		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Mongolian Tax Authority						
	Japan	National Tax Agency, National Tax College						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Study on the Assistance for Transition to Market Economy Study on Enhancement of Tax Collection Capacity Study on Establishment of Tax Education System							
Overall Goal	Overall goal 1 : Realization of proper and fair tax administration Overall goal 2 : Improvement of taxpayers' compliance and increase in number of tax filers							
Project Purpose	Project Purpose 1 : To enhance the human resource development system and training system of Mongolian Tax Authority (MTA) by implementing the Short Term Action Plan, and to improve the job performance of the MTA staff. Project Purpose 2 : To improve MTA's operation in tax collection (including taxation and tax audit). Project Purpose 3 : To improve MTA's taxpayer services							
Outputs	<p><Human resource development and training> 1 : Improvement of the training system, curriculum, training course materials and instructor's teaching guidelines based on the Short Term Action Plan of MTA 2 : Increase of training opportunities including these in rural areas by the improvement of training facilities and Introduction of distance learning 3 : Enhancement of the MTA instructors' capacity for teaching. 4 : Improvement of training environment (facilities and equipment). 5 : Establishment of staff training system which is linked with overall human resource development plan of MTA.</p> <p><Tax collection (including taxation and tax audit)> 1 : Decrease of unregistered taxpayers through improvement of manuals, etc. 2 : Capacity improvement of tax auditors in their auditing skills after the implementation of training courses for them. Also, achievement of fair, efficient and effective tax collection made possible through review and improvement of their works. 3 : Improvement of job performance through collaboration with other related agencies (such as court and police), and through enhanced functions of information systems including the third party information system</p> <p><Taxpayer services> 1 : Increased convenience on the part of taxpayers by the improvement of service mind of the MTA staff, establishment of additional taxpayer service centers and introduction of information technology (IT) 2 : Improvement of contents of public relations activities for taxpayers. 3 : Consideration for introduction of accredited tax accountant system based on advices.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>In Mongolia, where there was no modern tax collection system under the socialist regime, chronic budget shortfalls had restricted developments of market economy. After the shifting to market economy, Japan has been extending its assistance to Mongolia since 1998 in order to establish an appropriate framework for the enhancement of tax administration. The area of cooperation includes the establishment of tax collection system and the taxpayer information database. These projects brought visible successes. For example, the tax revenue increased three times from 1999 to 2004.</p> <p>For this reason, it can be regarded that the tax collection system has been enhanced to some extent in terms of institutional framework. There are, however, still many issues to be addressed.</p> <p>Mongolian Tax Authority (MTA) is relatively a new agency that has been operating about 15 years since its establishment in 1992. It is pointed out that there is not sufficient number of staffs yet who have full knowledge of institutional and legal framework of tax system, and who are able to utilize the system effectively. Therefore, MTA needs to continue its human resource development in order to realize more effects of JICA's past assistance.</p> <p>With this background, since 2003, JICA had extended assistance to MTA in the Study of Establishment of Tax Education System. In this study, cooperation was provided in formulating curriculum and textbooks based on human resource training plan of MTA. In this assistance, model training courses were also provided to MTA staffs.</p> <p>After completion of the above assistance, the Government of Mongolia requested JICA to extend the continuous assistance in the form of technical cooperation. This project is consisting of the three major areas, i.e., (i) to assist establishment of human resource development framework and training system based on Short-term Action Plan formulated under the previous study, (ii) to assist enhancement of proper and fair tax administration, and (iii) to assist improvement of taxpayer services. In response to this request, JICA conducted the preparatory survey in March 2005. Based on this result, R/D was signed in August 2005. The project was launched in January 2006.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	7	Counterparts	7	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	35			Land and Facilities	Suitable office space	
Others	Equipment for trainings (computers, projector, copy machines etc) Equipment for model service centre, Equipment for call centre			Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	None.
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	General Department of Taxation	Umbrella Organization	Ministry of Finance	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
Current Situation/Progress	Issues:			

Project Title	English	The Project for Development of Human Capacity for Weather Forecasting and Data Analysis					
	Others						
	Japanese	気象予測及びデータ解析のための人材育成プロジェクト					
Country	Mongolia	Project Number	602157	Project ID	0455066E0	Total Cost	501,275 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Water Resources / Disaster Management			-	Meteorology		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present	Global Environment Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/02/01 - 2008/03/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	2008/04 - 2008/10	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	National Agency for Meteorology, Hydrology and Environment Monitoring of Mongolia, Ministry of Nature and Environment					
	Japan	Japan Meteorological Agency, Japan Weather Association					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Weather information is utilized for natural disaster management and climate change impact assessment in Mongolia.						
Project Purpose	More reliable, useful and timely weather information including dust storms and yellow sand (DSS) data is provided through developing the capacity of the weather service staff and related environmental experts.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Operational numerical weather prediction using a regional model around Mongolia is implemented. 2) Climate change projection due to global warming using a climate model is implemented. 3) Short/middle/long-term weather forecasts based on NWP outputs are issued. 4) Drought/dzud early warning system (DDEWS) is established. 5) Knowledge and understandings about weather and climate information in central/local governments, related organizations/agencies and end-users including nomads and general public in Mongolia are deepened. 6) Weather observation and forecasting systems especially weather radar and computer network are stably operated. 7) Information on monitoring of DSS issued. 						
Project Overview	<p>In Mongolia, agriculture and livestock farming are key industries which account for about 20 % of GDP and 42% of labourers of the country. In this situation, country-wide drought and dzud (cold/snow conditions which cause damage to agriculture and livestock farming sector) which occurred in these few years have brought about serious damage to the society and economy of Mongolia. The amount of the damage of 2.69 million death of livestock and 1,008 billion Tugrik (approximately 96 billion Japanese Yen) of the total damage in 2001-2002 season was reported, and the annual average from 1999 is 2.31 million death of livestock and 316.8 billion Tugrik (approximately 30.2 billion Japanese Yen). The variety of natural disasters including not only drought and dzud, but flood, hail strong wind occur throughout the country and have been hampering socio-economic development of Mongolia.</p> <p>It is also pointed out that climate change due to global warming and long-term changes of natural surroundings and terrestrial ecosystems due to climate change such as desertification would exert negative impact to people's life of Mongolia by affecting agriculture, livestock farming, water resources, etc.</p> <p>The Government of Mongolia places alerting the phenomena which cause disasters through improving technologies of early warning against natural hazards to one of the policy objectives in the draft of the government programme of 2004-2008.</p> <p>National Agency for Meteorology, Hydrology and Environment Monitoring (NAMHEM) of Mongolia, the sole governmental meteorological organization of Mongolia, has been promoting systematic implementation of the variety of activities according to its development programme up to 2015, which is based on the master plan recommended by an expert of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in 1996. This development programme lists (1) issuing weather forecasts and warnings using advanced technologies, (2) strengthening of dissemination system of weather information in each aimag and Ulaanbaatar and (3) implementation of assessment of climate change in Mongolia.</p> <p>The sector of meteorological services in Mongolia has been well developed in terms of hardware by the two Grant Aid Assistances of the Government of Japan. From the software point of view, although dispatch of the engineers/scientists to overseas and training courses have contributed at a certain level to upgrading of the technical level and improvement of the meteorological services, the total technical level of NAMHEM in terms of weather information has yet to be enhanced by introducing advanced technologies of the other countries in the fields of numerical weather prediction (NWP) and weather forecasting. This situation has been impeding the development of the meteorological sector. It is also observed that weather information is yet to be appropriately used because of insufficient understanding on the weather information of users such as government organization and livestock farmers.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	14	Counterparts	7	
Equipment	236,125 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	19,719 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	11			Land and Facilities	Office space	
Others				Others	Local cost: 235.1 million Tugrik	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) The Project carried out much of its activities with Cps who have considerable level of expertise in the meteorological field in NAMHEM. Therefore, it is effective in terms of efficiency and sustainability to acquire and disseminate an advanced technology transferred from Japanese Experts. Additionally, those introduced skills and knowledge were practical and met their needs, which was a positive factor to promote CPs' sense of ownership and motives to apply their expertise into daily activities.</p> <p>2) The Project was designed that most of the technical inputs by the Japanese side would be provided along with the dispatch of short-term experts. It has been noted that such project design presents some challenges in project management especially in regard to continuous monitoring of the Project's progress based on the planned activities and technical achievements. Sharing information of the Project progress and discussing problems for solution are essential exercises between Japanese Experts and CPs in project management. More close and regular communication between them would have produced further good results of the Project.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	NATIONAL AGENCY FOR METEOROLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT MONITORING	Umbrella Organization	MINISTRY OF NATURE, ENVIRONMENT TOURISM	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achived	No Issue		Good
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) No information.			
	Issues: (FY2009 Survey) There are no problems with the equipment, but in 2-3 years, strengthening of capacity building and improvements in weather predictions will become necessary.			

MNG-98-001

Project Title	English	The Project of the Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources of Mongolia						
	Others							
	Japanese	モンゴル国地質鉱物資源研究所協力事業						
Country	Mongolia	Project Number		Project ID	0451025P0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Natural Resources and Energy			Mining				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Industrial Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1994/3/9	-	1999/3/8	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Central Geological Laboratory						
	Japan	Mechanical Engineering Laboratory, Agency of Industrial Science and Technology						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	The mineral resources development in Mongolia is promoted by improving technologies of the Mongolian technical staff in the fields of mineral resources investigations and chemical and mineralogical analysis.							
Project Purpose	The capacity for mineral resources investigations and analysis of the MGS is improved.							
Outputs	<p>0 The management capacity of MGS will be strengthened in terms of human resources development.</p> <p>0-1 Proper management and maintenance of equipment and facilities</p> <p>0-2 Improvement of institutional management system, inspection and auditing system</p> <p>1 The target group will acquire mineral resources investigations, compilation of data obtained from the investigations methods</p> <p>2 The target group will acquire sample preparations, instrumental analysis, data analysis methods</p> <p>3 The target group will acquire interpretation of the results of investigations and analysis</p> <p>4 Overall assessment of the geological and mineralogical features of the investigated areas</p>							
Project Overview	<p>Mining industry is most important field of industry in Mongolia since it brings more than 50% of all the incomes of foreign currencies. Copper deposits are estimated to be the third in all over the world, besides, coal, fluorite, molybdenite, tin and tungsten are produced. Developing mining industry and mineral resources with the assistance from former Soviet Union and Eastern European Countries. As the amount of assistance becomes decreasing from the Eastern Countries, therefore, the Government of Mongolia formally requested to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation to upgrade technical level of the Mongolian Geological Survey.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	30	Counterparts	22
Equipment	324,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 8,920 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	16			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p><Model field> -In case that request nation-side has an implementation programme based on policy and JICA technical cooperation project is worked into that programme, for it is very important that both sides make efforts to harmonize respective merits desired by both sides the accomplishments of programme's task and technical transfer of JICA Project are required at the same time.</p> <p><Jaw-crusher and disk mill> -Provision of new and - outstanding instruments may result in much improvement in capacity of analysis when they have been mastered by the C/P. However, careful comparison on superiority, necessity, and appropriate use of instruments are required when the similar instruments have already been installed at the project site.</p> <p><Alternatives and air transport of field survey equipment, and support of German experts to analytical instruments> -When provided equipment delays, possibility of air transport should be explored. An alternative equipment from other aid programs of cooperative foreign countries, and the support from experts of the those countries should also be approached.</p> <p><Others> -Maintenance-free and appropriate allocation of instruments in accordance with the infrastructure. -Early reporting of important matters which happened at the project site to the headquarter of JICA and the related organizations in Japan. -Handing over the substantial matters between the experts of predecessor and successor. -Establishment of trust institution for the JICA project conducted by a research institute as an ODA-supporting organization in Japan. -Establishment of such institution as to secure active personnel exchanges among similar projects.</p>	

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

MWI-03-001

Project Title	English	Project On Aquaculture Research And Technical Development Of Malawian Indigenous Species					
	Others						
	Japanese	在来種増養殖技術開発計画					
Country	Malawi	Project Number	604818	Project ID	52410210	Total Cost	729,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Fisheries			-	Stock Enhancement and Aquaculture		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1999/4/1 - 2004/3/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	2004/04 - 2006/05	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental affairs (Department of Fisheries)					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To establish appropriate fish-farming techniques in Malawi						
Project Purpose	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To establish seed production techniques for new aquaculture species 2. To establish appropriate fish-farming techniques for existing aquaculture fish species 						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Reproductive ecology and spawning habits of new aquaculture species are clarified 1.2 Brood stock rearing techniques of new aquaculture species are established 1.3 Induced spawning and larva/fry rearing techniques for new aquaculture species are established 2.1 Appropriate fish species and farming methods for variable physical, technical and socio-economic conditions are clarified 2.2 Constant seed production of Clarud catfish is achieved 2.3 Techniques developed at NAC are verified at selected fish farms 2.4 Farmer's willingness and interest in fish-farming is promoted 3 Mechanism to continue activities that are initiated by the project is established 						
Project Overview	<p>The inland fishery in Malawi plays a very important role, as it accounts for some 70 percent of the total animal protein intake of Malawians. The per capita consumption of fish, however, has fallen. Moreover, since 1992, the law, which prohibited the introduction of exotic species into the Malawian waters in order to conserve indigenous fish species from the viewpoint of biodiversity, was came into force. Under these circumstances, the Government of Japan implemented the project-type cooperation "the Project on Aquaculture Research and Technical Development of Malawian Indigenous Species", with the Government of Malawi on April 1996. The three-year project achieved developing the basic technology for the aquaculture of Malawian indigenous fish species, developing research environments, and selecting fish species which were suitable for aquafarming. The Government of Malawi submitted a request of technical cooperation to the Government of Japan for establishing fish-farming techniques.</p>						

MWI-03-001

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>In Malawi, one of the poorest countries in Africa, expansion of freshwater cultivation is expected as effective for increase in income of small-scale farmers and improvement of nutrition, but feeding for its cultivation has been one of the main constraining factors. Therefore, extensive cultivation utilizing fertilizer, which is available in the field such as poultry manure, is desired, instead of intensive cultivation attaching importance to increasing the amount of production. It is necessary to consider about efficient implementation scheme by cooperation with other fields such as stockbreeding and agriculture. Education and medical care is undeveloped in Malawi, and persons are deceased by many infectious diseases (infection rate of HIV has been said to surpass 50%), and has been one of the factor that decrease average life expectancy rate. This has influence on retention of technical staffs in the project. In the viewpoint of retention of technology, allocation of C/P as much as possible should be considered.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Department of Fisheries	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Not Active / Not Good		Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Not Much Achieved	Many Issues		Partially Not Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>It became institutionally possible to utilize the extension workers placed in the field after the Ministry of Fisheries, the implementing organization, was incorporated into the Ministry of Agriculture. However, the dissemination system has not yet been enhanced because of the lack of knowledge about fish-culture among the workers. The technical level is decreased in 70% of the pilot project sites. The improvement and dissemination of the fish-culture technology achieved in the technical cooperation project have not progressed. Considering the fact that the technique developed in the project requires much initial investment, that the dissemination is difficult without financial support by the government, and that technical manuals are not yet prepared, sustainability cannot be much expected from financial and technical points of view.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The complex farming technology which combines stock raising and fish-culture was developed in the project. However, considering that the manuals are not systematically prepared, that the cost to introduce the technology is relatively high, and that the extension workers do not have sufficient knowledge about fish-culture, there remain issues for nationwide diffusion of technologies by the government of Malawi.</p>			